BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH

The Confederate War Debt Repudiated by Alabama.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION ADJOURNED

FROM ALABAMA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The President has been informed by telegraph that the Alabama Convention, by a vote of 60 to 19, has passed an ordinance providing that all debts created by the State of Alabama in and of the late war, directly or indirectly, are thereby declared void, and that the General Assembly of the State shall have no authority, and are thereby forbidden to notify the same or assume or provide for the payment of the same or any part thereof; and the General Assembly of the State shall have no authority and are forbidden to assume or make any provision for the payment of any portion of the debts contracted or incurred, directly or indirectly, by the Confederate States, its agents or its authority.

The Convention has also decided by a vote of 61 to 25 to submit the amendments to the Constitution to a popular vote.

A despatch has also been received by the President announcing the following action by the South Carolina Convention:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 29, 1865.

The Convention has adjourned, after a most harmonious and unanimous session of fifteen days. They have repealed the ordinance of secession, abolished slavery, equalized the representation of the Senate and taxation throughout the State, giving the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people; ordered voting in the Legislature by *viva voce*; endorsed the National Administration unanimously, and directed a commission to submit a code to the Legislature for the protection of the colored population. They have likewise appointed Judge Wardlaw, Alfred Huger and Colonel Dawkins to visit your Excellency in reference to Jefferson Davis, Governor Magrath and Mr. Trenholm.

The election of Governor and members of the Legislature takes place on the 12th of October, and James L. Orr is nominated for Governor. It is understood that Governor Perry will be sent to the United States Senate. The members of Congress will be elected in November. An extra session of the Legislature meets the 25th of October. All are loyal and in good spirits."

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 28.—The Convention to-day voted 61 to 19 to repudiate all debts contracted by the State in aid of the late war, and also refused to submit the amendment of the Constitution to the popular vote. The Conventions adjourns on Saturday.

THE EVANGELICAL CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—The Convention of Evangelical Christians reassembled here this morning, when the business committee reported a plan of organization: "The American Christian Commission," with an executive committee of sixty-two, which committee shall be charged with the work of awakening the attention of the Christian public to the urgent need of extending the gospel to the multitudes of people that it has not yet reached by direct Christian labor. Chief Justice Chase made an eloquent speech on the question of organization, paying a high compliment to the labors of the United States Christian Commission in the army and navy.

The following were chosen temporary officers of the new organization: President, Chief Justice Chase; Vice President, Rev. Dr. Durbin, of New York; Secretary, Rev. W. E. Boardman, of Philadelphia. Gen. Howard, Rev. Dr. Kirk, Jay Cook, and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, are among those composing the executive committee. Two large meetings were held in the afternoon, which were addressed by the Rev. Dr. Durbin, Rev. Dr. Mingens and others, after which the convention adjourned *sine die*.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Secretary Seward is engaged in making an analysis of the claims due to citizens of the United States against foreign Governments, and has published a formal notice inviting parties having claims not founded on contract, which may have originated since February 4th, 1865, to forward without delay to the State Department, statements of the same, under oath, accompanied by proper proof.

Under this comprehensive notice merchants and ship owners who have suffered from the depredations committed by the Alabama, Sumter, Shenandoah, and other British-rebel pirates, can make out and submit their claims to the State Department, and our Government will ask compensation for the same from the British Government. Damages committed on our frontier by rebel raids from Canada also come under this head, and sufferers will have an opportunity of presenting their claims for indemnity. The Secretary of State is devoting considerable attention to this matter, and will pursue it vigorously to the settlement.

CRICKET MATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—A game of cricket was played to-day between the Manhattan, of New York, and the Olympian, of this city, at Camden, N. J., in the presence of a large number of spectators. The following is the score:—Manhattan, first inning, 42, second inning, 43; Olympian, first inning, 50; second inning, 44. As the second innings were not completed owing to the approach of darkness, the match was decided in favor of the Olympian on the first innings.

FROM COLORADO.

ST. LOUIS, September 28.—Incomplete returns from Colorado indicate the adoption of the State Constitution by a very large majority.

The clause authorizing negro suffrage is defeated.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The third volume of the diplomatic correspondence which accompanied the President's message at the commencement of the second session of the late Congress, has just been issued from the Government Printing Bureau. It is a volume of 600 pages.—Much of its interest has been lost by the delay in the publication.

