BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM MEXICO.

THE CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Prominent Mexicans Incarcerated

THEY ARE CHARGED WITH A CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE MAXIMILIAN.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Elections to the State Convention

WADE HAMPTON A DELEGATE.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.—[Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]—The election of delegates to the convention yesterday passed off quietly. Only five of the twenty delegates from this city were on the Union ticket. The majority of those elected are recorded as conservative. No returns from the interior have been received. About four hundred votes were polled in the city.

LATER—WADE HAMPTON ELECTED TO THE CONVENTION.

Charleston, Sept. 6.—We have the returns of the Richland, Orangeburg, Fairfield and Chester Districts. The result is the same as at Charleston. Generals Wade Hampton, of Columbia, Bratton, of Fairfield, and Colonel Morgan, of Orangeburg, are among the delegates. Hemphill, the Union candidate, is elected in the Chester District.

NEW YORK, Sept'r 11.—Late advices from South Carolina state that the election of delegates to the State Constitutional Assembly passed off quietly. Only about a fourth of the names on the Union ticket are elected. The majority are *conservatives*. Wade Hampton and several officers of the late rebel army have been returned by large majorities.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH PARTY AT MEADVILLE.

MEADVILLE, PA., Sept. 9—2 A. M.—The special excursion party of European capitalists arrived at Meadville at one o'clock this morning, all well, and on their arrival found the McHenry House emblazoned in honor of their visit, and a large dancing party awaiting their arrival with a band. Mr. McHenry, introduced several distinguished guests to Mayor Reynolds. Notwithstanding the early hour, the English gentlemen prepared themselves for the ball and supper awaiting them. Sir Morton Peto, Hon. E. J. Walker, Mr. McHenry, Mr. Kinnaird, and the rest of the party joined in the feast, which is now being kept up. A special train leaves Meadville for Oil City at ten this forenoon. Correspondents of the London Times, News and Star accompany the excursion.

General Schenck arrived here this morning

MEADVILLE, Sept. 9—P. M.—The excursion party visited Oil City to-day.—Governor Todd, of Ohio, Gen. Schenck, Governor Walker, of Kansas, and the representative of the French Emperor were present. The party were so delighted with their visit that a further excursion was determined upon which starts at seven o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. Siilo and others of the party will go.

Captain Jackins is laid up, slightly indisposed, but he will be able to rejoin his ship.

A banquet will be given to night at the McHenry House in honor of Sir Morton Peto.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 10.—The steamer Creole, Captain Thompson, from Richmond bound to New York, ran into the steamer Thomas Collyer, at Norfolk, last night, carrying away part of the hurricane deck and aft rail of the main deck. The damage sustained will, it is said, amount to $2,000.

The Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Col. Twinkle, numbering 1,100 men, passed here yesterday, on the steamers Eagle and Escort, for Baltimore

Gen. Price, chief of the Cavalry Bureau, has been on a tour of inspection through Virginia, and returns to Washington tomorrow.

A marine, whilst attempting to desert by swimming ashore from the frigate Constitution last night, was drowned.

An oyster sloop, the Mary Elizabeth, was capsized near Crane Island last evening. The crew were saved by Captain Scott, of the steam-tug Constitution.

Greble Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., of Old Point, will attend the dedication of the Odd Fellows' Monument at Baltimore, on the 20th inst.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian has arrived from Newport, R. I., with the boys belonging to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Jefferson Davis has not yet been removed from his casemate to Carroll Hall, as reported, but quarters are being prepared for him there, and it is expected he will be removed thither in a few days.

From Richmond.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. PIERPONT—THE OATH TAKEN DURING THE REBELLION.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The Richmond correspondence of the Herald states that Governor Pierpont has appointed E. D. Chambers as judge of the Second District, comprising six counties and the city of Petersburg, and James Marshall as judge of the Ninth District, comprising seven counties.

It has been discovered in Richmond that those persons who took the oath of allegiance to the rebel Government renounced all allegiance to the United States, or any one of them.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Sept 11.—The weekly statement of our city banks is as follows: Loans, increase, $2,790 000; Circulation, increase, 300,000; Specie, decrease, 680,000; Deposits, decrease, 960,000; Legal Tenders, decrease, 950,000.

FROM WASHINGTON

SOUTHERN DELEGATIONS.

Speech of President Johnson:

THE SHARKEY-SLOCUM TROUBLE.

TREASURE RECEIVED FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Captain J. B. Jones, of the 11th United States Infantry, arrived here to-day from Augusta, Ga., by the way of New York, bringing with him eleven hundred pounds of gold and silver bullion with a small amount of coin, of the aggregate value of perhaps, $200,000. This wealth was recovered by the Treasury Agent, and is said to be a part of the specie captured from Jefferson Davis. Captain Jones has delivered the money to the Treasurer of the United States.

