POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT. On Monday, August 21st, the President justly indignant at a case of brokerage in

pardons which came to his notice, determined to pursue a different policy in this highly important and yet so far singularly unsatisfac-tory business. The Attorney General was directed to issue no more warrants for pardon at present. The President will examine at his leisure those cases which the Attorney General has passed upon, but no new appli-cation will be entertained. In regard to the scene at the President's reception, on Monday, the Republican has the following: Some fifty persons were present, most of

them seeking pardons. A Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, (not Lawrence M., he having been killed by a loyal bullet at Fort Wagner,) approached the President, and informed him that he desired a pardon. 'What have you done?' asked Mr. Johnson. 'I opposed secession until my State decided to go out of the Union, and then I determined to go with it. I never joined the army. I did nothing to bring on the rebellion, was the reply. 'You,' rejoined the President, 'are like all the rest; you did nothing. Now,' he added, 'my experience is, that the men who didn't join the rebel army, but who acquiesced in rebellion, were the most mischievous and dangerous men we had. I cannot parden you, Sir.' Mr. Keitt made several other efforts. Among other things, he reminded the President that he had come all the way from South Carolina, and had been in Washington some time; that hotel living here was very high, and that altogether his daily expenses were extravagantly large, and that he would like to get away as soon as he could go. The President responded that the hardships of which he complained were the direct results of the rebellion; that he did not bring on, or contribute to bring on the rebellion; that he was not responsible for and could not extricate Mr. Keitt from the difficulties he complained of, nor hasten his pardon on account of them. The President was firm. His answer was a finality. [Exit Keitt.] A Mr. Birch, member of the late rebel Legislature of Virginia, next approached the President, and applied for pardon. Similar questions were put to him by the President as were asked Mr. Keitt. From the answers, it appeared that Birch did nothing, only as a testified, in the Werze trial, were regularly member of the Virginia Legislature, in obe-dience to instructions, he voted that Virginia should secede from the Union of the United States. That was all he did; that was—
'nothing.' The President refused to pardon him. [Exit Birch] Next came a rebel cler-gyman who asked the President to grant him a pardon. 'What great sin have you committed, that you come here in clerical robes and crave Executive pardon?' 'I was a rebel,' was the answer, 'and I desire your Excellency to pardon me, that I may be restored to citizenship and be able to support and live under the Government of the United States.' 'You rebel preachers,' responded the President, 'have done the Government a great deal of harm. You have proclaimed devilish doctrines and misled the people. You forgot that it was your duty to yield obedience to the powers that be. You must rest awhile upon the stool of repentance. I decline to grant you pardon at present.' [Exit rebel clergyman.] The President then remarked, addressing

the entire crowd in the room, that it was a little singular that most of the non-combatants who had come here from the South for pardon assert that they did nothing, were opposed to the rebellion at the beginning, only acquiesced, and thought the rebel government ought to have surrendered earlier and stopped bloodshed; yet not one of them took advantage of the amnesty proclamation offered by Mr. Lincoln, an act which would have shown sincerity on their part, and con-tributed so much toward saving the enormous expenditure of lite and treasure. I will

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT AND PHE-NOMENA.

The Mississippi Convention, on the 21st of August, passed the following constitutional amendment, by a vote of eighty-six to eleven: The institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. the party shall have been duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State; and the Legislature, at its next session, and thereafter as the public welfare may require, shall provide by law for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen of the State, and guard them and the State against any evil that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

They also passed the ordinance declaring the ordinance of secession null and void, and repealing all the ordinances of the convention of 1861, except the revenue ordinance, which

the Legislature will act upon.

At an informal meeting of the delegates in their individual capacities, a memorial was presented expressed in eloquent terms, petitioning President Johnson to extend pardon to Jefferson Davis and Governor Clark, which was acquiesced in by all present.

A motion was made for the appointment states, praying him to exercise clemency toward Jefferson Davis and Governor Clarke. The motion was adopted. The Chairman appointed the committee.

An ordinance was passed designating the first Monday in October for the election of Congressmen, Governor, members of the Legislature, and other State officers.

All ordinances passed in Mississippi since the act of secession, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, have been ratified by the State Convention. President Johnson has telegraphed Governor Sharkey, congratulating the Convention on the good work it has done. He promises them to remove the troops, and restore the writ of habeas corpus as soon as the State makes sufficient progress in returning to its allegi-ance. Judge Fisher was nominated for Go-vernor; after which the Convention adjourned

The demand for farm hands, laborers, and house servants upon the Freedmen's Bureau from the Northern, Eastern, and Middle States is very large, and threatens to go much beyond the supply. Orders have been sent to Richmond to forward several hundred hands, and the indolent planters who have haggled over the pitiful allowance of five haggled over the pitiful allowan haggled over the pitiful allowance of five dollars per month will, ere long, find them selves minus hands at any price. The practical working of the free-labor system will suppose.

