BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME LI.—NUMBER 71. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE TRIAL OF THE FIEND, WIRZ.

Compound Interest Treasury Notes

POST-OFFICES TO BE REOPENED.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Wisconsin Democrats Endorsing the President.

FROM ALABAMA.

Proceedings of the Convention.

Latest from Mexico and Texas.

From Washington.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The evidence for the United States in the Wirz trial is expected to close to-morrow or Saturday. The Government has shown a proper disposition to afford the prisoner a fair opportunity for his defence, having thus far subpœned about seventy witnesses, thirty of whom have already arrived in Washington. This, however, is not all that the prisoner through his counsel desires. He wants witnesses sought after and brought to this city, but this it appears cannot be done for the want of money, only about $200 in all having been subscribed to assist him. Several witnesses deemed important have left here, not having the means at hand to pay their ordinary expenses. Under these circumstances both the prisoner and his counsel seem despondent, while they attach no blame to the prosecution.

To-day one of the witnesses who was recalled by the Government testified to acts of cruelty committed by James Duncan, a part of whose business was to distribute bread among the prisoners. Mr. Baker objected to the statement unless it was shown that Duncan was coupled with the cruelties charged against the prisoner at the bar. The Court informed the counsellor that the commission was trying a conspiracy. The witness then testified that Duncan kicked and beat a man who stooped to pick up a piece of bread, and that the victim of this unmerciful treatment died several days afterward; and also that the same Duncan similarly served a poor half-witted fellow, when he came with his wagon on another occasion to give out bread. The witness was asked to point out Duncan in the court room, which he did. A short time after these proceedings a guard approached Duncan, and informed him that he was under arrest by order of the Court. This man was subpœned as a witness for the defense, and has appeared in the court for several days past.

THE FRENCH UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION.

The Department of State has published in pamphlet form, the official correspondence on the French Universal Exposition for 1867, for the information of the citizens of the United States, containing the general regulations, classifications, &c. All applications for admission, with a description of the article to be exhibited, must be presented before the 31st of October next. N. M. Breckwith, Esq., is the United States Commissioner at Paris, to whom letters should be addressed.

AID TO FREEDMEN.

The Freedmen's Employment Agency has been officially instructed that in disbursing supplies to freedmen in the District of Columbia a discrimination be particularly made between the dependant and those who are natives or residents, in order that the latter may be required to apply to the proper municipal authorities for aid. This action seems to have become necessary, in consequence of the large number of negroes who appear to think they are entitled to Government supplies.

THE GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

The status of Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, has, it is said, been determined, and that he continues to be the Governor of the Territory of Idaho.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurers in different parts of the Union to return to the Treasury all compound interest notes of the denomination of $100, which they have received on Government account, as in consequence of the dangerous counterfeit, no more of that denomination will be issued.

RE OPENING OF POST OFFICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Post Office Department to-day ordered the re-opening of a large number of post offices in North Carolina, and has accepted the offer for the conveyance of the mails through from Brashear city, Louisiana, to Galveston, Texas, the service to be three times a week.

THE 5-20 BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to anticipate the payment of the interest on the 5-20 coupon bonds which becomes due Nov. 1st, and the same will be paid on and after September 25th, upon presentation of the coupons to the Assistant Treasurer, or those designated depositories authorized to pay interest on Government securities.

EARTHQUAKE AT PORTO RICO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—News from Porto Rico to September 1st states that a violent earthquake occurred on the night of the 29th of August, consisting of terrific oscillations from east to west, preceded by fearful subterranean rumblings. The houses were violently shaken, though none fell down. The people in terror rushed into the streets in their night clothes. The shock lasted 45 seconds, but was not repeated. It was felt all over the Island, but most forcibly in the Capital.

THE ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 18.—On Saturday the Chairman of the Committee on the Ordinance of Secession and the Resolutions of the Convention of 1861, reported as follows:—All ordinances, resolutions and proceedings of the Convention of 1861, with so much of the Constitution adopted in said Convention as conflicts with the Constitution of the United States, is declared null and void. Resolutions were offered instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to memorialize the President respecting the action of the Convention, and to desire the people to give a cordial support to his administration; and in view of the action of this Convention and the loyalty of the people, that the President be requested to proclaim a general pardon and amnesty to all persons not included in proclamation of the 29th of May last. This was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Convention agreed to hold a Congressional and State election on the first Monday of November.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 20.—The Convention to-day adopted a resolution requesting the Provisional Governor to call out the militia in each county to suppress the disorder and lawlessness which exists in many counties. The ordinance abolishing slavery was debated upon at length, and the further consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 20.—The steamer Washington Irving left here last evening to go up the bay, when off Wolf Point her rudder was disabled and she was exposed to the rough sea until her smoke stack and most of her upper wood work was carried away. The steamer Blackbird towed her to Norfolk.