A TREASURY AGENT AT NEW ORLEANS.

The telegraphic statement from New York, under date of the 10th instant, that Mr. Cutter has been appointed Treasury Agent at New Orleans, vice Mr. Flanders, removed, is incorrect. Mr. Cutter was placed temporarily in charge of the State of Texas, and a portion of Mr. Flanders' agency, but his operations are now confined to the southern half of Texas, and Mr. Flanders resumes charge of the entire territory comprising the third special Treasury Agency.

John Greiner, of Ohio, was to-day reappointed Receiver of the Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, vice Collins, removed, and he is again designated a Depository, to which Secretary Chase appointed him.

A DELEGATION OF SOUTHERNERS.

To-day a delegation of Southerners, representing seven States—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Virginia and Tennessee—and numbering between fifty and sixty persons, called upon the President of the United States. The Hon. Wm. H. Macfarland of Virginia addressed him in behalf of the visitors.

It became his agreeable and pleasant duty to say they asked to assure him of their personal regard and their faith in his purpose to administer the Government upon the highest principles of wisdom and mature statesmanship, confident that his policy would be earnestly sustained by the entire South, and that devotion to the Union and free institutions would ever characterize all their political and personal acts; and it was their purpose ever cheerfully and earnestly to support him and his administration of the General Government; and, in making this pledge as gentlemen, they had a right to demand full credence for their sincerity.

Mr. McFarland elaborated these views, concluding with thanks to the President for his patient attention and disposition to give full faith to the sincerity of those he represented. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the purposes and object of the entire South, he felt assured, was for restoration and peace, upon the basis of the Union of the States

The President in reply expressed his surprise at meeting so large a number of gentlemen from the South. He had no idea that so many persons would call upon him when he consented to this interview. He could not command language sufficient to express the deep gratification he felt at the visit, and, at the patriotic remarks of the speaker who had just retired. He spoke of his antecedent position before the civil war. He had urged his Southern brethren to remain in the Union and there to contend for their Constitutional rights. He felt it was their only safety and protection.

He had always been for the recognition of all the constitutional rights of the slave owning States, and believed they could have been preserved in the Union if the issue had been made in the forum instead of the field. He, himself, had been a slaveholder, but he had made up his mind if the issue ever narrowed itself down to the Union and slavery, that slavery must go and the Union be saved. He had confidence in the expressions just uttered of devotion to the restoration of the Union and professions of loyalty so generally evidenced; and he was assured that the disposition was to aid in building up the waste places of the South and restoring peace and happiness, good will and union.

He did not believe the sensation letter writers and editors who were endeavoring to create the impression that there exists in the South disaffection and dissatisfaction, for the presence of so many eminent and distinguished gentlemen, representing such a large constituency, fully disproved the fact and gave the lie to their pestilent and malignant utterances. He had confidence in the professions of the people of the South and of their purpose to restore the Union upon the principles of the Constitution, and he hoped and believed they were ready to come up and rally around the Union and the Constitution. The feud existing was a family quarrel, and the ties of friendship, now it was ended, he trusted would be stronger and more enduring than ever. The mission of this great people was high and holy, and in the Union only could the purposes of its people and free government be administered.

The President referred to the existing condition of public affairs, and the gratifying and patriotic evidences presented to him of an early restoration of fraternity between the different sections of the Union and the good to follow this peaceful state of things, and in conclusion expressed the hope that men, thoroughly loyal, would be elected to Congress, in order that the South might again be admitted to the councils of the nation.

The remarks of President Johnson were frequently interrupted by applause, and all seemed highly gratified with the interview.

THE MISSISSIPPI CASE.

The following is a correct version of the correspondence between the President and Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi:

On the 19th ult, Governor Sharkey issued a proclamation calling on the people of the State to organize under the militia laws of the State in each county a force to detect and apprehend criminals and prevent crime. The President saw this proclamation, and it is supposed approved it as he issued no order countermanding it. Upon the 25th of August the President received a dispatch from the Hon. Carl Schurz expressing fears of the propriety of Governor Sharkey's course and deprecating every action by the President adverse to an order issued by Major General Slocum, the Department Commander. The President under date of August 30th, telegraphed to Mr. Sharkey, as follows:

I presume General Slocum will issue no order interfering with Gov. Sharkey's efforts to restore the functions of the State without first consulting the Government, and giving the reasons for such proposed interference. It is believed there can be organized in each county a force of citizens or militia to suppress crime, restore order and enforce the civil authority of the State and of the United States, which would enable the Federal Government to reduce the army, and withdraw to a great extent the forces from the States, thereby reducing the enormous expenses of the Government. If there was any danger from an organization of the citizens for the purpose indicated, the military are there to suppress, on the first appearance, any movement insurrectionary in its character.

