BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME LI.—NUMBER 52. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Steamer Africa.

HOPES OF RECOVERING THE CABLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA—LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALLIFAX, August 30.—The steamer Africa from Liverpool on the 19th and Queenstown on the 20th inst., has arrived.

Political news is unimportant.

Nothing has yet been determined in regard to the Atlantic cable. Future proceedings were to be resolved upon on the 21st inst.

Capt. Anderson, of the Great Eastern, in a letter says, it will require ten months to provide proper gear for fifting the Atlantic cable and to make necessary repairs to the Great Eastern. He suggested that a new cable should be made and laid in May next, and the old one be then picked up and repaired.

He has every confidence in the future success of the cable, but thinks it useless to renew the attempt to lay it during the winter months.

The Suez canal was opened on the 17th inst., and a vessel laden with coal passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

Consuls declined at 89¼a89⅜c. United States 5 20's declined at 68a68¼.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.—Cotton is heavy, and prices have declined ¼d. Manchester advices are favorable for both goods and yarns.

Breadstuffs—The market is dull with a declining tendency. The weather is improving and becoming more favorable for the crops.

Provisions—The market is buoyant.

THE VERY LATEST.

Liverpool, Saturday.—Cotton—Sales to-day 15,000 bales. Market firmer and prices unchanged. Breadstuffs are dull and nominal. The weather is favorable for the crops.

Provisions are firm. Produce is steady.

London, Aug. 20.—Consols closed last evening at 89¼a89⅜ for money. United States 5 20's 68a68¼.

From Havana.

THE REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The steamer Columbia brings Havana dates to the 26th. The news from St. Domingo announces that the revolution is going on, the Capital and other towns having pronounced against General Pimental and in favor of General Joseph Mara Cabral, naming him Protector of the Republic and authorizing him to take immediate and supreme command until the new government can be established. Gen Cabral has accepted the call upon him and appointed his secretaries and other civil and military officers. At last accounts, General Cabral, at the head of a body of troops had gone to put down opposition to him in Cerbas.

Indications of petroleum have been discovered in Cuba, and a company formed.

Gen. Dula, it appears, will remain in command of the Island.

The Stonewall is still at Havana.

Kirby Smith is still near Matanzas on a plantation owned by a planter from Florida.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, August 30th.—General Thomas, a member of the Court for the trial of Captain Wirz, said this morning that he understood the prisoner had been hand-cuffed while in prison. Wishing to ameliorate his condition he could see no necessity for such rigid treatment, especially as the prisoner is always attended by guards.

Col Chipman explained that the handcuffing was at the instance of the counsel for the accused, as on the day his counsel deserted him he said he would never again appear in court, and as the prisoner appeared to meditate suicide.

Mr. Baker said he now saw no necessity for handcuffing, and presumed the continuance of it arose from misapprehension and would not be repeated for anything heretofore said by the prisoner's counsel.

Col. Parsons, at one time commanding the post at Andersonville, showed that Wirz was assigned to the prison by Gen. Winder and had full control of it. The witness had subsequently prayed the judge in the neighborhood to abate the nuisance, but was obliged to abandon the case at the instance of Gen. Cobb.

FROM SAVANNAH.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The steamer Nevada, from Savannah on the 26th inst., has arrived. The Herald contains no news of importance. General Brannan has issued orders for a tax on citizens to defray the expense of cleaning the streets, &c. Also an order that all arms and accoutrements belonging to the Government be turned in to the Quartermaster.

Business is apparently reviving in Savannah—2,300 bales of cotton arrived there during the week ending the 26th.

MARINE DISASTER.

PROVIDENCE, August 29.—The brig Matilda, of Boston, arrived this afternoon from Baltimore, with three hundreds tons of coal, and while at anchor in the lower harbor was run into by the steamer Oceanus, hence for New York, and had her bow so badly stove that she filled and sunk in eighteen feet of water at high tide. She will doubtless be raised when her cargo is taken out. The Oceanus proceeded, uninjured, to New York.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—Two hemp warehouses corner of Ashley and 2nd street, containing ten hundred bales of hemp were burnt last evening. Loss on the stock and buildings, about $325,000, insured for $250,000. The principal sufferers are Messrs. Southworth & Co

FROM NASHVILLE

NASHVILLE, August 28.—Mr. Heiskell, Speaker of the House of Representatives has been invited to resign by a meeting of citizens at Knoxville for his opposition to the franchise bill.

From Washington.

MAIL FACILITIES WITH BRAZIL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—In accordance with the law of Congress of May 28, 1864, and the advertisement of the Post Office Department, a contract was signed to-day by Post Master General Dennison, on the part of the United States and by J. F. Navam, on the that of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company to carry the mail for the next ten years between the two countries. The service will be monthly in first class American steamships of not less than 2,000 tons burden each, between New York and Rio de Janeirio, in Brazil, touching at the intermediate port of St. Thomas in the West Indies, and Para, Pernambuco and Bahia, in Brazil.

The compensation to be paid by the United States is at the rate of $150,000 per annum—this Company having also obtained a corresponding acceptance from the Government of Brazil. In accordance with the law of Congress, the mail service on this important route will be inaugurated at an early day, the first steamer of the line leaving New York with the mails for Brazil on or before the 29th of September. The departures will be from New York every 30th, and from Rio de Janeiro every 24 of each month. The average rate of speed per day will not be less than two hundred miles. The total grant of both Governments will not only amount to $300,000 per annum, but the Company will have complete immunity from all port charges and custom house dues. The establishment of this so much needed line has been in contemplation for the last fourteen years, but the conflicting interests of the different parties seeking the contract, and also the unwillingness of this Government to grant subsidies to any one, has precluded its going into operation until the present time.

It is anticipated that the line will be highly successful. The United States will be placed in regular and rapid communication with all the Spanish and Portuguese countries bordering on the northern and eastern coasts of South America. This is the only company which receives a subsidy from this Government. The agency very properly will be in the hands of a house uniting among its members the American and Portuguese element.