The correspondence with France commences as far back as November, 1863, and is on the subject of the equipment of belligerent vessels in neutral ports; affairs in Mexico, the cases of the Rappahannock Florida and Georgia, the iron clads at Birkenhead, the military situation, rumored projects of intervention, etc. It appears from one of the many letters written by Mr. Dayton to Secretary Seward, and dated December, 1863, that the British Government informed M. Drouyn De L'Huys that an American vessel had been taken by the Confederates as a prize and sold to an Englishman; that after this she had been retaken by one of our own ships and that Mr. Seward had therefore refused to recognize the British title, coming as it did through a Confederate source.

The English Government thereupon resolved that it would not recognize the right of the United States Government to make prizes of Confederate vessels, and it submitted the proposition to the French Government with a view to a joint declaration to that effect.

The French Minister made a reply that he did not know what course his Government would take in such an event, and he did not wish to anticipate it. Secretary Seward in a letter to Mr. Dayton said he was very thankful that the French Government had declined the proposition.—That the insurgents had never made a lawful prize and never lawfully condemned a vessel, and he hazarded little in saying that under no circumstances was the Government of the United States likely to recognize any capture or any condemnation they might make or procure.

In a letter to Mr. Dayton the Secretary of State said he was authorized to approve of his renewed remonstrance to the French Government concerning the prosecution of the works on the rams which were beinfi built in French ports, and the hospitalities extended to the Florida and the Rappahannock, and he added: "*For all the losses and damages which the government and citizens of the United States have sustained by the depredations of the vessels in question, the United States, as they believe justly, hold the governments of the countries from which they have proceeded responsible, whenever they have been forewarned, and have omitted proper measures to prevent departure of said hostile expeditions.*"

Mr. Dayton in a letter dated March 1864, informed Mr. Seward that Drouyn De L'Huys assured him that France would not take Texas as a gift, even if it were accompanied with a handsome *douceur* besides. That she does not want it and would not have it.

The volume also contains dispatches from our Ministers in Russia, the Netherlands, China and Japan, and replies thereto by the Secretary of State, all showing remarkable watchfulness and activity in the protection of our naval interests abroad.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

It has been widely published that the Secretary of the Treasury will soon put upon the market another loan. On the Secretary to-day being asked if this was true, he replied that such a purpose did not at present enter into his calculations.

THE WIRZ CASE.

Rev. Fathers Whalen and Hamilton, who were brought hither to testify in the Wirz case, have left Washington for their homes in Georgia. It will be recollected that Captain Wirz requested that they be permitted to visit him as his spiritual advisers. It is said that for some reason not explained they waited to obtain permission to visit the Old Capitol prison for that purpose, and that Rev. Mr. Boyle, of this city, has been alike unsuccessful. Father Whalen is responsible for the payment of $16,000 which he had borrowed to purchase supplies in alleviation of the prisoners at Andersonville.

ANOTHER STATEMENT FROM MR. BLAIR.

A long letter is published to-day with the heading: "The Rebellion—Where the Guilt Lies." This subject is further considered, and the answers of Mr. Holt for himself, and of Messrs. Seward and Stanton by Mr. Weed and Gen. Meigs, to his Clarksville speech, reviewed by Hon. M. Blair.

In the course of this letter he mentions the following circumstance: "Let me observe here that it was the fall of Sumter that produced on the instant the ordinance of secession, and filled Virginia with troops from the Gulf States to carry it before the people. Its effect upon ordinary men may be conceived by the influence it exerted over General Lee. My father was authorized by the President and Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, to converse with General Lee, and ascertain whether he would accept the command of the army in the field. The latter was written for, and he met my father at my house, where they conversed for an hour or more. It was a few days before the ordinance was passed.

Gen. Lee concluded the conversation by saying "*Secession was anarchy*," and added, *if he armed the four million of slaves in the South he could cheerfully assign them to the Union, but he did not know how he could draw his sword on his native State.* He said he would see Gen. Scott on the subject before he decided. A committee from the Virginia Convention, while the General and my father conversed, were hunting for him through the city. They met him on his leaving the house. They repaired with him to consult. The conversation, as I have since learned, was about some mode of settlement. The fall of Sumter settled the question for him and the Convention."

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Secretary McCulloch will leave Washington to-morrow evening for his home in Indiana on private business, and will be absent for two weeks.

Major General Hancock, Gen. Stahl and Gen. Horace Brighton, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

DEATH OF WILLIAM BAYLIES.

TAUNTON, MASS., Sept. 27.—William Baylies, formerly member of Congress, died in this city this morning, aged 89 years.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

IMPORTANT UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS.

Jeff. Davis' Views of its First Operations.

PRIVATE REPORT OF GEN. ZOLLICOFFER TO ISHAM G. HARRIS.

NASHVILLE, May, 1861.

