BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Boston.

LAYING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Despatches from the Great Eastern

THE WORK PROGRESSING SUCCESSFULLY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—The steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool on the 26th, via Queenstown on the 27th, has arrived.

Her advices are one day later than received per steamer Germania.

The shore end of the Atlantic Cable having been successfully submerged on the night of the 22d the splice with main cable was completed at 4½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 23d.

The Great Eastern immediately commenced paying out and testing through the whole length, which was perfect and the weather very fine.

On the 24th defects of insulation were discovered and the Great Eastern hove to, in lat. 52, and long. 10, about 60 miles from shore.

The latest despatch is as follows:

"VALENTIA, July 25.—The Great Eastern telegraphs from lat. 52°, lon. 12°, that a small fault has been discovered and cut out. She is now paying out again, and the signalling is perfect. Weather very fine."

The Parliamentary elections are everywhere completed. The net liberal gain is 24. Some claim 23.

The London Herald causes the conservatives by asserting that the real gain is with them, as the elections have relieved them of unreliable supporters.

It is again asserted, on good authority, that Lord Palmerston will retire before Parliament meets, and that Mr. Gladstane will decline the premiership in favor of Lord Greenville.

Advices from Brasil say that the Government has accepted the British proposals of February last, and that diplomatic relations are about to be re-established.

A French Imperial decree promulgates the Convention of Geneva in August, 1864, for the better care of wounded soldiers on the battle-fields.

It is reported that civil war is commencing in Japan.

THE LATEST ——VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, July 27.—Political news is unimportant.

The steamship Great Eastern is 300 miles out this morning. The signals through the Atlantic cable were good and the weather fine.

The Bank of England has raised its rates of discount to 3½ per cent.

The Liverpool markets are dull with a light inquiry. Prices are weak.

Breadstuffs closed quiet, Provisions dull.

London, July 27.—Evening.—Consols closed at 89½@90 for money.

American Securities:—Illinois Central RR., 88@88½; Erie RR., 53½@54; U. States 5-20's, 70a70½.

The ship A. Bonninger, from Baltimore, had arrived at Plymouth.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—SUCCESSFUL PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

NEW YORK, August 6.—A despatch from Queenstown, per steamship City of Boston, dated July 27th, states that the steamship Great Eastern was on that morning three hundred miles out at sea, paying out the cable successfully. The signals were good and the weather fine.

A private note from C. W. Field says: "We expect to reach Heart's Content, New Foundland, about the 5th of August."

The following despatches from on board the Great Eastern to Mr. Saward, London, are of interest:

"Tuesday, 11, P. M.—150 miles of cable laid. 12, midnight, 150 miles more."

"Wednesday, 6, A. M.—100 miles of cable laid. Signals good. All going on well."

From Fortress Monroe.

BURNING OF ETTRICK'S COTTON FACTORY AT PETERSBURG.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 5.—Ettrick's Cotton Factory, at Petersburg, Va., was destroyed by fire last Thursday. Loss $200,000, insured for $50,000. Three hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the fire.

The steamer Kennedy, from Boston, for Baltimore via Norfolk, arrived at the latter city to-day.

Brigantine Sea Line is at anchor off Sewell's Point.

The steamer City of Albany, from Washington, with Adj't Gen. Townsend on board, arrived to-day.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION WITH THE FRONTIER.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—By the recent completion of the line between Pine Bluffs and Camden, Arkansas telegraphic communication is opened to Galveston via Shreveport.

The Marshall and Houston line, in course of construction in Western Texas, will soon give the Washington authorities direct connection with San Antonio and other points on the frontier.

NON-INTERVENTION IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The General commanding the Department of Texas is enjoined to a strict and faithful observance of the instructions heretofore issued, which require him to forbear from any intervention in the war between France and the sovereign power of Mexico, of which President Juarez continues to be recognized as the chief.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN DRAYTON.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Capt. Percival Drayton, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, died at a late hour last night. He had been ill only two days. He participated with Admiral Dupont in the taking of Port Royal and other important places.

THE FRIGATE CONGRESS SUNK AGAIN.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 4.—The frigate Congress, as already reported, was raised yesterday morning, and was kept afloat waiting for high water to take her from her bed of sand, until 5 P. M., when the pumps gave out and she again sunk, though in a more favorable position and on higher ground than where she lay before.

As far as can be ascertained, the report that the Rebel General Dick Taylor had been sent here is incorrect.

The steamer Cossack, with the 1st Maine Cavalry, left here for New York to day, after having remunerated the sutler at Newport News for the loss sustained by him from the bad behavior of some of the regiment. The loss sustained was much less than first estimated. The amount of damage paid was $1,500. It is proper to say that the officers and most of the men regretted the occurrence very much. General J. R. Colley goes home with this regiment.