NOT MUSTERED OUT.

The name of Brevet Major General John F. Miller, of Indiana, was erroneously placed by the War Department on the list of general officers recently mustered out of service. General Miller was for a long time on duty in Nashville while Andrew Johnson was Military Governor of Tennessee, and recently commanded the District of Mobile.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

The Wirz Military Commission adjourned to-day until Friday at the instance of Judge Advocate Chipman, who said that this accommodation would serve to shorten the trial at least four days. His object is to occupy to-morrow in classifying the witnesses and dispensing with those whose testimony would be merely correlative or important in view of facts which have already been elicited.

PACIFICATION OF THE SOUTH.

A statement has been circulated that the Southern Provisional Governors have favored original secessionists in their appointments to office, and in recommendations for positions, thus entirely ignoring the claims of Union men.

So far from being true, it is ascertained that the Provisional Governors are now acting according to the policy indicated by Executive authority, and are therefore pursuing such a course as will best comport with the loyal sentiment of the country. Original Union men will not be ignored or overlooked as agents in the great work of pacification, and whatever errors may have been committed in this respect will doubtless soon be remedied.

A gentleman recently occupying a prominent position who arrived here to-day from Alabama says that Provost Marshals have been appointed in every county of the State to administer the oath of amnesty. That the people everywhere, with comparatively few exceptions, express much anxiety to take it; that the elections will doubtless pass off quietly and with satisfaction to the loyal people; and that the best possible feeling exists between Governor Parsons and the military authorities. He mentions as an observable fact that the men who were recently in arms are now most in favor of the Government, while some of those who were too cowardly to take part in the war are now the most blatant against it.

FROM CANADA.

QUEBEC, August 29.—The debt of Canada as reported by the Auditor General is over $7,000,000.

Geo. W. Brega, formerly of the Washington Congressional lobby, was arrested in Montreal to-day, and committed to jail, for obtaining money by fraud and forgery from the Hon. Malcolm Cameron and others. The forged drafts were on Wall street, and endorsed by Cameron and others, and their faces afterwards changed to larger amounts.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30.—Advices from the Mexican border to the 19th represent a curiously paternal state of affairs between our generals on the Rio Grande and certain dignitaries of Maximillian's government, who, it seems, have been hobnobbing together and toasting each other in a true convivial style. Our generals are reported as expressing friendship for the empire.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN MAINE.

BATH, ME., August 29.—The 258th anniversary of the landing of the first English colony on the coast of New England, (A. D. 1607,) was observed to-day at Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebec River. The Hon. Charles T. Gilmore, of Brunswick, was President of the day, and the Hon. J. N. Patterson, of Hanover, was the orator.

WHAT MISTRESS GREEDY SAYS.—Lost, on he 23th ult., about 600 miles from the Irish coast, in the Atlantic ocean, an Insulation belonging to the Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company. Whoever has found, and will return the same to the Captain of the Great Eastern steamship will be suitably rewarded, and no questions asked. Of no use to any but the owners.

The Rio Grande.

SENOR ROBLES AND GEN. STEELE—SENOR ROMERO AND GEN. ORTEGA.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 5.—This evening Senor Robles, Mexican Minister of Public Works, came over the river on a visit, and was received by Gen. Steele, who gave his distinguished visitor a quiet dinner at Miller's Hotel.

Among the guests were Generals Weitzel and Draper. After a pleasant repast, at which friendly sentiments were exchanged, the party broke up, Senor Robles recrossing the river.

The Minister is said to be a very agreeable man. He speaks some English, and is fluent in French.

Senor Romero and Gen. Ortega are said to be on their way here, and are looked for daily. The visit of these two distinguished Liberals seems to point to something about to be done on the Rio Grande.

All quiet along the river at present.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

TRENTON, August 30.—The Democratic Convention of this State met here to-day. There was a very large attendance. Colonel Robert Hamilton was chosen temporary chairman. After appointing committees on resolutions, credentials and permanent organization, the Convention took a recess. General Runyon, of Essex, appears to stand the best chance for obtaining the nomination.

Trenton, August 30.—On reassembling General Runyon was unanimously nominated on the third ballot.

Resolutions were adopted charging the consequences of the war on the election of a sectional President and the fanaticism of a sectional party; favoring a return of the Government to its original purposes and objects; favoring a return to the gold and silver currency; declaring and insisting on the rights of the States; opposing negro suffrage, emphatically agreeing with President Johnson that this subject must be left with the States; opposing the exemption of Government bonds from taxation as an unequal measure; expressing sympathy for and gratitude to the soldiers; insisting that the Government shall pay the soldiers the full bounty promised to them; opposing military arrests; favoring the freedom of elections, the restoration of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and finally declaring the national debt to be erroneously and improperly managed.

The Convention then adjourned after a forcible speech from Gen'l Runyon.

FROM CAPE HAYTIEN—FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The gunboat State of Georgia, from Cape Haytien on the 22d brings advices that the rebels had captured by surprise Fort St. Michael on the opposite side of the river, causing Geffrard's troops to evacuate Petite Auro and stop the bombardment of the town. The town had been relieved by blockade running, and a blockade runner from Nassau had run in with provisions, arms and ammunition after many citizens had died from fright and starvation. But few had been killed. The rebels had enticed three of Geffrard's officers from the American Consuls house, where they had taken refuge, and shot them dead in cold blood. Flour was $25 per barrel; rice 30 cents per pound and sugar 50 cents.

The rebels are determined to hold out and the government forces are reduced to small numbers by death and desertion.

FROM CONCORD.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 29.—In a murder case here to-day, the jury rendered a verdict that Michael McManus came to his death at the hands of Bryan McDonald, Jr., but whether by accident or design the jury are unable to determine.—The elder McDonald has been discharged from arrest.

The Long Island Railroad Disaster

FURTHER PARTICULARS—NAMES OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

[From the N. Y. Post.]

