BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

VOLUME LI.—NUMBER 21. BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

From the Southwest.

A SENSATION STORY—A FIGHT WITH THE SIOUX.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—A Galveston letter of the 18th says that the total amount of cotton in Texas will not exceed 50,000 bales.

The Houston Telegraph of the 20th says that the report that ten thousand Missourians are bound for Mexico is undoubtedly a piece of nonsense, as the entire party is less than four hundred.

On the 13th ultimo two companies of the 78th Iowa Cavalry fought five hundred Sioux Indians, who captured four men. The Indian loss is unknown, but it was thought to be heavy.

The Times' Mobile special dispatch of the 22d instant says that the Methodist Bishop Andrews has issued a notice to the Methodist Episcopal Church, requesting the conferences to hold a session the coming fall to elect delegates to the General Conference commencing in April next.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO—ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERALS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 1865.

The New Orleans Times city of Mexico correspondence says, that when Negrete fell back from Matamora, he offered Col. Jennings battle at Buena Vista, which was declined. Finding that the Imperialists were planning to surround him, Negrete retired to Monchero, where he divided his forces, marching them in different directions, and thus Marshal Bazines' combination, which was to terminate the war, was frustrated.

Affairs are becoming daily more serious in the State of Michoacan, and a force of one thousand had been sent from Mexico to protect Morelia, the capital of the State. This has not been done, however, and Count Pittier has been censured and recalled for allowing Recules to defeat him. Col. Pauline has also suffered a disaster, and the city of Yula has been taken by the Liberals.

The town of Matchuala has been stormed. The Imperialists lost three hundred French troops. No quarter was given or asked.

The States of Guaero, Chipas, Talasco and the greater part of those of Vera Cruz and Oajaco were in the hands of the Liberals.

President Juarez is in undisputed possession of Chihuahua. The bitterness of the people is growing stronger daily towards the Imperial Government, and it is impossible to collect the taxes.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day as telegraphed to Jay Cook, subscription agent, amounts to $5,750,300. This does not include the subscriptions in transitu which have not been ordered by telegraph. 1st National Bank of Albany, $100,000; 2d National Bank of Detroit, $100,000; 1st National Bank of Syracuse, $100,000; National Bank of the Republic of Boston, $200,000; Merchants' National Bank of Portland, Me., $100,000; 1st National Bank of Louisville, $200,000; 1st National Bank of Baltimore, $100,000; 2d National Bank of Nashville, $100,000; 1st National Bank of Nashville, $500,000; 1st National Bank of Cincinnati, $500,000; 2d National Bank of Cleveland, $250,000; 1st National Bank of Mansfield, $100,000; Franklin National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, $100,000; Central National Bank of Philadelphia, $100,000; R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilmington, $120,000; Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston, $100,000; Wesfield Bank of Massachusetts, $300,000; 6th National Bank of New York, $10,000. The number of individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 by working men and women, making up portions of the above aggregate was 4,053.

FORD'S THEATRE RENTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Secretary of War occupied Ford's Theatre today, informing the latter's counsel that he recognized his right to compensation; and after a careful investigation of the value of the building, rented it until the 1st of Feb'y next for $1,500 a month, with the privilege of purchasing it for $100,000, the price agreed upon with the Christian Commission, if Congress see proper to do so. If not, to return in good condition. The building will probably be needed for the depository of the rebel archives.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Navy Department is rapidly disposing of its immense fleet at prices about the Government appraisement. The next great sales take place as follows: Boston, August 1st; Philadelphia, August 10th; New York, August 15th; Mound City, Illinois, Aug. 17th; Washington, August 19th. These sales will dispose of the larger portion of the fleet which has taken so prominent a part in crushing out the rebellion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO VISIT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 25th.—The Express says that President Johnson anticipates making a journey to the Eastward, and will be the guest of an eminent citizen in this city.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is in town, and is the guest of Col. Howe.

General Hooker addressed the 102d New York Regiment this afternoon.

A DIFFICULTY ANTICIPATED IN GEORGIA WITH THE FREEDMEN.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Macon Telegraph of the 19th, warns the authorities that unless attention is directed at once to the condition of the freedmen, the horrors of the St. Domingo massacre will be re-enacted in Georgia, and the Atlanta Intelligencer agrees with the above named paper.

FIRE AT BERKLEY SPRINGS.

BERKLEY SPRINGS, July 25.—A fire occurred here this morning at 4 o'clock, destroying the gas house which was situated some distance from the hotel. The loss is small as no other damage was done. The fire was accidental. The inconvenience will be but temporary, as the works will be immediately reconstructed.

THE WRECK OF THE TRANSPORT QUINNEBAUGH.