His Excellency Isham G. Harris:

Sir:—Under your orders, I proceeded to Montgomery on the 17th instant, to obtain information respecting the general condition, resources, defences, &c., of the Southern States. I had free conversation with President Davis, Secretary Walker, and other gentlemen, and I beg leave to communicate the material impressions made upon my mind. The Confederate States Government has thirty thousand troops in and on the way to Virginia.—Besides these, there are more than twenty thousand Virginia troops there. They are all under the command of Major General Lee, who holds commission both from Virginia and the Confederate States. These troops are concentrated in camps at Harper's Ferry, Norfolk, and intermediate points. President Davis intended to start immediately for Richmond. He stated that Governor Letcher's expression of a desire for free conference to determine certain points of policy is the cause for this movement. President Davis deems it not proper now to take the initiative in attack. He is not unwilling for delay, that he may have time for preparation.

All the arms at the disposal of the Confederate States Government, had been placed in the hands of the troops mustered into its service, except from nine to twelve thousand. Besides the organized forces in Virginia, at Charleston, Pensacola, &c., there are various organized and armed regiments at different localities in the interior, the exact extent I could not comprehend. Seven of these regiments from Mississippi, and one from Alabama, were ordered on the 21st instant to Union City, and besides these, four thousand muskets were ordered to Tennessee, to be placed in the hands of Tennessee regiments, to be mustered into the Confederate States service for twelve months. The arms mentioned above are exclusive of any in Texas and Arkansas, of which the authorities at Montgomery are not yet particularly informed. And besides the Confederate arms, some of the States have arms not yet turned over to the Confederate authorities. Georgia is among these States, and some misunderstanding has occurred between the Governor and the Confederate Government, leading to the refusal of the former to permit the State arms of Georgia to be taken beyond her limits. North Carolina has thirty seven thousand State arms, ten thousand of which have been loaned to Virginia. Virginia had loaned 1,500 muskets to Maryland, which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Forty thousand guns were captured by the Federal troops at the St. Louis arsenal.

President Davis said: "We desire and expect to furnish to Tennessee, if necessary, fifty thousand arms in all." But this seems precarious. They have demands for arms from nearly all the Southern States. They are using all possible efforts to add to their supply from abroad. The chances of procuring them seem more or less hazardous. The recent enterprise to procure guns at Havana is a failure.—An arrangement to procure them in Belgium, in British bottoms, is with some confidence relied on. There seem to be other arrangements in fact, the details of which I did not obtain.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, told me he had seen a letter from Washington, which induced him to believe that the British Government were resolved to open the Southern ports; that Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward had had a blow up; that Lord Lyons had demanded a raising of the blockade, so far as British vessels were concerned; that Mr. Seward had asked for three months' delay, and that Lord Lyons had replied, "No, sir, not three weeks." The defences on the Virginia frontier, says President Davis, demand their first attention. He sees, however, the propriety of throwing forces in aid of General Pillow's operations at Union City. Gen. Pillow's proposition to occupy Columbus, Ky., he thinks premature.

A supporting force at Union City at present would, in its moral effect, accomplish as much. He once proposed to Gov. Magoffin to permit him to occupy Columbus, which the latter refused. He thinks Governor Magoffin, Mr. Breckinridge and others are merely vacillating with the tide of Southern feeling in Kentucky, not leading it. That Governor Jackson, of Missouri, is in advance of his people, and is leading, to the utmost of his power, in defence of the South. He thinks that the true Kentuckians, headed by military leaders, such as Butler, should retire, and rally, and organize at Union City or other points in Tennessee, and when armed and organized, should advance and occupy the military frontier of Kentucky. Thinks that the apprehension that the Northern force will attempt to descend the Mississippi will hardly be realized—that it would be scarcely possible to succeed.—That if they attempt it they will scarcely assail the battery near Memphis, but land and penetrate the country east of Mississippi, cross the Cold Water high up, and attempt to close Memphis in the rear. That their steamboats cannot pass the batteries, if well supported, and that all the rifles of the population in that part of the State should be made available in supporting the batteries. Thinks they will not attempt to descend on the Arkansas side, because they could not get their steamboats down the river without first taking the batteries.

In discussing the plan of throwing the military force of Tennessee up on the Ohio and Mississippi frontiers of Kentucky, doubts whether Governor Magoffin will give his consent. Learns that the Hon. John J. Critten has instructions to break ground for the Southern, that his son Tom is raising a regiment.