The mail train left Hunter's Point at half-past five o'clock. Being somewhat behind time at its arrival at High Bridge more steam was put on, and the train ran at full speed towards Jamaica.

Approaching the curve about half way between these places, it encountered the express train from Greenport, at thirty-seven minutes past nine o'clock. A collision was the result. Both the engines were thrown off the track, and are utterly destroyed. Several of the cars were partially and wholly destroyed.

The brakemen and several of the passengers jumped off in fright, severely hurting themselves by the fall.

A newsboy on the train named William Garly, of Williamsburgh, was instantly killed.

S. S. Crocker, a soldier living in One hundred and twenty ninth street, New York, had both his legs broken, and died after laying some time.

William Walker Tucker, belonging at No. 190 Grand street, New York, was badly and probably mortally injured.

Joseph Wilson, residing at No. 321 Ninth avenue, had both his legs broken. He was taken into the station at Jamaica, but showed few signs of possible recovery.

E. B. Overton, of Bellport, belonging to the house of Brooks Brothers, had both legs badly fractured. He is at the McCune House

George Laul, a German, belonging at Hunter's Point, had both legs broken.—He was conveyed to the hotel, and his legs amputated. He is doing as well as can be expected.

A. L. McHughes, of Jamaica, and several others were hurt, but not dangerously. The injured men were taken to Jamaica to McCune's Hotel, and cared for.

Mr. Charlick, President of the road, was on the ground, doing all in his power for the sufferers.

A CHANCE FOR BARNUM.

The Siam Times, just received here, says:

A giant has appeared in Nagpore. He is seven feet four inches in height, and of enormous amplitude of chest. As regards the lower extremities, however, he is very ill-proportioned, having comparatively spindle shanks. When first he entered the city, he was mobbed. An immense crowd, consisting of men, women and children, gathered round him and stoned him for an incarnation of the Evil One. But, luckily for him, somebody having discovered five mysterious marks on the crown of his head, announced that he was a god, and thereupon the fickle and superstitious populace immediately prostrated themselves before him, and actually worshipped him as a divine being! When he was at Kamptee all the Marwarree women paid him divine honors, and actually adored him!"

THE CHOLERA IN THE EAST.

We publish below an important dispatch addressed to the Secretary of State by E. Joy Morris, Minister Resident of the United States at Constantinople, relative to the ravages of the cholera in Turkey:

LEGATION UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CONSTANTINOPLE.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatch No. 90.

I regret to be obliged to state that the cholera continues to extend its ravages, notwithstanding the efforts making by the Government to arrest its progress. Whatever may be the opinion of medical men, it is evident that it is propagated by contagion, as it fixed itself in the locality where the first deaths from an Egyptian man of war took place, and has thence gradually extended itself over the Christian quarter of Pera, and through Stamboul, (Constantinople proper.) In the most infected region, Cassim Pacha, where it originally broke out—a quarter inhabited chiefly by workmen connected with the navy yard, and situated in a low valley, encompassed by high hills, with imperfect drainage—it has been very fatal, having attacked almost the entire population. Such had been its ravages there that the Government has ordered all the large khans and buildings, occupied by many persons together, to be vacated, and has provided tents for them on the heights surrounding the city.

Had proper quarantine measures been taken at first, the introduction of the cholera from Egypt might have been prevented. It seems to me from our experience here, that it will be advisable in the United States to guard against it by the most rigid quarantine regulations. Otherwise, if it once enters the country, it will be fatal, in consequence of the great destitution prevailing in Virginia and other of the Southern States, and of the diseases which always follow in the train of war.

The published number of deaths per day now is about one hundred and sixty, but they are known to largely exceed that number. The whole number of deaths from the origin of the disease to the present time is about two thousand.

A great panic prevails among the population, particularly the Christian portion of it, and people are fleeing by thousands in every direction from the city. It is hoped, however, that the sanitary measures adopted by the Government, and pursued with great energy, will have the effect sooner or later to arrest the epidemic.

With great respect,
Your ob't serv't,
E. JOY MORRIS.

EXTRAORDINARY CAPTURE OF WHALES.

The Inverness Advertiser of August 13th contains the following:

"On Wednesday morning an extraordinary capture of whales was made in the Cromarthy Firth, close by the town of Dingwall. On the previous afternoon a large shoal of these gigantic creatures, afterwards ascertained to be the bottle-nose species, had been observed sporting themselves in the water about half a mile distant from Invergordon harbor, and were immediately pursued by boats full of eager crews from Invergordon, Saltburn, Ballantraid, and the coast, the object of the pursuers being to run them into shal low water and strand them. The fish, however, kept compactly together, all the while moving backwards and forwards about the centre of the channel, which is very deep, for the space of four or five hours, and several shots were fired at them from the boats without any visible effect. Ultimately, about six o'clock in the evening, they took a start up the Firth, whither they were closely followed by the boats, and a hot chase ensued. The tide was at this time on the ebb, and there was every chance of the fish being driven into shal low water. The scene was animating in the extreme. The pursuers arrived at Novar Bay about 8 o'clock, having succeeded in keeping the fish ahead of them all the time, although the frightened creatures took many turns and windings, as if in the endeavor to escape down the Firth or keep in the greatest possible depth of water. The water however, at this point, is extremely shallow in some places, and as a stray fish got separated from its companions it inevitably went aground, and was immediately surrounded by some of the boats, the crews of which, armed with all sorts of weapons, from a shovel to a crowbar, made short work of the poor victim. In this way a good many were captured from between the shore of Fowlis and the opposite coast all the way down to Dingwall. Night did not stop the operations of those who had engaged in the pursuit. Love of sport and the chance of gain combined, acted as a strong incentive to the pursuers, and those who were not fortunate enough to strand their whale, previously pushed on to the head of the Firth, gathering strength on the way, until a perfect little flotilla of fishing-cobbles, rowing and sailing boats, and pleasure yachts, had arrived within view of Dingwall. The night was clear and favorable. Shortly after 12 o'clock and early in the morning those of the shoal which had managed to get this length grounded among the mud and sand opposite the burgh, facing to the northeast. It was now that the work began in right earnest. A number of the townspeople were prepared for what was likely to happen, and hastened to the scene. A general massacre ensued and was continued until a late hour in the morning, when no less than thirty six were found to have been killed in this way, some of the fish as large as twenty feet, and one, we are assured, not less than twenty-eight feet long, but by far the greatest number being from fifteen to eighteen feet. The total number captured, including those on the other parts of the Firth and on the coast, is estimated at between fifty and sixty, and it is confidently asserted that few, if any, of the shoal succeeded in making their escape."

