Aems of the Week.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

This progresses, but is much impeded by the evidently failing health of the prisoner, who has become haggard, and is obliged to be treated with short sessions. Indeed, it is now seriously apprehended that his death now seriously apprehenced that its desired in his case. The testimony is mainly valuable as displaying more and more the complicity of the Rebel government, as such, in the Andersonville atrocities, thus revealing, as never before revealed, the character of a chivalry which takes its tone from slave-holding institutions. The evidence, as it progresses, while still leaving Wirz in the character of an unqualified demon, produces more and more the impression that there are more distinguished men who might more appropriately grace the dock of that military tribunalmen who are within reach, and yet seem to feel no urgency for getting out of the way. One arrest was made on the 22d instant—that of James W. Duncan, a mere subordinate, who had ill-treated some of the Andersonville prisoners. He had been brought on as a witness for Wirz, and was arrested in the court room. This, we suppose, will not prevent his testifying when called for.

Among the witnesses on the 21st was J. Burns Walker, who gave an account of a speech delivered by Howell Cobb to a Georgia regiment in Andersonville, heard by several of the paroled prisoners, himself among the number. Referring to the prisoners, he said he was sorry any of them had been captured, prisoner comes up to your house to speak to prisoner comes up to your house to speak to your women, hang him;" he then referred to President Lincoln, saying, "If President Lincoln ever gets me he will hang me, and if I ever get President Lincoln I will hang him." In referring to the conduct of Cant. him." In referring to the conduct of Capt.
Wirz, he said that he "was glad to find the
state of things around Andersonville to be
such as he did," and recommended Captain Wirz as being a very meritorious and efficient his finger directly to it—"go look over there, and compare yourselves with those men, and go home and kiss your wives and sweethearts, and see if you cannot gain your independence; he further said, in connection with the graveyard and the treatment he would give to the prisoners: "I would treat the prisoners here well; I would feed them well; I would care for them;" his voice, when he said he would care for them, assumed a stentorian tone; he spoke harshly, and as if with deep meaning, pointing at the same time with his hand to the graveyard, as if meaning that that would be the care he would give them.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL AT FORT SMITH. The report, September 19th, was, that the difference between the loyal and disloyal Creeks has been amicably adjusted. The rebel delegates of the various tribes are represented to have signed the treaty with the Government with a note appended, claiming nonforfeiture of lands, annuities, &c. A committee was appointed to confer with the Choctaws and Chickasaws relative to the treaty for a recognition of the policy of the Govern-ment. The Southern Cherokees submitted a report stating that a committee had waited apon the Northern Cherokees to arrange their differences, and ask them to recommend the Cherokee council to repeal their confisca-tion laws, who agreed to lay the matter before the council. The same delegation reported that about 6,000 Cherokees are in the Choc-taw and Chickasaw nation, on Red river, in destitute circumstances, and asked the council for relief. The commission has refused to recognize John Ross as the chief of the Cherokee nation, on account of duplicity and bad faith with the Government(?) A paper has been submitted by the loyal Cherokee delegation, asking the Government to rescind their action.

September 20, the commissioners returned a final answer in the case of John Ross, de | new and unpleasant element of interest. The clining to rescind their action, as they disconnect his case from that of the loyal Cherokees. Exclusive of the chiefs, there are in greatly exaggerated, of expected arrivals from council seventy-five loyal and seventy-four this country, to aid in a movement for detach disloyal delegates who have signed the treaty

21st. The treaty corcluded upon has for its parties the United States on the one hand, and the tribes above mentioned on the other. It provides for peace and friendship between the Government and the said tribes, promis-ing that they will exert all their influence in compelling the Indians of the plains to maintain peaceful relations with each other, with the Indians of the territory, and with the United States; that slavery shall be abolished forever; that freedmen shall be suitably provided for; that lands shall be issued to the Indians of Kansas and elsewhere; that the right of way shall be granted to railroads; and that the consolidation of the Indian tribes, with a territorial form of government, shall be recommended by them to their respective councils.

Colonel Sells, of the commission, proceeds immediately to Humboldt, Kansas, to conclude a treaty with the Osages.

In the mean time there is again trouble on the plains. Reports have been received at Fort Laramie from General Conner, which

MISCELLANEOUS.