The Commissioner for the Eastern District of Arkansas reports for the month of July, says in order to guard the freedmen from op-

pression and abuse, he has sent two companies of infantry to Madison, on the St. Francis | hoof of the prisoner. River, and two companies to Laconia, these two localities being the centre of a community opposed to freedmen.

The Andersonville burial party have returned. Everything has been done that affection for the memory of the myriad victims of the monstrous cruelty there perpetrated,

could suggest.

By means of a stake at the head of each grave, which bore a number corresponding with a similar numbered name upon the Andersonville hospital records, most fortunately captured by General Wilson last spring, Captain Moore rejoices to say that he was enabled to identify, mark, and honor the graves of thirteen thousand of the dead. To all but five hundred of those buried in that vast cemetery, a neat tablet, about two feet high, painted white, and lettered in black with the number, name, company, and regiment of

each, was placed at the head of the grave. Captain Moore found the prison pen in a perfect state of preservation, just as the re-bels left it, buildings, stockade, and ground huts, and the vertable dead-line as palpable as ever. That the controversy about the existence of this line may be settled, Captain Moore brought a pièce of it away with him. One of the first things General Wilson did after the capture of Macon, was to send a force to Andersonville, take possession of and preserve everything about the place. Nothing has been destroyed, and as our exhausted, emaciated, and enfeebled soldiers left it, so it stands to-day, a monument to an inhumanity unparalleled in the annals of war. Ander-sonville itself consists of but one solitary house aside from the buildings erected by the

rebels for their use. that it is notorious for its unhealthiness; that it is known to be the most unhealthy part of Georgia. Malarious fevers constantly prevail, and one of Captain Moore's party, a young man named Edward Watts, fell a victim to typhoid fever just before the party left. Two soldiers of the force, detailed by General Wilson, also died, and one was murdered by a guerilla. At a station named Montezuma, just outside the stockade, stands pine timber enough to build hundreds of miles pine timber enough to build hundreds of miles of log huts, had our prisoners been allowed to use it. Near the inclosure is also the ver-itable dog kennel where were kept the leash testified, in the Werze trial, were regularly mustered into the service, received regular rations, and were used for recapturing escaped fugitives. The people in that vicinity are a azy, sallow-faced, haggard, ignorant class. Their ignorance was especially astonishing. One man was found who had not heard of President Lincoln's death, and another who refused greenbacks because his government would not allow him to take those things. He absolutely did not know that the Southern Confederacy had gone up. At present Andersonville is guarded by a small force from Macon. A superintendent of the ground from Macon. A superintendent of the grounds and buildings was appointed by Captain Moore, and everything pertaining to the place will be carefully preserved. A list of the dead was brought back, and as soon as it will proposely be applied to the place. can be prepared it will probably be published. It will be a vast and solemn "Roll of Honor." -N. Y. Times.

The secesh of Prince Georges County, Md., are getting their deserts at last. The registration law of the State now being enforced disfranchises a great majority of them. In one precinct, out of one hundred and eighty one voters, one hundred and thirty-one are hereafter debarred that priviege until they cannot only take oaths but keep them.

The rebel ex-General J. E. Johnston writes to the Fredericksburg, Virginia, Ledger, August 22, the following letter, in which with the frank acknowledgment of defeat, the reader will perceive the tone of the States' Rights docume and the disposition expressed to keep the old rebel element in its former dominant civil position is paving the way for police. dominant civil position is paving the way for the elevation of men dyed in treason and the elevation of men dyed in treason and the slope from the cook-houses were thrown

the loyal and the true. eneral. T. Hunter has asked permission to Aug. 17, 1865.—You ask my views of the ed, owing to the rains, rendering the premleave the country, and Wade Hampton has applied for pardon. Harris, the owner of the Andersonville blood-hounds, was recently arrested in Georgia and is now in the Old Capital, at Washington.