What was left of the machinery at Harper's Ferry has been removed to Richmond, and they are now manufacturing guns there at the rate of seventy-five muskets per day, says Mr. Hunter. He and President Davis concur in saying that a Mr. Ball, at Harper's Ferry, is the best and most reliable armorer accessible to the Southern States. Mr. Hunter thinks it probable that he is employed at Richmond, and says Francis Dean, at Lynchburg, is a first rate armorer. President Davis says all the machinery which remains from Harper's Ferry might be copied, and other armories established.—Thinks Chattanooga a fine location for one—the adjacent iron, coal and copper of Tennessee, convenient the facilities for railroad transportation, its inaccessibility to the enemy, etc., give it locality decided advantages. He and General Hemingsen and others urge that our Tennessee rifles, such as we hunt deer with, are as efficient guns as any in the world, and that we ought to get all the rifles we can already in the hands of our people, and put all our private gunshops to work making them without delay. They require only the Minie ball, an increased charge of powder, and a movable hindsight, to be regulated for long or short distances, to make them shoot from six hundred to twelve hundred yards with deadly accuracy. There are no better guns in the world, and he says the people should be made to understand and be early impressed with the facts. General Hemingsen has furnished me with detailed memoranda upon all requisite points, in applying these improvements, which I have filed with the military board.

The Confederate states are raising three regiments of Indians and three regiments of Texans, to co-operate in the West under command of General Ben. McCullough, to hold the Indian territory and capture certain Western forts. Ross is distrusted, but his people are believed to be right. The other tribes are thought to be right. The Confederate States Government have no cavalry, arms, or equipments to spare. They need more field artillery. The quantity of gunpowder subject to their order is 273,000 pounds of cannon, enough rifle powder for 12,000,000 rifle and musket cartridges, besides 5,000,000 cartridges made up.

Besides this, South Carolina reports about 200,000 pounds of cannon and 50,000 pounds of rifle or musket powder. Georgia has 50,000 tons of cannon and 33,000 pounds of rifle powder; also, materials for making 300 tons. Amount in other States unknown. Orders have been sent abroad for the purchase of 2,500,000 pounds of powder. Little doubt is felt as to obtaining supplies of gunpowder long before the present stock in the Southern States is exhausted. I do not remember any other material facts ascertained.

Very respectfully,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

FROM LOUISIANA AND TEXAS—STATE ELECTION CALLED—THE EQUINOCTIAL GALES IN THE GULF—GREAT STORM AT GALVESTON.

CAIRO, Sept. 22.—Governor Wells, of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation calling an election for State officers and Congressmen on the first Monday of November.

Delegates to the Democratic Convention have been elected.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—A circular issued from the Headquarters of the Bureau of Freedmen, La., says that whenever a judicial officer trues freedmen and shows a disposition to act justly, no interference will be allowed by the Bureau.

The equinoctial gale was severely felt along the Gulf coast. Several boats were blown ashore, and others were damaged. A terrible storm passed over Grand Chenière, in this State, and the people of the adjoining counties are preparing to rescue the victims. It is supposed that the houses of the inhabitants, who number several hundred, have been submerged by the back water from the Gulf.

Fragments of furniture, houses, &c., have been found floating in the river.—Another report says that Niblet's Bluff, on Sabine River, was visited by a tornado, which overturned all the houses except two or three.

A Texas letter says the destruction produced by the worm is really alarming. In many districts not more than from one fourth to a third of a crop will be gathered.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—Hon. David G. Bennett, ex-President of Texas, arrived here to day, en route for Washington, with a large petition in behalf of Jeff. Davis.

Galveston was visited by the most terrific storm ever witnessed, on the 13th.—Several houses were blown down and others moved off their foundations, trees and fences prostrated. No one killed.

The town of Orange, on Sabine river, was blown to fragments. One house fell upon its inmates, mortally wounding one and severely injuring others. The accounts of the storm are fearful.

San Antonio advices say that General Merritt is actively engaged sending large detachments of cavalry to hunt down the Indians and Jayhawkers, and otherwise protect the frontier.

General Custer will soon be ordered to Austin to engage in the same operations in that direction.

The Houston Telegraph says there is hardly any complaint of military interference with civil officers.

Governor Hamilton's appointment gives universal satisfaction. He delivered an important address, which was regarded as very conciliatory, and healing the old political wounds, while it is still uncompromisingly Union.

Accounts from Northeast Mississippi represent the prospect of the next cotton crop as poor. No preparations have been made for labor, the negroes being unwilling to contract. Planters are cheerful, however, and will do their utmost to make a crop.