AN INCIDENT OF THE NEW YORK FIRE.

The New York papers give full and interesting details of the destructive fire which consumed the pyrotechnic establishment on St. John street, in that city, on Friday. The female operative who was burned to death proved to be named Catharine Cleves. She was twenty one years old. A thrilling incident connected with her fate is related. Various parties had called at the station-house in the early part of the evening, in the hope of identifying her, but all failed. It was utterly impossible to trace any human lineaments; for the body was a mere bristling pile of cinders, with hair roasted from the roots, nose consumed, and features entirely erased. At last a young man entered, and after some scrutiny exclaimed: "Tis my wife; I know that wedding ring;" and here was seen a gold ring on one of the finger-bones. The man fell prostrate and senseless on the corpse, and was torn away only with difficulty. The scene was most affecting. The couple were married only a few months.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—A REMEDY.

As many of the late railroad accidents are attributed to misplaced switches leading on to side tracks not actually occupied by a train, a remedy has been suggested which is substantially this: Every engineer who leaves a side track with his train, should be required, *before proceeding on his route, to back his train and locomotive past the switch by which he enters the main track.* In case the switch has not been properly adjusted, the fact at once becomes known. The switch is at once made all right, and the safety of other trains passing that switch insured.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

[From the Washington Star, of yesterday.]

The Commission assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and shortly thereafter the prisoner, Wirz, was brought in, accompanied by an officer, and the usual guard, who, during the session, stood near him. There was a large crowd of spectators present to-day, among whom were a number of ladies. The reading of the proceedings of yesterday was commenced at 10.20 o'clock and concluded at 11.26.

Gen. Thomas said that he had understood the prisoner, who, while here, was in the charge of the Court was, while in the Old Capitol prison, guarded and handcuffed. He did not know that the Court had any jurisdiction over the prisoner in the prison. He now was unable to attend to his business in connection with the trial. General Thomas suggested that he should have every facility of writing, &c., and as there was a guard in attendance, there was no necessity, as he could see, why the handcuffs should be placed upon him.

Col. Chipman, Judge Advocate, stated that this right was resorted to as a matter of precaution, and at the suggestion of one of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Baker. He stated to him (Col C.) on the evening that the counsel withdrew, that the counsel were apprehensive that he would commit suicide. Acting on the suggestion, he had asked that the Superintendent of the prison take suitable measures, and night before last a guard was placed over him, and last night handcuffs also. It was well known to the prisoner himself that such treatment was not unusual or unknown to him. He was satisfied that if any injury had been done it was unintentional, and he was sorry that the prisoner's wrists were injured.

Mr. Baker said that when he made the request the prisoner was in a distracted state of mind, and that he did not know what he (the prisoner) might do. He told the counsel that if they desired him he would never appear before the court again. He made this suggestion for the first night only. The prisoner, however, made no complaint of harsh treatment, and in his opinion his confinement last night was an oversight.

Alexander W. Persons testified that for the last four years he had been employed in the Confederate States service as Lieutenant Col. 50th Georgia volunteers. Witness was at Andersonville from Feb to June 1, 1864. After witness' command was captured, he was ordered to Andersonville, Gen. Winder stating that there was three departments; the command of troops, prison and post. At the time witness arrived there, there was no prison commander, but Capt. Wirz came shortly after with orders from Gen. Winder. Witness received a letter from Gen. Winder.

Mr. Baker objected unless the letter was produced or accounted for.

A long discussion ensued on the admission of this evidence, and finally the objection was waived.

Witness continued—That the letter was to the effect that the accused was an old prison officer and a reliable man, and directed witness to put him in command of the prison, which he did. This was about the 1st March. Witness was the ranking officer, and furnished guards for the prison, who, after they were mounted, were subject to the orders of Capt. Wirz. The prison was laid out by Capt. W. S. Winder, who told him that it was for 10,000 prisoners; there were when witness arrived there about 15 or 20 negroes finishing the prison. Witness was relieved by Gen. Winder on the last of May or first of June. Witness, while he was there, got about fifty car loads of lumber, and he was in the act of erecting quarters for the prisoners when relieved. Witness went into the stockade subsequently, but saw no shelter. Captain Richard Winder was the quartermaster at the prison. There were 15,000 or 20,000 prisoners confined. Witness is acquainted with the locality of the prison, and knew of a better place for a prison near a stream six or seven times as wide, and made the suggestion to W. S. Winder. There was very little facility for procuring wood. The stockade was, so to speak, woods enclosed. The authorities never cut out the undergrowth, but the prisoners cleared it out to make shelters. Witness went back afterward and saw a shelter something like a mule shed.

Judge Advocate Chipman asked if Captain Winder said he had discretion as to the location of the prison.

Mr. Baker objected to the question.

The objection was overruled, and the witness answered that Captain Winder said he had absolute power as to locating the prison; witness, in the character of counsel, had occasion to draw a bill for an injunction to abate the nuisance from the grave yard stench, &c; witness read the bill to the district judge, who said that he would appoint a day to hear the argument; a few days afterwards General Cobb asked if the bill against his government was to be charged to him; witness said he had drawn up the bill, and noticing something in General Cobb's remarks indicating that he would be treated by court martial, said that he would withdraw this was just before the prison went to dilapidation, when Colonel Gibbs had command of the post.