Aug. 17, 1865.—You ask my views of the future course and future interest of us all. The case is so plain that very little can be said or written upon it. We, of the South, referred the question at issue between us and the United States to the arbitrament of the line room. Complaints of these things were the United States to the arbitrament of the ing room. sword. The decision has been made and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognize the fact that Vivini is active in the morning frequently found among the living. The largest number of fact that Virginia is again one of the United States. Our duties and interests coincide. We shall consult the one and perform the other, by doing all we can to promote the welfare of our neighbors and to restore prosperity to the country. We should at once commence the duties of peaceful citizens by entering upon some useful pursuit qualifying ourselves to vote, if possible, and at the polls our votes should be cast for conservative men-men who understand and will maintain the interests of Virginia as one of the United States. This is the course which I have recommended to all those with whom have conversed on the subject, and that which I have adopted for myself, as far as

TRIAL OF THE ANDERSONVILLE JAIL

practicable.

Very truly yours, J. E. Johnston.

On Monday, August 21st., the Military Commission for the trial of the rebel Captain Wirz, keeper of the Andersonville prison was commenced in Washington. Maj. Gen. Wallace is President of the Commission, and A motion was made for the appointment of a committee to draw up a memorial to be presented to the President of the United states, praying him to exercise elements to the charge first presented was as follows:

Charge First-Maliciously, willfully and traitorously, and in aid of the then existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1864, and on divers other days, between that day and the 10th day of April, 1865, combining, confederating and conspiring together with [Robert E. Lee,] [James A. Seddon,] John H. Winder, [Lucius D. Northrup,] Richard B. Winder, Joseph White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson. — Moore, and others, unknown, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States, then held and being prisoners of war within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, and in the mili-tary prisons thereof, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, in violation of the laws

and customs of war. [The names in brackets were subsequently omitted.]

There are 13 specifications, covering the whole ground of his treatment of our prisoners. Four of the specifications refer to the After some technical objections on the part of

the prisoner's counsel, the court adjourned.

The next day, it was discovered that owing solve the social and labor status of the South much quicker than Southern people generally prisoner was omitted in the original order for convening the commission the proceedings were invalidated under that commission. It was therefore dissolved, and another order imno increase in the number of rations issued to the destitute since his last report. He mediately issued re convening the same commission. This was, of course, attended with

On Wednesday the court was re-organized, when the counsel for the prisoner claiming that great wrong had been done him by the transaction, withdrew from the case. left the responsibility of the prisoner's defence with the Judge Advocate. The court then adjourned.

August 24, two counsellors appeared for the prisoner, Messrs. Schade and Bates. They begged a postponement, and put in severa ineffectual pleas, among others, that Wirz "was an officer of the so-called Southern Con-federacy, and entitled to the terms agreed to between Gens. Sherman and Johnston, which were complied with by him, and in accordance with which he is ready to give his obligation in writing not to take up arms against the

To this the Judge Advocate answered: "It was very certain by the action of the Government and the opinion of the Attorney General, that neither the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, nor the terms of surrender between Gens. Grant and Lee, and Sherman and Johnston, were intended to pardon those who had been guilty of great crimes. The later proclamation of the President showed that these capitulations did not work pardon to those coming within their terms; else why did they see men who had been engaged in the rebellion, every day besieging the President and asking pardon? It would be recollected that a Judge of the United States Court had charged the jury to inquire into offences under the rebellion, and in the criminal court of this district the Attorney Gen eral pronounced the rebellion still existing. Suppose the assassin of the late President had been a rebel soldier, and after committing The people who live in that locality assert that it is notorious for its unhealthiness; that it is notorious for its unhealthy part of it is known to be the most unhealthy part of being brought to trial?"

being brought to trial?"

The first evidence presented was a copy of a letter, admitted by the prisoner to be a true copy, written by Wirz to Gen. Wilson, May 7, admitting substantially the charges against him as keeper of the prison, but claiming to be merely a subordinate, medium or tool, he says, and laying the blame on his "superiors."

The robel Commendant of the military post. The rebel Commandant of the military post at Andersonville G. C. Gibbs, testified to the general facts of the case, Werze's position, the crowded state of the enclosure, the dogs the relation of the other parties mentioned in the indictment, &c. Dr. Bates, rebel surgeon at Andersonville, gave the most dreadful account of the hospital, and his own secret efforts to succor a few of the wretched suffer ers, his reporting the state of things to higher officials without effect, other than a reprimand for some informality in his appeal. He declared that from one-half to three-fourths of those who died, might have been saved had

the patients been properly cared for.

August 25.—The testimony of Dr. Bates
was continued. He spoke of the dreadful
prevalence of the sourvy; said he did not know out that a man might starve to death on the rations, which were less than twenty ounces in 24 hours. There was plenty of wood in the neighborhood which might have been

cut, to answer all demands.