FORT MONROE, July 24.—The steamer Idaho has arrived from Morehead City, N. C., bringing 219 officers and men of the 76 Pennsylvania Regiment, who were saved from the wreck of the steamer Quinnebaug, as already reported on the bar off Morehead City on the 20th inst. By this arrival we have additional particulars of the disaster. It appears that soon after passing the bar the machinery of the steamer gave out and ceased working, and in spite of all efforts to keep her off by means of her sails she soon drifted ashore and in two hours she was a perfect wreck, there being a heavy sea at the time.

The U. S. surveying steamer Corwin sent her small boats to the relief of those on board the Quinnebaugh, and the 24 mate of the brig Adams took three boats ashore. Many saved themselves by life preservers. Col. J. S. Little commands the 76th Pennsylvania regiment. The following is a complete list of those lost: Sergt. D. Lichleanburg, Corp. J. Campman, Patrick Conley, Patrick Flan, John Oertel, John M. Gampf, Wm. V. Long, David Welch, John B. Stewart. Some ten or twelve of the 9th Maine are said to be lost also, but as none of that regiment have arrived the names cannot be ascertained, except that of Lieut. M. F. Deming, already reported, whose body was washed ashore.

The steamer Thetis has arrived from Texas, via New Orleans, with battery D, of the First Wisconsin Regiment, bound to Alexandria. Their officers are Lieut. C. V. Bridge, Lieutenant J. Culier, Lt. W. M. Hanchett. This battery left New Orleans on the 16th instant. The Captain of the Thetis reports all quiet in Texas. Many of our troops were still on the transports when the Thetis left.

The naval steamer Kennebec has arrived from Pensacola. The place was very healthy when she left on the 19th instant.

The Thetis reports passing off Cape Fear the bark Juliet E. Clark and a large fleet of vessels, names not ascertained, bound North.

Propeller Leader and propeller Delaware, from Yorktown, have arrived here from Baltimore.

The ship Herman, of Bremen, and a Bremen ship name not known, loaded with tobacco at Richmond (said to be for the French Government,) went to sea today.

Surgeon McClellan, who for the last three years has had charge of Hampton Hospital, left for Philadelphia last evening, having been assigned to duty at that place. On the eve of his departure he was presented with a valuable sword by his friends here. Appropriate speeches were made on the occasion. The surgeon has been brevetted to the rank of major. Dr. Faunts, U. S. A., succeeds Dr. McClellan in charge of these Hospitals.

The steamer Ben Deford is reported at Morehead City, N. C.

From Charleston

CAPTURED REBEL PROPERTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Advices from Charleston say that a quarantine of 80 days has been established of all vessels having on board cases of yellow fever, cholera or other infectious diseases. Also of all vessels from the West Indies.

Newbern advices state that a superior quality of copper is being received there for shipment North, having been obtained from the mines near Charlotte by the defunct rebel government. There are also large quantities of iron, lead, coal and sulphur to be shipped North.

The negroes are accumulating fortunes by working the gold and silver mines.—Large quantities of rebel government cotton are also being forwarded North.

The Raleigh Progress says that the native element, including the *aristocracy*, is daily growing more defiant, and threaten to hang Union men as soon as the troops are withdrawn!

ISSUE OF PATENTS—THE TRIAL OF CAPT. WERZ.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—One hundred and eighty-four patents were issued today.

Preliminary measures are in progress for the trial of Captain Werz, formerly in charge of the Andersonville military prison. A large number of witnesses have have already been summoned, and letters are constantly being received from those who possess any knowledge of the cruelties practiced on Union prisoners by this rebel commander.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ASSISTANT TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—The President has appointed Benjamin E. Pressby Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Charleston, S. C.

FRAUDULENT NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Altered notes of the National Bank of Iowa City—fives changed to fifties, are extensively circulated here to day.

LAUNCH OF A LIGHT DRAFT MONITOR.

PORTLAND, July 25.—The light draft monitor Washita was launched successfully to-day.

FROM TENNESSEE.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A special despatch to the Herald from Nashville, dated to-day, says:

General Thomas has issued an order suspending from office Mayor Andrews and Justice Welch, of Columbia, and ordering the arrest of Galloway and Frieson, lawyers, on account of their late prosecution of the negroes.

Guerrilla depredations are almost daily taking place by roving bands of robbers in Middle Tennessee.

The trial of Champ Ferguson is progressing slowly. His guard has been doubled, on account of the threats of the soldiers to kill him.

The Macon Telegraph and Atlanta Intelligencer publish articles on probable scenes of bloodshed and massacre on the part of the freedmen, unless the authorities turn their attention to the matter at once.

A St. Louis dispatch gives the news from Fort Leavenworth that on Monday last the 6th Western Virginia cavalry, and other troops, when ordered across the Plains mutinied and refused to march. They had got it into their heads that they were entitled to be mustered out, and did not want to go any further. General Sturburg, commanding at Fort Leavenworth, had the mutineers dismounted and disarmed, and placed them under guard.

