# 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 WASHINGTON

The Test Oath for Members of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ASKED FOR

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH

The Vote of South Carolina for Emancipation.

THE PUBLIC RECORDS DESTROYED.

More Guerilla Outrages in Tennessee.

### THE TEST OATH FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ASKED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—A letter was recently addressed by some of the citizens of Charlottesville, Va., to President Johnson, prompted by the difficulties which surround them in relation to the approaching Congressional election. They appeal to him for counsel and advice as to their proper course of action, being wholly uninformed as to whether the test oath will probably be repealed or modified so as to admit Southern members. They have thought it possible that he might enlighten them on the subject. They say their main purpose is to pursue that course which will be most likely to sustain him and his policy in the administration of the Government.

The Attorney General to whom the letter was referred, replied that he is instructed by the President to say "that he *has no means of knowing what Congress may do in regard to the oath about which they inquire than any other citizen, but it is his earnest wish that loyal and true men to whom no objection can be made, should be elected to Congress.*" This, Mr. Speed says, is not an official letter, but a simple expression of individual opinion and wish.

### GUERILLA OUTRAGES.

NASHVILLE, Sept 27.—A gang of thirty or forty guerillas, near Springfield, Robertson county, yesterday commenced indiscriminate robberies and murders upon the residents of that locality.—Thomas J. Payne was killed, his horse robbed and his family outraged. At Adams' Station, on the Edgefield and Kentucky road, they plundered all whom they caught. Robert Dersey was hanged to a tree, and then dragged on the ground until one eye was torn from the socket. Wm. Adams was also severely beaten by the robbers. The exact number of the band was not known. It is believed that Harpt, who has for some time been in that vicinity, is their leader.

### THE VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA FOR EMANCIPATION—DESTRUCTION OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Charleston papers, of the 23d, publish a clause of the new Constitution, as adopted by a vote of 98 to 8, declaring the emancipation of slaves.

The ordinance to repeal the ordinance of secession was ratified.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier refers to the disastrous loss of South Carolina in the destruction of her public records, titles, deeds, wills, judgements, decrees, &c., have all disappeared in the flames of war.

### VALUABLE HORSES BURNT TO DEATH.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept 27.—The barns and stables belonging to D. R. Wheeler's Hotel, at Washington Hollow, were burned last night. The Dutchess County Fair had opened the day before, and many valuable horses were in the stables, eighteen of which were burned, including one team worth $3,000, belonging to James Kelly. Several persons slept in the barn, and three boys are missing, one of whom is known to have been burnt to death.

### MUTINY ON THE SHIP CALHOUN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The ship Calhoun has arrived here from Liverpool, and reports that on September 21st the crew, in a state of mutiny, made an attack on the cook, and during the melee a seaman was shot. On the 26th she was boarded by the revenue cutter Crawford, the crew being still mutinous, and two of the officers being imprisoned by them. They were released, and all the crew placed in irons. The Crawford remained by the ship until she reached the city, and the mutineers were placed in the hands of the authorities.

### SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A sale of Government vessels took place here to day, and unusually good prices were obtained. The Memphis, Ceres, Gallatin, Wander, Queen, Hydrangea, and Catalpa were withdrawn. The other vessels brought a total of $387,000, including $102,000 for the Fort Jackson, $70,000 for the Donegal, and $52,500 for the State of Georgia.

Thirty-one of the crew of the ship Calhoun were arraigned today for trial for mutiny.

### THE VERMONT HORSE FAIR.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 26.—The National Horse Fair opened this morning, and is successful. Flora Temple, Ethan Allen, Dace, and many other noted animals are here. During the afternoon Flora and Ethan trotted a half mile to show their speed, Flora doing it in 1:10½, and Ethan in 1:10.

### DEATH OF WM J. DUANE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The morning papers announce the death of Wm. J. Duane, aged 85. He was Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson, and resigned rather than consent to the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank.

### ROBBERY AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 26—Merriman's jewelry store was broken open last evening and robbed of $30,000 worth of jewelry.

The receipts of cotton, yesterday, were 500 bales, and the sales about 200 bales at 36 cents.

### NEW YORK AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—A prize fight occurred here to day, between two brasers, each named Turner, one from Philadelphia and the other belonging to New York, resulting in the defeat of the latter after sixteen rounds. The purse was two thousand dollars.

The late Captain Marshall was buried to-day with appropriate ceremonies.

The examination of Capt. Anderson, of the ship Villa Franca, charged with cruelty to his passengers, was closed to day. He was fully committed to await the action of the grand jury.

The St. Louis Common Councilmen are the guests of the city of Brooklyn to-day. They leave on Thursday for Boston.

The Ninth National Bank was to day unanimously admitted to the Clearing House.

