THE SOUTHERN STATES ARMING AGAIN.

AGAIN.

Governor W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, has it the ball in motion. Governor Wells will soon follow. The Southern States are organizing "State troops," just as they were doing before the rebellion. When they feel strong enough they will again "assume the position they once occupied." Meanwhile the United States are mustering out their troops, disbanding their armies, and their troops, disbanding their armies, and throwing the civil power into the hands of rebels. While the general Government weakens its means of action, the rebellious States strengthen theirs. Every one can foretell

the necessary and not far distant result. Governor Sharkey calls out State troops to pursue ruffians and jayhawkers. Where are the United States soldiers, that they cannot look after that business? In any country where military occupation exists, it is not for the citizens, but for the military, to maintain order on the highways. In a conquered country, no other military organization but he conqueror's may be tolerated. After Savoy was annexed to France, though the people there had voted for the annexation, not a single Savoyard soldier was left in arms. French troops were sent in every part of the innexed territory, though the annexation had few opponents, and no local force was permitted to exist in any city, town, or even village. What, if the annexation had been

made forcibly? Here we have, in the Southern States, a number of States subdued and conquered. It is beyond peradventure against their will that they have submitted to the general Government; and those States are allowed to raise troops of their own! It is said that it is to

pursue Jayhawkers.

We repeat that in every country occupied by foreign troops this is the business of the conqueror. It is alleged, too, that the United States have not troops enough to occupy all the territory and look after the guerrillas in all corners of a vast State. But they must keep a force large enough to secure peace. If they are short of soldiers, they have already delivered themselves into the bands of their delivered themselves into the hands of their enemies; and at the first opportunity-in one month, perhaps in one week-a second war will be waged against them.

Is the present Administration not wiser than Buchanan's? Shall we see a second time our forts, our arsenals, our mints, our treasuries, our navy yards, at the mercy of the State troops? Shall we see again a few thousand men here and there obliged to lay down their arms before armed masses of militia? Our fears are not groundless. It has been said and repeated that the Federal army will be reduced to one hundred thousand men by the first of January next. Take off thirty thousand, at least, who will compose Sheridan's corps in Texas, there remain seventy thousand to occupy ten rebel States, States, leaving only seven thousand in each State. Now, let us look at the present organization of State troops in Mississippi, which is only a first attempt to try the wind. Two companies will be raised by Governor Shar-key in each county. In a State comprising only fifty counties, such an organization will make fifty times two hundred men, or ten thousand men, a force sufficient to crush, or at least to entirely paralyze the army of occu-

But if this first call is tolerated, the Southern Governors will certainly make another one, and soon strengthen their State armies. As to the sentiments of those State troops there may be no doubt. "I most earnestly call upon the young men of the State," says Sharkey, "who have so distinguished themselves for gallantry." In other words, none but Confederate soldiers need apply. It is, in fact, a rebel army that will be raised under the care of this arch-loyal Governor. In Louisiana we already have home-guards made up of similar elements. Before two months the rebels expect to have over one hundred thousand men organized in that way; and as Governor Sharkey gives us to under stand clearly enough, they will try to have them armed and equipped by the United States themselves — always against jayhawkers.

Now if the United States Government, if the Federal Generals follow such a course; if they do not break up at once all attempts to arm their vanquished and whipped enemies, they will soon be lost. A second war will break out, and this time the North will lack the sympathy of the civilized world. Slavery has been abolished; the victory has been won, and to lose the advantages thus obtained would be such a proof of incapacity and silliness that everybody would laugh at the United States, and say: "Well, let the South go; you subdued it by force of arms, but the South has been smarter than you you held everything in your hands, and you permitted yourselves to be ejected a second time. Have you been so foolish, so weak, so politically impotent and incapable? Well, you have now to bear the consequences.'

Aems of the Week.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ

This progresses, but as the revelations are of substantially the same character all along, we have hardly occasion to continue the journal of proceedings kept up in our last two numbers. If there is any danger that our randers will lose their memory of atrocities already proven, the following, taken at random from the proceedings of a single after-

noon of last week, will refresh it.
"William Willes Scott testified that in the latter part of August a sick man, sitting on in the Court, was given one day to name the a bank, asked Captain Wirz to be sent to the mospital, when the latter cursed the invalid, and hit him a violent blow over the head; the man went to his tent, and died a day or two after. The witness mentioned another case. One of the guard threw a brick-bat and struck Wirz in the shoulder. Wirz, without stopping to make inquiry, drew his revolver and shot a Union man.