An assistant-surgeon's official report, dated September 5, 1864, was put in evidence. which remonstrated against the sort and con dition of provisions furnished the sick, the meat being not over two ounces per day. They had nothing for wounds but water. Some of the wards were "wild with gangrene." Limbs had to be amputated and reamputated. Dr. W. A. Burroughs, of the 27th Massachusetts, a prisoner, testifies that very large sores had resulted from vaccination; the matter was poisonous, and many deaths and amputations resulted; there were the time, and in the month of August; as appeared from the official report, nearly 3,000 died; on the removing of the prisoners from Andersonville one of them fell back, when witness saw Capt. Wirz knock the man-

grant no more conclusion of the Presidents and turning to Colonel Browning, he directed bloodshed to places above or by the side of the loyal and the true.

August 26.—Dr. Burroughs continued.—The slops from the cook-houses were thrown into the stream which have the prison the loyal and the true. the exhalations from which were horrible and Complaints of these things were among the living. The largest number of deaths in the stockade for one day in August. 1864, was two hundred and seven. Wirz

R. H. Kellogg, captured at Plymouth N. C., had been shot at for approaching the the dead line. Nearly three hundred out of four hundred who accompanied him to Andersonville, died a few days after they were paroled: the 24th New York battery, captured at Plymouth, were nearly annihilated at this prison.

During to days' proceedings, the prisoner's counsel acted in an unfair and insulting manner to the witnesses, and to the court, so as to call forth a severe reprimand from the latter upon which he (council) begged pardon.

August 28.—Kellogg was cross-examined by Baker. Thomas C. Alcock, a prisoner gave testimony, he said, "Captain Wirz, the prisoner, whom he now recognized at the bar, took from him his belt, containing \$150 in gold, \$280 in greenbacks, a jack knife, a breastpin and gold ring, and his pocket-book, these were never returned to him; on one occasion a weak man asked Captain Wirz to let him go out for some fresh air: Wirz asked him what he meant, and turning round, pulled a revolver out of his pocket and shot him down, and the man died two or three hours afterwards.

Sergeant Boston Corbet who shot Booth, had also been a prisoner and testified. S. D. Brown, captured at Plymouth, had \$195 taken from him; saw a cripple, with one leg, who asked the sentinel to call Captain Wirz; the captain came, and the man asked him to let him out; the captain never answered him, but turning to the sentinel said, "Shoot the one-legged Yankee devil;" the shot was fired and a part of the man's head was blown off, and he died in a few minutes.

At this point Wirz's council again abandoned him, and the court adjourned.

RAILBOAD AND STEAMBOAT DISAS-TERS.

The simple cataloguing of these disasters is becoming burdensome. We clip from the dailies the following:

The night express train from Iowa, on the Dixon and Fulton branch of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, ran into a culvert which had been washed away by the storm, August 21. The engineer, firemen, express messenger and one passenger killed, and three passengers injured, though not seriously.

The steamer Argosy No. 3, Capt. Vandegrift, from Cairo for Cincinnati, with the Seventieth Ohio infantry, about three hundred strong, was blown ashore in a storm, August 21st, near Halfield's Landing, eighty miles below Louisville. The concussion exploded the mud drums, and the steam coming aft, scalded twelve, two of whom died, and two

August 22, a passenger train on the Nor-wich railroad was thrown from the track near Bradford, by running over a cow. Ten or twelve persons, mostly employees of the com-pany, were seriously injured, but none fatally.

An excursion train filled with passengers, returning to Boston, August 23, from a pic-nic party at Abington, on the Old Colony railroad, came in collision with a hand car on the track, in which were two men. The en. gine, tender, baggage, smoking and four pas senger cars were thrown from the track, three of the latter being capsized down an embank-ment. None of the passengers received

serious injuries. serious injuries.

A collision took place, August 24th, on the Oil Creek railroad, by which nine persons lost their lives, and ten to fifteen were seriously wounded. The disaster was caused by the engineer of a freight train running his engine on the track out of time, and at an hour when a passenger train was due, coming from an opposite direction. The trains met near a curve, and nearly every car was broken

A passenger train which left Nashville for Huntsville, August 25, ran off the long trestle work, near Reynold Station. The entire train was thrown down, and forty-two persons were killed, and about eighty very badly wounded. The express messengers, Mosby and Hazlett were among those killed

The ship Brother Jonathan, plying between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, was wrecked near Camp Lincoln in the latter State, on the 30th of July, and all on board except fifteen were drowned. The passengers and crew numbered between two and three hundred. Among the lost was Brig. General-George Wright. He was the colonel of the 9th Regiment United States infantry, but was at the time of the disaster brigadier general of volunteers, and was on his way to take command of the district of Oregon. August 26.—A railroad train ran off the track near Petersburg, Virginia, and two

August 28.—A collision occurred on the Long Island Railroad, near Jamaica. Three persons were killed, and seven mortally

FINANCIAL.