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—The result of the Tennessee election is as follows:

Franklin county.—Campbell (Democrat), 170; Carter (Union), 63; Stokes, 194; Hood, 166; Falkner, 4

Sweetwater, Monroe county.—Maynard (Union), 31 majority; soldiers' vote, Maynard, 52 majority.

Soldiers' vote, First district—Congress.—Miller (Union), 153 majority; Jonesboro, Taylor, 99; Miller, 15.

Murfreesboro'.—Ed. Cooper (Administration), 251 majority.

Columbia.—Arnold, 104; Thomas (Conservative), 152.

Cowan.—Cooper (Administration), received 25 votes in the Tenth district, in Franklin county, with no opposition.

Nashville, Aug. 4.—No additional election returns have been received that would indicate any positive result. Maynard, of the Knoxville District, States, of the Chattanooga District, and Cooper, of the Shelbyville District, (all Union) and Thomas, of the Clarksville District, and Campbell, of the Nashville District, both opposition, are undoubtedly elected. No reports have been received from West Tennessee.

JEFF. DAVIS' HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, August 5th.—General applications have lately been made to the Executive authorities for special permission to visit Jefferson Davis. One of these is by his former physician, who, at the request of his family, desires to professionally ascertain the actual condition of that individual's health. To this no answer has yet been made. The Government, however, has abundant means of constantly being advised on that subject, and so far as is known here, the prisoner's health is not suffering by the present treatment.

GENERAL GRANT IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, August 5.—Lieutenant General Grant arrived at Quebec at seven o'clock this evening. Admiral Hope, with the war steamers Styx and Liffey also arrived there to day. General Grant dines with the Governor General and Admiral Hope to morrow.

COMPLETION OF THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CAIRO, ILL., August 5.—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been completed from Columbus, Kentucky, to Trenton, Tennessee. Cars will be running through to Mobile in a few weeks.

BURNING OF THE WM. NELSON.

A WOMAN TWO DAYS AFLOAT ON A SPAR WITH AN INFANT.

In the steamship Bellona, Capt. Dixon, just arrived at New York, were two steerage passengers, concerning whom a thrilling incident is related. Frank Meyer, aged 23, and his wife, Anna, aged 19, from Canton Soleure, Switzerland, were passengers in the ill-fated ship Wm. Nelson, recently destroyed by fire at sea. In the confusion incident to the efforts to save life, the husband and wife were separated.

The husband was picked up by one of the ship's boats, which was soon fallen in with by the brig Mercury. The wife, young and *enciente*, was not discouraged at the uncertainty of her husband's fate, but prepared for her own safety. Self preservation could not suppress her womanly instincts so far as to ignore the feeble cries for help from an infant only 14 days old, left to perish by its distracted parents, but regardless of her own state, she plunged, with her self-imposed charge, into the sea. For two whole days did the brave young girl support herself and the infant on the remnant of a ship's spar, without food or water, sustaining the infant's life by the moisture from her own mouth.

Late on the second day the same vessel in which her husband was saved, having ceased cruising, without hope of rescuing more life, fell in with this heroine, and saved her and her little charge. Eventually the family were landed at Havre, France. The Prussian Consul at that port took the charge of the infant, as its parents were supposed to have been lost with the wreck.

Many ladies at Havre interested themselves to enable this brave young creature, with her husband, again to venture to cross the Atlantic in search of a Western home. Destitute of everything necessary as an outfit, having lost all, the kindness of the ladies at Havre was doubtless most acceptable, and on the Bellona, although poverty was apparent, a remarkable cleanliness in the family was quite noticeable.

This heroine of real life, during her recent voyage in the Bellona, gave birth to a child. She is a real object of interest to the benevolent ladies of New York, and is worthy to receive at their hands that aid, for the promptness of which they have a world-wide reputation.

Dr. Blewitt, the surgeon of the Bellona, has kindly offered to give authentic information regarding this woman, as he possesses documents establishing the truth of the facts state l.—*N. Y. Times.*

MOB LAW—TWO NEGROES HUNG AT EVANSVILLE.—Last week, two negroes at Evansville brutally maltreated a white woman for which they were arrested and placed in jail. The finale of the affair we copy as follows from the Journal of that city:

"Early yesterday morning, a crowd of excited people commenced collecting around the court house and jail, demanding that the prisoners be delivered up to them. The demand was refused, of course, and at noon the crowd dispersed, and it was hoped that better counsels would prevail, and the guilty wretches would be left to the regular course of law. But after noon the crowd assembled again, and the excitement had evidently increased, and continued to increase until about 3½ o'clock, when the front door of the jail building was broken open with a sledge hammer, and the crowd rushed into the jail.—How they reached the prisoners we did not learn, but they were soon dragged forth into the street, and beaten down with clubs and shot. After they were dead, they were taken up and hanged to a lamp post on the corner of the street, where they were hanging at a late hour in the evening. They were ultimately, we learn, taken down and buried.