One great object is to induce the people to come forward in the defence of the State and Federal Governments. General Washington declared that the people or the militia was the army of the Constitution, or the army of the United States, and as soon as it is practicable the original design of the Government should be resumed. Under the principles of the great charter of freedom, handed down to the people by the founders of the Republic, the people must be trusted with their government, and, if trusted, my opinion is that they will act in good faith and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union.

The main object of Major General Carl Schurz's mission to the South is to aid as much as possible in carrying out the policy adopted by the Government for restoring the States to the former relations with the Federal Government. It is hoped such aid has been given. The proclamation authorizing the restoration of the State Government requires the military to aid the Provisional Governor in the performance of his duties as provided in the proclamation, and in no manner to interfere or throw impediments in the way of the consumation of the object of his appointment, at least without advising the Government of the intended interference.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

By direction of the President a copy of this was ordered to be given to Governor Sharkey.

On Sept. 21 the President received a dispatch from Gov. Sharkey stating that Gen. Slocum had issued an order preventing the execution of his proclamation of August 19th, and acknowledging the receipt of the copy of the dispatch sent to Gen. Schurz on the 30th ult., which despatch Governor Sharkey earnestly requested permission to publish.

To this request the President replied by telegraph:

"My despatch was not intended for publication, but you can make such use of it as you deem best."

The same day the following despatch was sent to General Slocum:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1865.
Major General Slocum, &c., &c.:

Upon the 14th of August Governor Sharkey issued a proclamation calling for the formation of military companies in each county, to detect criminals, prevent crime, and preserve good order in places where the military forces of the United States were insufficient to do so. If you have issued any order countermanding this proclamation or interfering with its execution, you will at once revoke it. Acknowledge the receipt of this order, and telegraph your action on it.

By order of the President of the United States:

[Signed] T. T. ECKERT,
Acting Secretary of War.

In this connection it is appropriate to refer to the first paragraph of the order appended to the proclamation announcing the appointment of a Provisional Governor of Mississippi, which reads thus:—"And I hereby declare that the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized."

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Sunday Mercury says that private letters from the City of Mexico to August 28 state that the city is under the most tyrannous form of martial law.

On the 24th of August, M. Zamacona, formerly Minister of State; Romero Rubio, ex member of Congress; Madariaga, ditto, and M. Guzman, together with twenty six others, were arrested and sent to San Juan D'Ulloa for an alleged conspiracy to kill Maximilian.

MAINE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11.—The State election to-day in Maine passed off quietly. Up to this hour, 6 P. M., few returns have come in, but they indicate that the State will probably not exceed 75 000 against 112,000 last year, and that the Republican majority will be about 15,000 against 19,000 last year. The official vote of Portland foots up for Governor Cony, Republican, 1,711. Howard, Democrat, 768. Last year Portland gave Cony 2,769 and Howard 1,786.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Savannah Herald's Jacksonville and Florida correspondence says that within the past month that city has been improved greatly, and business is prosperous. The railroad to St Marks is in full operation, and two steamers are to run to New York and two more to New Orleans.

Large quantities of cotton have arrived from the interior.

Governor Marion has ordered an election for delegates to the State Convention on the 10th of October.

NUMBER OF MEN SENT TO THE WAR BY PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 11.—A letter from the Provost Marshal General's office, dated Sept. 2d, contains an official summing up of the number of men recruited in Pennsylvania from April 17, 1861, to April 30, 1865. The number of men furnished without reference to priority of service—from three months to three years—was 361,339. The number of troops furnished for State defence was 90,000; the number of troops who left the State to enlist in other military districts, 25,000; colored troops recruited in Pennsylvania to fill colored organizations in other States, 2,500—total, 474,439, exclusive of a full regiment recruited for the State of California and one for Western Virginia, and also excluding the sailors and marines who left the State to enter the navy.

ANOTHER REPORTED ARREST OF SURRATT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Vicksburg Journal, of Aug. 29th, says that a heavily ironed and strongly guarded prisoner was lodged in jail there, and was by many believed to be John H. Surratt.

MEETING IN NEW YORK.