David and Tarus Smith, owners of the steamboat Arrow, were to day indicted by the Grand Jury for manslaughter, and held in $5,000 bail.

A Boston paper, called the Sporting Times, was seized here to-day as an obscene publication.

Three burglars were arrested last night while plying their art on a jewelry store in Greenwich street.

### MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH ST GEORGE'S, BERMUDA, AND ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Postmaster General has concluded an arrangement with Messrs. Waydell & Co., of New York, for the transportation of the United States Mails monthly by steamship between New York, St. George's, Bermuda, and St. Jago de Cuba. The steamer Fahkee, the pioneer of the line, will leave New York with the mails for Bermuda and St. Jago de Cuba, on Tuesday next, October 31, 1865, and thereafter a steamer will leave New York regularly on the 1st of each month. The United States postage charge on letters transmitted by this line of steamers is 10 cents per single rate, prepayment required. Postmasters will send letters for Bermuda, &c., intended for transmission by this line of steamers to New York for distribution.

### THE HAYTIEN REBELLION.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Intelligence from Hayti to the 9th instant is received. President Geffrard was on the 6th at Gonaives, where he issued an address urging the troops to maintain their courage and perseverance, and expresses his confidence in their loyalty. The rebels in the meantime held out at Cape Haytien, though they have gained no further advantage. The rest of the Republic is quite tranquil.

Intelligence received from San Domingo, by way of St. Thomas and Hayti states that by the submission of Piementel and Cabral all danger of civil war is avoided. The populace, delighted at this, gave themselves up to a three days festival.

### COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES

NASHVILLE, Sept. 26th.—Counterfeit fives of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, also of the First National Bank of Washington, D. C., were circulated here to day. They are the first seen, and are well calculated to deceive.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—It is believed here that the report about counterfeit fives on the First National Bank of Washington and Indianapolis is a mistake.—The first Washington notes were printed from the first plate engraved, and some changes having been subsequently made leads to a repetition of reports like the above, which have frequently been made before.

### A VISIT TO PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

A correspondent of the Chicago Republican, writing from El Paso, gives the following account of a visit to President Juarez:

"Under convoy of the Minister of Foreign affairs we went to the President's lodgings, and without any unnecessary ceremony were ushered into his apartments. We had scarcely entered when Juarez came forth from an inner room. Let me try to give you a description of him. Senor Juarez seems to be in the neighborhood of fifty, is of low stature, stoutly built, but, though broad in proportion to his height, not corpulent. He is not much taller than the late Senator Douglas, though much better formed. His face is Indian in every feature; there is no mistake about it. I should have recognised him anywhere as an undeniable Pueblo. He has a good, clear, steady eye, indicative of self-possession and quiet but keen penetration. He has a well formed, well developed head. His hair is the straight, coarse, thick, blue-black hair of the Pueblo. His nose is aquiline and prominent. His mouth is the curveless (and, if I may venture the expression,) lipless, tightly closed, Indian mouth. It is very indicative of quiet but deep determination.

"All these features, however, harmonize into a very pleasing *ensemble*, and we were all much pleased with the President. Judging him physiognomically, I should take him for a man of sound common sense, of honest purpose and resolution. There was nothing whatever in his manner, appearance or actions to indicate that he considers himself struggling in the last agonies of an all but lost cause.—I addressed the President the usual conventionalities in French, but discovered that in regard to his proficiency in that language—as in regard to many other things between heaven and earth—rumor was mistaken. The conversation was carried on thenceforward through the medium of the Minister of Finance, Senor Yglesias, who speaks English very well, though, strange to say, he has never resided in an English-speaking county, and never was out of the city of Mexico until, as he said to me, 'his duty as a Mexican and to his government caused him to leave it.'

"He is a very intelligent and interesting man, and looks as if his convictions of duty had bound him to the fortunes of Juarez. He seems to be in rather delicate health, of a nervous organization, has regular features, olive complexion, a good head, and wears spectacles.

"Nothing was said about Mexican affairs. The conversation was quite general, and Juarez seemed very much at home and quietly genial and good hearted. Our affairs seemed to interest him and his ministers very much. They asked about several of our generals, and seemed to be pretty well informed as to what they have done during the war. They expressed a strong hope that the army would be kept up to an imposing strength until the process of reconstruction should be completely and satisfactorily concluded."

### FIRE AT LAWRENCE.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Russell & Co.'s paper mill, at Lawrence, was nearly destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $20,000, mostly insured. Seven firemen were injured by the falling of the walls, one of them fatally.

## International Arbitration.

A LETTER TO HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE, BY FRANCIS LIEBER.