The citizens of Norfolk are intending to introduce water into the city. A charter for the purpose was granted by the State Legislature some years ago, and it is to be submitted to the vote of the people in a few days to ratify the act. This improvement will soon be followed by the erection of large flouring mills, steam breweries and other enterprizes, if the capitalists now flocking here are properly encouraged by the Virginians.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept'r 21st.—Fifteen Government vessels were advertised to be sold at the Navy Yard to-day. The attendance was not large, and eleven steamers had to be withdrawn. For several there were no bids, and for others the prices offered were not sufficient to warrant a sale. On those disposed of the bidding was very spirited, particularly on the Santiago de Cuba. The following vessels were sold at the prices named:

Screw tug Oliver, purchased by H. Winser & Son, $9,100; wooden side wheel steamer Connecticut, purchased by S. G. Wheeler, Jr., $137,000; wooden side wheel steamer Santiago de Cuba, purchased by M. O. Roberts, $108,000; iron screw propeller Bermuda, purchased by W. F. Wells & Co., $61,000.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

MILWAUKEE, September 21.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day and made the following nominations: Governor, Harris C. Hobart; Lieutenant Governor, D. W. Maxon; Attorney General, General M. Montgomery; Secretary of State, L. B. Silas; Treasurer, J. A. Adams.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing President Johnson's policy of restoring the Union on the basis of the Federal Constitution; pledging him unqualified support therein; opposing negro suffrage in the State of Wisconsin or interference with it in other States; opposes the suspension of the *habeas corpus;* favors the most rigid economy in the expenses of the Government, and a strict equalization of the tax burden.

FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—The completion of the Jackson Railroad is being pushed vigorously. Governor Wells will issue soon a proclamation for an election for State and municipal officers on the first Monday of November. Governor Hamilton has ordered an assessment of taxes according to the law before the war. Telegraphic communication with San Antonio has been opened.

The bark Houston from New York, has been ashore sixteen miles from Galveston Island, but will probably get off without serious damage.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 20.—The special Mexican correspondent of the Times, dated August 20, says military operations will be actively resumed in October. The country is rapidly going to destruction between the French and the Liberals and the guerillas. Cortinas has made a haul of $100,000 in silver.—Juarez is still at Chihuahua. There are reports of many arbitrary arrests by Maximillian.

Maximillian promises to establish a line of steamers between Vera Cruz and New Orleans.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—General Sheridan has returned from Texas. Governor Hamilton, of Texas, directs that the present organization of districts and terms for holding courts continue. All negroes must be put on an equality with white men as respects punishment for crime, and when they are to be tried by indictment heretofore provided and found guilty, the judgment of the Court will be the same as if the defendant was a white person.

FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

FORT LARAMIE, Sept 31.—Reports have been received from General Connor that he attacked and defeated a large force of Arrapahoes near Big Horn, on the 29th ult., capturing 500 cattle and a large amount of plunder. We lost a number killed and wounded, among them several officers.

THE SPIRITUAL MEDIUM CASE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—The case of the United States vs. Colchester, the spiritual medium, has been finally disposed of, Judge N. B. Hull fining Colchester $40, and directing him to pay the costs of the trial, amounting to $473.

A HAPPY PARTY OF REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Sept'r 20.—Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, and Gideon J. Pillow, ex-rebel General, were among the visitors at the President's reception to-day. Both are seeking pardons. Pillow looked well and highly pleased at the prospect of his being relieved from the difficulties in which his rebellious conduct has placed him. He was conspicuously attired in a suit of mixed jeans, in color approaching to Confederate grey, and looked as if the wearer was in a transition state between the rebel grey and the Union blue, with a lingering affection for the old favorite color. His appearance in this suit is so distinguishable that even those who did not know him would not fail to point him out as an ex-rebel officer.

FROM HAVANA AND SAN DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The steamer Columbia, for Havana on the 16th, has arrived. The news from San Domingo, via Havana, represents the country as quiet. The Protector Cabral has imprisoned his predecessor in power, Prinoethal and his advisers. Preparations are making for the election of a permanent President; General Valverde is the most prominent candidate.

The advices from Havana state that a royal decree orders the army in Cuba to be reduced to the same footing as before the campaign in San Domingo. This would imply a denial of the statements that Spain was determined to recognize the Dominicans.