Longfellow's Psalm of Life has been translated into Chinese.

ANDERSONVILLE.

A Case of Monstrous Cruelty.

AFFIDAVIT OF A CONNECTICUT SOLDIER.

Statement of an Illinois Soldier.

[From the New York Post of Friday.]

The following affidavit of a Union soldier comes to us from a well known gentleman of this city. The original is on file in Washington. We trust the Major Anderson who thus monstrously tortured our soldiers is no longer at large. He should be tried with Wertz.

"*State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.*

"I was corporal in company I, Sixth Connecticut Volunteers; was captured in front of Petersburg, 12th July, 1863, at Laurel Hill; was taken from there to Libby Prison, then to Belle Island and to Andersonville, 5th of September, 1863.—Whilst at Andersonville the rations were served out by Major Allen, of the Second Virginia cavalry (rebel) Allen sometimes would go up to the United States men and ask them if they would take the oath to the Confederacy, and upon their declining to do so would say, 'Don't give them a d—d mouthful to eat to day.'

"At one time he took eight of us, myself amongst the number, all non commissioned officers, and upon our refusing to take the oath and to persuade the privates to do so, tied each of us, our hands and arms to our sides and our feet together, so that we could not use them, laid us on our sides, and then took a loaded pistol and resting it on our ears fired it off, causing us the greatest agony, and the blood to flow from our ears. He caused the pistol to be thus fired on my ear twelve times, saying: 'I will make you so you can't hear the command of another Yankee General or Commander.' The hearing of my right ear has been destroyed in consequence of this treatment.

"Upon my return through from my imprisonment, I saw Major Allen in Richmond, Va., serving out provisions furnished by the United States Government to the poor of Richmond. There is now in Richmond a Mr. William Schaffer, who was a baker for the military prisons, who can substantiate this statement.

"PETER J. SMITH, his ✕ mark,
Co. I, 6th Connecticut Vols.
(Right hand disabled by wound.)

"Witness: BENJ. COLLINS.

"Sworn and subscribed to before me this 20th day of May, 1865.

WM. H. RIBLET, Notary Public."
[Stamp.]

TESTIMONY OF AN ILLINOIS SOLDIER.

The Illinois State Journal gives the statement of Chesley R. Williams, of the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois infantry, and of Northampton, Gallatin county, Illinois; recently made before Brigadier General Cook, at Springfield. The following is part of it:

"My name is Chesley R. Williams, late private, company K, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois infantry volunteers. I was taken prisoner on the 12th of June, 1864, at Guntown, Mississippi. I was taken to Andersonville, Georgia, and confined in prison on the 25th day of June While I was in prison, many of the guards told me that they had orders from Capt Wertz to shoot any prisoner that might go up to the 'dead line,' and that for every 'Yankee' thus shot they would receive a furlough for thirty days. I have seen as many as five shot in one day. They were generally getting water from the small stream which ran through the stockade, and would reach too far under the dead line, to get clear water, and were shot. I remember of seeing a man who had crossed the 'deadline' shot down, and one of his friends seeing him, tried to pull him back after he was shot, and he was shot also."

DR. PRITCHARD, THE POISONER

A FURTHER CONFESSION.

It will be remembered that Dr. Pritchard, sentenced to death in Glasgow, Scotland, recently, made what purported to be a "confession" of his guilt, so far as the murder of his wife was concerned, but denying that he caused the death of his mother in law, Mrs. Taylor. The general impression seems to have been that that confession was not a truthful, or at least not a full one; and that this impression was well founded is shown by the fact that he has just made another confession not only of the justice of the charge brought against him with regard to his wife, but of that in the case of Mrs. Taylor also.

"Confession by Edward William Pritchard, and made in the presence of an all-seeing God, and of the Rev. J. Watson Reid, my present spiritual adviser, on the 19th day of July, 1865, at Glasgow Prison, for communication to the proper authorities: I, Edward William Pritchard, in the full possession of all my senses, and understanding the awful position in which I am placed, do make free and open confession that the sentence pronounced upon me is just; that I am guilty of the death of my mother in law, Mrs Taylor, and of my wife, Mary Jane Pritchard; that I can assign no motive for the conduct which actuated me beyond a species of terrible madness and the use of ardent spirits. I hereby freely and fully state that the confession made to the Rev. R. S. Oldham, on the 11th day of this month, was not true, and I hereby confess that I alone, and not Mary M'Leod, poisoned my wife in the way brought in evidence at my trial.