Richmond Whig that Gen. Robert E. Lee has accepted the Presidency of Washington College, Va., lately tendered him by the Trustees of that Institution. This, of course, intees of that Institution. This, of course, indicates that he has no intention of taking up his residence in a foreign land, as has been Brazilian citizens who could not prove that his residence in a foreign land, as has been currently reported for some time. In his letter of acceptance he expresses the following sentiments: "That it is the duty of every citizen in the present condition of the country to do all in his power to aid in the restoration of peace and harmony, and in no restoration of peace and harmony, and in no letter of acceptance he reliantly the state or General Pic Grands that thirty thousand men must way oppose the policy of the State or General Government directed to that object, and it is particularly incumbent on those charged with the instruction of the young to set an example of submission to authority."

CONTESTING THE PROCLAMATION.—Some of the ex-slaveholders are very dumb of understanding respecting what has been going on the last few years. Major General How-ard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has received a communication from Major W. D. Sargent, assistant commissioner of freedmen's affairs in Arkansas, in relation to a former slaveholder by the name of Bird, refusing to recognize the act of emancipation. It seems that a freedman, a former slave of this man, had attempted to take away some property belonging to him, from his late master's premises, and not being successful, applied to the freedmen's bureau for assistance. An order was given him, which order was treated with contempt by Bird, who retained and stated that he considered the negro

SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.—The State Con-entions of South Carolina and Alabama are low in Session. In both proposed ordi-it will still have a large surplus of coin. ventions of South Carolina and Alabama are now in Session. In both proposed ordinances for the abolition of slavery are under discussion. In Alabama, the abolition ordinance passed Sept. 23, by 89 to 3.

CONFISCATION has been virtually abandoned in Virginia, by order of the U.S. District Court meeting in Alexandria, Sept. 25, for the first time since the war. Judge Underwood presided. A fac simile stamp of the President's signiture has been procured to help on the very slow process of pardoning

in regard to a detachment which was sent out by General Thomas in search of stray cattle, to Alabama. While near Gaylesville, the squad was attacked by the sheriff with a mob of men. The sheriff said he was acting under orders of Governor Parsons, of Alabama. One Union soldier was killed, and nineteen of the sheriff's party captured. The sheriff and the murderer of the soldier escaped.

-RECONSTRUCTION OF LOUISIANA.—It now appears that the Washington Government will not accept the existing civil administration of Louisiana as a valid State government, but requires a reconstruction on the same basis with other Southern States. For this purpose the President has created the present civil Governor Wells, Provisional, and elections for a Convention are forthwith to

GENERAL TERRY has been constrained to issue an order putting a stop to suits against officers of the army in the local Virginia number. Referring to the prisoners, he said he was sorry any of them had been captured, and that he should hang every prisoner if the had his own way. He further said: "If the prisoners come up to your house to take your chickens or your pigs, hang them; if a prisoner comes up to your house to speak to your women, hang him;" he then referred to President Lincoln, saying; "If President Lincoln ever gets me he will hang me, and if such suits, any magistrate who may issue, and any officer who may serve such process, will be forthwith arrested and held until the case shall be disposed of at these head-quar-

STATE OF THE CROPS.—Hon. Isaac Newton. Commissioner of Agriculture, has issued officer, doing his duty, and doing it well. He said to the Confederate troops around him, 'Look over into that stockade' —pointing substance is that the wheat crop is not genesubstance is that the wheat crop is not generally of a good quality, and the supply of old rally of a good quality, and the supply of old wheat on hand not as great as has been supposed. The oats crop is one of the largest which the country has ever produced. Hay in the west, is very much injured by had weather during harvesting. Corn, the greatest crop yet raised in the loyal States. Tobacco, the quantity planted much less than last year, but in good condition. Sorghum excellent. Buckwheat will be good if frost holds off. Potatoes will be considerably injured by the rot, but, on account of the unujured by the rot, but, on account of the unusually large planting, an average supply may be expected. Roots and gardens are pros perous. A large decrease of fattening hogs is reported.

CONDITIONS OF GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTA TION OF HELPERS OF THE FREEDMEN.—The Secretary of War has decided that free transportation on Government transports and United States Military railroads will be furnished to such teachers only of refugees and freedmen, and persons laboring voluntarily in behalf of the freedmen, as may be duly authorized by the commissioner, or assistant commissioners of the bureau. All stores, school books, &c. necessary to the subsistence, comforts, and instruction of the dependent dent refugees and freedmen, may be trans ported at Government expense, when such stores and books shall be turned over to the with the approval of the assistant commissioners or the department commander; the same to be transported as public stores, consigned the quartermaster of the post to which they are destined, who, after inspection, will turn them over to the commissioners or bu reau agent for whom they are intended for

FOREIGN. ing that part of the empire from the British crown. Of course occasion will be taken to The commission adjourned sine die on the create a popular belief that the public senti-lst. The treaty concluded upon has for its ment of this country, and even the Government is secretly complacent toward armed Irish deportations, An important naval Irish deportations, An important naval movement of the British Government—that of ordering a number of gunboats and two men of war, to be stationed off Bantry Bay, on the west coast of Ireland—is supposed to be an indication of alarm in this direction.