CRICKET MATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The cricket match between the St. Georges, of New York, and the Young America, of Philadelphia, took place to day. The latter won the first innings, 115; St. George's, 51, with loss of 7 wickets. The game will be resumed to-morrow. At noon the Young America sent George Newhall and John to bat, and for half a dozen overs some good play was shown at the bat and good bowling of H. Wright and Tiffany, the latter a fine Young American cricketer, recently from Cambridge, England. The score began to tell upon the wickets of the American youths, and when the third wicket fell it was found only 12 runs had been obtained.

THE ENGLISH CAPITALISTS.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—The English capitalists will arrive at Niagara Falls to-morrow. They will have a grand reception ball in the evening at the International Hotel at 9 o'clock. The Falls will be illuminated with Drummond lights. The party will arrive at Buffalo on Saturday.

Latest News from Europe.

BY THE "AUSTRALASIAN" AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—10 P. M.—The Australasian has arrived with Liverpool advices of September 9th, via Queenstown, September 10th. The China arrived out on the 9th inst.

The Paris Patrie says a monument is to be built at Portsmouth to commemorate the visit of the French fleet.

The Bourse was firm at 69f. 40.

There are rumors of a matrimonial alliance between the Duke of Aosta, second son of Victor Emmanuel, and the Princess Isabella, daughter of Queen Isabella, of Spain. Another rumor points to Prince Amadeous as her probable husband.

It is stated that Earl Russell has replied to the Austrian communication relative to the Gastein Convention, expressing satisfaction that the solution arrived at is only provisional and transitory in its character.

Late accounts from Constantinople place the destruction of buildings by the Stamboul fire at 2,800, and that 22,000 persons are rendered houseless.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—The Times has an editorial to day opposing the project of saddling England with heavy obligations on account of the international railway from Quebec to Halifax, and argues against the expediency of the undertaking.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—It is asserted that the French Government has addressed a note to Prussia in reference to the murder of Ott by Count Eulenberg, and dwelling upon the fact that France extends protection to all her subjects

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat inactive and 1d lower. Corn declined 1d. Mixed Corn 30(@ 30 6d. Bigland, Athaya & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Co., report Beef inactive. Pork nominal. Bacon advancing. Market bare.

Lard firm. Butter declined 2(@3s, the decline being mostly on inferior qualities. Cheese declining; Tallow buoyant, but closed less firm. Ashes steady. Sugar active, and 6(@9d higher. Coffee quiet; Rice quiet and steady; Linseed active, and 1(@2d higher.

Linseed Cakes steady; Sperm Oil nominal at £107 for Winter; Rosin buoyant, Spirits Turpentine steady; Petroleum advancing—sales at 2s 6d (@2s 6d for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat dull and 1(@2s lower; Coffee steady. Sugar 6(@9s higher; Rice inactive; Spirits Turpentine active; Petroleum steady at 2s 6d. Tallow easier; Linseed Cake declining.

LATER.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9—Evening—Sales of Cotton to-day 7,000 bales. The market is dull and unchanged. Sales to speculators and exporters 2,000 bales. Consols for money 89¾@90. Illinois Central 89¾@90; Illinois Central, 79¾; Erie 25; United States 5-20's, 66¾.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO THE COMMITTEE OF ODD FELLOWS.

The following is the letter of the President to the Committee of Odd Fellows:

"WASHINGTON, September 19, 1865.

"GENTLEMEN: I had hoped to be able to accept your kind invitation for to-morrow, but I have found, upon careful survey, that it would be incompatible with existing arrangements. I pray you to believe that I rejoice in the action of the Order throughout the United States as an auspicious presage of the restoration of order and complete political harmony throughout the Union. I need hardly say that in my judgment this is at the present moment the proper aim of true patriotism.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"ANDREW JOHNSON."

FIRE IN PORTLAND, MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 20.—A fire this morning, on Federal street, between Pearl and Franklin streets, destroyed the mansion of the late Captain John Williams, and nearly destroyed the houses belonging to Mr. Walton, on the east, and Edward Harlouse, on the west, and damaged a new perfumery on Congress street, in the rear.

FROM PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Sept. 20.—A peddler, named Jones, has been arrrested and has confessed to setting fire this morning to the Williams mansion. He is also suspected of causing the late great conflagration at Augusta. He was armed with a loaded revolver.

THE VERMONT STATE FAIR.—The Vermont State Agricultural Fair closed on Friday afternoon, having been very successful as far as the show of the cattle, sheep, and horses was concerned, but having failed somewhat in the matter of attendance as compared with last year. The location was unfavorable.—White River Junction will not probably soon again be selected as the place of holding the fair. Besides, the dry, dusty weather has been in a great degree unfavorable.