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday, the following communication was read:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August 29, 1865.
To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, New York:

SIR: At the instance of Mr. Frederick W. A. Bruce, the British Minister, I have the honor to invite your attention to the enclosed printed copy of a circular letter from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and a draft of a *"Projet de Loi"* on the subject of freight. The gentlemen who are interested in this matter, desiring to avail themselves of the wisdom and experience of the commercial bodies in this country, request that replies may be given to the questions contained in the circular for the purpose of laying the information obtained before a conference to be held at Sheffield, England, during the next October meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Science.—As it is proper to suppose that the result of the deliberations of so learned an association will be beneficial to most persons, of whatever nation, who are engaged in commercial pursuits, I am induced to submit to your favorable consideration the propriety of complying with the request of the gentlemen of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Secretary then read a letter from Philip H. Rathbone, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, enclosing a *"Projet de Loi"* drawn up by Messrs. Theodore C. Engels and Edward Van Peborg, the representatives of the Belgian Government at the York Conference. The scheme embraces the questions of non-payment for freight until after the accomplishment of the voyage; the abolition of the payment of *pro rata* freight; the non payment of freight due on goods lost by perils of the sea or taken by public enemies or pirates; the refunding of the freight [illegible] case of loss of the goods, and sundry other points of great importance to shippers and merchants generally.

Mr. Bloodgood hoped that the New York Chamber would be represented by some of the largest shippers and merchants in the city. After some discussion, the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

ATTACK ON THE STEAMER PALESTINE.

[Correspondence of the Mo. Democrat.]

CAIRO, Sept. 7.—The following statement concerning the attack on the steamer Palestine, at Paducah, yesterday, is made and signed by twenty-four of the passengers on board the steamer, who witnessed the proceeding:

"While at dinner on board the above named steamer, one of the negro waiters insulted the clerk, Geo. Washcraft, when he took him out upon deck and corrected him with his open hand. The negro was subsequently discharged at Paducah, whereupon he entered complaint. Col. York, commandant of the Freedmens' Bureau, with a guard, immediately came on board, for the purpose of arresting the clerk, but could not find him.

"After the boat cast off her line she was ordered by a sergeant to return to shore, he having just arrived with a new guard. The officers of the boat disregarded the order, and a volley of musketry was directed at the upper works of the boat without taking effect upon anybody.

"The pilot blew the whistle to land, after which several volleys were fired from various points along the wharf. One shot caused a very serious and dangerous wound in the thigh of the pilot, John Seales, and many ran a narrow escape from the leaden shower, including many ladies, who were *en route* Southwest."

ACCIDENT ON THE EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

[From the Chattanooga Gazette, Sept. 1.]

The regular passenger train from Knoxville due here at 7 A. M. yesterday, did not arrive until 10 P. M. The cause of the detention, as we learn, was as follows: Several wild trains were running west preceding the passenger train. The one immediately in front of the latter became detained on the road, owing to some accident. A flagman was ordered to go back and warn the approaching train, but it is alleged that, instead of performing his duty he went to sleep. The passenger train coming up at twenty minutes past 5 A. M., dashed into the wild train before the engine could be stopped. The engine of the passenger train, No. 63, was injured, and the cars of the wild train considerably battered. Some half dozen persons were slightly injured. The wreck was cleared as soon as possible, and after a detention of three hours, a new engine having been procured, the train started towards Chattanooga.

FROM ST LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Judge Krekel has required all the attorneys practicing in the United States District Court at Jefferson City to take the oath required by the new Constitution, which was complied with. All the members of the Legislature have filed the oath, with the exception of a few living in remote sections of the State

Large numbers of merchants from Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, are here buying goods for the fall trade. Quite a number of Southern merchants are paying their debts contracted before the war to our dealers.

FROM COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 7.—Provost Marshal General Fry has notified the Governor that the number of men furnished by Ohio from April 17, 1861, to April 30, 1865, is 310,330 men, whose time of service varied from three months to three years.

The session of the Grand Lodge of Royal Arch Masons of the United States to day was the first held since 1859.—This is owing to the fact that Memphis, where the session of 1862 should have been held, was then within the limits of a rebellious State. John D. Caldwell was confirmed as G. G. S., to which he was appointed in 1862.

Reports received at the Bureau of Agriculture indicate that the sorghum crop is about an average one. There appears to be no inclination on the part of the farmers to increase it until sugar is made from it.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

[From the Washington Star, 11th.]

This morning the trial of Henry Wirz, lately in command at the Andersonville Prison, was resumed before the Military Commission at the Capitol, the room during the trial being crowded with spectators. The reading of the minutes occupied until 11 45.