"Abner A. Kelley, Fortieth Ohio, testified that when he and his tellow prisoners were taken to Andersonville, they were robbed of their blankets, canteens and watches, which were removed to Capt. Wirz's headquarters; they were never returned to the owners; a crazy man having been shot, the sentry was asked why he did so, when he replied he was acting under orders of Capt. Wirz; the latter, on being asked by a prisoner whether he expected the men to live on such rough and unwholesome food, replied: 'It is good enough for you —— Yankees;' the witness in August, 1864, saw a sick man at the gate, with a sore on him as large as the dict in her favor of \$140.

crown of his hat, filled with maggots and DISCOVERY OF REMARKABLE RUINS IN fly-blown; the man had been at the gate twenty-four hours; the sergeant asked Capt. Wirz to have the man carried out to the hospital; 'No,' said Wirz, 'let him lay there and die;' the man was afterwards carried out

"Sidney Smith, Fourteenth Connecticut, testified that he saw Wirz knock a man down with his revolver; another man, who was sick, received a severe bayonet wound; almost every time a sentinel shot a man he

prived of food until he was accounted for. Tuxpan.

The witness, being sick, was not at roll-call one morning; Wirz came into his tent and called him a Yankee —, drew his revolver, and threatened to kill him on the spot; the witness replied that it would be better if Wirz would kill him, whereupon Wirz kick-ed him out of bed; some ladies, who had assembled at the gate, asked our men what they had come there to fight for; one of the prisoners made them a speech, at which they became angry; Wirz coming up said, 'Get away, you Yankees—I've got 'Get away, you — Yankees—I've got enough powder and ball to kill all of you.'' On Friday, Wirz petitioned the court that Rev. Fathers Whelan and Hamilton, Romish

Priests, might be allowed to visit him to administer the consolations of religion. The requst was referred to the War Department. On that day the monotony of testimony from sufferers was varied by the introduction of some documentary evidence, showing that the department at Richmond had knowledge of the condition and state of things under Wirz's administration at An-dersonville. A letter from Howell Cobb, dated Macon, May 5, 1865, addressed to Ad-jutant General Cooper at Richmond, under whose orders he had made personal inspection of the prison, was identified and read. It is a pretty full report, and, among other things, says:—"The general management of the prison under Col. Parsons is good, and he manifests a laudable desire to discharge his duties in a most efficient manner. The duties of the inside command are admirably

performed by Capt. Wirz, whose place it would be difficult to fill. I still think the rank of the commanding officer of the post should be a brigadier-general. In view of the number of troops that will be under his command, it seems to me that he should have

that superior rank over those who may be ordered to report to him.",

A letter from Wirz to the department, dated May 8, 1864, was also given in evidence. It details his embarrassments from the want of accommodations, &c., and closes with urging the necessity of his being promoted, as a means of ensuring obedience to his orders. There was also read a letter from Inspector General Chandler, dated Andersonville, July 5, 1865, addressed to the Department. He says:—"No shelter whatever, nor materials

for constructing any, have been provided by the prison authorities, and the ground being entirely bare of trees, none is within reach of the prisoners, nor has it been possible from the over-crowded state of inclosure to arrange the camp with any system; each man has been permitted to protect himself as best he can by stretching his blanket or whatever he may have about him on such sticks as he can procure; of other shelter there has been none; there is no medical attendance within the stockade; many (twenty yesterday,) are cart-ed out daily, who have died from unknown causes, and whom the medical officers have never seen. The dead are hauled out daily by the wagon-load and buried without coffins, their hands in many instances, being first mutilated with an axe in the removal of any finger rings they may have. Raw rations have to be issued to a very large portion, who are entirely unprovided with proper utensils, and furnished so limited a supply of fuel they are compelled to dig with their hands in the filthy marsh before mentioned, for roots, &c. No soap or clothing has ever been issued. After inquiry, the writer is confident that with slight exercisons green corn fident, that with slight exertions green corn and other anti scorbutics could readily be obtained. The present hospital arrangements were only intended for the accommodation of ten thousand men, and are totally insufficient both in character and extent, for the present both in character and extent, for the present needs, the number of prisoners being now more than three times as great. The number of cases requiring medical treatment is in an increased ratio. It is impossible to state the numbers of sick, many dying within the stockade whom the medical officers have never seen or heard of till their remains are brought out for interment. The transportation of the post is also represented to be entirely insufficient, and authority is needed by the Quartermaster to impress wagons and

every facility practicable for transporting lum-

Connected with the introduction of this documentary evidence, Judge Advocate Chip-man said that while Wirz was an atrocious criminal and responsible for a great many crimes, there are others above and higher than he that the government will seek to hold responsible for greater crimes. This was the theory of the government, and the purpose of introducing the record evidence this afternoon before the Military Commission. Among those present at trial as spectators were Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, a member of the British Parliament, and Lewis J. Jennings, correspondent of the London Times.