MEXICO.—The special Mexican correspondence of the N. O. Times, in a letter dated Aug. 20, says, military operations will be actively resumed in October. The country is rapidly going to destruction, between the French, and the Liberals, and the guerillas. Cortinas had made a haul of \$100,000 in silver. Juarez was still at Chihuahua. Reports are made of many arbitrary arrests by Maximilian's Government. The Liberals are masters of Durango, and have captured several hundred Belgians. Maximilian promised to establish a line of steamers between Vera Cruz and New Orleans.

SAN DOMINGO.—News from San Domingo, received via Havana, by the arrival of the state that he attacked and defeated a force of Arrapahoes, near Big Horn, on the 28th ult. He captured one hundred head of cattle and the Protector Cabral, has imprisoned his predecessor and his advisers in Perrer Pinear Lilled among others several of his ber killed, among others several of his the election of a permanent President. General Valverde is the most prominent candidate

THE WAR BETWEEN BRAZIL AND PARA-GEN. LEE ACCEPTS.—It is stated in the GUAY.—The latest intelligence from Brazil Rio Grande that thirty thousand men must be sent without delay, to reinforce the armies in the south. Troops continued to arrive from the north and the interior, and to be forwarded to the island of Santa Catharina, which is made their depot. The iron-clad Brazil had arrived from Toulon, but as her draught is sixteen to eighteen feet, she will be of little service for the present war.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The New York Times, of Monday, says:-"The export of Cotton shows some increase over the previous fortnight, but it is not yet equal to the continued heavy receipts at this port, while the demand from the domestic mills on this large supply is now falling off. At New Orleans the stock continues between to England and France about 5,000 bales per week, and to New York and Boston 12,000 to 14,000 bales per week. The stock at Motol 14,000 bales per week. 85,000 and 90,000 bales; the direct export to 14,000 bales per week. The stock at Mobile, by the latest mail report, is 29,778, and at Galveston 16,059 bales."

ITEMS. John Minor Botts has published letter, recommending to the people of Vir ginia not to vote for any congressional candi date who cannot take the oath prescribed by the National Legislature.—The house of a private citizen in Blain, Perry county, Penn-sylvania, was entered on the night of the 17th ult., and \$9000 in money, together with wear ing apparel and other articles abstracted.

On Monday evening, of last week, a disastrous fire occurred on Water and Cherry streets, New York, the losses by which exceeded \$3,000,000.—It is reported that Joseph E. Johnston, late general of the rebel army, who was recently defeated by Mr. Buford for the presidency of the Danville railroad, is about to take charge of one of the most important roads in the State of Alabama. -The Provisional Governor of Alabama has been authorized by the State Convention, to order an election for Congress. The elec-tion for State officers will take place on November 6th, and the Legislature will meet on December 18th.—The recent orders for the discharge of colored troops will muster out 60,000. 70,000 will remain in service. —It is understood that the Secretary of State has been officially informed by the Governor of Vermont that the Canadian authorities have paid to the Bank of St. Albans in that State \$39,512,15 in gold and \$30,000,10 in bank notes, pursuant to an act of the Canadian Parliament, on account of the amount deposi-

ted with the authorities upon the arrest of the St. Albans marauders. New Orleans despatches say that Governor Hamilton, of Texas, has ordered the present courts to con-Texas, has ordered the present courts to continue, and put the negroes on the same footing with the whites in respect to the punishment for crime. In Montgomery, (Ala.,) chain-gang punishment for negroes has been revived.—At a meeting of the New York College of Physicians last week, Dr. Harris of the Sanitary Commission stated that since the occupancy of New Orleans by the United States, the city had been changed by the stringent rule of the United States military law, from the pest spot of the continent to one of the healthiest cities that we have in the United States. This he attributed solely to the excellent hygienic rules of the military authorities, which, if removed, he declared would cause the return of the city to its former unwholesomeness.—The late rebel Gen. G. W. Custis Lee has received from the Board of Visitors the appointment of Professor of Military and Civil Engineering in the Visitors in Military Institute. the Virginia Military Institute. — The steamer Colorado left San Francisco on the 18th ult for Panama, freighted with \$1,350,000 in gold for the eastern States, and \$670,000 for England; and nine hundred and fifty passengers

and; and nine hundred and my passengers
—A Montreal despatch of September 22,
says Colonel Rowland, Commissioner of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Company, is here
conferring with the Canadian Government and others relative to uniting British capital with the Government of the United States, in the construction of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Railroad. — The tow-boat Nim-rod, exploded in the waters of Pittsburgh, on the 22d ult., killing the captain and a fireman. The engineer, his wife, and a boy are missing. supposed to be lost. It has been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that butchers who pay a tax of \$10 may also retail other merchandize than meat at the same store. Those who pay a license of \$5 may peddle meat or fish without a peddler's license, but cannot sell other articles.