BALTIMORE AND LIVERPOOL STEAM LINE.

[From the Richmond Bulletin.]

We publish this morning an advertisement that the Somerset steamer will leave Baltimore for Liverpool on the 30th inst, at 12 M. This effort to establish a line of direct communication between a Southern port and Europe marks an era in progress, and is an earnest and an indication of the energy with which Southern people lay hold of the enterprises essential to the restoration of their prosperity. We speak of Southern people, because it must obviously be by Southern patronage that the Baltimore line will be maintained.

This line will be worked under some disadvantages, which the cordial co operation of the Chesapeake and other Southern cities can and will obviate. It is plain that Southern travel will not go by rail or steamboat up the Bay to Baltimore, because they must again come down the Bay to the Capes to get out to sea, and then again make the latitude of Baltimore on their ocean voyage. This obligation to traverse the same ground so often would probably induce the traveller being at Baltimore to proceed to New York and take a steamer direct.

The suggestion which we would therefore make to the projectors of an enterprise which we desire sincerely to succeed, is, that every facility shall be granted to the Chesapeake cities to connect with the Liverpool line at Norfolk, so that each may contribute its quota of freight and passengers, and so work the line as a common carrier from the Capes of Virginia to Europe.

In like manner the importing patronage of many cities and towns of the Southern States might be combined, so as to aid greatly in making up cargoes destined for the use of all these cities. To make this line operate properly, there should be more ports of delivery established by act of Congress, so as to allow goods to be imported in bond, or without payment of the duties at the outports. An ocean and overland express system, conducting the receipt and delivery of packages and stocks of goods from Europe, taking them immediately upon their arrival at Norfolk or Baltimore, and distributing them at once among the towns and cities to which they may be consigned, and letting all charges—including, if possible, duties—follow the consignments, and collecting on delivery, would, we think, enable our merchants and citizens to purchase in the large markets of Europe, if deemed desirable.

We ask the attention of our merchants and those of the interior cities, as well as of the Southern press, to this subject, and have no doubt by a combination of resources and patronage, out and in, a regular steam communication between the Cape of Virginia and Europe may be kept up. When we remember how all are now interested in this commerce, and especially in the matter of bringing wealth, influence and numbers from abroad to restore our wasted country, surely all feeling of commercial jealousy will be disarmed, and will co-operate in the admirable enterprise.

LEADING REBELS IN TEXAS—WHAT HAS BEEN THEIR FATE.

The Galveston Bulletin, in an article on the leading men of Texas, says:

General Sam. Houston, opposing secession in every way possible, was hurled from the gubernatorial chair by a convention whose authority he denounced, and died amidst the crushing storm he foretold. Lieutenant Governor Clark was installed in his place, but was subsequently defeated by Subback, now a prisoner awaiting trial. Murat, another competitor, has died in exile. Chambers, also a candidate, was assassinated in the last year of the war. Hemphill died soon after his defeat for a seat in the rebel Congress, some say of a broken heart. Waul, who declared that he would drink all the blood shed in the cause of secession, lost more blood from a shattered arm in the battle of Salina than he was willing to drink, and in the same battle his friends Scurry and Randolph fell. The great leader of the organization, John Marshall, was killed at Gaines' Hill. McLeod, McCullough, Burchel, Sidney Johnston, and Thomas Green, all honored when living, passed away with scarcely a word of praise following them.

ILLINOIS DIOCESAN CONVENTION.—The Twenty-eighth Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Illinois was held during last week in the city of Chicago. The most interesting business coming before the Convention was the question as to complications in the parish of Grace Church at Galesburg, which awhile ago attracted considerable attention, in connection with the action of Bishop Whitehouse and the Rev. Dr. Cracraft, the rector. It will be remembered that the rector was silenced by the Bishop for preaching sermons in support of the war, and remanded for trial before Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, who acquitted him and reinstated him to his pastoral charge. Bishop Whitehouse, however, still refused to recognize the Rev. Dr. Cracraft as a rector in his diocese, and the diocese passed a resolution dissolving the connection of the said church with it, after which another resolution was passed, inviting the parish of Grace Church, Galesburg, to make suitable acknowledgement and return to the diocese.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Springfield, Illinois, says: "The tomb of Mr. Lincoln has been so often described that no fresh words of ours will increase the vividness of the picture. The remains are still unburied, and lie in the reception house, just as they came from Washington, watered by the tears of the nation. A guard tent is pitched opposite to this house of the dead, on a rising knoll surrounded by trees. Three sentries guard the sacred remains night and day, and the stone doors are kept open, so that the air may circulate freely through the place.—An iron gate protects the remains from a close intrusion, although one can see the two coffins—those of the father, and of the dear little son, who was carried here from Washington with him, to their final resting place. The grounds are very wild and beautiful, and capable of the greatest improvement, as soon as the tree landscape gardener shall appear. It is laid out in roads and lots, and interspersed with patches of greenery, and fine shrubs and beds of flowers. Streams of delicious water run through it, and birds sing in the grand old forest trees—the Aborigines of nature. It is altogether as beautiful as the vale of Tempe described by Anacharsis."