Mr. Baker said that some time before the trial came on, these acting as counsel then had asked that a messenger be sent for witnesses for the defence. The request was complied with, and some of the parties had not reported. Since the trial matters have been developed, and the counsel for the defence have found it necessary to ask that other witnesses be summoned. Most of these were in the South, in places where there were no mails, and it would be difficult to reach them except by bailiff. It was for the Government to say whether they would afford facilities for the prisoner to prove, as he believed he could, an ample defence. The Judge Advocate had thus far shown him every facility, and every disposition to aid the counsel. He would ask to make out the list of witnesses wished for, and that subpœnas be issued. They had endeavored to save the Government as much expense as possible, having had a list of seventy witnesses from New York placed in their hands, from which they had determined on calling but seven or eight. Witnesses in New York, Richmond, and other places near, they would summon themselves, but it could not be expected that they could procure witnesses from points far South.

Judge Advocate Chipman said that at the commencement of the trial he had had placed in his hands a list of witnesses supervised by his counsel then—Messrs. Hughes, Denver and Peck—to which was a note signed by the prisoner that the list contained the names of all the witnesses he would need. He had despatched a bailiff, and some of them had been summoned. He would ask when the counsel furnished a list that they should state what facts was expected to be proven by them. Of the witnesses for the defence, about twenty, at their own request, have been or will be called for the Government. On Saturday he had issued some forty subpœnas for witnesses for the defence. Although it was stated that the accused could make ample defence, he did not believe it, and was of the opinion that the defence was, as he was sorry to say, prosecution.

Mr. Baker said that from what he had understood, that some person had threatened or held out some inducements to witnesses, but had no thought that the Judge Advocate had any part in this treatment. He had, in questioning witnesses, heard some say—"What, do you suppose that I will leave anything undone to save my own head?" It was the desire on the part of the witnesses, especially those from the South, to make a favorable impression, and hence the action of some.

The Court was here cleared to consider the application.

On the doors being reopened, the President (General Wallace) announced that the Court had decided that the defence shall first present an affidavit, giving the names of witnesses, with their residences, the facts which are expected to be proved by them, before the application will be acted on.

Col. Chipman called the attention of the Court to certain remarks made by the counsel (Mr. Baker) in relation to witnesses, which he thought was unjust.

Mr. Baker said he was studiously careful, and did not intend to impeach the motives.

Col. Chapman asked that an investigation be made.

Gen. Wallace said it was an impeachment direct as to the Government and Court, and indirect to the Court.

Mr Baker remarked that he did not intend by his remarks any reflection on the Judge Advocate.

Col. Chipman insisted that unless the counsel retracted a body and fully, the Court would [illegible]

After some discussion, on suggestion of the President, Mr. Baker was allowed until to-morrow to find a witness who had had improper words spoken to him.

Major General J. H. Wilson, sworn—Witness had been, in 1864, campaigning in Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. Take it, in 1864, a good supply of produce. Within the stockade of Andersonville, it could have been better located about 250 feet from the hospital; there was a large creek fifteen feet wide and five feet deep, which would have given an ample supply for the men, while the stream through the stockade would not supply over four or five thousand. Visited the stockade in July. Saw remnants of tent shrubs, five in each end of the stockade. It was well timbered with pine, easily worked, and just the place troops would like to go in for winter quarters. There was plenty of labor in the country, black labor; and barracks could have been erected in a short time. Thirty men could have easily cut the wood for 15,000 men during the summer.

The prisoner was arrested by witness' officers. Witness directed Captain Wirz to be arrested, and gave no protection, and with the special intention that he should not have the benefit of the amnesty between Johnson and Sherman. When the party who went to Andersonville returned, they brought with them a letter from Wirz asking for protection.—There was no drainage whatever about the stockade.

By the Court—There was evidence that the men had burrowed into the ground

By Mr. Baker—Saw no evidence of tunnels, but some shafts, which might have been for wells. Witness wrote the Department that Wirz had been arrested, that he was believed to be guilty of inflicting cruelties on our prisoners, and recommended a speedy trial. Witness had peculiar powers to withhold if he chose the benefits of the Sherman Johnson amnesty. Witness first sent to Andersonville to investigate the conduct of the prisoner, and when the party returned they informed him that Captain Wirz was there, and he was believed to be the responsible party. Wrote a issued the orders for the arrest of Wirz immediately. There were about two hundred and fifty shadows of Union soldiers left at Andersonville. Witness deserted the stockade and the works, the guns on some being pointed on the stockade. Capt Noyes had no authority to promise a safe conduct of the accused.

By the Court.—There was no safe conduct promised him; the guards were instructed to protect him. Captain Noyes and the guard risked themselves in protecting him, the troops having attacked him at Chattanooga. Any humane man who inspected the prison would see that it was either intended for a small number; it was with a view that they should have but little wood and water. Common humanity would have dictated the location of the prison across the Sweet water.

Several other witnesses were examined but their testimony showed nothing especially interesting. The Court then adjourned.