Mrs. Taylor's death was caused according to the wording of the indictment, which I further state to be true, and the main facts brought out at my trial I hereby fully acknowledge. I plead wholly and solely guilty thereto, and may God have mercy on my soul. I pray earnestly for repentance not to be repented of, and for forgiveness from Almighty God, through the intercession of our blessed Redeemer, mediator and advocate, Jesus Christ, the Lord and Saviour. Fellow creatures pray for me, and let me add I am in charity with all men. I have now to record my humble thanks to all who have taken part in any way for my interest. First, to their lordships the judges, for their great patience, forbearance and careful consideration of my case, to the gentlemen of the jury and to all the officials. * * *

WILLIAM PRITCHARD.

John Stirling, Governor. (witness.)
Edw. Geary, Warder, (witness.)
John Motrie, Warder, (witness.)

A letter from Saratoga describes the latest style of vehicle in vogue there as a broad back landau of green repp, with a yellow frame work. On a high seat behind rides a page in dark livery, with black hat and band. Negro boys being at a discount, the squaws have lessed their male offspring for the season, and no equipage is considered *au fait* without a "little Indian boy," who bobs up and down in a style highly edifying to the spectator, but productive of a degree of torture which only an Indian in miniature could bear.

Lewis Osborne, a Boston boy of 12, has the Bostonian desire to "see how it's done" largely developed. He studied the pictures of the Washington hangings till nothing would do but he must make some experiments with a rope and a slip noose. He made them on Wednesday and that was the last of the little boy.

It is said that while Burnside lay opposite Fredericksburg, in the winter of 1862, Mosby dined with him, in the character of a Union farmer from across the river, and gathered, with his shrewd cunning, from the general table talk, much valuable information, with which he regaled the rebel lines without molestation.

NEW YORK TREASON.

THE JEFF. DAVIS MEETING.

The Individuals who were Present

WHAT WAS SAID ON THE OCCASION.

Scornful Contempt for the North.

No Yankee to be Allowed a Foothold in the South

SWORN STATEMENT OF A PARTICIPANT.

The New York Evening Post, of Friday, has the affidavit of Mr. Robert Brown, who, on invitation, participated in the meeting of the friends of Jefferson Davis, on Broadway, on Monday last. He says there were present at the meeting Messrs. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate of the county, Theodore Mortine, Peter Y. Cutler, Clancy, Douglass, Robert M. Livingston, of Mobile, and others. Mayor Gunther had said he would attend if business did not detain him, and that he was "entirely in union and sympathy with the objects of the meeting." Southern friends outside were admitted when the doors were closed. The object of the meeting was to raise funds for the defence of Jeff. Davis. It was said that "the celebrated trial of Warren Hastings would sink into insignificance compared with that of Jefferson Davis."

Mr. Cutler declared the Declaration of Independence to be the *Magna Charta* of human liberty, *and quoted it to prove that the Southern States had the right to secede.*

A New Yorker remarked that "the State of New York refused to enter the Federal Union except the right was assured to her to withdraw if she thought proper."

Livingston, of Mobile, said he had read the constitutions of the different States, and found in several of the constitutions of the free States the expressed right to secede.

In a running conversation it was said that "the effect of the trial of Davis would be a revolution of sentiment everywhere in favor of the South. It would be proved on the trial *that the Secession cause was right* and entitled to the sympathy of the world." Livingston, now wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, made the declaration: "in twenty five years the man that now accuses the South of having committed treason, will be looked upon as a madman and a fool." He repeated this statement, saying that in fifty years there would be this revolution in popular sentiment.

A New Yorker denounced the execution of Mrs. Surratt as "a cold, deliberate murder." Another declared that she was convicted upon forged testimony. Martine asserted that the court by which she was tried had no legal jurisdiction, and that the execution was a deliberate murder.

Livingston then said that he conversed with a number of Englishmen with regard to this brutal murder. They told him that it would send a thrill of horror throughout Europe, and the howl of indignation that will be sent back would so cower and terrify the American Government that it will be afraid to bring Mr. Davis to trial.

He believed that the intention was to keep him lingering in prison till he died, without bringing him to trial. The friends of Mr. Davis must keep such an agitation of the matter stirring that the Government would be forced to put him on trial without further delay. Cutler said that as a Democrat, Judge Wylie, had been appointed on the bench of the District of Columbia, the Government would not dare let him be tried there. It was predicted that the question of negro suffrage would "divide the Republicans."