Dear Sir:—Permit me to address you in the form of a letter some remarks on a subject which deserves the attention of every American citizen, and every lover of right and progress. You, sir, at the head of our foreign affairs, influencing and guiding, in a great measure, our highest transactions abroad and at home, will, I respectfully trust, pardon me for sending forth this letter with your name as that of its public recipient, since its topic is international arbitration.

The United States have large claims upon Great Britain for the injury done them by the armed vessels fitted out against them in English ports, contrary to the laws of neutrality. On the other hand, it is understood that Great Britain exhibits counter claims against the United States. The subject is, in every respect, a serious one. How are such claims and counter claims to be settled?

Dr. Lieber then explains at length three ways in which national disputes of a grave character may be concluded—

First. By diplomatic discussions, so long drawn out that in the end the original subjects of dispute are forgotten.

Second. By prompt diplomacy, realizing the settlement by special treaty.

Third. By war.

There remains, then, arbitration only, as the fourth method of ending international differences. International arbitration, freely resorted to by powerful Governments, conscious of their complete independence and self-sustaining sovereignty, is one of the foremost characteristics of advancing civilization, of the substitution of reason, fairness and submission to justice, for defying power or revengeful irritation. It belongs to modern, indeed to recent times; yet, although it is a noble characteristic of the more recent times, it still bears uncouth features of coarser periods, and demands improvement and development. The law of nations is awaiting them.

The administration of all law may be said to originate with arbitration, and all law, as it developes itself further and further, and further, largely returns to courts of arbitration, justly and beautifully called, in French and German, Courts of Peace. The Roman civil law acknowledged arbitration. The courts of arbitration, with elected and non-professional judges, to whom parties voluntarily go to obtain equitable arbitraments, with the exclusion of professional counsel, have spread all over Prussia, Denmark and other countries, settling annually immense amounts in litigation.

The international arbitration of the Greeks is next referred to.

Next follows an elaborate and logical disquisition on the practice of choosing monarchs as mediators, and the manifest disadvantages of this mode of settling disputes between contending nations.—Says the Doctor:

There is probably, no fair minded Englishman or American who would not submit the whole amount of the claims in question far more readily to a Hugo Grotius than to the ruler of any empire now existing. Still, it may be observed that there is not always a Hugo Grotius at hand; nor can individuals, however unsullied in reputation and resolute in speaking out what is right, be expected, in all themselves from Government pressure. It countries, to be able wholly to separate would be difficult, in the present state of our civilization, to make two contending nations agree on a single person, not a monarch, and assign to a living jurist that authority which the Congress of Vienna granted, among others, to Grotious, freely quoted in that great international council.

In the present case it is taken for granted that neither party desires nor hopes to be able to outwit the other. The American and the English nations are too great to descend to diplomatic artifice, and if there were no objection to such a course or to such attempts, on the ground of international high-mindedness and equity, prudence and expediency alone would dictate to abandon so unworthy a desire. The Americans and English are people at once too clear sighted and too stubborn; too much on a level of intellect and civilization, and they agree too much in their knowledge and conceptions of justice, law and fairness, to hope much from diplomatic cunning or for successful overreaching. But if they really wish to settle their differences on the principles of law, it may be asked whether there is a single English speaking man this side of the Atlantic, or on the Eastern side, who would doubt that such a faculty of law as that of the University of Berlin, with the international jurist Heffer in it, or it Prussia were considered too much of a great power, the law faculty of Heidelberg or of Leyden would be a fitter body to decide our differences than any Emperor or any republic

A Republic could not decide the case as a Republic, but must hand it over to some commission. A law faculty, especially that of a renowned university in a minor State, seems to form a tribunal fitter than any other that can be imagined for many, perhaps most, of the great international cases. It would seem almost made for so high a function, and the selection of a law faculty as a court of international arbitration would be a measure worthy of being inaugurated by two freest large nations, and whose Governments are to be number ed, in diplomacy, among the least unreasonable and uncandid ones.

Let the United States and Great Britain agree upon the University; let them obtain the permission of its Goveramnt to appeal to the law faculty, which would doubtless be readily granted; let the two powers distinctly settle the remuneration which each, in equal shares is to grant to the faculty, excluding all or other immediate prospective presents or distinctions; let each contending party appoint its commissioners, as many as each party chooses, and nobody would doubt that a just judgment would be obtained.

This proposition does not interest my mind by the charms of novelty. I communicated a similar one to a prominent statesman in Congress as far back as the time of the Oregon question, and it was clearly elicited in my mind when the decision of King William, of the Netherland, concerning the Northeastern boundary, became known in this country.—Circumstances did not call for a closer consideration, but I now venture to lay before you, sir, in a more elaborate form, and try to attract the attention of the public to it through your eminent name.

Whether the two nations to whom the spread of civilization over the globe has been assigned more than to any other people, will accept this way of settling differences in the present case or not, there is no doubt in my mind that the Cis-Caucasian race will rise, at no very distant day, to the selection of such umpires, far more dignified than a crowned arbitrator can be.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, with the highest regard, your very obedient servant.