THE FUEL MARKET—CAUSE OF THE ADVANCE IN COAL.—The Pottsville (Pa.) Miners' Journal, of the 9th instant, has the following:

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 74,292 02, by canal, 33,803 15; for the week, 107,095 17 tons; against 96,970 for the corresponding week last year.

The shipment is again heavy this week, only 21,000 tons less than last week, nearly all of which was lost by the canal, owing to a scarcity of boats.

The demand for coal continues brisk, and prices have advanced from 50 cents to $1 per ton, which, in addition to the advance of freights, makes the advance from $1 to $1 50 per ton for coal delivered at the shipping ports.

The continued stoppage, owing to the turnout in the trade in the upper portion of the Wyoming region, has largely curtailed the quantity sent to market. This causes the brisk demand from the other regions, and the rise in price.

The Pennsylvania and Delaware and Hudson Companies have been shipping from their stocks on hand. The Delaware and Hudson Company's correspondent writes us that their old stock is exhausted, and they will have to cease shipping until the miners go to work again.

It was rumored here during the week that the miners had resumed work again in the Lackawanna Basin. We have not traced it to any trustworthy source, and therefore believe it to be incorrect.

This extended turnout and stoppage is greatly to be regretted, as it has already run up coal to a price beyond what it ought to be, and may run it up still higher if it is not soon terminated. These high prices of fuel greatly tend to check manufactures and the development of the domestic productions of the country.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Concert in Concordia Hall.—Whoever doubted that the "Concordia" was a success will not do so any more, if he were present at last evening's concert. The hall, its brilliant illumination and general beauty as far as human art can reach, has been spoken of in our columns before. It only needs to repeat the names of Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, Toellner, Haydn and Romberg, to know upon what scale the concert was based; that a crowded audience would attend such an occasion we also a foregone conclusion; but to describe the elegance of the assemblage, the splendid execution of the musical means and the general enthusiasm prevailing, is a matter of impossibility for the time and space which is granted to us. Be it said only that we challenge any ear and eyewitness to speak unfavorably of the proceedings, and be that much done towards equity that we mention Professor Lumbaye and his orchestra, the Misses Weller, Windwart and Eichelberger, and Messrs. Klein, Kaiser, Windwart, and in fact all solo parts, in the declaration that they have done Baltimore, themselves, and the immortal artists whose works they have reproduced, more than justice. We regret not to know the name of the solo bass, as he deserves equal mention. The affability of the members of the club, the dignity of the bearing of all visitors, and in fact everything combined, that Baltimore is not disappointed in the Concordia, and that our city always will look with pride upon her.

Presentment of the Grand Jury to Judge Bond.—Hon. H. S. Bond, Judge of Criminal Court, Baltimore, Md.—Sir—The Grand Jury would make the following general presentment:

Under chapter 142 of the Laws of Maryland, passed by the last Legislature, March 24th, 1865, entitled "an Act adding additional section to Article 18 of the Code of Public General Laws," the Grand Jury found over 1,000 presentments for violation of license laws.—Since these presentments were filed with your Honor, the Grand Jury have found that not more than one fourth can be sustained in Court, most of the parties having either discontinued their business or changed the style of their firms previously to the list of May last. The Grand Jury would recommend to the Legislature to repeal the Act passed March 1st, and the passage of an Act requiring the Sheriff to canvass the city after the 1st of May of each year, and present a list of parties actually engaged in business without having taken out a license, to the Grand Jury, as soon thereafter as practicable, for their action, the Grand Jury being satisfied that the passage of such a law by the Legislature would save from $5,000 to $10,000 annually to the tax payers of Baltimore.

Respectfully submitted,
JOS. C. WATTERS, Foreman:
Grand Jury Room, September, 1865.

Health Report.—The statistics of health for the week ending yesterday morning, as shown by the report of Drs. Morgan and Knight, states the number of deaths to be 94, being 7 less than in the corresponding week of last year, and 25 less than in the same week of 1863. The largest number was caused by consumption, 19 dying from that disease; the next in number was 9 from cholera infantum; 6 died from congestive fever; 5 each from convulsions, croup and teething; 4 each from old age and organic disease of the heart; 2 each from cancer, casualty, drowned, dysentery, inflammation of the brain and rheumatism; and 1 each from cholera morbus, dropsy, debility, diptheria, bilious fever, intermittent fever, scarlet fever, hemorrhage, inflammation of the bowels, intemperance and whooping cough; unknown infantile, 13; still births, 4. 50 males and 44 females. Of the number deceased 17 were colored persons. 29 died under 1 year of age, 20 between 1 and 5, 10 between 5 and 20, 14 between 20 and 40, 10 between 40 and 60, 9 between 60 and 80; one between 80 and 90, while one lived to the age of [illegible] years. Typhoid fever was the most prevailing, is evidently in a good condition.