Cross examined by Mr. Baker:—Witness knows that the prison was enlarged while he was there about a third more than the former size. The original prison was calculated for 10,000, and he thought that not more than that number should have been placed in the extended prison. Witness had the prison enlarged. Capt Wirz had nothing to do with the size, and was in no way accountable for it. Captain Wirz never tried to prevent lumber being used as far as witness knew. Witness did not, under his instructions, deem it proper to interfere with the internal arrangements of the prison. Never saw any orders forbidding acts of kindness. It was a good idea to locate the prison in the woods. There was nothing in the location objectionable. The prison was located in a poor section of the country, where it was extremely difficult to obtain supplies. Witness considered the prison a nuisance by reason of the dead being buried near the surface, breeding green flies, the filth, &c. The prison in its incipiency, calculated for 10,000, had 40,000 men ordered to it at one time.

General Wallace asked who, in his opinion, was responsible.

Witness answered that he did not know that the authorities were informed of the facts, and he reported to General Winder, who, in an order from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, was assigned to the command of all the prisoners east of the Mississippi. Witness had command of the troops, not over 350; subsequently when he was assigned to the command of the post there were not more than 1,000 troops. The number of troops would fluctuate with the prisoners.

By the Judge Advocate—Witness addressed his communications direct to General Winder, and had also communicated facts in regard to the prison to the department commanders, General Cobb and General Mercer, at Savannah.

By Mr. Baker—The greatest number of troops at the prison while he was there was about 1,000, and the prisoners 10,000 to 20,000.

By the Judge Advocate—Witness does not know who originated the dead line; it was established shortly after Captain Wirz took command of the prison.

By Mr. Baker—The dead line was a slight railing and was so called because the penalty of crossing it was death. Witness thinks that the dead line was established as a precautionary measure, and he thought that the reason why it was established was because there was a combination to tear down the stockade discovered.

Benjamin F. Clark sworn—Witness has been in the rebel Purveyor's department for three years at Richmond. The supplies were limited, but so far as he knew the requisitions for supplies were always filled; witness does not recollect that any requisition was ever received from the Andersonville prison; witness was with the Medical Purveyor at Greensboro' when the surrender was made, and he turned over about three car loads.

At this juncture the Court took a recess.

Several other witnesses were examined as to the condition of the prison and other facts in that connection, when the court adjourned until Friday.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS LOST.—Major E. W. Eddy, Paymaster United States Army, who, together with his clerk, was lost on board the ill-fated steamer Brother Jonathan, off the California coast, was at the time on his way to Washington territory, to pay off the troops stationed there. He had in his possession $200,000 belonging to the Government.

RECEIVED A PASS.—Yesterday Linton Stephens, of Georgia, brother of A. H. Stephens, received a pass from the War Department to visit the rebel Vice President, who is now in confinement at Fort Warren.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Another Collision of Steamers—Three Negroes Drowned.—Another collision of steamers occurred yesterday morning about two o'clock, the conflicting steamers being the Kent, Captain Moses Witts, and George Appold, Captain Howes. The collision occurred at the above hour, when off "Thomas" point, in the Chesapeake bay, about forty miles from Baltimore. The Kent left Baltimore on Tuesday morning for Choptank River, and when at the point above named, each exchanged signals, but by some unaccountable means, came in contact with each other; the Appold being by far the largest vessel, caused the "Kent" to be the great loser by the accident, cutting her almost to the water's edge, she beginning to fill with water immediately after the unfortunate occurrence. There were 27 passengers on board the Kent, all of whom were saved, though three negroes, named John Williams, James Cornell and John Cole, deck hands, were drowned. After the transferring of the passengers to the George Appold, which was but slightly injured, the Kent began to sink quite rapidly. She was drawn by the George Appold as near the shore as the latter named steamer dare venture, on account of the fear of grounding, where the unfortunate vessel remains. All of her cargo was lost. On the way up to the city the passengers who had been on board the "Kent," held a meeting on board the steamer then conveying them to Baltimore, and tendered their thanks to Capt. Howes, and other officers of the George Appold, Captain Witts, of the Kent, and B. Deford, Esq., who were on board the more fortunate steamer, for kindness and courtesy shown.

Child Found.—About nine o'clock on Tuesday night, as a party of boys were passing along President street, they found a carpet bag lying upon the pavement, and upon picking it up it was found to contain a white female child, about one month old. The boys, like the man with the elephant, not knowing what to do with their prize, handed it over to officer Eaton of the Eastern District. The officer left it in the care of a Mrs Banch, residing in the neighborhood, who kindly cared for it until morning, when it was taken in charge by detective Smith, who intends adopting it. The child was quite neatly clad, and looked very promising. A silk handkerchief was found with it in the carpet bag, but no other clothing save what it had on. The mother who could thus desert her own offspring certainly has not the feelings of a human being, though this is but one occurrence among many of like character.

Police Arrests.—John Joseph, colored, was arrested by officers Webb and Jones, of the Middle district, on the charge of being drunk and also for resisting and striking the officers whilst in the discharge of their duty. Fined $1 and costs by Justice Spicer, and committed in default of payment. James W. Moore, arrested by officer Eickelman, for sleeping in the market house; fined $1 and costs by Justice Spicer, and in default of payment, was committed. Thomas Cook, arrested by officer J. T. Mitchell for assaulting and beating Albert Hadaway; released on bail for court by Justice Whalen. M. Kobey and William Kargle, arrested by officer Morgan, of the Central station, on the charge of fighting in the street; released on bail by Justice Spicer to keep the peace.

New Amusements.—The next week seems to be intended for one of extraordinary variety of amusement for our population. Besides the attractions of the Holliday street Theatre there will be the Front street Theatre opened on next Monday with a series of performances by "Mr. Heller," the great Magician, who has met with unequivocal success in New York and Philadelphia, and no doubt will keep his reputation in Baltimore. Also "Blind Tom" will commence a series of his celebrated piano concerts in the Maryland Institute, and judging from his former accomplishments in the favor of the public, he will be a formidable competitor for patronage with the other artists now offering their skill to the Baltimoreans.