A SINGULAR EXPERIENCE.—Five years ago, Major Von Hammerstein was an officer of standing in the Austrian service, and by inheritance possessed the right of baron. Overwhelmed with gambling debts, he resigned and came to this country. He obtained a position on McClellan's staff, then on McDowell's, and was finally placed in command of a regiment. A few days ago he was mustered out. He drew seventeen hundred dollars of back pay and allowances, and went to New York. A born gambler as so many of the Austrian and Prussian army officers are, he could not resist the temptation to try his luck with so handsome a sum. In a single night, it is said, he lost the entire amount. The next morning, penniless, utterly destitute, and stung with a sense of his disgrace, this high-born Austrian noble and meritorious officer enlisted as a private in our regular army, and is now carrying a musket.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A party of emigrants from Missouri, who were so wedded to the institution of slavery that, after its destruction, they could not remain in their own country, had arrived in Brazil, and gone to the province of Parana to settle.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

[From the Washington Star, 21st.]

The trial of Wirz was resumed this morning, the spectators being as numerous as usual. The reading of the proceedings occupied until 11.45 o'clock, the prisoner until this time being in a room adjoining the court room, by consent of the Court. Wirz is considerably better than he has been, but is yet weak and looking badly. As soon as the prisoner was brought in he resumed his place on the sofa.

The examination of witnesses was resumed, *Ambrose Spencer* being sworn.—Witness resides at Americus, Ga., and has a plantation about 9 miles from Andersonville. Witness knew Captain Wirz; was at Andersonville nearly every month while the prison was there. Had opportunities to see the prisoners; sometimes talked with them. Their condition was as horrible and wretched as could be imagined; had seen the mud in the stockade after a rain, at least 12 inches deep. In passing up and down the railroad, if the wind was favorable, the odor was perceptible for at least 2 miles. Witness learned, also, of the condition of the prisoners from some who had escaped. Between Andersonville and Albany, fifty miles, there were several saw mills, and four or five grist-mills within twelve miles of Andersonville. The country about Andersonville was densely wooded. As to the fertility, that portion of the State is known as the garden of America. The general average of the whole county was eighty bushels of corn to the acre. Last year there was an uncommon quantity of vegetables, and large amounts were sent up to Andersonville daily. During June and July, while the militia were at Andersonville, their tents were floored, and there seemed to be no want of lumber at that time for the Confederates. In 1864, the range of the thermometer several times during the summer was 110 in the shade. Once, in putting it out in the sun, in June, the mercury rose to 127. Last winter was the coldest he had known in Georgia, the thermometer being at 8 or 10 degrees; on the 4th of January last witness was aroused, and looking out, a man called him, saying that he was an Andersonville prisoner; he stated that he had escaped the previous Saturday night, been recaptured, and taken to Americus, from which he escaped from the guard; the man was meagrely clothed, and it was very cold; the thermometer at this time (2 A. M.) being at 18 degrees; witness knows of an effort being made by Mr. Davies, a Methodist Presiding Elder, to relieve the condition of the prisoners, but this failed, the Provost Marshal first refusing and Gen. Winder afterwards; witness had a conversation with Winder subsequently, when the latter said he believed they were all turning Yankees; that the effort was a slur on the Government and a covert attack on him. He used the vilest language in the presence of witness' wife and other ladies. Witness heard the matter spoken of afterwards. Wirz said if he had his way he would build a house and put the bodies in it for an infamous purpose. Witness knew Turner, the keeper of the hounds. Turner said he was making more money than he could do by cultivating ground; that Captain Wirz was his paymaster. In December, 1863, witness went with W. I. Winder to Andersonville, to see how the prison was to be laid out. When they arrived at the place, the lines were marked and trenches were being dug to set the posts in. Witness asked Winder if they were going to put up barracks.

An objection raised by Mr. Baker to the witness testifying as to Winder erecting barracks in 1863, when the prison was being established, was overruled.