A Shooting Affray.—Quite an excitement occurred on the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, last evening about half past 8 o'clock, occasioned by the report of three pistol shots, fired in rapid succession. The facts as obtained from the best sources at hand, are as follows: It appears that Francis Steer and Deputy Sheriff Wm. Crone having had some difficulty at the place above designated, resulted in Steer being struck in the mouth by Crone, and afterwards struck in the breast and knocked from off the pavement, when Steer drew a pistol, and fired three successive shots, but one of them, however, taking effect, which caused a flesh wound in the left arm of Crone. Steer was arrested by officers Greenly and Miller, of the Middle District, and taken to the station house, where he was held for an examination this morning before Justice Spicer, when further facts will be elicited. The wounded party resides at the corner of High and Fayette street.

The Twelfth of September.—To day, so highly cherished in the memory of every double-dyed rebel in this city, will be particularly observed here except by the Old Defenders, who will meet at the City Hall at ten o'clock, and after marching around the Battle Monument on Calvert street, will proceed in a car, via Baltimore and Govanstown Railway, specially provided for the purpose, to Govanstown, where they will partake of their annual anniversary dinner. In the evening Professional complimentary suppers will be given. A grand reception is given to returned soldiers of Baltimore county at Towsontown, where a public dinner, addresses, music, &c., will make up the programme, which promises to be a very interesting affair.

Military Order in Reference to Grey Uniform.—Our readers will no doubt remember an order issued some time since by the military authorities of this department, prohibiting the wearing of grey uniforms. Yesterday the following amendment to said order was promulgated from military headquarters:

General Orders No 86, dated headquarters Middle Department, 8th Army Corps, prohibiting grey uniform to be worn in this Department, is hereby so amended that grey uniform may be worn by the pupils of military schools, provided it does not differ from the uniform of the corps of Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy.

Arrest on the Charge of Larceny.—Detective Grey arrested a colored man a few days since by the name of James G. Lee, charged with having in his possession two pieces of muslin de laine, supposed to have been stolen. He was arrested in a pawnbroker's shop, where it is supposed he went to endeavor to dispose of them—the detective happening in at the time, made the arrest. The negro underwent a partial examination yesterday before Justice Spicer, who had the case over until to-day for a further investigation of the affair.

Runaway of Horses.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon two horses attached to a hack took fright, from some cause, at the Philadelphia depot, and starting to run, capsized the hack and dragged the driver, McGarrity, for some considerable distance, injuring him quite severely, nearly severing one of his ears from his head. The horses were checked by officers Talbott and Frasier, of the Eastern district, and the injured man sent home, where the services of a physician were availed of.

Arrest on the Charge of Presenting a Forged Check.—James Donaldson was arrested yesterday by Lieutenant Owens, of the Middle district station, on the charge of presenting a forged check at the counter of the Bank of Commerce for payment. The clerk detected the forgery on the presentation of the check, and had the party arrested, who was detained at the Middle district station house for an examination before Justice Spicer this morning. The amount of the check was for some thirty dollars.

Provost Marshal Case.—Abner Wiley and Frank Miles, both of 1st New York Rifles, were arrested in Maryland House, on Baltimore near Pratt street, and confessed to be deserters since September 1st, 1865, from Lynchburg, Va., where their regiment was stationed. They also had stolen two Government horses, which they had offered for sale. Both were confined for trial.

Robbery.—A man whose name is unknown, stopping on Sunday night at the house of Michael Sandy, corner Douglass and East streets, got up during the night and left, supposed to have taken with him some $70, as that amount was missing—also a new revolver was missing, supposed to have been taken by the same party. He has not as yet been arrested.

Reckless Driving.—Officer Whitelock, of the Eastern district, arrested Wm. Smith on Saturday night, for reckless driving on the street, in violation of the 34 section of revised ordinance 21. A fine of $3 was imposed by Justice Whalen, and the party released on payment.

Sale of a Lot.—Col. S. H. Gever, auctioneer, sold yesterday a vacant lot in lot, on the east side of Aisquith street, near Hoffman, fronting on said street 116 feet, and running back to the depth of 110 feet. It was purchased by Mr. Alexander Bond for the sum of $1,280.