More Enterprise.—Some Germans of our city, who seem to think that the reign of their favorite beverage "Lager" is not yet declining, have formed an association and have begun to build a new and extensive brewery, in Canton, near the new almshouse. Without entering upon the pros and cons of the question, we must acknowledge that their beginning shows extensive features in the erection of a substantial building of 60 by 100 feet and the digging of really astonishing vaults. We hear that the capital to be invested will insure success; the enterprise shows in connection with others a remarkable thriftiness among the citizens of Baltimore.

Body Exhumed.—Mention has already been made of the finding of the body of John S. Young, who was found floating in the water at Spring Gardens, on Tuesday morning of last week, and who, it was supposed, had been assaulted and robbed, and also shot in the side, and afterwards thrown into the water. It was determined by the jury who had held the inquest to have a post mortem examination of the body, and for this purpose it was exhumed or taken from the vault in Baltimore Cemetery, yesterday, by Mr. Rodenmyer, undertaker. Dr. Yates examined the body and pronounced it too much decayed to admit of an examination.

Concert by the House of Refuge Band.—Our readers are already cognizant of the efficiency of the youthful performers of the House of Refuge Band, and will no doubt be pleased to hear that a concert will be given by them at Patterson Park, this evening, at 7 o'clock. They will be under the direction of the well known favorite in musical circles, Prof James M. Deems. Those desirous of spending a pleasant evening, under the sound of "sweet strains of music," should be present at the above Park this evening, at the hour named.

Further Improvement of Holiday Street Theatre.—In accordance with the tastefully arranged improvements upon the interior of Holiday street Theatre, the exterior of the building is now undergoing a coat of rich white paint, presenting an appearance much like that of marble. Upon the completion of this another great improvement, the "Holliday" will present quite a beautiful appearance, upon the outside as well as in, being in unison with the general good taste of the enterprising lessee, John T. Ford, Esq.

Extensive Wholesale Millinery Establishment.—Messrs. Armstrong, Cator & Co., 237 Baltimore street, ask special attention to their present stock of handsome millinery goods. This is one of our foremost houses, and one of the best places for dealers that we know of. Buyers, therefore, desirous of selecting from a well assorted stock, should make the most of the present opportunity. They cannot fail in being pleased, and more than that—in being profited.

Accident by Falling Down a Flight of Steps.—Some time during Tuesday night, a little child of Mr. Wm. Reno, residing on Hudson street, Canton, accidentally fell down a flight of steps from the 3d to the 3d story of the house, resulting in the breaking of its left arm. The services of Dr. Dwinelle being availed of, the fracture was adjusted, and the little sufferer is now doing as well as could be expected under the unfortunate circumstances.

Assaulting and Beating a Female.—Officer Peregoy, of the Central station, arrested James Grace yesterday, on the charge of assaulting and beating Mrs Johnson, who resides at Frederick street. The assault, we are informed, was without provocation. The accused was taken before Justice Spicer, who after an examination committed him for the action of the legal authorities.

Fined and Committed.—Henry Sibling and Joseph Barry, soldiers, who were arrested on Tuesday afternoon by Marshal Carmichael and detective Smith, for rioting and assaulting Col. Walsh of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, underwent an examination yesterday before Justice Spicer, who imposed a fine of $1 each, and in default of payment committed them to jail.

Another Wife Beater.—Officer Durkee, of the Eastern District, took into custody yesterday another one of those monsters known as wife beaters, whose name was Conrad Ribald. He was arraigned before Justice Griffin, who committed him to jail in default of security to await the action of the Criminal Court.

Arrested.—John Merriken was arrested and brought before the United States Commissioner, for passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of $50, on Mr. C. Jordan, No. 195 S Sharp street, last Monday morning. He was admitted to $500 bail for his appearance at a hearing on next Thursday, September 7th.

No Numbers.—Matsho(?) Meekens, colored, was arrested yesterday for running his cart without numbers, in violation of the 25th section of revised ordinance 32. He was taken before Justice Whalen, who imposed a fine of $1 and costs, and in default of payment committed the party to jail.

Blind Tom, the Pianist.—This remarkable curiosity—for such he must be confessed to be—opens at the Maryland Institute next Monday night in a series of six concerts. This lad is probably the most brilliant performer on his instrument now in the country, and displays a better taste for harmony than perhaps the greatest of our artists. Tom, as many of our readers are probably aware, was born blind, but displayed a remarkable taste for music when a very small child. He is now but fifteen years of age, yet we remember noticing his public entertainments at least eight years ago.

Accident.—Mr. John Hutson met with a serious accident on last Sunday, whilst passing near the corner of Caroline and Baltimore streets. There being an imperfection in the pavement, he fell and fractured the thigh of his right leg. He will be laid up for several weeks in consequence of the negligence of those who have to look after the proper condition of our streets and sidewalks.

Arrest as an Accessory to a Theft.—James Harman, colored, was arrested yesterday by officer Durkee, of the Eastern District, on the charge of being accessory to the theft of a set of harness, the property of Mr. Kimberly, mentioned in the Clipper of yesterday. He was committed for the action of the Criminal Court by Justice Whalen.

Fast Driving.—Officer Chaffinch, of the Middle district, arrested John Andrews yesterday, and arraigned him before Justice Spicer, on the charge of immoderate driving through the street. A fine of $5 was imposed by the magistrate, who released him on payment.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Orphans' Court.—Before the Hon. Judges Suppee, Audoun and Hoffman.—The following business occupied the attention of the Court:

Letters testamentary on the estate of Franciska Little, were granted to Elizabeth Little.

Letters of administration on the estate of Asa Hart were granted to Isaac H. Cairney.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

TOWSONTOWN, August 30th, 1865

Circuit Court for Baltimore County.—Before Hon D. C. H. Emory. John T. Ensor, Esq., prosecuting attorney for the State.

