BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

VOLUME LI.—NUMBER 77. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph
TO THE
BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

New York Episcopal Convention.

THE REUNION OF THE CHURCH NORTH AND SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Sept'r 28.—At the session of the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York, to day, ex Governor John A. King, after the address of the Bishop was concluded, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention cordially respond to the sentiments presented by the Bishop of this Diocese, in his address respecting the return of peace to our land and the state of the Church in the Southern Dioceses.

The Bishop, in his address, had said that the Northern brethren should do all that in them lies to re establish the unity of the Churches. There were no nobler spirits within the pale of the Church than are to be found in the South; and he was happy thus to testify to their worth, and to express the estimation in which they were held by him.

Later from Mexico.

MATAMORAS BESIEGED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Herald's Brownsville correspondent gives later Mexican news. Matamoras is fairly besieged by the Liberals, under General Escobedo. There is a garrison of 800 men, and the attacking party consists of 2,500 or 3,000 men, exclusive of Cortinas' predatory bands. Efficiently handled imperial troops should suffice to hold the city, but the Juarists think so meanly of Mejia that they assert that with more ammunition they could carry the city by storm.

The Republican forces had captured Caporsea in Leon, and secured muskets and ammunition. The merchants of that city have furnished $18,000 for the troops at the Pass of Cabras.

The Juarists also claim to have defeated 900 Imperialists with 200 cavalry, and are further said to have occupied the town of Carnisjal. Matamoras papers, however, make light of and entirely deny these successes. Juarez is at Chihuahua with 5,000 men.

TRAINS THROWN FROM THE TRACK—GEN. GRANT AND GENERAL SHERMAN ON BOARD—NO ONE INJURED.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—While General Grant was returning from Indianapolis, at an early hour yesterday morning, the switch at the end of the curve at Guilford had been turned intentionally and the car in which the General was seated, was thrown from the track and dragged some distance; but no one was injured. About the same time, the train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, carrying Gen. Sherman, was also thrown from the track this side of Lawrence, but no one was injured.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WORCESTER, Sept. 28.—The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention assembled here to day. Edward Avery, of Braintree, was elected President, and addressed the Convention.

SECOND DESPATCH.

WORCESTER, Sept. 28.—The Democratic State Convention in session here is composed of delegations from 247 towns, represented by 1066 delegates.—Nominations were made as follows: For Governor, General D. N. Couch, of Taunton; Lieut. Governor, Thomas F. Plunkett, of Pittsfield; Secretary of State, T. O. Lamb, of Greenfield; Treasurer, T. C. C. Amery, Jr., of Boston; Auditor, A. T. Devereaux, of Salem; Attorney General, H. G. Parker, of Cambridge.

The following is an abstract of the resolutions adopted: "The first affirms the creed of the Democratic party to be the Union and the Constitution, and its objects the preservation of the liberties of the people in the Union; a free press and free speech. The second returns thanks to the soldiers and sailors. The third requires the speedy subordination, everywhere of the military to the civil power, and the restoration of the writ of *habeas corpus*, trial by jury and other Democratic rights. The fourth recognizes the obligation to pay the national debt—but does not believe in putting the whole burden of taxation on the shoulders of the producing classes. The 5th requires the speedy restoration of State power everywhere, so that a standing army may be dispensed with at once. The sixth fully endorses the policy of President Johnson, and promises him support. The 7th returns thanks to the veterans of the war, and favors such legislation by the National and State Governments as shall secure equality of compensation to the earlier as well as to the later soldiers of the war. The 8th refers to the labor question.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT WASHINGTON HOLLOW.

THREE BOYS SUPPOSED BURNED TO DEATH.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 27.—The barns and stables belonging to D. P. Wheeler's hotel at Washington Hollow were burnt 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 three thousand dollars, belonging to James Kelly. Several persons slept in the barn. Three boys are missing: one is known to have been burned to death.—Another, who escaped badly burned, says the three were asleep when he got out. H considerable quantity of harness, &c. was burned. The loss on the building is five thousand dollars. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE LA CROSS AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28.—The Circuit Court of the United States has entered a decree for the foreclosure and sale of the La Crossand Milwaukee Railroad yesterday.

ARREST OF HOWELL COBB.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—It is believed here that the rebel General Howell Cobb has been arrested on charges involving the Andersonville cruelties.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 26.—The bark Heiress, loaded with tobacco, sailed hence yesterday for London.

Brig Edith, Captain Matthews, sailed for a European market with a cargo of kerosene oil.

United States ship John Phillips sailed for New York.

The steamer Thomas Collyer, Boehrer, master, arrived from Baltimore, Md., and sailed for City Point, Va.

A colored man, named Blew, was arrested here to-day by the Provost Marshal, on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of $2,050, some time since, belonging to a clerk, attached to Mr. Moody's sutler store at Hampton.

Under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, the removal of a large amount of ammunition, comprising ordnance stores and two hundred barrels of powder, from storehouses on the wharves at Portsmouth, Va., was commenced to-day, in view of the fears of an explosion being entertained by many of the inhabitants.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 27.—Arrangements were commenced to day to raise the steamer Congress from where she was beached, to put her in the dry dock at the navy yard in Portsmouth.

A heavy easterly wind has been prevailing here for several days, and in consequence some seventy or eighty sailing vessels have been wind-bound in this harbor

MURDER AT MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 27.—An atrocious murder was perpetrated near this village about ten o'clock on last Sunday night. Walter Gregory, an aged and respectable farmer, living with his wife in his house alone, was called from his bed by a robber who demanded his money.—Gregory refused to accede to the demand, and had a struggle with the robber, who shot him dead upon his own threshold, putting two pistol balls in his body and two in his head. Mrs. Gregory, hearing the altercation, escaped from the house and alarmed the neighbors.

The murderer, after committing the deed, fled without securing any booty, and up to this time has eluded pursuit.—He is supposed to have fled in the direction of Rondout or Harrisburg, Pa.