Sport.—We would call the attention of those fond of sport to the advertisement, in another column, of Mr. Wm. T. Van Winkle, Philadelphia road, stating that a shooting match takes place this afternoon, the prize being a valuable cow.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holliday Street Theatre.—Nothing in the way of competition seems to undermine the popularity of the "Lion Witch," last evening inaugurating the fifth week of its production, and yet witnessed by a crowded house, and notwithstanding persons have so often been charmed by its matchless beauty, the same anxiety exists still to see it, the great master drama of the day. Miss Pen noyer is still growing in popularity, appearing as she does with so much grace and beauty.—This being positively the last week of its representation, fail not to behold its wonderous beauty.

Front Street Theatre.—Heller again performed last evening to another crowded house, carrying the audience, if possible, still further into the land of mystery, and exhibiting that degree of perfection in his mysterious art perhaps not equalled, certainly not excelled, by any one in the profession.—Would you spend an agreeable evening away from the cares of the world? If so, go and see Heller, who not only excites the deepest curiosity, but charms the soul with the sweet music made that talent, study and practice combined can produce. He is announced to appear every evening during the present week.

Maryland Institute.—The combination of the Carter Zouave Troops and the Nicolo Protean Combination, appeared last night to a crowded and enthusiastic audience and were warmly welcomed. The company is not only a numerous one, but is composed of really great performers of various kinds, some of whom have been excelled by other of their class in this city or in the country. Early yesterday morning there was a large gathering of anxious ones awaiting the opening of the office for the sale of tickets, and they doubtless congratulated themselves upon their action when at eight they saw numbers who were obliged to stand. The audience was composed of the best class of our citizens, hundreds of ladies beautifying the hall, and all were enraptured at the performances. Go early this evening.

Bailey's Great Combination Circus.—The immense pavilion of this great combination of curiosities was densely packed last evening with an audience who exhibited the highest delight at the many novelties present, and expressed their extreme astonishment when viewing the monster Hippopotamus, those who thought that they had seen an animal of this species before freely acknowledging that they were mistaken, and that this truly was the greatest of all curiosities ever placed upon exhibition, fearlessly calling clearly the fact, as embraced in Scripture, that "there is none like unto his like." Even the most critical minded must acknowledge this monster to be all that is claimed for him, as well as being, the only one ever on exhibition in this country. The performing elephants are truly the best trained animals of the kind ever before exhibited in this city. While the entire combination of artists representing the equestrian department are very proficient and take immensely with the crowded audience. Truly, this is the great of combination ever exhibiting under one canvas in this city. A very interesting morning exhibition will be given to-day, at ten o'clock, embracing the hippopotamus, elephants and menagerie—exclusive of the circus—to which we call especial attention. [illegible] instructive exhibition.

THE CITY COUNCIL

FIRST BRANCH—Monday, Sept. 11th, 1865—Present, Jas. Young, Esq., President, and a quorum of members.

Mr. Stuart presented a petition from Messrs. Keene & Hagerty to erect a bridge over Hollingsworth alley for the purpose of connecting their warehouse and factory; referred. Also a petition of the same parties for permission to use the bed of Water street in erecting a warehouse thereon; referred.—Mr. Waynon presented a petition of Peter Stewart and others for the removal of three certain and distinct nuisances near East Monument street; 1st, the bone factory of Kimberly & Bros; 2d, the bone factory of Wm. Cord & Co.; 3d, the tight soil depository of Messrs. Brown & Jackson; referred. Also a petition of James J. Jolley for permission to erect a frame house No. 715 North Eutaw street; referred. Mr. Herring presented a petition of the callers and firemen of the Fire Department for an increase of pay; referred. Mr. Hatch presented a petition of Geo. W. Bredford and sixty eight others for the discontinuance of the steam-engine on Howard street; referred. The chair then presented a communication of the City Comptroller in regard to the application of the registry law to the coming municipal elections, stating that for these elections the old law still is in power and the registry law has no application upon it; read and ordered to be printed.—Mr. Cox offered the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, i. e., an ordinance in favor of Ben. Rodman, late private of 2d Eastern Shore Regiment, giving him the bounty asked for; read a second time and passed. Mr. Foreman offered a resolution requesting the City Commissioner to change the grade of the gutter on the northeast side of Druid Hill avenue, between Preston and Biddle streets; read a second time and adopted. Mr. Waynon submitted an ordinance to provide means for the completion of the new High School building on Park street, appropriating $100,000 for the purpose, the building to be under the supervision of the City Comptroller and City Commissioner, the money to be provided by the issue of notes on the city; laid over. A resolution calling the attention of the Health Commissioner to the condition of Eager and Chase streets, and Central avenue; adopted. Mr. Cox offered a resolution requesting information of the City Register regarding the employment of clerks in his office; adopted. Mr. Hayes offered a resolution requiring all privatings issued by the city in laying water and gas pipes to be cleared in the same manner as all other alleys are; adopted. Adjourned to Wednesday.