Livingston was asked how Alabama would be likely to vote at the next election for members of Congress? "They will return a solid delegation of staunch and true Southern men," he replied. Working himself up into another fury of enthusiasm, he declared that 3500 noble, I on hearted Southerners had kept at bay, for many months, an army of 75,000 Union troops. Mobile only capitulated when she was worn out and exhausted. He paid a glowing tribute to the "noble hearted women of Mobile." "They look down," he said, "with scornful contempt upon a Yankee officer and suffer no advances from them, taking care, of course, not to give cause or pretext for arrest.—The feeling is universal that no —— Yankee must be allowed a foothold in the South.

"Gentlemen, you will want a great deal of money. I am on my way to England for the purpose of raising funds. This great work must go on; the Government must not be allowed to shirk the trial.—I can promise you with confidence that I will furnish you with the requisite amount."

A New Yorker said there would be no difficulty in raising the money in New York city.

The southern men present were all of them open and avowed Secessionists.—The Northern men were in the most perfect accord of sentiment and sympathy with them.

The affidavit of Mr. Brown is sworn and subscribed to before a notary public of the city of New York.

HORSE THIEVES IN HOWARD COUNTY.—According to the Howard County Record, horse thieves must be doing a thriving business in that county. The Record says:

On Sunday night last, thirteen horses and mules were stolen from different parties in this immediate neighborhood, nine of which, belonging to Mr. Wm. Hughes, were in pasture. The thieves, failing to catch them, endeavored to drive them; but one sensible old mule, not wishing to be driven to strange pasture, retreated, and, as a matter of course, the rest followed, and returned home. Mr. Hughes had also several bridles and a saddle stolen, which the thieves left at a stable on an adjoining farm. Two horses were stolen from Mr. John Quill, on Monday night.

The most daring robbery was committed on Saturday afternoon. A man came to the farm of Mr. David Hayes, at Waterloo, in this county, seeking employment. He contracted to work for Mr. H. for a specified time. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he went to the stable, saddled and bridled a horse and eloped with him. He was followed to Washington, where he had disposed of his booty. The horse was recovered and brought home, and on Monday night, the same horse and another one of Mr. Hayes' was stolen from the stable, which have not since been heard of. Dr. J. W. Rowland, near this town, on Thursday night, also lost a valuable horse.

Hon. Horace Maynard, in his speech at Nashville, last Saturday, told the people that continued hostility to the government would force the enfranchisement of the negroes, and that if efforts to reclaim the rebellious population fail, the freedmen will have the elective franchise.

The latest arrivals in Paris are a polypus who manufactures vinegar, and a seal with bright green whiskers, the color of Tilebat Tilmonse's head, after his unfortunate experiment with the dye. These specimens were sent over from Shanghai by the French Consul-General.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE PAST

In a few days the Naval Academy will cease its connection with Newport and return to Annapolis, from whence it was forced in the Fall of 1861. It is not our purpose in the present article to enter into the details of causes which rendered it politic to make the change, but we incline to the belief that the place and surroundings are ill adapted to the requirements so necessary to promote the welfare of the midshipmen Newport is full of temptations and vices, and, upon the whole, notwithstanding its fine harbor, good air and other inducements, it is best that the academy should be removed.

With this move comes a change in the administration of its affairs. Rear Admiral D. D. Porter is to be the Superintendent, and under his care we may look for some remodeling of the plans which were adopted, many years ago; and it is generally understood that more practical studies will be introduced, and some of the theoretical ones abandoned. During the war, the Superintendent of the academy has been Commodore George S. Blake, an officer who, though not permitted to join his brother officers in scenes of deadly strife, has been none the less honorably employed in preparing for active duty and high honors a body of young men who are a credit to the country, and of great value to us. The position of Commodore Blake has been attended with great physical and mental anxieties, and that he has labored faithfully and arduously, no one can question. The fruits of his untiring zeal are to be read of in the history of every brilliant naval action, and the thanks of Congress has been given to more than one who his gone forth to active duty from the academy since Commodore Blake took charge of it.

Seventy midshipmen came up from the Annapolis school; the rest had resigned or deserted; the few that were left of course felt the effects of the disturbed state of the academy and the country. All the arrangements were temporary, very inconvenient, and of such a character as to render the preservation of discipline almost impossible. An effort was made to agitate the closing of the school and abandon the system. Its friends persevered, and it has had a glorious triumph. In the face of these difficulties the number of midshipmen has increased to five hundred and twenty, while the number of officers was reduced, and the changes among them were very frequent. The second in command has been changed no less than five times in four years, and always at a moment when the change was likely to do most harm. Yet perhaps these officers were the ones most needed at some other post by the government for more important duties.