The verdict of the coroner's jury implicates John Henderson, alias John Hardy, a discharged soldier, about five feet six inches in height, twenty one years old, of light complexion, and with light hair and eyes, small teeth, no beard, slenderly built, weighing about one hundred and thirty pounds. Has a scar on his forehead, over the left eye, near the roots of his hair. Sheriff George A. Dennison, of Orange county, offers a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer.

THE STATE TRADES ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—The State Trades Assembly re-assembled at the Iron Moulders' Hall yesterday.

In addition to those mentioned, delegates appeared from Utica and Lansingburg.—After a debate, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, in favor of agitating the question of reducing the hours of a legal day's work; and declaring that, when they consider the question fully understood, they will demand legislative enactment making eight hours a legal day's work.—It was also resolved to prepare a bill to be pressed upon the attention of the next Legislature, relative to the apprentice system. It was further resolved that each trades assembly, and, where no assembly exists, each union take immediate measures to bring the reduction of hours of labor before the people of their respective localities by meetings, distribution of tracts, and discussions through the press.

The following officers were elected:—President, M. Stephens, New York; Vice-President, N. B. Ferguson, Troy; Recording Secretary, James Conway, Albany; Corresponding Secretary, W. Harding, New York; Treasurer, L. S. Jay, Auburn. Adjourned till to day.

CONVENTION OF EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS.

CLEVELAND, Sept'r 28.—The Convention of Evangelical Christians met yesterday, and was permanently organized by choosing Chief Justice Chase President, with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Addresses were delivered by Drs. Kirk, Buddington, Clark, and others, discussing the objects of the Convention.

ROBBERY.

TROY, N. Y., September 26.—The store of Freeham & Son, Salem, Washington county, was burglariously entered last night, the safe door being blown through the building into the street, and some seventeen hundred dollars in money stolen, together with bonds, mortgages, etc., to a considerable amount.

The thief, with all the property, was captured this morning.

GENERALS INDICTED.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28th.—The Union Press announces the indictment of Major Gen. Palmer and Brigadier Gen. Brisbin for abducting slaves and otherwise interfering with the slave law of Kentucky, and suggests, as the President upheld the Generals, he should be, by all means, indicted by one of our enlightened and patriotic grand jurors.

ST. DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Intelligence received from St. Domingo, by way of St. Thomas and Hayti, states that, by the submission of Pimentel to Cabral, all danger of a civil war is averted.

The populace were so delighted at this result that they engaged in a festival which lasted for three days.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 26.—The election ordinance was debated all day, and it was finally agreed that all State elections be left to the people on the first Monday of November. The apportionment of representation received some discussion, and will be further debated to-morrow.

THE SHIP "CALHOUN" MUTINY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27th.—Thirty one of the crew of the ship Calhoun were arraigned to-day for trial for mutiny, on the voyage from Liverpool to this port.

☞Thanks to Mr. C. P. Caldwell, of the Reid Express, for copies of Southern papers in advance of the mail.

A CHAPTER OF THE WAR.

THE WESTERN BOAT-BURNING.

THE TRIAL AT ST. LOUIS—COMPLICITY OF JEFF DAVIS, SEDDON AND BENJAMIN.

The testimony before the Military Commission at St. Louis on Monday, in the case of William Murphy, charged with burning boats on Western rivers, and destroying other Government property, was highly interesting. Edward Frazier, of St. Louis, who testified in the conspiracy trial at Washington, gave evidence against Murphy and the officers of the late rebel government. Mr. Frazier is by trade an engineer on the Mississippi river, and was formerly in the rebel service, but was pardoned by the President. The substance of his evidence was as follows:

BOATS BURNED.

A man named Minor Majors met me in St. Louis, and said to me he had been sent here by the Confederate government—not by the Confederate government, but by Mr. Tucker—as an agent, to burn steamboats.

Q. What proposition did Majors make to you? A. To go on and burn steamboats.

Q. What boats were burned during his stay in St. Louis? A. The steamboats Imperial, Hiawatha, Jesse K. Bell, and Post Boy. He then left here and went to Illinois, as he told me, to receive money.

Q. What do you know in regard to the Robert Campbell being burned? A. He told me that a man by the name of Aylesbire burned her. He told me that he received $5,000 for the burning of her.

Q. Majors told you that Aylesbire received $5,000? A. Yes.

Q. What did he tell you in regard to the burning of the Robert Campbell? A. He told me he had burnt the Robert Campbell; had blown up the city of Madison at Vicksburg, and had burnt the Imperial in St. Louis; that they had paid him $5,000 on account, and that they would not pay him for the others on account that they thought he was claiming too much.

Q. Did you go south in the summer of '64. A. I did.

WHAT SEDDON AND BENJAMIN SAID.

Q. Whom did you see in Richmond? A. I saw James A. Seddon, Judah P. Benjamin, Jefferson Davis.

Q. What business did you lay before Seddon? I laid none before him.

Q. What business did Clark lay before him? A. Some statements of boat-burning.

Q. What did he say in regard to those statements? He said he had nothing to do with that business now. It was in the hands of Benjamin.

Q. Did he refer you to Benjamin? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did Benjamin say to you? A. He didn't say much of anything to me.

Q. What did he say to Clark? A. He talked to Clark about a settlement; offered to settle with Clark for $30,000 in greenbacks at first; Clark wouldn't take it; then Benjamin offered $300,000 in greenbacks if Clark would sign a receipt in full; Clark wouldn't do it; then Benjamin said he wouldn't settle anyhow; then Dillingham claimed doing an affair in Louisville—the destruction of a medical depot there

$50,000 IN GOLD PAID BY THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

Q. What did Benjamin say in regard to that? A. Benjamin said for Dillingham to make out his statement. We returned to the Spottswood Hotel, I, Clark and Dillingham. There I wrote a statement out and signed Dillingham's name to it. That was taken by Clark to Benjamin, and he and Benjamin made a final settlement for $50,000 in gold.