More witnesses, some from the far South, and remote from mail routes were asked of the Government by the prisoner's counsel, they needful measures to secure them. The Government having already done not a little in this way, the Court on Monday decided that the prosecution must present affidavits as to the names, residences, and main points in as to the names, residences, and main points in the testimony of the new witnesses, and the Court would then decide what might be done in summoning them. Mr, Baker, counsel for the accused, having declared that witnesses regarded themselves as under unfair pressure witnesses making the complaint, or to retract his charge entirely. Gen. Wilson testified that there were ample means in the country to provide shelter and food for the prisoners. He had never offered Wirz a safe-conduct, except to protect him from violence until delivered to the Secretary of War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTIONS.—The Maine and Vermont elections are still more decidedly Union than a year ago. The opposition can scarcely claim a shadow of power in either of them. In Wilmington, Delaware, the Republican Mayor was elected last week, by a majority

RIGHT.—An interesting trial lately took place in Ravenna, under the Ohio liquor law. A returned soldier named Greer, while in a

Mexico.—A Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, states, on the authority of the "Matamoras Ranchero," of August 15th, that the ruins of a very extensive aboriginal city have been discovered in the forest of Jicorumbo or Huachirango, in the province of Alaxicala. The temples are of im-mense size—some with vaulted roofs, and so well preserved that the ancient paintings appeared fresh, The courts were filled with hideous and grotesque idols and pyramids, was relieved on a thirty days' furlough.

"Godfelt Brummer, Fourteenth Connecticut, testified that the prisoners were treated trees. Some of these cedars are of such imwell until Capt. Wirz assumed command of mense size that eight men, taking their the prison; Wirz used to come into the | hands together, could not reach around one of stockade every morning, and if one man was them. These forests are on the healthy table missing, the whole detachment would be de- lands, about fifty miles from the port of

from the President, has enjoined upon his officers not to interfere with the organization of the Mississippi State Militia, ordered by Provisional Governor Sharkey. This order is said to be in accordance with the purpose of the Government to gradually supersede Federal troops by State Militia, in order to

diminish the national expenses. General Stedman, commanding the Depart ment of Georgia, does not seem yet to have received any such order for non-interference.
Witness the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL-GENE-RAL, AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 1, 1865.—Provost Marshal-General's Order, No. 3.—Information having been received at these headquar-ters that large numbers of Confederate and United States firearms are distributed over the State in the hands of designing persons; and it appearing that the peace of the State, the lives of the citizens, and the security of property are hereby greatly endangered, it is ordered.

Catang induors to be sold between the incurs of 11 o'clock P, M. and 4 A. M. He thinks there "should be an intermission to drinking as well as to labor."—The great Russian and American telegraph company have sent out several vessels to explore the rivers over over the property are hereby greatly endangered.

First. That within thirty days next hereafter all such arms of every description, together with all ammunition and munitions of war whatever, now in the hands of private persons, in this State, be turned over to the

nearest provost marshal.

Second. That after the expiration of said thirty days, all assistant provost marshals within this department are directed to seize all such firearms and munitions of war found in the hands of any one within their respective districts, and all persons found with such arms will be arrested and forwarded with the arms to these headquarters.

Third. Assistant Provost Marshals are hereby authorized to grant permission to such persons as in their judgment are entitled to them to retain private arms for sporting purposes, using their utmost discretion to prevent improper persons from enjoying this privilege. By command of

Major General STEEDMAN. C. H. GROSVENOR, Brevet Brigadier General and Provost Marshal-General. The Savannah Republican, commenting on

this order, says: Major-General Steedman having received information of a certain nature which the interests of the Government render it not advisable far us to publish at this time, has wisely, we think, ordered all arms and ammunition to be turned over to the provost marshals, except in cases where responsible and orderly people have received special permits to retain firearms.

THE CHOLERA.—The late foreign mails brought further advices from our Consuls in Italy and Spain relative to the spread of the cholera. The Consul at Palermo, under date of August 14, speaks of the serious spread of the cholera at Ancona, Italy, where some 8000 people have died, and isolated cases have happened in other towns of Italy, France and Spain. The United States Consul at Port Mahon, Spain, informs the State Department, under date of August 14, of the arrival at that quarantine of a Turkish steamer, which left Alexandria with 1800 pilgrims. The steamer, he says, comes with 1280, and reports having left on the way 500. Twenty deaths occurred from cholera on the passage. The captain, on his arrival at Port Mahon, reported all well, but on examination of the steamer, dead bodies were found on board in a sad state of decomposition. The captain's statements are discredited, and the 500 not accounted for may have died by the same disease. The Consul stated that accounts received at that station concur in the opinion that the cholera is making its way westward. Thus far the cholera has followed the pilgrims, who, he says, are packed like sardines on shipboard. Their religion does not allow them when passing to Mecca to sleep on a bed, to wash, or to eat any warm food. They

are covered with filth and vermin, and are spreading disease all over the Mediterranean. EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.—The following brought out for interment. The transportation of the post is also represented to be entirely insufficient, and authority is needed by the Quartermaster to impress wagons and teams and saw-mills when not employed by the government, and kept dilligently occupied, and instructions given to the Quartermaster in charge of transportation, to afford the control of the French Government distinctly assert that Louis Napoleon will invite emigration to Mexico by offering the most flattering terms. These will embrace the fullest civil and political franchises, including religious telepation and political franchises, including religious telepation and political franchises. ous toleration, suffrage, and all the blessings ber and supplies necessary for prisoners."