The annual Boards of Visitors have reported statedly, and have unanimously expressed a high and unanticipated degree of satisfaction with the discipline and government of the institution, and stated that, in its general plan and organization, it will compare favorably with the best naval schools of the world. We are indebted largely to this institution for our naval strength, and from it we may hope for all time to come to maintain a standing as a naval power second to none.

Commodore Blake will soon be formally relieved of his command, and can rest from his labors, conscious of having performed his duty faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the country. After a long term of such arduous labor he needs rest, and can take pleasure in looking upon the progress of those who have been placed under his care.—*N. Y. Times.*

REPORTED INTERVIEW BETWEEN JEFF. DAVIS AND C. C. CLAY.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Petersburg Index, under date of July 29, writes:

Hardly anything is spoken of here save the intense heat, and the military changes which daily occur from the moving of troops to their homes.

Yesterday, however, a little incident transpired which will prove of interest to your readers. Mr. Davis, as you are aware, has been allowed for several days past the privilege of walking on the ramparts. An officer accompanies him, and a guard, armed with a musket, follows some five or ten feet in the rear. A similar indulgence is granted Mr. Clay, and under the same restrictions. Care seems to have been taken that they should not be out at the same time, but last evening, probably through inadvertance, they were permitted to be out at the same hour, and during their promenade they met.

It was the first friendly face, save the surgeon's, that either prisoner had seen for months, and the emotions that rushed upon the hearts of both may be imagined. Mr. Clay extended his hand, remarking: "Though we are not permitted to hold conversation, Mr. Davis, I presume we will not be forbidden to shake hands."

The accompanying officers made no objections, and the two gentlemen clasped hands with a fervor and feeling such as rarely attends this familiar courtesy.

Mr. Davis' thin lips quivered, but probably from his desire to observe scrupulously the rules of his confinement, he uttered no word.

To day the rule was adopted of appointing different hours for the promenade, and Mr Davis walked alone this morning at six. Mr. Clay will enjoy the same privilege this evening.

THE WHEAT AND CORN CROP.—Since our farmers have commenced threshing, they say that there will be a much better yield of wheat than was anticipated just before and during harvest, but that the quality is somewhat inferior.

The season continues favorable for the growing corn, which still gives promise of being one of the largest crops ever gathered in this valley.—*Valley Register.*

The corn crop still continues to thrive.—From present indications, we believe the yield will equal if not exceed that of any past year. Indeed the croakers are already beginning to complain and to prophesy that the yield will be so immense that it will not be worth gathering. We, however, do not anticipate any such unfavorable state of affairs.—*Port Tobacco Times.*

SALE OF MILL PROPERTY, &c.—Mr. Z. J. Morris has sold his mill property, &c., situated at the head of Chum creek, (commonly called Mill's mill,) consisting of a grist and saw mill, wheelwright and blacksmith shop, dwelling, and some thirteen acres of land, to Messrs. Isaac Parsons, Robert Nicholson and Thomas C Parsons, for $7,300.—*East News.*

NAVAL ACADEMY.—The work of removal from Newport, R. I., has commenced. On the morning of the 1st instant, the frigate Santee, (school ship) and the propeller Memphis, arrived in our harbor and anchored in front of the Naval School wharf. These vessels are loaded with the furniture effects, ordnance, &c., belonging to the Academy, which will be early landed.

MARYLAND POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.—Mrs. Ellen E. Egler, postmistress at Upperco, Baltimore county, Maryland; vice, M. A'gler, deceased.

James J. Blackburn, postmaster at St. Leonard's, Calvert county, Md., in place of Rebecca Wilson, declined.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Notwithstanding the application of the "finished city," there are now no less than thirteen new buildings in course of construction in Annapolis.—*Annapolis Republican.*

PERSONAL.—John Bell and family, of Nashville, and Mrs. John H. Morgan, of Martresboro, were at the Orutchfield House last night, and will probably leave this morning for Nashville.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A Mysterious Affair.—Under this head we mentioned in the local columns of the Clipper on Wednesday last, of the mysterious disappearance of a postmaster of one of the interior towns of Pennsylvania, since which we have been in receipt of a letter from Mr. A. L. Gaw, editor of the Marietta Sentinel, stating that the man referred to was named Wm. W. Gingrich, of Mexico, Juniatta county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Gingrich, kept a store in the above place, and was also postmaster, and was considered a very fine man. He left his home some 12 or 15 days since, stating that he was going to Harrisburg, since which he has not been heard of. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of his disappearing so mysteriously. Some supposing that he was assassinated, some that, in a fit of mental insanity he had put an end to himself, others suppose he left on account of financial embarrassment; but there appears no ground for the last named supposition, as he paid out some $600 just the day before he left, and other equally as good reasons, do away with that supposition. He is a man of considerable family, having a wife and several children, who are in the deepest agony on account of his not returning. If any one hearing, or coming into a knowledge of this whereabouts, would confer a great favor to the distressed family by communicating the same to the editor named in the beginning of this article.