FRANCIS LIEBER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1865.

### ARREST OF ALLEGED THIEVES AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, September 25.—John Gallaher and John West, who robbed a soldier in Augusta, of five hundred dollars and stole a team of horses, with which they went to Bowdoinham and took the cars for Portland this morning, were arrested here by City Marshal Harold this afternoon, after a rough and tumble fight with both at a time, in which the Marshal came off victorious.

## Foreign News.

DETAILS BY THE STEAMER CUBA.

We have some further details by the steamer Cuba, in addition to the synopsis already published:

An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 14th inst. The directors presented a report, setting forth the result of the late effort, and the sanguine expectations for the future, and deduced therefrom a determination to press forward with the work, announcing that they had already entered into a contract for renewed operations. Under this contract the Telegraph Construction Company undertake, for the sum of £500,000 sterling, that is mere cost price, to manufacture and lay a new cable next year, and if successful, but not otherwise, they are to have in shares and cash a profit of twenty per cent., on this cost.

They also undertake, without further charge whatever, to go to sea with sufficient cable to complete the present broken cable and use their best endeavors to that end. The carrying out of this contract requires that the Atlantic Company should raise a minimum of £250,000 to a maximum of £500,000 sterling in cash, upon which new capital a referential dividend of twelve per cent. is proposed, with a share in the profits of dividends to which they are entitled, and which have been paid on the old shares. The report was unanimously adopted, the question of raising capital being left to the final decision of another meeting, called for the 12th of October.

On the invitation of Lord Fenning, the Lord Lieutenant of the county Cork, a meeting of more than one hundred and fifty magistrates took place recently in Cork, to consider the security of the public peace, as menaced by Fenian movements. The proceedings were private, but the Cork Examiner says they resulted in the unanimous adoption of a memorial to the Government, praying for an immediate increase in the police and military force of the county. The existence of secret organizations dangerous to the public peace was generally admitted, yet it was supposed the adoption of those steps would be sufficient to maintain public order.

On Friday evening, September 15th, in Dublin, a large force of police proceeded from the Castle to Parliament street, where they divided into two bodies, one at each end of the street. The detectives then knocked at the door of a paper called the Irish People, an alleged Fenian organ, but were refused admission. The police then broke open the door, took possession of the premises, and arrested twelve or fourteen prisoners, said not to be compositors, and conveyed them to the Castle. The police then retained possession of the premises.

There is no information as to the cause of the seizure, but there are rumors of concealed arms and documents, with the names of the leaders, but the reports are not generally credited, and the Government was supposed to be acting on information.

The police keep the street clear, and there was no disturbance.

The Irish People is a weekly journal, and was about to be published that evening.

The Skibbereen Eagle, of the 23th inst., announces the British fleet off Cape Clear, and some hovering around the coast to the great consternation at first of the coast population, but the people were satisfied on learning that they were the Queen's ships. The Eagle says now that help is at hand in the event of Fenian invasion, those inclined to sympathize with rebels are rather disheartened.

At the second quarterly meeting of the committee of the British Freedmen's Aid Association, held at Bristol, C. C. Leigh, of New York, Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Cincinnati, and Rev. Sella Martin, of the American Missionary Association, attended as a deputation from America.

The cholera had increased so much at Marseilles that the Mayor summoned a meeting of physicians to concert measures of relief.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of 4,000,000 francs.

It was asserted that the Russian Government had sent circulars to its diplomatic agents respecting the Gastien Convention, in accordance with circulars from the English and French Governments.—It is further asserted that England, France and Russia long since exchanged views relative to the Duchies, and that a perfect agreement exists in their views upon the above Convention.

General Von Manteuffel, as representative of Prussia in Schleswig, and Field Marshal Von Gablenz, as Representative of Austria in Holstein, respectively assumed the administration of affairs in those Duchies on the 15th, and issued a proclamation calling on the inhabitants to maintain public order and loyalty, and promising them justice and liberality.

### PRIZE FIGHT NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—A prize fight took place yesterday at Edge Hill, about eleven miles from Philadelphia, between James Sweeney and Robert Porter, which was interrupted by the cry of "police."

The ring was at once deserted, and some country men appeared, armed with clubs and shot guns. A stampede was made, and those in carriages and wagons started in all directions. About thirty were arrested by a party of extemporized preservers of the peace, headed by the sheriff of Montgomery county, who were armed with pistols, clubs, &c.

Another party of nineteen were arrested in a by-lane and taken to a country tavern. The sheriff fired two shots at one man, and some eight or ten were fired in all, but no one was hurt. After a detention of about an hour, the sheriff made a speech to the law breakers and then dismissed them, with a caution against ever again entering Montgomery county for any similar purpose.