A supplemental report from the same officer says that the conduct of Wirz is entitled to commendation; that he is properly qualified for the position, and recommended for promoges of human beings to the new empire." conferred upon and secured to the Americans.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts of internal revenue last week were thirteen millions. On Monday they were \$2,200,000 nearly. The Government holds nearly eighty millions of specie. Gold rules steady at 144½.

A recent visitor to Lloyd's Hotel at Suratts ville said he "hoped while a timber stood the house would be the memorial of the martyr of America." He did not refer to President Lincoln, but to Mrs. Surratt.—The largest nugget found in Idaho Territory was taken out July 3d, on Wilson gulch, some fourteen miles north-west of Prickly Pear City. It is valued at more than \$2,000. expecting the Government to take all the The University of Mississippi, after a suspension of nearly four years, will soon be opened for the reception of students. The Rev. Dr. John N. Waddel is President of the Faculty. -It appears from a record of the thirty principal railroad accidents, occurring since January 1, 1865, one hundred and seventeen lives have been lost, and four hundred and fifty-two persons have been injured. If the ninor accidents of almost daily occurrence had been included, the totals would have been quadrupled.—In the Sandwich Islands, it is now seriously proposed to discontinue the use of the native tongue, and make the English the universal language of the Islands.—The first wire for the suspension bridge over the Ohio, to connect Cincinnati with Covington, has been stretched from pier to pier. —Commodore John Collins, of the U.S. Navy, died suddenly at North Con-way, N. H., on the 2d inst. He was in active service during the last war with Great Britain, and was at the time of his death, 75 years old.—The law in Missouri compelling clergymen, lawyers, grand jurymen and others to take the oath of loyalty, as prescribed by the new constitution, has now gone into force. The clergy have not all obeyed it, but the grand jury and the lawyers have been compelled to do so, and the recusant ministers stand a chance of being indicted for their contumacy.—The Connecticut Union State Committee has issued an address urging the adoption of the amendment to the constitution permitting colored men to vote. About forty persons in Giles County, Tenn. who were declared outlaws by the military authorities, have been shot or hanged within three weeks.—Large fields of cotton are growing in California—over 100 acres in one field looking well. The State of California offers a bounty of \$3,000 for the first 100 acres of cotton—also \$3,000 for the first 100 bales of 300 pounds each. \$100,000 is given by the State for the accouragement of by the State for the encouragement of agriculture in the raising of various products.the international contents of the tender of the Presidency of Washington College, in Lexington, Va. This is the institution over which Dr. Junkin presided at the outbreak of the rebellion, and where he cought secession until the roung rebels.

GENERAL SLOCUM, acting under orders citizens of St. Louis, died on the 6th inst. Gen. Sanborn has made a temporary treaty of peace with the Apache, Comanche and Kiowa Indians, and ceased hostilities against them until a permanent peace can be arranged.—Capt. Jas. M. Moore, who interred the dead at Andersonville, will, with the permission of the Government, publish as a public document the records of the Andersonville Prison, giving the names, regiments and residence of every prisoner who died there, as far as known. The number of names on the manuscript list is upwards of 14,000.—The rebel ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, is one of the latest recipients of a Presidential pardon.—The Mayor of Harwichurg has vetted the ordinance letely passes. risburg has vetoed the ordinance lately pass ed by Councils of that city, allowing intoxicating liquors to be sold between the hours which the wires are to pass. Chief Engineer Buckley is pushing matters thoroughly, and he has received every encouragement from the Russian authorities.—San Francisco advices say that the U. S. steamer Saranae left that port on the 14th ult., in search of the rebel pirate Shenandoah, which has committed such depredations on American committed such depredations on American merce in the North Pacific. — Maximillian has found it necessary to place the city of Mexico under martial law.—Judge Haliburton, the author of Sam Slick, recently died in London.—It is stated that Alexander H. Steyens made an ineffectual application to Jeff. Davis, for authority to visit Andersonville prison and correct abuses. He was refused on the ground that the officers in command were capable and trustworthy men, and must not be interfered with.—The Grand Jury of New York have brought into court eleven bills of indictment for forgery and one for grand larceny, against Edward B. Ketchum.——The Presidential mansion was Ketchum.—The Presidential mansion was somewhat damaged by the storm on the night of the 8th inst., owing to the stoppage of the conductor leading from the roof.

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