THE ARTIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The papers have received a letter from Capt. Hall, of the Artic Exploring Expedition, dated West End, Rowes Welcome, Dec. 10th, 1864, giving details of the information received relative to Sir John Franklin. He thinks it probable that there are yet three survivors of the expedition, one being Capt. Crozier, who succeeded in command after Franklin's death. Crozier was almost starved, but the other men were fat and strong, or they having eaten human flesh which Crozier would not do. It would seem that these men lived for a long time with the natives on Berthan Felix Peninsula, but finally went away to the South in a boat, and that is all the Innuits appear to know of them. Sir John Franklin's ships were last seen on the 6th of July, 1845, in the ice near the middle of Baffins' Bay.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ACAPULCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The steamer Sacramento, arrived from Panama, brings dates from Acapulco to the 17th instant. The French war ships had landed 700 soldiers, and taken possession of the town. General Alvarez had previously withdrawn his forces, amounting to 1,500 men, badly equipped and short of ammunition, but very enthusiastic. The majority of the Mexican population had followed him. He was confident of maintaining the cause of Juarez throughout the interior of the province.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—A boiler exploded at Pratt & Co's rolling mill this morning, killing two men and wounding twelve others. A section of the boiler, weighing about half a ton, was hurled through the building a distance of about three hundred feet.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

The Military Commission for the trial of Wirz met at the usual hour this morning when all the members were present except General Bragg, and at 11:50, in consequence of the reception of a note stating that he was unable to attend on account of illness, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.—*Star, 29th.*

DEATH OF CAPT SANFORD—ROBBERY OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Captain Edmund H. Sandford, widely known as one of the principal owners of Sandford's line of steamers between this city and Bangor, died at St. Catharine's Springs, Canada West, on Wednesday, of congestion of the lungs.

A dashing young woman named Nellie Otis, alias Curtis, has been arrested here for the larceny of $6,400 in money, and Government bonds, from a man in New York, on Friday night last.

The woman arrived here on Saturday, and created considerable excitement among the sporting fraternity, exhibiting $3,000 at a time, visiting the races, and paying for 32 bottles of wine and other liquors. She placed $3,200 in the hands of a young man to keep for her, and upon his refusing to return $2,700 of it, she made complaint at the police station. The man was found, and $2,500 returned, as was supposed, to the rightful owner.

The man from whom the money was stolen then made his appearance, and recovered less than half of the $6,400, but refuses to prosecute the woman.

MUTINY OF COLORED TROOPS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Wilmington Herald of Monday announces a mutiny in the 37th regiment of negro troops near Hilton, North Carolina. Some man discharged a gun on the grounds of the company, and this being a breach of discipline, Major Weinman, commanding the regiment, went into the company quarters to find the man without avail, telling the men to remain standing until they volunteered to tell who fired the gun. He went off and a short time afterwards was informed the company had broken ranks and were disposed to mutiny. The Major then with a company suppressed the mutiny, but not till Lieutenant Weller of Exeter, New Hampshire, formerly a member of the 1st Massachusetts, was killed by one of the several shots fired at the Major. The ringleaders, six in number, fled the camp but were subsequently arrested and lodged in jail in Wilmington. One was slightly wounded. The regiment is one of the best disciplined in the service.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Arrived, ships Sacramento, Kate Dyer and Robin Hood, from Boston, and Black Hawk and Garibaldi, from New York. Sailed, ship Chieftain, from New York.

These arrivals impart considerable animation to trade, which generally is in a remarkably healthy condition. There is but little tendency to speculation, as the plethoric supply of money has induced the banks of California to reduce the rate of interest to 1 per cent. per month, which example will doubtless be followed by all banks.

ARREST FOR CIRCULATING BOGUS BANK BILLS.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The police have arrested Wm. Platt, for circulating and designing to circulate bogus bank bills. A package of $20,000 was seized on his premises. The bills were mostly fives on the Egg Harbor Bank of New Jersey—the bank in stitutiou which failed some time ago. Platt confessed that he had $60,000 of the stuff, a portion of which he had sold to a party in New York.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The steamer Cornica has arrived from Havana on the 23d, and Nassau on the 25th. The United States gunboat Yantic was at Abaco to settle the salvage in the case of the wrecked steamer San Jacinto. Two hundred slaves have been landed on the island of Anquilla, to be transferred to Cuba. A detachment of troops were sent to the island of Cuba in consequence.

ADVANCE IN PRINTING PAPER.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Printing paper has risen materially within the past week or two. Prices to-day are 19½ to 20 cents per pound, and it is difficult to get an order taken at all. Dealers say there is a scarcity of stock and that water is short at the mills. Letter paper is quoted at 50 cents, and fine flat paper at 40@42½ cents.

VISIT OF THE ENGLISH CAPITALISTS TO THE OIL REGIONS.

PIT HOLE, Sept. 29.—The English railway princes arrived here to day in company with several gentlemen from Meadville. They were much pleased with their visit. After examining a number of the large flowing wells and partaking of a sumptuous dinner, provided especially for them, they returned.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

MEMPHIS, Sept. 28.—The Indian Commissioners have arrived at Little Rock this morning en route for St. Louis.