The men who were held at the tavern were also discharged. The fight lasted fifteen rounds, and occupied thirty five minutes. About three hundred were present in all.

### THE MASSACHUSETTS BANK ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Sept. 26—The following is a schedule of the property stolen from the Concord (Mass.) National Bank yesterday, as far as ascertained:—United States 5-20 bonds, $27,000; registered do., $40,000; United States 6's of 1861, $91,000; United States 7 3-10 notes, $25,000. United States 10 40 bonds, $50,000; compound interest notes $10,200; Concord bills, $4,300; Rhode Island State bonds, $14,000; Maine State bonds, $19,000; Vermont do., $5000. Total $285,500.

The directors of the bank have offered a reward of $30,000 for the detection of the robbers and the recovery of the stolen funds.

The capital stock of the bank is $100,000. George Heyward, Esq., is President, and John M. Cheney, Esq., cashier.

There has been a severe earthquake recently at Catania, Sicily, by which sixty-four houses were destroyed, but no lives lost.

The pardon of De Bow, the southern reviewer, is confirmed.

## THE WIRZ TRIAL.

A SPICY TIME.

[From the Washington Star, 27th.]

The trial of Wirz was resumed this morning, when the examination of Colonel Fannin, for the defense, was continued by Mr. Baker.

Witness has known the troops to be ordered out in apprehension that the prisoners were going to make an attempt to escape by tunnelling. Witness knows the stockade was much crowded, and on one occasion Wirz expressed his sorrow that they were sending so many prisoners there. The reason for crowding the prison was that from the movements of the army, many prisons were abandoned from that cause. Witness heard Cobb make a speech at Andersonville—one last year and one this.

Col. Chipman submitted the question whether the counsel was authorized to defend all parties charged with conspiracy. They had no right to follow the Government in the evidence against other parties, and defend all the co-conspirators. It was their duty to defend him and none but him.

Mr. Baker replied that if the Government would allow no act of co-conspirators to apply to Capt. Wirz, or take any such act as applying to Wirz, he would not touch the matter. He argued that as his client was charged with other conspirators, it was proper for him to show he had no connection with the conspirators.

The Court was here cleared for deliberation, and when it was opened the President stated the objection had been withdrawn.

Mr. Baker asked whether witness heard Gen. Cobb's speech and whether he made the remarks attributed by the witness Walton.

Judge Advocate Chipman objected, and his objection was sustained.

Witness resumed, testifying that he heard a speech by Cobb about the 4th of March last. Witness does not recollect what he said, but the speech was made more to the troops on account of the dissatisfaction among them; men were constantly deserting.

Mr. Baker.—Did you or did you not at that time hear Gen. Cobb make use of any language?

Col. Chipman.—"Mr. Baker, you will reduce that question to writing," and he asked the witness to leave the room, which he did.

Mr. Baker said he could go no farther until his witness returned, and said he regarded this as a personal insult.

Colonel Chipman said the course he had pursued was not unusual and the greatest insult was the persistence of counsel in asking improper questions.

Mr. Baker said the Government witnesses had been examined in the presence of each other and he had made no objection, and now right in the commencement of the defence the counsel were required to reduce their questions to writing and the witnesses to retire until this was done. If this was insisted on he must stop.

The Court remarked that Mr. Baker was taking an unfair view of the subject; he was not required to put all his questions in writing, but only one.

Mr. Baker—I never made such a request when the witnesses for the Government were on the stand.

Col. Chipman replied if Mr. Baker had not done his duty there was no reason he (Colonel C.) should fail to do his.

The Court asked Mr. Baker to state what he wanted.

Mr. Baker was about to reply to the Judge Advocate, when the Court said they wanted no speeches, and ordered the room to be cleared.

When the doors were reopened the witness was called in, and the Court read from De Hart's Military Law to show that the Judge Advocate was justified in the course he had taken—it was his right to require a question to be reduced to writing, to ask that the room be cleared or the witness to retire.

Mr. Baker—To that I have no objection.

The Court—That settles the point.

Mr. Baker—I object to the witness again being sent away.

The Court replied the witness may be requested to retire, &c., at any time the Judge Advocate sees fit.

Mr. Baker said the Judge Advocate should first hear the question.

Mr. Baker—I object to sending the witness away.

The Court—The question is now settled.

Cross examined by Colonel Chipman—Wirz had control of the guard when they were on duty; Wirz was a staff officer of Gen'l Winder; witness obtained a furlough from Wirz once; witness was not an intimate associate with Wirz, and he did not select him as an associate; the drainage of witness' camp was through the stockade; witness heard Wirz order the prisoners and threaten them, drawing his pistol.