Q. Final settlement of what claims?—A. All their claims—what claims they had that were put in.

Q. Claims for what? A. That I can't tell, what it all was; Clark made it out himself.

Q. For burning steamboats? A. For burning steamboats and other property destroyed.

Q. Do you know of any of the boats for which claims were put in? A. I do.

Q. What boats? A. The Imperial, the Robert Cambell, and this affair in Louisville, was put in. The Mound City wharf-boat was put in; that is all that I can recollect now.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JEFF. DAVIS

Q. What interview did you have with Jefferson Davis while at Richmond? A. I saw Mr. Davis, and the conversation turned upon the burning of steamboats; he said he wanted no steamboats burned; I told him I didn't think there was any use in burning steamboats; he said he would like to have it stopped; that he had been trying to stop it for some time; such work done no good, he said. I suggested to him then to take the papers away from those men he had down there, and there would be no more of it done.

Q. Whom did you mean by the men down there? A. I meant in the South.

Q. How did you come to see Jefferson Davis? A. Mr. Benjamin told me Mr. Davis wanted to see me.

Q. Who introduced you to him? A. Mr. Benjamin.

Q. As what? As being from St. Louis.

Q. What did Mr. Davis wish you to do? A. He wished me to burn a bridge back of Nashville, somewhere between Nashville and Chattanooga—the Long Bridge they called it

Q. Was that bridge then inside or outside the military lines of the United States forces? A. That is more than I know, for I don't know where it is myself

Q. Why did he say he wanted that bridge burned? A. Because Sherman was in front of Atlanta, and was doing more harm than any other general.

MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

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 N. York, St. George's, Bermuda, and St. Jago de Cuba

The steamer Fah-kee, the pioneer of the line, will leave New York with the mails for Bermuda and St. Jago de Cuba, on Thursday next, October 5, 1865, and, thereafter, a steamer will leave New York regularly on the 1st of each month.

The United States postage charge on letters, for Bermudah, &c., transmitted by this line of steamers, is 10 cents per single rate of ½ ounce or under, *prepayment required.*

Postmasters will send letters for Bermuda, &c., intended for transmission by this line of steamers, to New York for distribution.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA—WORK FOR OUR GOVERNMENT.

The intelligence which we published a few days since in our European news, says the New York Herald, revealed the fact that an earnest appeal was being made to the English and French Governments to intervene in the affairs of China, and thus secure the guidance and control of the commerce of that nation. It was urged that unless some such step is taken and protection given to the provinces in the Chinese empire, the Russians will intervene, they having a powerful fleet in the Yellow Sea and moveable artillery on the Amoor. There is far more significance in this appeal than would appear on the surface.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA AT BOSTON

BOSTON, Sept'r 28.—The Cuba, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived here this morning. She has £29,000 sterling in gold. Her news has been received via. Halifax.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

[From the Washington Star, 28th]

The trial of Wirz was resumed this morning, when Col. Persons, a witness for the defense, who had not finished his testimony, yesterday, resumed the stand, and was examined by Mr. Baker. Witness stated that a number of sanitary boxes were at the station, and prisoners asked witness to have them sent in. He said he would do the best he could, and a few days afterwards some of the prisoners thanked witness for what he had done. Wirz suggested that boxes for prisoners who had died should be turned over to the Union hospital. Wirz always rode a white or grey horse; never knew him to be absent hunting prisoners with blood-hounds. The prisoners were buried in coffins until the lumber gave out, when they used puncheons, placing them at the top and bottom. Sometimes two or three trains of prisoners would arrive per day. Witness recollects that the dead line was down a part of the time, and also that a portion of the stockade was once or twice washed down. There were from sixty to one hundred colored men in the stockade. Witness never saw the chain gang, although he saw from twelve to fifteen chained together. It was made a penitentiary offence for any man to trade for greenbacks. There was a small market at Andersonville, which was attended by twenty or thirty hucksters, bringing in about provisions enough for one hundred and fifty persons. Never heard of sentinels being placed over the dead-house; did not know of Wirz shooting a soldier. Soon after the first negroes arrived, witness wrote to Winder as to how to treat them, and thinks Winder replied that the question was in abeyance; treat them as prisoners of war. Witness thinks among the rules and regulations signed by Wirz there was one against trading with the prisoners.

Nazareth Allen recalled—Witness was connected with the 3d Georgia Reserves.

Mr. Baker asked what was the condition of the troops and people.

The Court remarked that they could not see the relevancy of the question.

Mr. Baker stated that much had been offered on the other side, and a part of the defense was that the troops and people were starving like the prisoners.

Witness resumed—The regiment was badly off, furnishing their own clothing, and their rations were corn meal and bacon. There was much sickness in the regiment, but witness did not know from what cause; the hospitals were crowded. In the regiment about two-thirds were fit for duty. The regiment was between seven and eight hundred. Frequently the men, after being on duty at the stockade, would have, on the following day, to act as wood guard or guard the prisoners from the depot; witness also did picket duty; there were four picket posts; the object was to watch the enemy, take up prisoners who escaped from the stockade and Confederate deserters; witness never saw a corral at Andersonville, but a horse lot; when witness' regiment went down and saw that the 55th had been trading with prisoners, the reserves got to trading also; witness saw some Confederates wearing old clothing brought from the prisoners; saw Stoneman's raiders stripped and searched; money, jewelry, &c., were taken from them; never heard of any others besides Stoneman's raiders being searched; never knew of a man getting a furlough for shooting Union soldiers.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

From the official report of the proceedings of the South Carolina Convention, now in session in Columbia, we extract the following:

EULOGY ON JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. Wm. Wallace introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, by the fortunes of war, our former noble and beloved Chief Magistrate, Jefferson Davis, is now languishing in prison, awaiting his trial for treason; and, whereas, the fanatics of the North, not satisfied with the wide-spread ruin and desolation they have caused, are shrieking for his blood:

Resolved, That it is the paramount duty of South Carolina, who led the way in our late struggle for independence, and for which struggle he is now suffering, to use every lawful means in her power to avert the doom which threatens him.