Cotton is selling here at 38@42 cents.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

The following important circular was issued yesterday:

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1865.

Circular No. 40.—Paymasters are cautioned to guard against attempts now extensively prevalent to pass forged discharge papers. The counterfeits are so expertly executed in all respects as to defy the closest scrutiny. It is ordered, therefore, that hereafter no payment shall be made on such papers except to the soldier himself, (when that is at all practicable,) whose identity shall be established to the satisfaction of the Paymaster, either by known third parties, or by such careful cross examination of the claimant as may be convincing of the fact. When from sickness, or other cause, the soldier cannot present himself, payment may be made to his attorney, upon power duly executed; but in all such cases the attorney must be required to endorse upon the papers a guaranty of their genuineness. Checks in all cases, whether issued to principal or attorney, should be drawn payable to the former. The attention of all paymasters is called to the necessity of greater scrutiny of all papers presented to them for payment, and a more watchful effort to baffle attempts to practice frauds upon them and upon the United States.

B. W. BRIGG,
Postmaster General.

A Washington editor says he love to be called a liar, robber, murderer, assassin, secessionist, copperhead, woman killer, traitor, &c., as such things only add to the list of his friends, and that he will pay from ten to fifteen cents a line for all such abuse from those who have no better arguments to use.

The Montreal Herald is fearful that Canada will be depopulated. The R. C. Bishop of Toronto states that his parishioners have dwindled from 42,000 in 1861 to the startingly small number of 22,000. Four thousand have left Toronto alone, and the lower province is quite as badly threatened.

The Chicago Republican, in speaking of the crew of a vessel wrecked on the North Pier says: "All of them escaped without injury, with the exception of the captain, who fell as he leaped on the pier and broke two of his legs."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Base Ball Game at Towsontown.—An interesting game of base ball came off at Towsontown on Thursday afternoon, a party of young men, numbering some thirty-two, representing several of the base ball clubs of Baltimore, having gone out to the above town to enjoy a friendly game in compliance with the request of several of the citizens. The following clubs were represented. Monumental, Chesapeake, Enterprise, Ashland, Calvert, Eureka and Maryland. It being something rather new to the citizens of Towsontown, had the effect of drawing to the ground, which was situated near the Court House, quite a number of persons. Before entering into the game the members partook of an elegantly-gotten up dinner at the Smedley House, served in Messrs. Shaw & Langdon's best style, assisted by their efficient clerk, Mr. Rowlett. Mr. John Holt, of the Chesapeake, was umpire; and Messrs. George A. Healy and James Pascal, of the Monumental, scorers. The two contesting parties represented the "Fair Ladies of Baltimore" and the "Fair Ladies of Towsontown," the latter being in the ascendancy, as shown by the following result of the game.

SCORE.

"Fair Ladies of Towsontown."

Names.	Club.	Pos'n.	R.	L.	RUN
1. Lewis Lowry,	Chesapeake....	1	2	2	6
2. T. M. Mace,	Monumental.....	P	3	2	5
3. W. T. German,	Enterprise....	1B	4	3	1
4. J. S. German,	Monument'l	2B	2	3	5
5. Harry Coyle,	Calvert.....	3B	3	4	1
6. G. F. Flinder,	Enterprise....	SS	4	1	1
7. H. McK. Herring,	Mon'tal..	LF	1	4	1
" T. B. Applegarth,	"	CF	2	2	2
9. David Reely,	"	RF	3	4	1
			27	20	

"Fair Ladies of Baltimore."

Names.	Club.	Pos'n.	R.	L.	RUN
1. B. F. Leitch,	Monumental.....	C	3	2	4
2. J. W. Cathcart,	Chesapeake..	P	2	4	1
3. Frank Ferrandini,	" ...	1B	1	5	1
4. H. Brewerley,	Monument'l	2B	2	1	1
5. G. R. McNeal,	" ...	3B	2	4	1
6. Richard Davis,	" ...	SS	4	4	1
7. J. H. Thompson,	Calvert....	LF	3	4	1
8. T. E. Grape,	Monumental..	CF	4	2	1
9. W. A. Munson,	" ...	RF	2	4	1
			27	31	

Total Towsontown..... 20
" Baltimore..... 24

Exhibition of the American Hay and Cotton Press—Gove's Patent.—A public exhibition of this celebrated press took place yesterday at the corner of Eutaw and German streets. There was developed a most remarkable combination of mechanical powers, viz: Lever inclined plane, pulley, windlass and wedge, all operated by a single horse in one minute and a-half time by watch, and powers so combined as to be durable and not liable to get out of order or need repairing every hour or two. Bales of hay were turned out of the Press by four men and one horse in from three to five minutes time. Two bales (of a very light quality of hay) averaging over four hundred pounds weight, were turned out in seven minutes by the watch; an average of three and one half minutes to a bale.