Colonel Chipman stated, in reference to the statement made yesterday as to the prisoner's treatment, he had received a letter from the officer commanding the Old Capitol, in which he states—

"I have the honor to inform you that Capt. Wirz is treated in every respect as liberally as is consistent with his position and sympathies with my duties. He is furnished with a cot and bedding such as are used in the United States Medical Department, furnished with a mosquito bar. If he chooses to eat the prison fare he is furnished with the same ration allowed soldiers of the United States army, with the addition four times per week of the principal food vegetables in the market. If unwell he is supplied with such diet as may be prescribed by the surgeon of the prison, which is procured from the prison fund.

"He is also permitted to procure such edibles as he may be able to purchase. He is also allowed any books that can be procured. The only restraint to which he is subjected is that placed upon his liberty and such precautions as will preclude his committing any injury to himself. I think if Capt. Wirz is uninterrogated he will corroborate this statement."

Very respectfully your ob't Serv't,
[signed] OSW. WEST,
Capt. and Military Supt., O. C. P.

Col. Chipman also read the following intercepted letter which yesterday was passed by the prisoner to Mr. Schade and thence to his wife:

O. C. P., Sept. 26, 1865—My Dearest Wife: I have been hoping to see you on Sunday and also yesterday. I only know now I wish to see you. Lutz, I have one thing to ask of you, and do it immediately, if you can.

Send Mr. Schade $10. It is for a certain purpose. I send you an envelope directed to him, just put the money in—you need not write. All that is required is to put a post stamp on it, and enclose. I am somewhat better. I hope to see you to-morrow. Yours,
H. WIRZ.

The Court was here cleared, and on reopening the President stated to Mr. Schade that they would have him to understand the belief of the Court is that this action of yours is fully appreciated by every member. But considering the stage of the trial, and fearing that any further action would be detrimental to the prisoner, we have concluded to let the matter drop. I am of the opinion that you are sufficiently warned."

### THE LABOR MOVEMENT

ALBANY, September 26.—The State Trades Assembly met in this city yesterday, Mr. Stevens, Vice President, presiding. Delegates are in attendance from New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Schenectady and Auburn. Committees were appointed to recommend such action to the Assembly as they should deem proper, relative to State prison labor, the apprentice system, and the right number of hours for a labor movement.

The Committee on Prison Labor advise the support of the bill introduced into the last Legislature by Mr. Van Buren.

The other committees will report today.

### UNION OFFICERS INDICTED IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26.—The Union Press announces the indictment of Major Gen. Palmer and Brigadier Gen. Brislaine, for abducting slaves and otherwise interfering with the slave law of Kentucky, and suggests that as the President upheld the Generals, he should be by all means indicted by one of our enlightened and patriotic grand jurors.

The sea serpent of Nahant is reported to have appeared in Buckingham county, Va., 225 feet long. Massachusetts is advised to demand his extradition.

In the time of Bach it was customary to play during the communion a concerto or solo on the violin, violincello or other instrument.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

*The City Retail Markets.*—From an examination of prices of the different edibles exposed for sale in the various markets of the city we find a tendency of advancement in the price of almost all articles offered for sale, though from an examination of causes we can find nothing to warrant this disposition on the part of dealers to thus advance the rates of prices—Meats generally have advanced from 2 to 5 cents per pound; beef selling from 15 to 20 cents; mutton, 12 to 20; veal, 15 to 25; pork, 25; ham, 30 to 35. Lard has advanced 5 cents per pound—selling for 30 cents. Butter is commanding the most exorbitant prices—roll selling from 55 to 60 cents, while print is commanding from 75 to 80 cents, and even as high as $1 per pound; eggs are selling at 33 to 35 cents per dozen, an advance of about 5 cents; chickens are also commanding exorbitant rates, $4 to $1 50 being asked per dozen; geese, $2 per piece. The same tendency to advance in prices is also noticed in the sale of some vegetables and fruit—Sweet potatoes, though very plenty, are commanding higher rates, selling from 30 to 40 cents per peck; Irish potatoes, 30 to 40 cents; corn, 30 cents per dozen; tomatoes, 25 cents per peck; lima beans, 40 cents per quart; string beans, 20 cts. a peck; onions, 40 cents per peck; cabbage, 3 to 10 cents per head; apples, though at a season when they ought to be selling at reasonable rates, are commanding from 50 cents to $1 per peck; peaches, the season for which is nearly passed, are selling from $1 to $1 25 per peck. Other fruits are selling at the same advanced rates. There was only a moderate supply of fruit offered, but with no material change in prices. Hard crabs sold for 30 cts. per dozen; soft, from 50 cents to $1 50 per dozen.