Resolved, That to this end a deputation of members of this body be sent to the city of Washington, in behalf of the people of South Carolina, to ask of his Excellency the President of the United States, to extend to the Hon. Jefferson Davis that clemency which he has shown to us, who are equally the sharers of his guilt, if guilt there be, and which is accomplishing so much towards restoring the peace and harmony of the Union.

DAVIS'S PARDON.

Mr. James Conner, formerly a brigadier general in the rebel army, having lost a leg in the service, offered the following as an amendment to the beligerent Wallace's resolutions:

Resolved, That it be referred to a committee of three to draft memorials to be addressed by this Convention to his Excellency, the President of the United States, requesting Executive clemency for Jefferson Davis, the late President, and A. H. Stephens, the late Vice-President of the Confederate States; for A. G. Magrath and George A. Trenholm, citizens of this State, now prisoners of State.

Whereupon the President appointed the following members the committee:—Messrs. Conners, William Wallace, and Rose.

NEGROES TO BE ALLOWED TO TESTIFY.

Mr. Charles Macbeth offered a resolution giving to negroes the right to testify.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY ENDORSED.

Mr. Hammond offered a resolution, accepting, on the question of sovereignty, the decision of the sword, and endorsing the policy of President Johnson.

MILITARY CHARGES IN VIRGINIA.

Major General Terry, commanding the Department of Virginia, has just promulgated the following order:

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Va., Sept. 22, 1865.

General Orders No. 114.—I. Subject to the approval of the Major General Commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, the Sub-District of Staunton is detached from the District of Southwest Virginia, and with the Sub District of the South Anna will hereafter constitute the District of Central Virginia.

II. Nelson county is detached from the Sub-District of Lynchburg, and is attached to the Sub District of the South Anna.

III.—Brevet Major General S. S. Carroll is relieved from the command of the District of North East Virginia, and assigned to the command of the District of Central Virginia, with his headquarters at Charlottsville.

IV.—Brigadier General T. M. Harris is assigned to the command of the District of North East Virginia, with his headquarters at Fredericksburg.

V.—The troops of the new district hereby created will constitute a separate brigade.

By command of Major General A. H. Terry:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adj't Gen'l

Official:—A. TERRY, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

SNAKE.—A snake, or rather the tail of a real "pizen sarpient," was seen at the City Hall yesterday. The fellow switched his striped, shiny tail through an opening in the flagging just in front of the building. The removal of the stone might reveal a nest of the venomous, coppery, slippery, cold-blooded creatures, coiling, twisting, and hissing there just by the steps of our principal public edifice.—*Norfolk Old Dominion.*

☞Hon. Jabez L. M. Curry, of Alabama, who was a member of Congress up to the period of secession, and who afterwards sat in the Congress of the rebel States, has become a Baptist clergyman.

A SOUTHERN WRITER ON THE "CAVALIER" THEORY.

The New Orleans Picayune blows a blast against the absurd "Cavalier" theory which certain Democratic lickspittles in the North were silly enough to pick up during the war, after it had been flung away by sensible Southern men. The Picayune takes the trouble to show that the few titled persons who settled in the South never exercised any weight or influence in the direction of the affairs and policy of the State, or in the formation of the character and direction of the conduct of the people: that the cavaliers of Virginia were arrant humbugs, who were discarded and despised by the people and disappeared with the success of the revolution of 1776, and that it is sheer weakness or silliness to pretend that the population which achieved the independence of these States sprung from the effete and defeated followers and supporters of the corrupt, treacherous and frivolous Stuarts. "This people," says the Picayune,

—"have a higher and more honorable lineage. They are the descendants of those low-born mechanics, traders, laborers and small farmers who so excited the disgust of the cavaliers by setting themselves up against an anointed king and titled aristocracy.

"During the revolution of 1776, when Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, he was authorized and requested by the House of Burgesses to constitute and appoint a committee of vigilance, composed of the most capable and noteworthy citizens, to direct the citizens and propose all measures which they, in their wisdom, might consider conducive to their interest and the defence of their rights and liberties. This committee was composed of the following worthies: Peyton Randolph, George Mason, Ludwell Lee, Jos. Cabell, George Mercer, Edmund Pendleton. It is a remarkable coincidence that each one of these eminent men, with the single exception of George Mason, who was the ancester of James M. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner of London, as Patrick Henry was of the late Confederate senator from Tennessee, was the progenitor of a general in the Confederate service.

"The late Confederate Secretary of War, afterwards a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, was a descendant of Peyton Randolph, as General Robert E. Lee was of Ludwell Lee. Brigadier General Cabell, who was captured with Marmaduke by General Pleasanton in Missouri during the late war, was the grandson of Joseph Cabell. Chief Justice Pendleton was the progenitor of Major General and Rev. Pendleton, the highest officer in the artillery of the Confederate army, and Brigadier General Mercer, who was for some time commander of the Confederate forces at Savannah, was a descendant of the Mercer of the vigilance committee. His distinguished relative, the General Mercer who was killed at the battle of Princeton, in the old Revolution, was a druggist, who kept a store in Fredericksburg, Virginia. His son's residence, on the banks of the Rappahannock, was riddled and torn to pieces by the balls of Burnside's batteries on the 12th of December, 1863.