The Great Treasury Robbery.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS MISSED—THE ROBBER DISCOVERED.

In June last one hundred five-twenty bonds, of $1,000 each, were missed from the Treasury Department, and strenuous efforts were used to discover their whereabouts.

On Saturday last Detectives, Clarvoe and McDevitt, of the Metropolitan police, proceeded to New York, they having reason to believe that one Wallace W. Whittlesey, formerly a clerk in the loan branch of the Department, was the criminal, and on yesterday morning they arrested him. He was brought to the city this morning, and now awaits a hearing at the Police Headquarters.

The coupons, &c., to the bonds, were found by those accomplished detectives at the house occupied by Whittlesey in New York, where they had been ingeniously concealed in a chandalier.

Whittlesey made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to escape from the cars on his way here.—*Washington Star, 25th.*

A MILD VIEW OF THE MATTER.

[From the London Times, July 18.]

It was inevitable that the cessation of civil war in North America should give rise to some difficult questions of international law. Hostilities between two independent nations are seldom terminated by the absolute surrender of either, and on the restoration of peace the *status quo ante bellum* easily reverts. It is otherwise where a revolutionary government, having been recognized as a belligerent Power by foreign States is ultimately crushed and ceases to exist. In such a case there is no longer any public authority capable of claiming property on behalf of the extinct government. All stores and munitions of war found in the possession of the Confederates within the territory formerly occupied by the United States would forthwith revert to the latter. But what is to be done with the ships commissioned by the Confederates and lying in neutral ports? To give them up to the United States navy, after admitting them under the Confederate flag, would be *prima facie* inconsistent with good faith; to shelter them any longer under that flag would be to encourage piracy. This, then, was the difficulty presented to Lord Russell upon the sudden collapse of the Southern Confederacy. The course which he adopted, in concert with the French government, is explained in a dispatch to Sir Frederick Bruce, dated June 2, which has already been published, together with Mr. Seward's answer.

Mr. Seward fastens on four things in Lord Russell's despatch which he describes as "sources of regret." One is the assumption "that the original concession of belligerent privileges to the rebels by Great Britain was neither necessary nor just, nor sanctioned by the law of nations." To this it is a conclusive reply that they were first conceded by the United States, whose own title to belligerent rights must stand or fall with that of their enemies. Another is the allusion to a "mutual engagement by Great Britain with France that those two Powers would act in concert in regard to the said insurrection." How this can justly be regarded as "an unfriendly proceeding" we are at a loss to understand, especially as it was the means of preventing a recognition of the South by France. The last two remonstrances of Mr. Seward deserves more attention. He insists that "all insurgent or piratical vessels" found in British ports or waters, whether they entered them before or after the new orders came into operation, are forfeited to the United States and may lawfully be captured on the high seas. He therefore protests against both the reservations in their favor, and adds, that so long as the twenty-four hours' rule shall be endorsed by us, "the United States must apply the same rule to public vessels of Great Britain." As we are at peace with all the world, and no British ship of war can have any designs upon any other vessels, it is not easy to see how the prohibition will affect us; but perhaps the same object will be attained by refusing our ships the honor of a salute in American harbors.

It is to be hoped that differences so trifling will not disturb the friendly relations between the two governments.—There is, indeed, something to be said for Mr. Seward's argument against the twenty-four hours' rule; while, on the other hand, we should not despair of convincing him that the permission to sell Confederate cruisers in English ports, subject to any legal claim upon them, *is favorable to the interests of the United States.* It is right that we should ask ourselves with whom we contracted an obligation of honor when we allowed these cruisers, under certain conditions, to seek shelter in our ports.—Not, surely, with the individual commanders but with the belligerent Power of which they were the commissioned officers. Now, if this be so, it is a fair question whether their privileged character can survive, for any purpose whatever, the existence of that Power, and whether, having no longer a lawful flag to sail under, they are entitled to the benefit of a rule which presupposes a state of legitimate warfare.