*Heavy Robbery.*—On Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, some burglar or burglars entered the clothing establishment of Duncan McPherson, No. 52½ North Charles street, corner of Barnet, and robbed the place of some eight or nine hundred dollars' worth of ready made clothing, most of which had been made up expressly for customers. It appears that the thieves entered the establishment by prizing off the shutter of the side window, then breaking the glass, removed the bolt which secured the window, after which they entered the building and took therefrom the above amount of clothing. Mr. McPherson had on hand at the time a large amount of boy's clothing, but it being covered up for the night, fortunately escaped the notice of the villains,—otherwise the amount might have been far greater. The policeman at about four o'clock passed the premises and found everything secure, which warrants the supposition that the robbery occurred between that hour and six o'clock in the morning. The particulars have been placed in the hands of experienced detectives, and we hope that the perpetrators of this daring robbery will be brought to speedy justice.

*A Novel Race at Herring Run.*—Quite a large number of persons were attracted to the "Flora Temple" Race Course, Herring Run, yesterday afternoon, by the announcement that a race would come off between two Indians and the same number of horses. Accordingly to announcement the race came off at 3½ o'clock, the purse being for the sum of $300. The Indians were to run two miles and fifty rods, while the horses trotted four miles, which being accomplished the Indians came out two or three seconds in advance of the horses, thereby winning the money at stake. The Indians were "Lightfoot" and "Shaver," the horses "Hiram Temple" and "Lotta." The whole was quite a spirited affair, and proved to be very interesting to those present, drawn mostly no doubt by the novelty of the scene.

*Another Colored Child Found.*—Another dead colored male child was found yesterday in a private alley, between houses No. 70 and 72, St. Paul street, it having been put there no doubt at the instance of some heartless mother. The body was removed to the dead house at the Middle station, and Coroner Beer notified who summoned a jury of inquest. A verdict of "death from want of attention" being rendered. So many instances of this kind now occurring calls for the utmost vigilance on the part of the officers of the law to ferret out the parties that could so heartlessly and wickedly thus desert their offspring, it being a truly confessed neglected person, but frequently while children are found in the same condition.

*Fires.*—An alarm of fire was sounded yesterday morning about quarter past ten o'clock, from box 27, Eutaw Station House, caused by the burning of the upper stories of two small houses occupied by colored persons, in an alley in the rear of Ottowa Hall, near Bond street. The property was damaged to the amount of about $300, which was fully covered by insurance. The houses belonged to Mr. James Williams. A small alarm this taking fire in the house of Mrs. Howe, colr'd, No. 48 Little McElderry street, caused the alarm at quarter past seven o'clock last evening from box No. 15. The fire originated from a candle getting into too close proximity to the curtain referred to. It was extinguished without the aid of the Fire Department.

*Arrest of a Party Charged With Robbery and Attempt to Escape.*—Information was received at Marshal Carmichael's office on Tuesday last, from Portsmouth, Va., to be on the look out for a person named Charles Vanderbilt, who was charged with robbing Messrs. Rockalt & Bullock, of the above place, of a watch and lot of goods. The matter was placed in the hands of detective Wallis, who yesterday arrested the party on the steamer "Adelaide." He was confined in "Dell" prison and attempted to effect his escape by concealing a knife, which he concealed about his person. His design, however, was frustrated, and he is yet in safekeeping at the Marshal's office.

*Larceny Cases.*—John Bell, colored, was arrested yesterday by detective Wallis on the charge of stealing a lot of tin ware from the store of Messrs. Bibb & Co., No. 34 Light street. He was taken before Justice Spicer, who after an examination committed him for the action of the Grand Jury. Officer Bromwalt, of the Middle district, arrested a man named A. Coyne yesterday on the charge of stealing four pocket handkerchiefs, valued at $3, from John Heen, No. 42 Hollins street. He was also committed for the action of the Grand Jury by the same Justice.

*Charge of Larceny Dismissed.*—Six persons Rose, Robert Cassell and Michael Keyholtz were arrested by officers Geisse and Casselladen, of the Eastern District, on Tuesday night, charged with the larceny of a United States 7 30 bond, valued at $100, $150 in notes, three watches and a gold ring, the property of George W. Schauss. They were taken before Justice Dryden, who, after a hearing, dismissed the case and discharged the accused parties.

*House Breaking and Destroying Property.*—Francis Agaw was taken in custody by officer Eckleman, of the Middle district, on Tuesday night, charged with breaking into the house of Christopher Henrietta and destroying the property, alleged to have been committed on the night of the 26th of June last. After an examination of the case by Justice Spicer the accused was released on bail to await the action taken by the Grand Jury.

*Court Cases.*—Frank Jordan, arrested by officer Talbott, of the Eastern District, charged with assaulting John Sherry and striking in his house, No 49 Eastern avenue; released on bail for court by Justice Whelan. Thomas Leonard and Mrs Parments, arrested by officers Mapp and Green, of the Western Station, on the charge of abusing and threatening Mrs. O. Leonard; also released on bail for court by Justice Dryden.