It is claimed by the Company who own the press, that they can turn out with four men and one horse from 12 to 15 tons of hay per day, steady work, for weeks in succession; and certainly the exhibition yesterday would seem to bear them out in their claims. The bales measure 46 inches long by 27 inches square out of the press.

This press, we have learned, has lately taken the first premium against all other presses at the Michigan and Vermont State Fairs.—The power developed in it can readily be applied to pressing or compressing hay, cotton, tobacco, or any material that requires pressing without in the slightest degree injuring the article, particularly cotton. When it is thoroughly introduced into the Southern States our reporter was informed it shortly would be—it, as all its other presses, will be great means toward developing the value of the agricultural products of the country. It is in the hands of gentlemen of known reputation for integrity and financial ability, and we have only to mention the names of Homer Ramsdell, Esq., Robert H. Berdell, Esq., President of the New York and Erie Railroad, Gen. D. C. McCallum and Wm. H. Whiting, Esq., all of whom are interested in it, to warrant the public interested in such matters, in at least examining into its merits. Success, say we, to the American spirit of invention and progress.

Young Men's Christian Association—New Organization—Election of Officers.—A vast amount of good has been accomplished in our city by the organization known as the Young Men's Christian Association—having by their religious and established prayer meetings, which have been held in various churches of the city; established a mission Sabbath school, where children have been collected and taught the ways of holiness, and other objects equally meritorious, are brought about by these Christian Associations. The membership is not entirely confined to professors of religion, but young men of moral habits, whether belonging to any religious sect or not, are cordially welcomed within its folds. This Association, securing as it does the mental, moral and spiritual development of those connected with it, is well worthy the commendation of all good citizens. In order to further the interests of the Association, the two formerly known as the North Baltimore and East Baltimore Young Men's Christian Associations have been consolidated into one, and will hereafter be known as the Young Men's Christian Association East of Jones' Falls. A meeting of the above was held on Thursday evening, in the Third English Lutheran Church, when the following officers were elected, and a permanent organization effected:—President, James M. Horton, Presbyterian; 1st Vice President, John F. Heim, Baptist; 2d do. Robert F. Eastland, Presbyterian; 3d do. William A. Bowyer, Methodist; 4th do. Andrew McCaddin, Lutheran; 5th do. Glendy S. Wurdeman, Methodist Protestant; Recording Secretary, Robert Coggins; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. R. M. J. Harker; Treasurer, B. E. Kirk; Librarian, John M. Hennaman.—The next meeting will be on Thursday evening, October 5th, in the High street Baptist Church, to which all friendly to the cause are invited.

Another New Establishment.—Among the many improvements now in progress in our city, there is the new building on the corner of Pratt and South Paca streets, which has been erected by Mr. P. L. Keyser for his clothing business. There is no establishment west of Charles street which could compare itself in elegance of appearance and in quantity and quality of stock with Mr. Keyser's, and no customer who has ever patronized Mr. Keyser was dissatisfied with his attention and execution of orders.

The Loyal Sons of Maryland in New York.—Under this title a society of Marylanders has established itself for social intercourse and mutual sympathy. We have their constitution and by laws before us, by the favor of one of their number, and see the following officers recorded: Jno. A. Kennedy, President; James Davis, 1st Vice President, and Jno. B. Robert, 2d Vice President; J. E. Sandgrass, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. B. Hayward, Recording Secretary; Eli West, Treasurer.

Election of Officers.—At a meeting of the "Jackson Literary Association" held on last Thursday evening, the following members were elected as officers for the ensuing term: President, James T. Chartney; Vice President, Henry F. Torsch; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel T. Morgan; Recording Secretary, Charles Weber, Jr.; Treasurer, Edward O. Kenly. Board of Curators—Henry F. Torsch, chairman; Theodore K. Miller and Nicholas W. Watkins.

The Race Yesterday.—The race yesterday at Herring Run between the horses "Bombshell" and "Frederick" for a purse of $1,000, terminated as follows:—The first was a dead heat; second, won by Bombshell; third, also a dead heat; fourth, won by Bombshell, who was declared the winner. The race was a half mile and repeat; the other race was postponed. Another Indian race will be made on Tuesday next.