"These men were all of the class of respectable farmers, tradesmen, or professional self raised men, who had as little of the mingled audacity and servility, the reckless extravagance and braggadocia of the cavalier, as any other class on this continent. They were men who cheerfully and confidently followed the lead of the Irish keeper of a cross-roads grocery, who was the orator, the Mirabeau of the revolution, and of the ardent and enthusiastic young democrat, son of a small farmer, whose eloquent exposition and defence of the rights of man and self government won for him the title of the Apostle of Liberty, and who were proud to send their sons to battle for independence under the chieftainship of the druggist, General Mercer, the wagoner, General Morgan, and the horse trader, General William Washington. There was little of the cavalier character and spirit about these men, and their descendants of the so-called first families exhibit little sense, taste or respect for their ancestors, in setting up these preposterous and ridiculous claims to an aristocratic origin and lineage."

TRIAL OF NEW YORK CITY OFFICIALS

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—At noon the New York City officials, under charges of malfeasance in office, with their counsel, being present in the Executive Chamber, Governor Fenton said he had given the question of jurisdiction careful consideration, and his Secretary would read the conclusions he had come to upon the subject. The Secretary read as follows:

The objections to the Governor's jurisdiction, and the arguments of counsel upon both sides, have been carefully considered by me, and I am clearly of the opinion—First, that the constitution and the laws have conferred upon the Governor all jurisdiction in these cases; second, that the investigation may be heard before me; third, that the testimony taken before me may be reduced to the form of affidavit, and sworn to, as the power is expressly given by the laws to the Governor to administer an oath whenever an affidavit is required in any proceedings before him.

While, therefore, I feel bound to hold that the Governor has the power to remove in these cases, I am equally bound by the sense of justice to individuals holding high offices, by my duty to the public, and by my own position, not to exercise the right except upon clear, positive, and undoubted proof of the charges preferred.

The convenience and propriety of conducting an investigation in New York, was then suggested by Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Brady, and being admitted by the other side, the Governor said he would hold it there, commencing next Tuesday, at noon, in the Governor's Room, at the City Hall.

TOBACCO MARKET.—We publish the sales of tobacco made at the warehouses on yesterday: West Hill Warehouse—Vaughan & Parham—Hhds. sold, 6. Prices per 100 lbs., $17, 5 70, 7 50, 6 25, 5 30, 6 50. Centre Warehouse—Rowlett & Haelin. Hhds. sold, 4.—Prices per 100 lbs., $11 50, 9 75, 23 25, 28. Oaks Warehouse—Bond & Hawks.—No sales. Moore's Warehouse—Jones & Branch. Hhds. sold, 2. Prices per 100 lbs., $14 25, 8. Loose sales, $1 00, 6 50.—*Petersburg Express, 26th.*

EX-GOVERNOR LOWE.—Ex-Governor Enoch Louis Lowe, formerly of Maryland, but latterly of Secession, was here a day or two since in company with Captain James McCubbin, formerly the rebel Provost Marshal of Richmond, it is understood, looking after a pardon. It is said that he will, if he is successful, immediately return to the "Maryland" and resume the practice of law. Capt. McCubbin has already been pardoned.—*Wash. Star.*

CAUGHT IT ALSO.—The epidemic of crime, like the cholera, travels quickly from one country to the other, runs its course and then subsides. The robberies and defalcations which have been enlivening business circles in this country are commencing in England. A cashier of the Bank of London has just been detected in robbing it of $17,000. It is the old story—stock speculations which turned out badly, using the money of the bank to grow rich without labor.

☞About ten thousand applications for pardon have been received, filed and pigeon-holed up to the present time.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Daring Theft of a Horse.—Horse stealing has become so common of late, especially in the counties adjacent to the city, that but little notice is attached to the announcement that a horse has been stolen. But a case has recently came to hand that calls for more than a passing notice. A valuable horse belonging to Dr. J. R. Ward, residing at Govanstown, was actually taken from the yard of the doctor, in the presence of some members of the family who supposed the doctor had sent for it by the person taking it. It appears that a party of three, one a boy, was passing up the pike in a buggy or vehicle of some kind, when noticing the horse in the yard, the boy no doubt prompted by the men, went into the yard, and securing the horse, went in company with those remaining in the buggy up the road in the direction of Towsontown. A colored man in the employ of the doctor started in pursuit, but failed to reach them, they driving at a rapid rate. The doctor when notified of the fact started also in pursuit and was successful in securing his horse at or near Wiseburg, some 18 to 20 miles above Govanstown on the York road. He, however, failed in securing the arrest of the parties who were guilty of committing a crime so daring and heinous in its character, though from information received, it is thought probable they will yet fall into the hands of the law.

Fires.—Shortly after 12 o'clock, on Wednesday night, the roof of the one-story brick building, No. 2 Gillingham alley, near Howard street, owned and occupied by Mr. Francis W. Heath as a foundery, was discovered on fire. An alarm having been communicated from box 7, the firemen quickly responded to the summons and extinguished the flames, though a loss of about $200 was occasioned thereby. The proximity of the cupola to the wood work inside the building, caused the latter to be set on fire by its great heat. The property is insured in a foreign agency. On the 9th of August last, and several times previously, the building has been on fire from the same cause.

About 8½ o'clock yesterday morning the roof of the two story brick dwelling, No. 10 East Falls avenue, owned by Mr. Andrew Dennison and occupied by Mr. Philip Fuller as a wheel right and blacksmith shop, was set on fire by sparks from the cupola of the nail and spike factory of Mr. Fuller near by, but being early discovered the fire was extinguished with a loss only of $6. An alarm was given by officer Talbott from box 8, Pratt street bridge, but there was no necessity for the engines to put in operation.