The following business occupied the attention of this court to-day:

State vs. Sarah D. Warfield, indicted for the larceny of a set of linen, valued at $5, the property of Wm Stansbury—removed case from Carroll county. It is alleged that the larceny was committed on the 8th day of September, 1865, in Westminster, Carroll county, Md. Tried before the court and adjudged not guilty. E. F. Krountz, of the Carroll county bar, and R. R. Boarman, Esq., for the defence.

Reinecker and others vs. Larman and others—motion to dissolve an injunction. Argued before his honor during the intermission of court. Opinion filed this morning overruling the motion.

Joseph H. Curley vs. Aberrilla Robinson and J. S. Robinson. Judgment extended in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $139 01, with interest from date.

Samuel Donahue, indicted for an assault with intent to murder, being called, and failing to answer, his recognizance for $1,000, entered by George W. Hardesty, was forfeited.

Eliza Golden, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, was also called, and failed to answer. Recognizance for $500, entered by Rudolph Bly, forfeited.

The case of State vs. Drill, indicted for larceny, was set for trial on Wednesday, September 6th.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock. K.

A WILD OX IN THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

[From the N. Y. Post, 29th]

An ox, which had, it is understood, escaped from a passing drove of cattle in the upper part of the city, became infuriated, and rushed down town yesterday, attacking several persons, and severely injuring them. The ox came through Lexington avenue, and his wild plunging caused great excitement and alarm. Turning into Twenty-fourth street he knocked down an old man named Thomas Golden, who resided at No. 425 First avenue.—Golden was picked up and taken to Bellevue Hospital. The ox went again into Lexington avenue and dashed down to Twenty first street, where he attacked another man named Randolph Mallie goring him in the side. On the approach of the animal the way was rapidly cleared for him, all persons who could, making their escape.

In Twenty-first street, the ox encountered police sergeant Polley, and ran at him fiercely; but the sergeant, with a well directed shot from a revolver, which took effect in the animal's head, checked his progress for the time, and turned him into Third avenue. The sergeant started in pursuit, and followed to Sixteenth street, when, seeing the ox was getting ahead of him, he procured a horse and continued the pursuit through Fourteenth street to Sixth avenue, and back through Seventeenth street to Union Square and Irving Place.

This was a most exciting chase. It caused even more excitement and confusion than the ox alone had been able to produce; for the sergeant, as he rode, fired on the animal, which had by this time become perfectly wild from the fright and the pain experienced.

In Irving Place the ox became exhausted by the loss of blood and fell. He had received nine shots from the revolver of his pursuer.

It is reported that other persons besides those named above were injured by the ox on his dash through the city—among the number two ladies, whose names are not given. A boy named Israel Sutherland, residing at No. 155 West Seventeenth street, was also attacked and much bruised.

INDIAN CURIOSITY.—A light house keeper on a barren Island of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, thus describes the emotions of some Indians on seeing for the first time a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine in operation: Your machine is the first and only one in this part of the world, and I don't think there is another between here and the North Pole. Last Winter we were visited by a party of Indian hunters; they had never seen or heard of a sewing machine before, and, talking among themselves, they called my description of it "*white lies*." I afterward showed it to them in operation. Not to be taken in by any sleight of hand or "*white tricks*," one took a lamp and watched under the table, while the others kept watch above, and they compared notes (of gesticulations) with each other; after a careful and silent examination, they all threw themselves on the floor and rolled and laughed like young children, with loud acclamations of "*Angwasaw Mraton*," "Sewing Spirit." I had always read and understood that the Indian never expresses surprise.—Perhaps this was the first time it ever broke out. No doubt they will spread the *miracle* from lodge to lodge and tribe to tribe, until it reaches the last Esquimaux hut, where the machine will probably have the wonderful capacity of sewing mountains together.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

BALTIMORE SCHOONER RAISED.—The schooner North Pacific, of Baltimore, run into by the steamship Yazoo, and sunk off Sewell's Point, has been raised, and was brought into this port Sunday, to J. M. Smith & Brother. The North Pacific was raised by the Columbia Coast Wrecking Company, per contract with the New York Steamship Company, and will be thoroughly repaired. She was loaded with coal from Baltimore to New London, and when sunk was wind bound in Hampton Roads. She has a large hole in her quarter, and has to be kept afloat, while discharging her coal, by the constant action of a steam pump.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

MILITARY ASSISTANCE CALLED FOR.—Gen Swayne, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for the State of Alabama, telegraphs from Montgomery, under date of the 26th instant to General Howard, Superintendent of the Bureau here, calling for an additional military force to put a stop to cruelties practiced upon the freedmen of Alabama by the late slaveholders and others. General Swayne suggests that the 2d Maine cavalry be sent to him immediately.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

☞ On Thursday, the 23d, the wife of Mr. Winter, a butcher in North Easton, Mass., who had been sick for two weeks with typhoid fever, during an attack of delirium, got up from her bed, took a razor and cut her throat from the effect of which she died in about two hours. To add to his calamities, on the next day, Mr. Winter's barn, from some cause unknown, caught fire and was entirely consumed, together with six or eight tons of hay, $4,000 worth of hides, ice house, slaughter house, &c. His horses and carriage were saved. Mr. Winter's loss by the fire cannot be less than $6,000 though he was probably insured. Mr. Winter has but recently recovered from a severe attack of typhoid.

☞ The largest peach grower in Delaware is Mr. Anthony Reybold. He has a peach orchard of a thousand acres, of which six hundred acres have trees of a bearing age. His crop last year amounted to sixty thousand baskets, of which the average price was one dollar per basket—sixty thousand dollars. Deducting twenty-five per cent. for expenses, the net profits for the year may be set down at forty-five thousand dollars. The aggregate profits of his peach culture for the last and the three preceding years may be safely estimated at the snug sum of $150,000.