Concordia Buildings.—On next Wednesday there will be a grand concert in the Concordia Buildings, in which the entire programme of the concert recently given during the dedication festival will be repeated. More than five hundred vocal and instrumental artists will be participants, and the enterprise promises to surpass anything previously heard in Baltimore in this line.

Election of Officers.—At a meeting of the Union men of the Nineteenth ward, held last evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Wm. Evans; First Vice President, Captain W. Faithful; Second Vice President, Fred. Kraft. Secretary, Sam. Feast, Jr.

Released.—Wm. Holland, of Baltimore, who was arrested on the 24th instant, on the charge of disloyalty, was yesterday released by order of Major General Hancock.

Arrested.—J. H. Clowes, for passing a $10 counterfeit note. Committed by Justice Dryden.

Dedication of the Douglass Institute.—As has already been announced, the University Building on North Lexington street, formerly used as a hospital, has been purchased by an association of colored persons, and by them fitted up as a hall, lecture room, library, &c. Having completed the improvements, the dedicatory services took place last evening, which was presided over by John H. Butler, President of the association. The exercises began with prayer by Rev. Bishop Wayson, after which letters were read from General Hancock and Bishop Payne in reference to their inability to be present on the occasion.

The President then introduced to the audience Frederick Douglass, the noted colored speaker, who, for over one hour spoke in his usual critorical style, speaking in the highest terms of the institute and its founders, complimenting the latter very highly for the great work they have accomplished, and urging them to still higher and nobler attainments. The speaker then went on, touching upon the different important subjects now engaging the attention of the colored population, speaking of Emancipation as being a grand indication of the moral and intellectual progress of the race, and as a rise of a people long depressed and enslaved, and referred to the institution then in the course of dedication as being one of the triumphs of peace.

He then referred in quite a fitting manner to the "Star Spangled Banner," and the portrait of our lamented President, which were placed in the rear of the speaker, and which brought forth shouts of approbation. He regarded the present as a very critical moment to the colored race, and then went on to speak of the elective enfranchisement of the negro, stating that the most noble and intelligent men are in favor of it, and as they had the bullet given to them from necessity, the ballot would be also from the same cause, though rather opposed to the leniency of the Government towards the people of the South, he stated that the enfranchisement of the negro would go further towards the future stability of the Government than the hanging of ten thousand of them, (meaning the people of the South.) He then went to speak of the education of the colored race, the great ability of some who had been educated, &c. The hall was tastefully decorated, and presented a neat and pleasant appearance.

The Sailing of the Steamer Somerset of the Liverpool Line.—The attention of our readers has been several times called to the inauguration of a line of steamers between Liverpool and this port, and which has met with the general approbation of our principal merchants. The steamship "Somerset," will start to-day soon from Henderson's wharf, foot of Fell street, as the pioneer of this great enterprise. She will take out a valuable cargo and quite a number of passengers. The United States revenue cutter will convey quite a number of persons for some distance down the bay to witness the sailing of the steamer, among whom are expected Major General Hancock, Hon. Thomas Swann, Mayor Chapman, several members of the City Council and others, the trip being locked upon as a very pleasant affair.

The Trouble Among the Caulkers.—The trouble among the caulkers of this city is growing to be more formidable than at first contemplated—having been thought that it would be confined to a certain part of the city, but it has become general in its character. The ship-joiners, carpenters and caulkers all have struck and quit work, and unless the evil existing is soon remedied it is feared something of a serious nature may arise from it. It is hoped that the trouble may be amicably settled without further trouble.

Police Arrests.—Patrick Gordon, arrested by officer Talbot, of the Eastern district, on the charge of assaulting and beating his wife, was committed by Justice Whalen in default of bail for court. George Denis, colored, was arrested by officer Blome, of the same district, for throwing stones in the street, in violation of a city ordinance, and fined $1 and costs by Justice Whalen, and released on payment.

More Counterfeit Money.—James Boulden was arrested yesterday, on the charge of passing a counterfeit $50 United States note on Jacob Stricker, No. 224 South Broadway. He was released on bail to answer the charge at court by Justice Griffin.

Resulted Fatally.—Lawrence Kennedy, who was so severely injured at the President street depot on Thursday, by being run over by the cars, has since died from the effects of the accident.

S. O. L. M. L.—All Maryland officers have been invited by advertisement to be present at a meeting next Monday evening, at Hechabite Hall. We are told that matters of interest will be transacted.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

FIRST BRANCH—September 29th.—Present, James Young, Esq., President, and a quorum of members.

Mr. Keyser presented the petition of C. G. Linthicum, for permission to erect a shed on his premises for livery business.

Mr. Cox called up the resolution in favor of certain stall-holders in Lexington market to erect awning; ad