The Government has such a large surplus of gold that it is still selling upon the street, and keeping the premium from rising above @44. It is calculated that the Customs will bring in from 132,000,000 to 150,000,000 dollars annually. The gold interest is just about sixty-four millions.

The New York Evening Exchange which has been the centre of much of the dishonest speculation lately developed in that city, has been denounced by the leading financiers in the most emphatic manner. All bank clerks, tellers, etc., are required to sign a written agreement that they will have nothing to do with it or its frequenters, directly or indirectly, under penalty of the loss of their place and the forfeiture of such bonds as they shall give, for faithful adherence to the agreement, in spirit as well as letter. The New York Stock Exchange, (almost unanimously,) and the Open Board of Brokers, (by a vote of 97 to 17, have also resolved to hold no further intercourse with the Evening Exchange and to suspend and expel any member of their Board who shall violate this rule by attendance there, personally or by proxy. The regular Gold Exchange has also taken similar wholesome measures.

FOREIGN.

SUMMARY.—A terrible sequel had followed the murder of three children in London, as reported by last steamer. The murderer, after committing the deed in London, pro ceeded to Ramsgate, and there killed his wife and daughter, from whom he had been part-ed for several years.—Lord Lyons is to suc-ceed Sir Henry Bulwer as British Ambassador to Constantinople.—A rumor was in circulation that the Emperor response on is considering a scheme for annexing Belgium to France after King Leopold's death—the Duke of Brabrant receiving the Mexican instead of the Belgian crown-and for giving the Danubian Principalities to Austria, territories in Northern Germany to Prussia, and Venetia to Italy.——The cholera had reached Marseilles, and great excitement existed among the cities in Southern France and

Spain, in regard to the spread of this disease. -It is reported that the differences between Austria and Prussia had been adjusted, and that a complete understanding had been arrived at on the principal points in dispute. Satisfactory concessions were made to Prussia relative to the military question. - The Ro man Government had ordered the Pontificial Army to be increased by a further levy of 3,000 men, and it is stated that 1,000 men in foreign countries had already entered into ne-

gotiations to serve. THE POPE.—The Papal Cabinent have been informed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys that the French Government intend recalling their Minister from Rome and accrediting one diplomatist to the two Courts of Rome and Florence. The news naturally created painful sensation at the Vatican. The Pope has refused a request from the Italian Government, which was supported by the influence of that of France, for the liberation of prisoners condemned for political offences in the former Papal States, now part of the Kingdom of Italy.

MEXICO.—The N. O. Times City of Mexico correspondent, of the 21st ult., writes that the Estafette, the French organ, says that but two courses are left open; that France should assume the protectorate of Mexico, (as it admits the empire is an entire tailure,) and declare it one of its provinces, or their country must be absorbed by the United States. Mexican independence, it says, is impossible. Frequent imperial disasters are reported as usual. The recall of the Papal Nuncio by the Pope caused a great sensation among the clergymen. who are also openly opposed to the Emperor. Gen. Almolegar has been sent to Washington as a Minister, who hopes for a "recognition."

ITEMS.

The capacity of the Croten aque uct is stated at 60,000,000 gallons daily, the demand is fifty millions, and increasing.—It is at last determined that Hon. G. H. Yeaman, anti-slavery, is defeated in the Second District of Kentucky. The majority against him is from ten to twelve hundred.was a cool spell all along the Atlantic water-shed of the country, August 23–25, mercury among the fifties and pleasure-seekers shiver-ing. At the White Mountains, August 23, the mercury was 28°.—Twenty thousand dollars have been collected for a Shakespearian monument in Central Park. New York.—A census of Illinois just completed, gives the State a population of about 2,200,000; Chichago has 177,000, an increase of 70 per cent in five years.—Geo. H. Yeaman, ex-Congressman of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister to Denmark. -- For six months ending with June, the foreign immigration into the United States, comprised nearly 75,000 persons, of whom 43,000 were

THE mining returns of the United Kingdom have just been issued, and from them is appears that the production of coal in Great mediately issued re-convening the same commission. This was, of course, attended with the usual clamor of counsel, who sought to

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