*Base Ball.*—There will be a match game of base ball played between the National Club, of Washington, D. C., and the Maryland Club, of this city, on Friday afternoon next, at 2 P. M., on the Madison avenue grounds. As both are first class clubs, visitors to the grounds can expect a well contested and skillfully played game.

*Larceny of a Coat.*—Frank Ferguson was taken in custody yesterday by officer Widdefield, of the Middle district, on the charge of stealing a coat valued at $20, the property of Daniel Shaffer, who resides on Rock River Neck, in the 12th district of Baltimore county. He was committed by Justice Spicer for the action of the Grand Jury.

*Peddling without License.*—Policeman Harris, of the Eastern District, arrested John Beter on Tuesday, on the charge of peddling without a license, in violation of the 24th article of the 56th section of Public General Laws of Maryland. A fine of $25 and costs was imposed by Justice Griffin, who relieved the party on payment.

*Fined.*—James Hoek, arrested by officer Bramble for fast driving; fined $5 and costs by Justice Dryden. Henry Miller, arrested for leaving his wagon remain on the street on Sunday in violation of a city ordinance; subjected to the same fine by the same Justice.

*Arrival of a Steamer and Cargo of Tobacco.*—The steamer Agnes, Captain Bowen, arrived at this port yesterday from Richmond, having on board a valuable cargo of tobacco, which is to be sent to Germany by the steamer Friedenwald.

*Resigned.*—James Hamilton has resigned his position as police officer of the Middle District. He was one of the most energetic and efficient officers on the force.

## AMUSEMENTS.

*Arrest on Pogue.*—There seems to be no abatement to the interest attached to the production of this famous drama, and also no abatement in the numbers drawn nightly to witness its numerous pleasing effects. Mr. Ford having by its representation struck the popular vein, consequently is rewarded by large and appreciative audiences. The thrilling incidents connected with this great production, are well calculated to please the fancy of those even who are the less credulous as well as the most fastidious. Those fond of spending an evening pleasantly will find it to their advantage to visit the Holliday Street Theatre during the production of this favorite Irish drama.

*Front St. Theatre.*—The same crowded audience again last evening in favor of the great genius holding forth with such unbounded success within the pleasant walls of the Front, and notwithstanding Mr. Heller is filling the fourth week of his engagement, hundreds of eager faces are nightly seen wending their way to the sanctum of this wonderful man of music, mirth, mystery, &c. But few more occasions will be offered to witness his pleasing performances during his engagement, therefore embrace the present opportunity and see him this evening.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

*Criminal Court.*—Judge Bond—The following business occupied the attention of this Court on yesterday, Jno. L. Thomas, Jr., Esq., State's Attorney, prosecuting:

John McGee, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday; case *stetted* on payment of costs. The case of Mary Vingon, indicted for letting a house to Susannah Buck, for bawdy purposes, was *stetted* on payment of costs. John Eisman, indicted for stealing a silver watch, worth $20, from Eliza Kinggold, was adjudged not guilty. Four cases against Wm. H. Randle, for selling liquor on Sundays, were removed to Baltimore County Court. The case of Joshua Horner, indicted for letting house No. 173 Sterling street, to Mrs. Cole for bawdy purposes, and the case of Anna Palmer, for keeping a bawdy house on Little street, were both *stetted* on payment of costs. The case of Wm. Barnes, indicted for stealing a lot of rope, iron, &c., from John N. Kelly, was *nolle prossed*. State vs. John McLaughlin, indicted for larceny of two hundred cigars from John Frisch; case *stetted* on payment of costs.

The case of John Carlous, indicted for stealing a silver watch worth $16, from Richard Poole, negro, was removed to Baltimore County Court. The following parties were arraigned and pleaded not guilty:—William O'Brien, indicted for stealing one $100 compound interest note from Wm. Schnauffer; Maria Welch, indicted for stealing one $1,000 U. S. bond; a certificate of deposit of $600 on the Second National Bank of Baltimore, and $60 in money from George Lotz. Solomon Weil, charged with stealing twenty gallons of gin, valued at $120, from Henry Paul & Co., of Philadelphia, gave bail with John Papert in $500. Frank Knapp alias Col. Strong, the exchange man, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, gave bail in $2,000 with Samuel Clifford, No. 8 George street. James Lotz, indicted for stealing $45 from Ezekiel A. Charles, was adjudged guilty.

Court adjourned until Friday.

*United States Circuit Court*—Before Hon. Judge Giles. In equity—Special Session.—The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

Charles L. Savage vs. Stockton Pattee. Martin; order reported.