☞ The earthquake in the Mississippi valley on the 17th agitated the river violently in the vicinity of New Madrid. The water seemed to rise in a body several feet high, and was forced backward up stream. The current was actually stopped during the few seconds the earthquake continued. The shock occurred a little before 5 o'clock in the morning, and was also perceptible in the city of Memphis, but only to those in the houses, while those in the street scarcely noticed it. The occupants of the upper stories hastened down to *terra firma* with frightened alacrity.

☞ General Terry, at Richmond, has required Alexander Dudley, the President of the York River Railroad, to surrender the pardon recently obtained from the President. This has caused a considerable flutter in Richmond among the pardoned. It is understood that Dudley is one of those who paid money to a "pardon broker" to secure his pardon, and the President is determined to break up the corrupt practice by cancelling pardons obtained through such influence whenever discovered.

☞ Vallandigham is engineering the Democratic party in Ohio. The leaders of the Ohio Democracy seem determined to kill the party, and they could not put the power into the hands of any man who can more successfully accomplish that purpose than Vallandigham—the rebuke being that the last gubernatorial election ought to have been a lesson to the party and to him. The people who have just put down rebellion are not prepared to accept its known advocates as their future leaders.

☞ Abdel del-Kader, the illustrious Arab chief, whose arrival in England was recently announced, having received the "cold shoulder" from the official and aristocratic class of London, has shaken the dust of the city from his feet, and departed from the country in high dudgeon. With the exception of the public body (to quote his own words), "he only saw the people on the streets."

☞ An Irishman recently stopped at a hotel, between here and Des Moines, where pretty high bills were charged. In the morning the landlord made out the amount of "damage," and presented it to Pat. After he had glanced over it, the astonished Pat looked the landlord in the face and exclaimed, "Ye put me in mind ov a snipe." "Why?" asked the landlord. "Bekase ye're very [illegible] bill!"

☞ A good looking miss of eighteen named Lilly Cooper, dressed in boy's clothes, took a berth in a sleeping car from St. Louis to Chicago, the other night, immediately above that of a rich old gentleman, whom she relieved of his watch and wallet. She was arrested in Chicago, and her sex discovered.

☞ The Washington Intelligencer says—"We understand that Gov. J. Madison Wells, of Louisiana, proposes to settle the labor question by sending all the negroes in America to Africa and importing negroes in their places, who shall serve under [illegible] apprenticeship system."

☞ The steward of the American ship [illegible], named Charles [illegible], while lying in the river Mersey, England, outward bound to New York, poisoned himself on the morning of the 14th. The body was taken on shore and an inquest held upon it, the verdict being temporary insanity.

☞ John L. Sheridan, of Perry county, Ohio, a brother of General Phil. Sheridan, was nominated for State Senator, for the District composed of Muskingum and Perry, at the Union Convention which was held in New Lexington on the 18th instant.

☞ Major Gen. John C. Breckinridge, late Secretary of War of the Confederacy, is expected to arrive in Canada within a few days. Mr. Mason, Commissioner of the Confederacy in London, and ex Senator of the United States, will accompany him.

☞ Southy, a [illegible] Forward, who murdered three children in London, and his wife and daughter at Ramsgate, England, an account of which recently appeared in the Clipper, is on trial at the latter place. He says he committed the deeds out of kindness.

☞ Masks are to be introduced among the bathers at Newport. They are made of thin white cotton cloth, fitting tightly to the face, with places cut for the mouth and eyes. The disguise is perfect, and no doubt will be very generally adopted.

☞ A negro soldier was found drowned in the Ohio river at [illegible] W[illegible]. He had apparently been in the water several days. His hands were tied together with a rope.

☞ It is said that speculators at [illegible] are buying up all the Confederate currency and bonds they can find, in anticipation of some proposition hereafter in Congress for their payment.

☞ A Canadian paper says that Geo. Thompson, the English abolitionist, has an interest in a patent [illegible] in Massachusetts, which is making him rich in his old age.

☞ One hundred [illegible] Lynchburg, Va., will be sent to Liberia by the Colonization Society in November; [illegible] who may apply [illegible]

☞ The Louisville Journal thinks that if John C. Breckinridge were to [illegible] of Kentucky, he would get [illegible] the vote cast [illegible]

☞ The Bishop of Carthagena, [illegible] offended by the Spanish [illegible] the kingdom of Italy, and has published in Madrid, a manifesto on the subject.

☞ J. Warren Merrill, [illegible] bridge, Mass., has given $10,000 [illegible] endowment of the Professorship of Natural History and Chemistry.

☞ One [illegible] a petroleum company were sold in New York lately for five dollars and fifty cents—[illegible] cent a share.

☞ The returns to the Quartermaster General's office show that Government [illegible] have realized larger prices in [illegible] and agricultural towns than in cities.

☞ Upon the receipt on Friday of the news of the wholesale destruction of [illegible] by the pirate Shenandoah, sperm [illegible] cents per gallon.

☞ "Bull Run Russell," in his "Atlantic Cable Diary," insinuates that the [illegible] discovered were the doings of [illegible] employe.

☞ A proposition to have [illegible] twice a week is before the Wheeling Councils with every prospect of its success.

☞ Gen. Grant will remain in Galena two or three weeks, occupying the beautiful [illegible] presented him by the citizens.

☞ The gathering of the rice and [illegible] crops of Louisiana has commenced with favorable weather for both.

☞ A full biography of President Lincoln is announced in Germany, and three have appeared in France.

☞ Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the novelist, gives in the largest taxable income in Norway, Me., viz:—$1,000.

☞ A woman, running down stairs in London, caught her foot in her hoop, fell down and broke her neck.

☞ It is thought that Gens. Lee, Beauregard and Dick Taylor, will leave the country under the late order of the President.

☞ The duty of one shilling and a penny per ton on coal brought to London, produced in the past year $251,650 pounds.

☞ The mechanics, clerks, and laborers of Indianapolis, are holding meetings in favor of the eight hour system of labor.

☞ New Yorkers drink about 60,000,000 gallons of water per day.

☞ D'Arcy Magee is said to be dying of cancer.

☞ That Temple of Juno at Pompeii is "all in your eye."