The Confidence Game Still Successful.—As there are a considerable number of merchants from the South in our city, who come here for the purpose of purchasing goods, the confidence men seem to be again on the alert, and not without success. Yesterday Mr. B. W. Jones, of Gates county, North Carolina, and Mr. M. L. Henderson, of South Carolina, were each made the victim of this *pleasing* way of obtaining money, the former in the sum of $200 and the latter for $50. It appears that the pretended friend of these gentlemen politely offered to conduct them to a house where they could purchase sugar at the low rate of 10 cents per pound, and while on the way, in the usual confidence manner, obtained the money referred to, and then, while at the Exchange, under some pretence decamped. This is but another warning to strangers, but, like the many previous ones, may prove of no avail.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, an accident, which proved fatal, occurred to a small girl named Keeman, aged about 8 years, whose mother resides at No. 179 Star alley. It appears that the unfortunate girl was in the employ of Frush, Shoenberg & Co., oyster packers, foot of Thames street, and coming in contact with the car used for conveying oysters from the steam-box to the building, was run over causing the flesh to be almost entirely torn off the right leg, from the knee to the ankle. Sergeant Ford and officer Robinson procured a carriage and conveyed her to her home, where she received the medical attendance of Dr. Krick, but medical aid proved unavailing, as the little patient was relieved from her suffering by death at half-past four o'clock, living about six hours after the fatal occurrence.

The Chicago Visitors.—The gentleman of the Chicago delegation, who had not left yesterday morning for Washington, spent the day with their friends in our city, visiting the extensive establishment of Messrs. Gail & Ax, tobacco manufacturers, the Concordia buildings, and other interesting business localities of our city. There were two editors of Chicago papers among them, and they expressed themselves very complimentary about the progressive standard of Baltimore. In the evening the portion of the delegation returning from Washington, joined with the remaining parties, and left with the night train for Chicago, highly pleased with their visit.

Severe Accident.—Mr. F. L. Bates, manufacturer of hoisting machines on East Falls avenue, near Pratt street bridge, yesterday about noon met with quite a severe, if not fatal, accident, at his place of business. It appears that while in the act of lowering a heavy truck, he fell from the second story of the building, a height of some 15 feet, and falling upon his head, injured himself quite severely, he remaining up to the latest accounts in an insensible and critical condition. Dr. Powell rendered medical assistance to the unfortunate man, and is doing all in his power to revive him.

Important Race.—A race for a purse of $1,000 will come off this afternoon at the Herring Run Race Course between the horses "Bombshell" and "Frederick," both of which are said to be very fast and both condemned horses, one having been in the service of the United States Government, and the other in the service of the Confederate States. The race is to be a half mile and repeat. A race for a purse of $50 will also take place between the horses "Cricket" and "Lady Mitchell," for the best mile heats 3 in 5 to harness.

Garrotting Case.—Mr. Alexander Magill was garrotted and robbed of his gold watch and $400 in Treasury notes, on the night of Wednesday, near the corner of Booth and Schroeder streets. He was found in a nearly insensible state by a policeman in Booth street, and Joseph Johnson, Hugh Davy and John Reese, well-known parties, were arrested on suspicion, but Mr. Magill not being able to identify them they were discharged.

Larceny of a Pair of Pants.—Robert Gracey was taken into custody yesterday by officer Leach, of the Central station, charged with the larceny of one pair of pants, valued at $10, the property of Catherine Peacock, residing at No. 205 Forrest street. After an examination before Justice Spicer, he was committed to await the action taken in the case by the grand jury.

The Portsmouth Robbery Case.—Mention was made in the columns of the Clipper yesterday of the arrest of Charles Vanderbilt, charged with robbing a firm in Portsmouth, Va., of a watch and a lot of goods. The accused was yesterday handed over by Marshal Carmichael to the Chief of Police of the city above named, who will convey him thither to answer the charge preferred against him.

Attention Farmers and Agriculturists.—Mr. Gove's hay and cotton press, now on exhibition upon the lot adjoining the Concordia Buildings, on South Eutaw street, deserves the notice of every business man in that line. One simple horse power brings about more time and labor saving results than any previous invention.

Inquest.—The name of the boy whose drowning on Wednesday evening in a well in the cellar of the dwelling on the northwest corner of Sharp and Pratt streets, has previously been noticed, is Robert C. Wheeler, aged nine years. Coroner Greentree held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental drowning.

Arrested.—James Sherry, for assaulting with intent to kill a lad named Henry Cox, without any provocation whatever. The boy was cruelly treated, nearly causing his death, and the only excuse offered by the offender was that he was drunk. Committed by Justice Dryden.

Probable Fatal Railroad Accident.—A man named Lawrence Kennedy was run over last night by the cars at the President street depot, causing the crushing of both of his legs. He was taken by officer Talbott, of the Eastern district, to the Lombard Street Infirmary, where he lies in a hopeless condition.

Committed for Court.—The person, named Taylor, who was arrested a few days since on the charge of stealing the sum of $300 from Captain Simms, and who was held for a hearing, was yesterday committed for the action of the Criminal Court—$171 of the money was recovered.

Arrested on the Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.—Patrick Garvey was arrested yesterday on the charge of passing three U. S. notes, of the denomination of $5 each. He was taken before U. S. Commissioner Hanan, who committed him in default of $5,000 bail.

AMUSEMENTS.

Holliday St. Theatre.—Arrah Na Pogue is still in the full tide of success at the Holliday Street Theatre, filling the auditorium of the theatre every evening with the fashionable and elite of the city. The entire company seems to understand fully the different characters they assume, consequently all the good effects of the piece are well brought out, showing the ability of the efficient company connected with the Holliday to set forth to perfection any drama, however difficult in its character. With the beautiful scenery, delightful music and excellent acting characterizing the production of this drama, it cannot do otherwise than please. A matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Robert Heller.—This distinguished genius, in his new programme at the Front Street Theatre, is more than ever, if possible, mystifying and amusing, the respectable audiences crowding in upon him during the present week to witness his matchless feats. The well arranged programme consists of a number of magical feats, several of his choice selections of music, the amusing and laughable Wood Minstrels, and the great sensational effect, entitled "A Man Tied up in a Sack full of Ghosts," forming a very pleasing variety. Those desirous of seeing something wonderful, remember this is announced as the last week of Mr. Heller's engagement at the "Front."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Superior Court.—Before Hon. Judge Martin.—The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

John W. Osborne, George W. Cheeseman and others vs. Richardson & Briscoe; before reported. Action of replevin. Jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiffs, with one cent damages and costs. E. A. Green vs. Wm. B. Cross; action of assumption.