Witness resumed—Winder replied that he did not. Witness asked why he cut down the trees which would shade them. Winder said in effect that he was going to build a pen to kill more d—d Yankees than would be killed at the front. R. B. Winder came ten or twelve days afterwards. Witness met General Winder frequently and formed an opinion of him not creditable to his feeling or humanity, and considered Winder a cruel man, devoid of all kindly feeling and charity. The condition of the prison was a general subject of conversation.

Several other witnesses were examined, but no new facts were elicited. The Court adjourned.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

The following circular, announcing Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau, has just been issued by General Howard:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, Washington, Sept. 19, 1865.—Circular No. 16.—The following named officers are announced as Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau for the States respectively set opposite their names:

Brevet Major Gen. R. Saxton, for Georgia and South Carolina, at Charleston, S. C.

Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, Acting Assistant Commissioner for Georgia, (reporting to Brevet Major Gen. R. Saxton,) at Augusta, Ga.

Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk, for Kentucky and Tennessee, at Nashville, Tenn.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Sprague, for Missouri and Arkansas, at St. Louis, Mo.

Brig. Gen. Wager Swayne, for Alabama, at Montgomery, Ala.

Brevet Brig. Gen. E. M. Gregory, for Texas, at Galveston, Texas.

Col. O. Brown, for Virginia, at Richmond, Va.

Col. L. Whittlesey, for North Carolina, at Raleigh, N. C.

Col. Sam'l Thomas, for Mississippi, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Brevet Col. T. W. Osborn, for Florida, at Tallahassee, Fla.

Rev. T. W. Conway, for Louisiana, at New Orleans, La.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY—$45,000 STOLEN.

One of the most stupendous and mysterious robberies which has ever been perpetrated in our city occurred at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, on Fifth street, on Friday evening last. During the afternoon, Mr. Joseph Bedell, Paymaster of the road, received from the Treasurer twenty-five thousand dollars with which to pay off the hands engaged on the road between this city and Chicago. He recounted the money and placed it in a safe which was used by the Chief Clerk as a depository for his books. He then left the office for supper in company with a clerk who had remained with him. As they were the last persons leaving the building, the watchman of the premises accompanied them to the front door, which he closed and locked upon their departure. He then ascended to the third story for the purpose of sweeping, and remained there until several of the clerks returned.

After supper Mr. Bedell came back to the office for the purpose of removing the money to the Paymaster's car prior to leaving upon his usual monthly trip, but upon opening the safe, it was discovered that the money was gone. Inquiry was immediately instituted, but no clue could be obtained to the missing funds. The officers of the road, in conjunction with the Solicitor, have been endeavoring for the past few days to unravel the mystery, but they have not yet succeeded in discovering any trace of the money. No legal proceedings have been instituted, and suspicion does not apparently attach to any one. The mystery which now envelopes the case, however, may be removed in a few days.—*Pittsburg Commercial, 20th.*

A HERMIT.—In the town of Hopkinton, Mass., a hermit by the name of Seth Bailey is living in a hut, a short distance from the road, built of boards and shingles, and banked with earth and turf to the eaves. He is 78 years of age, was born in Natick, and for nearly half a century has lived in the hut alone. A gentleman who recently made a visit to him states that the interior contains a pallet, covered with rags, a cooking stove and two or three griddles. He lives in seclusion, and is not very fond of visitors. The first and only vote Mr. Bailey ever cast was for Abraham Lincoln, at the last Presidential election, and he regards that as a great event in his life. The hermit has worn the same pair of pants for twenty years. He stated to his visitor that he had never been married, and conversed quite intelligently.—*Boston Transc.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Civic Banquet at Druid Hill Park.—As previously reported, our city fathers tendered to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the I. O. O. F., the hospitality of the city yesterday afternoon. In pursuance of this invitation, His honor Mayor Chapman, and both branches of the City Council, with distinguished invited gentlemen, called at 1½ P. M. at the Odd-Fellows' Hall, and received the guests in from 40 to 50 carriages, conducting them through the prominent streets of the city to the favorite spot of Baltimore, the Druid Hill Park. After a pleasant ride through the principal part of the Park, during which we heard repeated admiration for its natural beauties from the lips of the guests, the company assembled in the Pavilion to partake of the repast. The tables were set along the rear poarch of the buildings, which was richly decorated with national banners.