Serenading Party.—Late in the evening of Friday last, the band of the 21 United States Artillery, under the leadership of Prof. Smith, stationed at Fort McHenry, came to the city on a serenading expedition, and first went to the residence of Capt. Cushing, Assistant Quartermaster, residing on Saint Gay street, and after electrifying some of their sweetest strains of music there repaired to the residence, on Eutaw street, of Col. Newport, Chief Quartermaster of this Department, where they went through the same pleasing entertainment, and finally wound up by repairing to the residence of Wm. R. Cole, Esq., Clerk of the late Legislature, where the same sweet strains of music charmed the soul. At each of the above places excellent refreshments of the above place excellent refreshments were served up to the serenaders, at which the "fleet of the soul" with "joyous spirits" mingled harmoniously together.

A Raid Upon Gamblers.—On Friday last a considerable excitement was created among the sporting community in our city by a descent upon several establishments known as "Faro Banks," by Government detectives, and the arrest of the keepers. The whole matter was conducted in a quiet and secret way, and the actual facts in the case our reporter was unable to ascertain. It is stated, however, that an army paymaster, during the past week, has been relieved of a large amount of money by the "tiger," and upon its discovery by the Government authorities, a detective force was detailed to "bring in the Tiger," or his recognized owner or director, with a view to the recovery of the missing greenbacks. Several of the proprietors were arrested, as stated, and were taken to Washington, where they will remain in close confinement until an examination is had.

Marine Disaster.—Information has been received by James Carey Coale & Co., Underwriters' Agents, that the schooner General Scott, of Baltimore, Captain Leach, from Portland to Hilton Head, went ashore during a storm, on what is known as Southwest Breakers, near the inlet at Beaufort, N. C., on the 25th of July, and thumped so badly as to cause her to leak over fifteen hundred strokes an hour. The sea was so rough as to preclude the possibility of reaching her with a lighter, and it was feared that the entire cargo would have to be thrown overboard before she could be got off. Several naval vessels near by were despatched to her relief.

The Monumental Cricket Club.—A number of members of this association have resolved to reorganize the club, and for this purpose held a meeting on Friday evening, and elected the following officers:—John Hewitt, President; F. A. Stewart, Vice President; M. H. Bruns, Treasurer; T. G. Pierson, Secretary; and M. H. Brown, W. W. James, C. E. Hopkins Charles Hewitt, and J. T. Duval. The Cricket is one of the most invigorating and healthful held sports in the whole range of physical recreations, and it is gratifying to see the young men of the city manifesting an interest in such exercises.

Bonded.—On Saturday Washington Bonfast, Esq., who has been re-appointed as United States Marshal for the Maryland District, gave bond before Judge Giles in the amount of $20,000—Francis J. Corkran, of Baltimore county, and Wm. H. Alloo, of this city, entering as his sureties. His commission bears date July 22d, and is in force until the end of the next session of the United States Senate, unless he is removed. Mr. David Vance has been re-appointed as his deputy.—The appointment of six bailiffs, four in number, who act as deputies, is not completed.

Re-nomination for the City Council.—John H. Jones, Esq., the present representative of the eighteenth ward in the First Branch of the City Council was on Tuesday night unanimously re-nominated by acclamation by the Union voters of the ward. He fully deserves this compliment for the faithful discharge of his duties in this position for years, and the late soldiers especially rejoice over his re nomination, as there never has been a member of the City Council who proved himself a warmer friend to them and their families than Mr. Jones.

Election of Delegates.—The following named gentlemen have been elected to represent the cigar makers of Baltimore in the "Cigar Maker's National Union," which is to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, in September next—Lucien C. Walker, John W. Lavine and Benedict Hubbell. It is supposed that some thirty local Cigar Makers' Unions will send delegates on that occasion, viz:—New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

A Foundling.—On Saturday night about 9 o'clock, there was found on the pavement of Mr. Nicholas Hesser, dyer, No. 32 Hanover street, a basket containing a white male child, apparently three weeks old. The infant was nicely attired, and pinned to its dress was a note addressed to Mr. H. asking him to take care of his half orphan child. The basket with its contents was taken to the Middle District Station—the infant being entrusted to the care of a female for a few days. In the basket was a nursing bottle filled with milk.