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

United States vs. Frederick Kropp, indicted for passing counterfeit U. S. postal currency; evidence heard and case partially argued. Adjourned till to-day.

Court of Common Pleas.—Before Hon. Judge King.—The following business occupied the attention of this court:

Daniel Coonan, vs. Richard Coleir, appeal from Hayward; judgment reversed. O. Bailley vs Louisia Bailley and Wm. McConell; appeal from wheat. Judgement reversed and reversed without prejudice to the payment of the justice against O. Bailley.

Circuit Court.—Before Hon. Judge Alexander. Jno. Adam Glock vs. Michael Whelan. Bill to enforce a contract entered into between the parties. Jno. L. Gaertling and wife vs. Mary E. Gaertling and others. Decree for sale of certain property.

Orphans' Court.—Hon. Judges Audoun, Suppleo and Hoffman.—Letters of administration on the estate of Edward Hagerty granted to Eleanor M. Hagerty.

[Reported for Baltimore Clipper.]

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 27, 1865.

The October Term of the Court of Appeals will commence on Monday next, the second day of October.

The first five cases on the Special Docket will be called on Tuesday, the 3d day of October.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

TOWSONTOWN, September 28, 1865

Circuit Court for Baltimore County.—Before Hon. D. C. H. Emory. John T. Ensor, Esq., prosecuting attorney for the State. The court was occupied with the following business to-day:

Antone Miller, indicted for assault on John Douglass—pleaded not guilty. Fined $1 and cost.

State vs. Michael Lawless, indicted for an assault on Alexander Shultz—tried before the court. Adjudged not guilty. Mr. Gittings assisting the State. Messrs. Warrington and Boarman for defence.

State vs. Thomas Williams and Joseph Winters, indicted jointly for the larceny of one silver watch, valued at $40, and $45 in United States notes, the property of George Unbach, alleged to have been committed in Baltimore city, on the 11th day of June last; removed case—on trial before the court. R. J. Gittings, Esq., for defence.

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

SIR MORTON PETO AT BUFFALO.

At a public reception of the English tourists in Buffalo on Monday, Sir Morton Peto said:

"We left England this day month, and have visited New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and last but not least, Buffalo. Unexpectedly to us we have been overwhelmed with cordiality and hospitality. These kindly demonstrations could not be mistaken for a mere tribute to business men on a business errand. They mean something more than this.

Notwithstanding there have been unjust and unkindly things said by Englishmen and Americans, though we have been looking at each other across the water through a mist, as it were, I cannot believe that I am not dining with Englishmen. In fact, an American is only an Englishman rather more sharpened up. I find that one cannot go anywhere without learning something, and I have learned something to-day. Visiting one of your prominent manufacturing establishments (the Union Iron Works) I saw for the first time cars loaded by machinery. I shall not be long when I return in putting our iron masters up to that sort of thing."

LAWYERS TAKING THE OATH.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee made an order to the effect that every attorney practicing before that court should retake the oath laid down in the Code, obligating himself to support the Constitution of Tennessee, and of the United States. Judge Hawkins, in his announcement of the order of the court, explained that many gentlement had participated more or less in the rebellion, and now that peace was restored some might not be inclined to favor the amended Constitution. He stated that the court had no special case in view, but deemed such a course proper, and that the clerk would see that all placed upon the roll should take the oath, if they had not done so during the sitting of the court. The lawyers very generally, we believe, regarded the order as proper, and cheerfully complied.—*Richmond Whig.*

A WORTHY YOUNG MAN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Yesterday morning, just before noon, Mr. Summerfield P. Brown, clerk for Putney & Watts, on Governor street, went to the upper story of their store to get some goods, which were wanted by a customer below. After placing them upon a dumb waiter, he got upon it and proceeded to descend to the lower floor, but when within ten feet of it, two bricks jostled from their place in the wall of one of the upper stories and fell, one of which struck him upon the head and precipitated him to the floor. His skull was fractured by the blow, and after lying in a senseless condition for the space of an hour he died. Mr. Brown was reared in Richmond, and was about twenty years of age.—*Richmond Republic.*

A HUGE REPTILE.—As the workmen yesterday were removing the ruins of a burnt building on Fifteenth street, they discovered a baked lizzard encased in one of the walls, which measured nearly a foot and a half in length. He presented the appearance of a young crocodile, and was purchased at quite a round sum by a gentleman who desires to preserve him as a curiosity.—*Richmond Republic.*

☞General Grant met with an enthusiastic reception in Cincinnati on Saturday. In response to an address of the Mayor, he made the longest speech he has been known to make yet. He said:

"Mr. Mayor, and Ladies and Gentlemen—I thank you for this very cordial welcome and reception. I say to you, as I have said elsewhere, I do not receive these demonstrations as particularly intended for myself, but as showing the loyalty of the people to the cause we have been fighting for the past four years. Again I thank you."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

☞Ten years ago a young mulatto ran away from the plantation of Mr. Charles Ambrose, a sugar lord at Bayou Fourche La., stealing himself—a piece of property worth a thousand dollars. In the north he amassed a fortune of a quarter of a million. A few days ago he went back to his old home, travelling in open daylight, with as little fear of bloodhounds and fugitive slave laws as if he was a white man, found his aged father and mother among the freed folks, and settled them comfortably, and presented a cottage and a piece of land to his widowed mistress, whose family had been beggared by the war.

☞A little speck of war has appeared in Morgan county, Ky. A man named Williams, with about fifty followers, has arrested the United States Collector of Internal Revenue, and compelled him to desist from his business. He has also arrested every man who has brought a suit against any rebel, and compelled them to withdraw them. A company of United States forces attempted, without success, to drive this gang from the county. More troops have gone to the scene of action. General Brisbain hopes to capture the party.