The banquet was arranged in beautiful taste on two long tables, one of which was presided over by his Honor Mayor Chapman, the other by Isaac M. Veitch, Esq., of Missouri, G. S. of the I. O. O. F., and was opened with a beautiful prayer by Rev. Mr. Williams, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. About two hundred persons partook of the refreshments offered, and if the free expressions of the guests, as well as our own observations, were correct, the hospitality of the city, which is proverbial, showed itself on this occasion in a more than usual display.—The bill of fare was no dead letter, but what the season could afford in delicacies of the animal and vegetable kingdom was lavishly placed at the disposal of the visitors, in all forms of culinary and confectionery art.—After justice had been done to the gastronomic treat, Mr. Vallimat, of the Second Branch, introduced Lieutenant Governor C. C. Cox, who very modestly declined to speak. Mr. Cox, of the Thirteenth Ward, then offered the following:

1. *The President of the United States*—The head of the re united nation, whose progress is the wonder of the world.

2. *The Federal Union*—The great bulwark of our nationality, our strength in war, our security in peace.

Responded to by Brevet Major John R. Kenley, who in very happy remarks alluded to the difference between the last four years of anguish and strife and the present moment of happy re-union, and wound up with the motto of the Odd-Fellows, 'charity for all.'

3. *The Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F.*—Our honored guests, the representatives of a fraternal institution whose sublime and beautiful mission is to care for the widow and the orphan. We tender them cordial and heartfelt welcome to our city, our homes and our hearts.

Responded to by Mr. Veitch, G. S., I. O. O. F., who praised in the highest encomiums the hospitality of Baltimore, which was known to the Order of Odd-Fellows for the past 40 years.

4. *The Coverage of Maryland*—Firm, tried, true, may he live to see his native commonwealth take front rank among her sisters

Responded to by Lieut-Gov. C. C. Cox, who, after a few words in admiration of the noble aims of the Odd-Fellows, spoke eloquently of the merits of Gov. Bradford's administration, of which he said the main features was the carrying of the new Constitution, two parts of which would make his term immortal in the history of Maryland; 1st, the abolition of slavery, and 2d, the introduction of a free and general public school system, the two highest blessings a State can enjoy, and the surest guarantee of future prosperity. His effort was one of the most earnest and truthful eloquence, which was enthusiastically received.

5. *The Memory of the Departed P. G. Sire Thomas Wildey*—Great in all social and moral attributes of a generous nature; from the rich prestige of his well spent life will spring imperishable garlands to adorn his grave and his memory with the freshness of immortal youth.

Responded to by Mr. James L. Ridgely, who most successfully reiterated the merits of the late G. S. Thomas Wildey, and enlarged upon the nobility of the tendencies of the Order. We are not able to repeat his remarks in extenso, but his final remark deserves more than superficial notice:—There are many powers in this world; the power of nature, the power of mind, but of all the moral power is the power of excellence.

6. *The Independent Order of Odd Fellows*—They may be *odd* in name, but their *seen* handed justice and grand benevolence are *wot*.

Responded to by James B. Nicholson, Esq., of Philadelphia, who thanked, in the name of the Order, for the proffered hospitality and friendship, and then calling himself a child of Pennsylvania yet a son of the Union, beautifully illustrated the beautiful tie among the Odd Fellows, not only over the Union but over the world, which abolishes prejudice and local feelings. He called the occasion a practical demonstration of re-union, upon which angels and good men could only smile with delight "Let the dead past bury its dead, let us live in the living present," he exclaimed, and closed under boisterous applause.

7. *The Women of our Country*—From the cradle to the grave they are our best friends—may every Odd Fellow be seen from among them one to preside over his lodge.

8. *Public Education*—The great pioneer in the march of civilization and the Archimedian lever in the hands of a free people to perpetuate liberty.

9 *The Press*—The great distributor of thought and benefit, which moves the world. May an elevated and enlightened people so regulate its power as to accord with a refined sense of private and public virtue.

10 *Music.*—An inspiration from Heaven to earth:

Music! O! how faint, how weak,
Language fails before thy spell,
Why should feeling ever speak
When thou can'st breathe her soul so well.

11. *Children.*—Seabeams in the household and hope of the nation; of whom Christ said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." To Odd Fellows it is a solemn duty to care for them.

12. *Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.*—The handmaids of civilization, refinement, wealth and power.

13. *The True Wealth of Nature.*—It is to be found in philanthropic and humanitarian institutions.

14. *Her Brittannic Majesty, Queen Victoria.*—We congratulate her subjects of Canada and the British Provinces, that in Odd-Fellowship we are one.

15. *The Three Links of Odd Fellowship.*—Friendship, Love and Trust; also represent this day the national emblem of our country—red, white and blue.