This, we repeat, is a fair question; but it is hardly a practical question, for it is highly improbable that any Confederate captain should take the chance of being treated as a pirate, as he would thence forth be in the estimation of all civilized nations. What is far more likely is that any one who may have been roving the seas will have put into the nearest British port and offered his vessel for sale, thereby saving the American navy the trouble of hunting him down. *He cannot, however, convey to another a better title than he himself possesses, and it is quite possible that a court of law might affirm a counter claim on the part of the United States.* We observe that the law officers of the crown have already approved a decision of the New York Prize Court to this effect, in the case of a vessel once in the service of the Confederate States, but transferred, during the continuance of the war, to a *bona fide* neutral, and divested of a warlike character. It does not follow that a like doctrine would apply to a ship purchased *after the termination of war* and claimed by the United States before a civil tribunal, *but the advantage of the doubt is entirely on the side of the American Government.*

WHY A EUROPEAN CONGRESS IS PROBABLE.—The semi-official Nord Deutche Allgemeine Zeitung says: Although the rumor respecting an European Congress has not yet been officially confirmed, we believe we may conclude, from the general state of political affairs, that the present moment would be very favorable for the resumption of the idea of a Congress. The friendly opposition of England and the ill-will of Austria, which were the primary causes of the failure of the previous project, may now be considered to have undergone some modification. The good understanding between France and England will now again for the first time be officially made manifest by the review of the combined French and English fleets. Austria could not hold aloof without danger of complete isolation. Prussia will at least have good reason for joining the Congress, as soon as the execution of the project be insured; since in case of success it could not fail to have a favorable influence upon the destinies of Europe.

David Cunningham, one of the negroes who joined John Brown in his famous raid into Virginia, died at Rochester on Monday. He had lately been a soldier's cook in that city. He was a man of great physical strength.

MOUNT VERNON AFTER THE WAR—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY.

The National Intelligencer gives the following account of the condition of the Washington home and grounds at Mount Vernon:

"The library room, in the south end, is occupied by Miss Tracy, the accomplished and faithful agent of the Mount Vernon Association. A bust of Washington, cast in plaster by Houdon, and another of Lafayette, facing each other high on the walls, are the only observable relics. The bookcases, built into the wall, with glass doors, fully occupy one side of the large room. Over this apartment, in a small bed-room, the great and good man died. A bedstead, said to be an exact copy of that on which he died, is the only article in the chamber. The family pictures were nearly quite all at Arlington, and were taken to Richmond by General Lee. The celebrated pitcher portrait, upon the back of which was inscribed the beautiful eulogy, and left in the mansion by an unknown hand, was carried away by John A. Washington, and is in the possession of that family.

"The long row of brick quarters still stand as they have for thirty or forty years, since they were partially destroyed by fire. In this row Washington had his blacksmith and carpentering establishments, and here now live the two old colored servants of whom mention has been made, as the servants that came here sixty years ago with Anne Blackburn, the wife of Bushrod Washington.

"The 'Ladies' Mount Vernon Association,' as is well known, made their purchase in 1858, and had made the last payment of $2,000 upon the eve of the rebel war.

"The Association had expended also $20,000 in improvements, in addition to paying the $200,000 purchase money.—Much still needs to be done, and the large amount of funds at this time accumulating from the throngs of visitors, who pay an entrance fee each of twenty-five cents, will do much for putting the national shrine and preserving it in proper condition.

"The scourge of the rebellion stayed its desolating tide at the confines of these sacred acres. The tomb of Washington was held sacred on both sides.

"Pohick Church, where Washington worshipped till the close of the Revolution, has not escaped so well. The last discourse in it was a tempestuous disunion harangue by an itinerant Methodist preacher on a Sabbath, near the opening of the war. The ancient edifice is now a shell; not a window, door, nor the smallest fragment of the pews, pulpit nor floor are to be seen. It was used early in the war by soldiers for shelter, and later was turned into a stable. The ancient tombstones of the abandoned graveyard are lying and leaning around, and desolation is painted in all its saddest forms upon the scene. The old Pohick Church was erected near this place some one hundred and fifty years ago. This was erected in 1772, and Washington was the chief contributor in its erection. To this church Washington for years regularly repaired, some seven miles, allowing no company to keep him from the Sabbath service. The pew doors of Washington and the great George Mason had been carried away as relics before the war. The brick walls alone now remain."

NAPALEON ON ALGERIA—AN IMPERIAL "MEMORANDUM."

The Emperor Napoleon has embodied his personal impressions of the condition, requirements and the prospects of Algeria in a "memorandum," which he has ordered to be printed.

It is entitled "Policy of France in Algeria," and consists of three parts, headed respectively, "The Arabs—Colonization—Military Occupations." The first consists of seven sections, the second of eight and the third of ten.

The Emperor sets out with stating that thirty-five years have elapsed since France first became possessed of that dependency, and that it is time it should now and henceforth be a source of strength, and not of weakness, to the mother country. To attain this object the appeasing the rivalries that have hitherto existed there and the perfect accord of interests are indispensable. The government of Algeria has been placed between two opposite systems—the one aims at the extension of European colonization; the other upholds the sacred rights of the natives. These two systems have ever been in unceasing conflict, instead of acting in common for the general good.