☞A woman on a railroad train from New York to Philadelphia a day or two since was accused by another woman sitting in the seat with her of stealing her pocket book. A search was made, but the book could not be found. After a while a gentleman passenger noticed that the waterfall of the suspected woman was somewhat disarranged, and at his suggestion the rats, mice, &c., were removed, and the pocket book found in the centre of the waterfall.

☞At a meeting of the members of the Board of Education in New York, a resolution was adopted providing that corporeal punishment in the public schools should be inflicted only by the principal, or by the vice principal in the absence of the principal. It was also provided that a record of such punishments be kept for the inspection of the school authorities. Any principal deviating from the above is to be dismissed.

☞A good story is told of George Law, the New York financier, in connection with Sir Morton Peto's party. Some one remarked to Law that he thought the fun that the newspapers were making over the European capitalists was very unnecessary. "It is no wonder, however," said Law. "It has been so hard to catch any of them during the past four years, that we may make much ado over them now that they have caught at our bait."

☞Dorence Atwater, who was tried by a military commission for stealing from the tent of Captain J. M. Moore the records of the names of the Union soldiers who died in the Andersonville prison, has been sentenced to be imprisoned eighteen months, pay a fine of three hundred dollars, and stand committed until the fine is paid and the stolen property returned to the War Department.

☞The St. Louis Democrat says that a merchant left that city on Tuesday, commissioned by a half-dozen firms to visit the markets of Great Britain, make purchases of bicarbonate of soda, sal-soda, soda ash, caustic soda, Scotch pig iron, and Liverpool salt, and charter a vessel to bring the same to New Orleans.

☞The German Arctic expedition has suddenly collapsed, in consequence of the vessel engaged for the purpose having broken down and proved herself unseaworthy. This failure has caused great disappointment in Hamburg, but the Germans intend to try a second expedition early in the spring.

☞A troublesome bear was shot at North Ellsworth, Maine, the other day, with a gun that was surrendered by the French to the British at Louisburgh, N. S., in 1755. It was used in the battles of Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill; also at the siege of Castine, and in the war of 1812 with Great Britain.—Its history is traced back for 110 years.

☞The Worcester Spy announces the death in that city, on Monday, of Patrick Quirk, at the advanced age of one hundred and seven years and six months. Mr. Quirk was born in Kerry, Ireland, in 1758. He was unusually hale and vigorous for one of his advanced age, being able till quite recently to attend church and public meetings.

☞Mr. Joe Jefferson's success in London appears to have been complete. The aristocratic Morning Post says of him: "His fun is spontaneous, abundant, and full of dry, quaint comedy; his pathos is simple, manly, unaffected. Each goes directly to the heart, for each is equally true to nature. He is, therefore, a good actor in the fullest sense of the word."

☞A five year old, with trousers, saw a street sprinkler for the first time the other day. With intense appreciation of the fitness of things he went home to tell his mother of "a man, with a big wagon, who had a sprinkler on to keep the boys from catching behind."

☞California papers mention among the noticeable features of the autumn fairs in that State, displays of silk and silk cocoons. The manufacture of silk is beginning to attract much attention in some parts of the State, the climate being well adapted to the culture.

☞Five Catholic priests have been arrested in St. Louis for preaching without taking the oath, and several ministers of other denominations, in various parts of the State, are now under bonds to answer for the same offence.

☞Among the speakers stumping New Jersey in behalf of the republican ticket are General J. L. Swift, General Rousseau, General John Logan, General Hinks, Hon. G. A. Grow of Pennsylvania, and Governor Yates of Illinois.

☞The trial of Emerson Etheridge for denouncing the Administration as tyrannical, and encouraging and stirring up the rebel spirit in West Tennessee, commenced before a military commission at Columbus, Ky., on Tuesday.

☞During the last twelve months the Fifth Avenue Hotel at New York has cleared $175,000, the Metropolitan $140,000, the St. Nicholas $150,000, and the Astor House $125,000.

☞Gen. Frank Blair has been assigned to the command of the cavalry in the Department of Missouri. He temporarily commands the department during the absence of Gen. Pope in the northwest.

☞Fifty returned miners arrived at St. Louis on the 22d, from Montana, who brought through with them one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold.

☞Jersey City has a mania for ghosts.—The two latest supernatural panics have been caused by a stray raccoon and an old white horse.

☞It is said that Attorney General Speed will not in future give consideration to applications for pardon from rebels not resident in this country.

☞An "indignation meeting" was held in Norfolk, Va., last week, to "adopt measures to oppose the enormous increase of rents in that city."

☞A sea serpent, with a head like a bear, and swimming at steamboat speed, is reported by a Philadelphia paper to have been seen off Atlantic city.

☞B. G. Greene, late postmaster at Mystic Bridge, Ct., has been sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for two years, for taking money from letters.

☞Dr. Clarke, Recorder of Rangoon, told an anti infanticide meeting in London that he was convinced that child murder was more frequent in England than in India.

☞The damage resulting from the fires in the woodland on the Concord, N. H., "Plains" week before last, is estimated from $15,000 to $20,000.

☞General Marshall and Mr. Rice, candidates for Governor of Minnesota, have agreed to canvass the State together.

☞It is stated that no flag of a Vermont regiment was ever in the keeping of the enemy during the war.

☞Lynchburg letters state that the growing crop of tobacco in Virginia is almost too insignificant to be worth mentioning.

☞The prospect of the cotton crop in California is good. Eight hundred acres are believed to be growing in that State.

☞The Southern Hotel, built and furnished at a cost of $1,250,000, was opened at St. Louis on Wednesday.

☞Four boys in Boston, on Monday last, were sentenced to fifteen days each in jail for stealing five dollars' worth of grapes.

☞The English commercial tourists were all photographed in a group at Niagara, the Falls forming the background of the picture.

☞Anna Dickinson values her utterances in the lecture hall this season at two hundred dollars a night.

☞The draymen of Petersburg are on a strike.