The seventh toast was most eloquently responded by J. J. Stewart, Esq., of Baltimore, who regretted that not a single man was selected to enlarge upon the praises of woman, yet in a very successful and eloquent style discussed the merits of the fair sex from the President's mansion down to the humble cottage. He was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and we regret for the sake of our lady readers not to be able to give his remarks in extenso. The nightfall setting in the remaining toasts were not responded to, when the company left, and hastened in the most delightful spirits towards the city, where other pleasures and enjoyments were in store for them. There have been few, if any public occasions in the past, when such cordial feelings universally prevailed, and not a single marring word destroyed the harmony of genuine pleasure and good will. Baltimore will not soon be forgot by her amiable and intelligent guests, and we hope they will keep a friendly recollection of our city.

Sale of Property.—Colonel S. H. Glover, auctioneer, sold yesterday at public auction, a lot of ground and improvements situated on the west side of South Ann street, fronting 11½ feet, and running back to the depth of 124 feet, the improvements consisting of a two story and attic brick dwelling, subject to an annual ground rent of $1 50 per front foot. Also a lot of ground and improvements on the east side of Register street, in the rear of the lot above named, having a front of 16½ feet and depth of 70 feet, improvements consisting of a two story and attic brick dwelling with back building attached, subject to an annual ground rent of $1 50 per front foot. Both lots with improvements were purchased by Mary A. Frost, the price of the first named lot being $21.75 and $900 for the second.

Run into by a Car.—Yesterday while Mr. Francis Poe was in the act of crossing the street in a buggy, at the corner of Baltimore street and Central avenue, his buggy was run into by a car passing at the time, almost completely demolishing the vehicle, and the tongue of the car striking Mr. Poe upon the head, caused it to be painfully bruised in two or three places. His injuries were professionally cared for by Dr. Muller, who resides near by. A lady was also in the buggy, but escaped unhurt. No blame is attached to those having the car in charge, as it was entirely accidental.

The Meeting of Merchants at the Corn Exchange.—Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the most prominent merchants of our city was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Corn Exchange, on South street, called for the purpose of taking action in reference to the establishment of a line of steamers between Charleston, Savannah and this city. The meeting, which was largely attended, was called to order by J. G. Feard, Esq., when James Hodges, Esq., was selected as president, and Malcolm Crichton appointed secretary.

Mr. Hodges in accepting the position conferred upon him, spoke elaborately upon the object of the meeting, its vast importance to the city, &c. He was followed by William Crichton, Esq., who eloquently and earnestly set forth the numerous great advantages that would be secured to the city by the establishment of such a line of steamers, referring to the importance of securing the Southern trade, which would be met by putting said project into execution and showing the advantage of steam over sail boats, and referring to the failure of the "Palmetto" and "Tennessee" line, showed that its failure was caused by a want of capital and not of trade, and from an extract which he read from the book of the Treasurer of said line showed that the Tennessee alone had netted in one year the sum of $71,140, while the Palmetto, which was a poor vessel, netted the sum of $24,957. Mr. Crichton also stated that it would require $250,000 to procure four good ships in order to put the line into operation, and that he had no doubt of its success. The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Crichton and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that lines of steamers to Charleston and Savannah are essential to the present and future commercial prosperity of Baltimore, and the securing of the Southern trade to our city.

Resolved, that two committees of seven each be appointed by the chair, to make arrangements for the establishment of such lines, and to canvass the city for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions towards the accomplishment of that object. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee—Wm. Crichton, Jos. V. Feard, Charles Ax, W. A. Cooper, M. R. Mordecai, L. Thompson, W. L. Walters, James Hodges, W. H. Baldwin, W. Wilson, E. Keene, W. A. Pennington, Daniel D. Miller.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Rosh Hashana—The Jewish Festival.—At sundown on Wednesday evening the Jewish New Year was inaugurated by solemn services in all the city synagogues, the observances of the festival being equally strict yesterday and to-day, as the Israelites enter upon the sixth year of their era. The origin of the festival is given in Leviticus, xxii, the text reading: "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying—Speak unto the children of Israel, saying: In the seventh month, in the first of the month, shall ye have a Sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation. Ye shall do no servile work." And also in Numbers, xxiii:—"And in the seventh month, on the first of the month, ye shall have a holy convocation; ye shall do no servile work: it is a day of blowing the trumpets unto you."

Though not one of these great festivals of the year, on each of which the male population of Israel is commanded "to appear before the Lord," it is, nevertheless, considered to be one of the first among the principal holidays, and as such has been celebrated by the Israelites since the giving of the Law. As stated above, the observance of the day, which commenced at sundown on Wednesday evening, will not be concluded until the sun sets this evening. The bl