The population of Algeria is composed of 2,793,334 Mussulmans, 192,546 Europeans, and 76,000 military; thus the country is at once an Arab Kingdom, a colony of Europeans and a French camp. The Emperor condemns the manner in which the Arabs have been treated by France, and adds:

"Up to the present moment the benefits of the civilization in which the Arabs are invited to participate are, in their eyes, nothing but spoliation of their property, aggravation of taxes, vexatious administration, offensive disregard of their habits, customs, interests and religion. How, then, can we be astonished at the hostility of these populations. Should we not, on the contrary, be surprised that a great part of the Arab population have remained submissive and peaceful in the midst of an insurrection which put their fidelity to such a trial."

The memorandum is printed for distribution among the ministers, the military men who have held high command in Algeria, and a few other favored persons.

INCREASING THE GARRISON.

The Lynchburg Virginian, of Wednesday, says:

It is stated that the garrison of this military district is to be increased by the addition of eight regiments and one battery of artillery, as follows: The 11th Connecticut, 5th Connecticut, 51st New York, 99th New York, 155th Pennsylvania, 58th Pennsylvania, 9th Vermont battalion, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the 5th battery of regular artillery, to be stationed in different localities of the command. A portion of these regiments have already arrived.

The increase of the garrison, it is said, is in consequence of erroneous reports having reached Richmond to the effect that disorder and lawlessness prevail throughout the district, and that the people are manifesting a turbulent and refractory spirit. Nothing could be farther from the truth than this, as is well known by the authorities here. We venture to say that better order has prevailed in no military district in the South than that commanded by General Gregg; nor have the people anywhere acquiesced more entirely in the new order of things than they have here. We feel it but just also to say that the administration of General Gregg has been in the main, just, conciliatory and discreet; and though some of his orders have seemed harsh and unnecessarily severe, due allowance has been made for the difficulties and embarrassments surrounding his position.

The Queen has annually been in the habit of giving a ball at Balmoral to her tenants and dependents, and what the Queen does many of the great houses throughout the country will also do. I could name a country seat in Yorkshire where a dance, exactly like that at Beausejour, is arranged every fortnight. One of the ladies of the family, whenever she is at home, makes a point of bespeaking for a partner the fat coachman, who has been for ages about the house. She takes care to give him a good spin down the long room, and has the pleasure of hearing him at the end of the dance to pant out—"Oh—yah—Miss, but ye do make us sweat so." Now a London audience would survey such a scene upon the stage with shuddering incredulity.—*Sitting Magazine.*

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG'S "DANITES."

[From the Council Bluffs Nonpareil.]

A private letter, just received by a gentleman of our acquaintance from a reliable party in Utah, gives the details of a wholesale murder of a family of six persons by a gang of Brigham's "Danites," or "Destroying Angels." Our informant was intimately acquainted with the unfortunate victims, and says they had been the object of relentless persecution by "the brethren" for some time past. They had all been members of the church in high standing, and familiar with the inside workings of Brighamism." Latterly, they had been seriously suspicioned of disloyalty to the church, and were supposed to be making preparations to get out of the Territory, an event which the "Angels" were instructed to prevent, as the people knew, and would probably say after leaving Zion, many things which the good name of the church would not permit to be made public. The parties knew they were watched, and took every precaution to elude the vigilance of the "Danites." They started, ostensibly for the purpose of changing their residence to the eastern side of the Territory, but really intending to come on to the States, and were accompanied by two young men who were not members of the church.

When they had been out several days and were encamped in a canon about fifty miles from Salt Lake, one of Young's Bishops came to the camp, and told them they must move immediately or they would all be murdered by the Indians; they were loth to start at first, but the Bishop insisted, and they finally consented to follow him. He led them to a "secure camping place," several miles distant from the public road, and there left them.

The following night a company of men, disguised as Indians, came upon the camp and murdered every member of the party except the two young men, who returned to the settlements and informed the friends of the family what had happened.

These statements may be relied upon as true; we are in possession of the names of all the parties, but not at liberty to make the same public, as the informer, if known to the "Danites," would share the same fate.

REMINISCENCE OF THE PAST.

A Raleigh (N. C.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer thus quaintly calls up a reminiscence of the past:

If the master of that Dutch trading vessel, which, in the year 1620, landed twenty negroes at Jamestown, Virginia, could have foreseen the ulterior effects of the transaction in which he was the principal agent, he must have been a Dutchman of extraordinary turpitude to have lent himself to the consummation of the act. His little hulk was a veritable Pandora's box, and if he was a man in whose bosom pity held a place, he would sooner have scuttled his ship and gone down with her into the depths than to have been instrumental in placing on these shores the source of so many troubles.—Never was any violation of the moral law more signally punished than this has been, and never were the sins of the fathers more clearly visited upon the children.—For aught history tells us to the contrary, the sturdy mariner above mentioned escaped the dangers of the briny deep, and lived to spend his latter days in peace and quieture, drinking his beer as tranquilly as if totally unconscious that he had mixed for the inhabitants of this country a cup of far greater bitterness. Whether the colonists of that day enjoyed a like impunity history saith not; but we may infer that they did not entirely escape the consequences of their transgression, for we are told that they set the slaves to cultivating tobacco, and purchased *wives* with the proceeds of their labor. But however this may have been, their's were, at the worst, but light afflictions, compared to those which have fallen upon the present generation."