A Well tried "Recipe" Against Cholera and Dysentery.—A well known and disinterested physician of this city, gives us the following as a certain remedy for cholera in all stages: In a pint of good vinegar dissolve as much salt as will dissolve; add two spoonfuls of Indanum and a half ounce of camphor. Dose: 1 teaspoonfull at a time, (diluted if desired in water,) and repeat the dose every 15 minutes in bad cases. The first dose nearly always gives relief and indicates cure.

Inquest.—Coroner Thomas on Saturday held an inquest at the Eastern police station over the body of a negro named John Anderson, about 40 years old, who was found dead in the lumber yard corner of Lee and Light streets. He had formerly served in the 4th Regiment United States Negro troops. The jury rendered a verdict of death from intemperance and exposure. The body was buried in the Western Potter's field.

See Sticks.—On Saturday afternoon, Jno. Rorrer while working on the new track being laid down Pratt by the Patapsco Railroad, was run over come by the extension car of the day. He was rather badly cut on the head on Canton Avenue, near Bond street, where Dr. August T. Brich was called. Under his directions Rorrer was considerably improved, and last night considered out of danger.

Military.—Appears to be information received here, it appears that the 1st Maryland Cavalry, under the command of Col. Evans, will be paid off, and mustered out of service during the present week. The command at present is stationed at Richmond, and the general health of both officers and men is excellent. This regiment has served in the most faithful manner, and their services are spoken of in the highest terms.

Larceny.—Mary Smith was unfortunate enough, Saturday evening, to appropriate $25 in money and about $20 worth of clothing, property of Mr. Robert Chambers, residing at 113 McHenry's wharf. She was committed to jail, in default of security, to answer the charge before the Grand Jury.

Committed for the Action of the Grand Jury.—Mary Smith, arrested for the larceny of a pair of pants and four undershirts, the property of Robert Chambers, was after an examination before Justice Spiker, committed for the action of the Grand Jury.

Violating the Health Ordinance.—Policeman Preston arraigned Thomas Clark and J. W. Wilson before Justice Dryden, on the charge of allowing nauseous liquid to flow from their premises. The former was fined $10, and the latter $5 with costs.

The Concordia Hall.—It is the erroneous impression of many of our fellow citizens that the "Concordia Hall" will be accessible at all occasions and under all circumstances to any one who chooses to pay the admission fee. To disturb the mind of those who have such an opinion, it is proper to state that the whole enterprise is of a private character. If the "Concordia," a society of about 800 members have erected, at their own expense, this building, mainly for their club purposes, of course with the right of renting the main hall and necessary appurtenances for public purposes, when not conflicting with their own arrangements. In this view they honestly conceive that "to use that prayer at present would be equivalent to wishing the continuance of a domination which, even in its mildest form, is repugnant to the rights of the people." We wonder if any objection to the form of prayer like this was made under the mild domination" of Jeff. Davis.

Mr. Longfellow brings an interesting poem from China to Mr. Longfellow. It seems that Mr. Wade, a member of the English embassy at Pekin, who is a skillful Chinese scholar, made a close translation of Longfellow's Psalm of Life, which was then imagined, at the manner of the country favors, on the door posts of his house. There, the tall spare visitor and poetry of its sentiment greatly impressed a learned dignitary and poet of the Empire, who thereupon put it into pure Chinese poetical form of the last polish, and wrote it out with his own hand on a piece of rice paper. It is a present to his brother bard at Cambridge. It is pleasant to all the admirers of that charming poem to know that its wonder of Pekin has taken it to heart, and made it, too, as they pass Mr. Wade's door.

The Paris Gaulois says: "A number of a Chinese paper has been received for the present year, in the old style, that is, in the form of a fan. Mr. Bowring, who is at present at Canton, where he has resided for many years, however, will, we understand, shortly return to England. It has been generally thought that Lord Bloomfield, the retiring Minister, would be the successor of Lord Dufferin at Constantinople, but it is now said that Lord Lyons is to be the successor of Lord Cowley at Paris.

Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, has issued a pastoral, in which he favors the continuance of the Episcopal Church South. Bishop Green, of Mississippi, favors the same measure. Both, however, are willing to leave the question open until the meeting of the next General Council. The two Bishops also advise a dense of the prayer for the President until the civil authority is established. He they do on the ground that the prayer is a prayer for "the President of the United States and all in civil authority;" and the Mississippi prelate, with marvelous sagacity, conceives that "to use that prayer at present would be equivalent to wishing the continuance of a domination which, even in its mildest form, is repugnant to the rights of the people." We wonder if any objection to the form of prayer like this was made under the mild domination" of Jeff. Davis.

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