INCIDENTS AT THE BURNING OF THE WILLIAM NELSON.

Among the episodes of the catastrophe is mentioned that of a young woman only a few months married, and expecting shortly to be a mother, who, in the confusion which prevailed while in the water, clung to a seaman whom she mistook for her husband. The sailor swam away with his burden to the boat, and they were both picked up; but the young wife's stupefaction on discovering her error was painful to witness. There are, however, still hopes that the husband may have been saved in the other boat.

An emigrant was so fortunate as to save his four children from both fire and water, and got them on board one of the boats. His wife was, however, still on board of the burning ship. He swam back to the William Nelson, got on board, threw his wife into the sea, jumped in after her and again reached the boat with her, thus saving his entire family.

The forty-four persons picked up by the Lafayette received every attention on board, and the Baroness de Stoeckl, the wife of the Russian Minister at Washington, made a collection in aid of them, which amounted to two thousand eight hundred and sixty-two francs. The whole were landed at Havre on the arrival of the steamer the day before yesterday.

EXECUTION OF TWO CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

The Rockingham (Va.) Register publishes an account of the execution of two late confederate soldiers, Capt. G. W. Summers and Sergeant Isaac N. Koontz, of the 7th Virginia Cavalry. It appears that while the Union soldiers who had Governor Letcher, of Virginia, in charge, were conveying him to Washington, these two men, aided by others, made an attack upon the guard in Shenandoah county.—They only succeeded in securing some half a dozen horses. The names of Summers and Koontz who had belonged to Rosser's cavalry, were ascertained; they were arrested and ordered for execution. Efforts were made by Colonel Butterfield, in command of the Union forces, to prevent the execution, but to no avail. The paper adds that "the bodies of the young men were given to their friends for burial, and that the affair has caused an intense feeling of sadness where the facts are known."

COTTON CROPS.

From a variety of Southern letters we deduce the conclusion that there will be a very small yield of cotton this year. In pursuance of Jeff. Davis' orders, the people had generally planted their lands in grain. There will be an unusually large corn crop, which will save the people from starvation, but, owing to the scanty yield of cotton, very little money. This will, perhaps, prove a good state of affairs yet for the South. Their old system of labor is broken up, and planters will find it impossible to manage immense farms. They will be compelled to subdivide and sell. This will bring immigration into the country, and the destruction of that wealth which was the sub-stratum of a heartless aristocracy will conduce to elevate the masses, who have been hitherto kept under.—*Cincinnati Times.*

RESCUED AT LAST.—The British ship Invincible was wrecked in May, 1863, on Deseret Island, when eight days out from Melbourne for Callao. Six of the crew were drowned at the time and nineteen saved, including the Captain. All the provisions secured were four pounds of bread and three pounds of pork. They remained on the island for a year and ten days, living on shell fish and roots. One by one they died, and finally none were left but the Captain, mate and one sailor. At last the ship Julian, bound from China to Callao, stopped at the island when in a leaky condition and rescued them. The Captain Dolgarno, had arrived at Panama.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The City Union Convention met yesterday morning, in pursuance of the adjournment of Monday evening, and, after being called to order, proceeded to business.

The first motion, which was to remove the police force present on the occasion as unnecessary, was lost, after which the following resolutions were read:

Whereas, The subject of appointments for the Federal officers in the State of Maryland is now occupying the attention of President Johnson; and whereas, It is understood that an expression of opinion on the part of this Convention is desirable; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention heartily and earnestly endorses the action of His Excellency Governor Swann, Hon. Charles E. Phelps, Mayor Chapman, and the committee of the City Council and of this Convention, who have conferred with the President in relation to this subject.

Resolved, That the list of appointees presented by these gentlemen are endorsed by this Convention, and are recommended to the favorable consideration of the President.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the officers of this Convention, and that the Chair appoint a committee of ten to present the same to the President.

A spirited debate followed, in which Mr. Richardson, of the 12th Ward, took ground against, and Mr. Joseph Harris, of the 10th Ward, for them. The main point of the opposition was that a city convention exceeded its proper power by influencing the President's action in regard to Federal appointments in State and city. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost by a vote of 36 against 54. Then the following amendment was introduced by Mr. Richardson, of the 12th Ward, which was lost by a vote of 34 to 60.

Resolved, That the people of Baltimore did not authorize this convention to represent their wishes respecting the President's appointments in this city or in this State, and that such an attempt is without precedent and tends to perpetuate discord in the party, and ought to be discountenanced.

Mr. Lockwood, of the 19th ward, then introduced the following substitute, which was also lost:

Whereas, The rebellion is now ended, and it is the mission of the Union party to extend its limits by welcoming to its midst all loyal citizens who are willing to sustain the administration of President Johnson.

Whereas, The loyal Democracy and our fellow citizens of foreign birth have nobly sustained the cause of universal liberty during four years of bloody war, and have no representative either among the present Federal office-holders in this State or among those recommended to the President by a committee of this Convention, who were authorized only to place in his hands our resolutions of confidence in his administration. Therefore

Resolved, That this Convention recommends to the President the propriety of distributing a proper share of the leading offices among these two classes of our loyal fellow-citizens.

The original resolutions were then voted upon and carried, and the following committee appointed by the chair to communicate them to the President: T. B Burch, 1st ward; J. H. Antoni, 2d ward; W. T. Price, 3d ward; T. H. Hamilton, 4th ward; T. Brascup, 6th ward; T. Waters, 15th ward; J. T. Johnson, 17th ward; V. Foreman, 20th ward.

After the a series of resolutions were introduced by Mr. Hoover, of the 10th Ward, embodying patriotic sentiments and inducements to bring about a more friendly business relation with the South, which were unanimously carried. Then Mr. Richardson, of the 12th Ward, offered the following resolution which was unanimously carried, after which the Convention adjourned, *sine die.*

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to Gov Bradford, for his upright and resolute execution of the Registry Law, by which alone the people are secured against the intrusion of disloyal votes.

Wreck of the Steamer Quinnebaugh—Loss of Life.—By the arrival of the steamer Idaho, from Morehead City yesterday, we have additional details of the wreck of the steamer Quinnebaugh, off Morehead City, on Thursday last, and the loss of life by the disaster. The Idaho brought to this port the balance of the 76th Pennsylvania Regiment rescued from the Quinnebaugh, and from the officers of the regiment we learn that so complete was the wreck that a wholesale loss of life was only prevented by the timely arrival of help from Morehead City, the United States coast survey steamer Corbit performing efficient service in rescuing the passengers of the doomed vessel. A passing ship, reported to be the Ben Adams, also did good service, gallantly launching her boats to the help of the sufferers. Besides a portion of the 76th Pennsylvania Regiment the Quinnebaugh had on board a detachment of the 9th Maine Volunteers and a number of furloughed soldiers.—Of the former regiment none are known to have been lost, and Lieutenant Deming, the Quartermaster of the 9th Maine, whose body was recovered, of eighteen horses put aboard at Morehead City, and belonging to officers of the above named commands, six only are known to have been saved. Everything was lost, including the private effects of officers and men, and many valuable papers of the officers affecting their accounts with the Government, and which cannot easily be replaced.

Arrest Causes.—William N. Kirby and Wm. Hinkley were arrested by officers Whitelock and Sparklin, for being disorderly and fighting in the street; released on bail to keep the peace by Justice Whalen. Joseph Bedford, negro, for fighting in the street; released on security by Justice Showacre. A. Shipley and F. Shomacker, arrested by officer Underhill, for driving through a funeral train; fined $2 each by Justice Meredith. John Kelly, arrested for assault with intent to kill Wm. G. Brown; committed for the action of the Criminal Court by Justice Dryden. Thos. Reid, arrested for sleeping in the market house; fined $1 and costs by Justice McKinley, and committed in default of payment. Hugh Gelston for violating ordinance 18, section 35, of the ordinances, for sale of noxious liquors running from his premises. Fined $20 and costs by Justice Dryden.

Property Sales.—Colonel S. H. Gover made the following sales yesterday: A lot on Little Green street, having fourteen feet front and fifty feet depth, improved by a two story brick dwelling and attic, with a two-story back building, &c.; subject to an annual ground-rent of $19 50; purchased by N. Barkhouse for $855. Also, a ground-rent of $80 per annum on a lot in Lexington street, fronting sixteen feet and running back one hundred and fifty feet to Vine street; purchased by Henry Mylander for $1,135. Also, a farm, containing sixty-four acres, situated in Harford county, near the Philadelphia Railroad and about one mile from Perrymansville, improved by a framed dwelling-house, large barn, &c; purchased by D. K. Belton, at $107 50 per acre, making $6,880.

Sudden Death.—About two o'clock Tuesday morning, a man named R bert Bance, aged 55 years, died very suddenly at his residence, No. 151 Greenmount avenue. He and his wife were up about 12 o'clock, and both apparently in good health, but after having retired for a few minutes, his wife heard him struggling, and before she could summon assistance he was dead. Coroner Sparklin receiving intelligence of it, summoned a jury of inquest, who rendered a verdict of death from heart disease. The deceased had been employed up to the time of his death as a grave-digger at Greenmount Cemetery.

Another Soldier Drowned.—Yesterday afternoon, about half past four o'clock, the body of a soldier was discovered floating in the water in the back basin, foot of Carolina street. Officer Myers, of the eastern district, got the body ashore and notified Coroner Sparklin of the fact, who summoned a jury of inquest, resulting in a verdict of accidental drowning. A pass was found upon his body stating that his name was Krone, and that he belonged to the 21 United States Artillery. His body was removed to the dead-house, at the central station, to await recognition.

"Can Such Things be and overcome us like a summer cloud, without our special wonder!" Astonishment at the actuality of the human phenomenon, at the Maryland Institute, is universally expressed by the immense number who have viewed it. The realization of the truth of this monstrosity, as it is set forth, is only comprehended on viewing it.—Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons of this week, are to be set apart especially for the ladies.

Improvements.—The Southeast corner of Liberty and Baltimore streets, which has been unoccupied for some time past, has been fitted up in elegant style for a cigar store by Mr. J. J. Blumenberg, and over a million of cigars of excellent brands are already there for those who indulge in the weed.

Violation of our Ordinances.—Sergeant Handy, of the Western District, arrested Jas. Hogan, on Monday, for violating section 35 of ordinance 18, relating to the throwing of nauseous liquors on the streets. He was fined $5 and costs by Justice Dryden.

Military Order.—The military authorities have furnished us the following for publication:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1865.—General Orders No. 118.—The President directs that the United States be divided into military divisions and subdivided into military departments, as follows:

Departments—Extract— * * * The Middle Department, Major Gen. W. S. Hancock to command, to embrace the States of West Virginia, Maryland (except the counties of Montgomery, that part of Anne Arundel lying south of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad, and excluding the city of Annapolis, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St Mary's), the county of Loudon and the Shenandoah Valley as far south as and including Rockingham county in Virginia, the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Stabbed by a Soldier.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night, a party of soldiers, numbering some fifteen or eighteen, went to the County wharf and engaged a ferryman there by the name of Benjamin Crisp to ferry them across the river, and after getting into the boat all except three refused to pay the ferriage, whereupon Mr. Crisp declined to take them across. Some one of the party of soldiers remarked that, "he'd be d—ed if he wouldn't row the boat across himself," and about the same time the ferryman was struck by an oar and knocked down and stabbed three times in the back of the head—supposed to have been done by the person who made the above remark. The cry of murder was given by some one, when several officers hastened to the spot, but not until the perpetrator of the crime had made his escape.

The wound be murderer was followed by a member of the Fort band, when he threatened to shoot him if he did not cease the pursuit. The wounded man was removed to his residence on Thames street, near Broadway where he has laid in an insensible condition ever since, and it is not supposed he will recover. Sergeant Taylor went to the Fort yesterday morning, to endeavor to arrest the soldier, and was assisted by the commander of the Fort, but as the soldier, who belonged to the 11th Indiana regiment, had not returned, his efforts were in vain. Dr. Dwinelle attended the wounded man.

Robberies.—Mrs. Roach, residing near Park street, on Lexington, was robbed last night of $100 by a colored woman, a domestic in the family. Mrs. Roach had deposited some $325 under her pillow, and in the morning discovered that the amount was minus $100. Detective Smith, with his usual promptness, arrested the colored woman, and upon searching the premises, found the money concealed under the carpet. The case was not prosecuted by Mrs. Roach, and consequently the woman was discharged.

Mary Diggs, a colored girl about thirteen years of age, was arrested yesterday for stealing $2 45 from the till of John Hilton who keeps a grocery store on the corner of Lombard and Bethel streets. She was committed for the action of the Grand Jury by Justice Whalen.

Accident.—Frederick Smith, who is employed by Mr. Michaels, upholsterer, on Baltimore street, met with an accident yesterday afternoon, about six o'clock, by the falling of a scaffold upon which he was standing while papering the office of the American Telegraph Company, on the corner of Baltimore and South streets, which caused a fracture of the right leg just above the knee. He was conveyed to his residence, after having his leg set by some physician in the neighborhood, on South Eutaw street, near Lee.—Strange to say, Mr. Smith had the same leg injured some weeks since, and he had only gone to work a day or two ago.

Fast Driving and Riding.—George Holder was arrested yesterday, for fast and reckless driving on Lombard street, and injuring thereby the leg of Lewis Taylor, residing at 158 Henrietta street. Fined $5 and costs by Justice McKinley, and