The Montreal Herald says:—Canada is being depopulated by emigration to this country. In parts of Texas, 250 miles from market, beef sells for 5 cents a pound; the whole country is align with stock.—Wisconwhole country is alive with stock. Wisconsin has a population of \$68,847, an increase of 93,227 since 1860, when it was 775,620. The State debt is less than \$2,000,000.

MARRIAGS AMONG THE FREEDMEN.

A sudden step from barbarism, enforced by Christian law, into civilization, requires some rather singular provisions. Not the least so GREAT BRITTAN.—Liverpool advices are to Sept. 9th. News from that quarter has a are the regulations of Gen. Rufus Saxton, in an order issued at Beaufort, S. C., on the 11th of August:

First. The marriage of all parties living together as husband and wife at the time of obtaining their freedom, or solemnized since btaining it, will be acknowledged as legal and binding. Second. All parties whose marriage was

only a mutual agreement between them-selves, with no public form or ceremony, are required to have their marriage confirmed by a minister, and obtain a certificate of the

Third. No parties having agreed to enter the marriage relation will be allowed to live together as husband and wife until their mar-

iage has been legally solemnized. Fourth. All parties claiming to have been married, but separated by slavery, and having no certificate of their marriage, must obtain from some society or church a permit for their reunion, before they will be allowed to live together as husband and wife.

Fith. A wife, when restored by freedom to her husband, if he be living with no other wife, shall be received by him as his lawful wife, except for moral causes. Sixth. If a man living without a wife find two wives restored to him by freedom, the

one having children by him and the other not, he shall take the mother of his children as his lawful wife, unless he show cause. Seventh. If a man living without a wife shall refuse to renew the marriage relation with a former wife restored by freedom, who may desire such renewal, there being no moral or legal objection to the same proven by him, he shall be held responsible for the

support of such wife, and also of all his chil-dren by her, so long as they remain minors. Eighth. No man, falling for want of cause proven to obtain a release from renewing his marriage relations with a former wife, will be allowed to marry another woman so long as such wife may live, or until for just cause she

shall have married another.

Ninth, Every man marrying a woman having children shall be responsible for their protection and support as long as they remain minors.

Tenth. A husband living with a wife, having no children by her, may be permitted to take a previous wife, provided:

1st. He have children by such a wife who are still minors.

2d. That such wife have no other husband known to be living. 3d. That the present wife assent to such

change of their marriage relations. Eleventh. If a former wife utterly refuse, upon application made by the husband to renew her former marriage relation with him, he may notify some society or church of the fact of such refusal, and ask for a release from said wife. If, after due notice given by such society or church to the wife refusing, she fail to show any moral or legal objections to the renewal of her former marriage relations with him, then the society or church acting in the case shall grant to the man a release

from all his obligations to her as a husband and for the support of all his children by her.

The concluding remarks of the general declare that the "sacred institution of mar-A Screw Loose Somewhere. An investigation is shortly to take place, in Nashville, balance of \$75.070,453 in the New York office threshold of our work."

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FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1865-6,

essions Commence September 11th and February 1st. This School has been in operation for the last ten years. On entering upon a vew decade, new facilities, and improved accommodations will be afforded.

The Principal will bestow the closest personal attention, care, and oversight upon each pupil, and in the work of instruction will be aided by the best professors and assistant teachers.

Thoroughness in every study which is undertaken will be insisted upon as essential to true progress and right mental development.

Pupils will be affected for any class in college or for mercantile life.

Elementary Studies and the Modern Languages will receive full attention.

The School-room has just been fitted up with new furniture of the most approved pattern; and a fine inclosed play-ground on the premises, also gives unusual value and attractiveness to the location of the school.

chool.
All other desirable information will be furnished to hose interested on application, either personally or

B. KENDALL, A. M., Principal. FRENCH AND AMERICAN INSTITUTE, A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

2953 FRANKFORD ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Rev. NARCISSE CYR.
Mrs. M. G. DAVENPORT, Principals.



This Institution, embracing two very spacious and beautiful country seats, with shaded grounds, is delightfully located in the suburbs of the city, communicating with it at all hours, by street cars. It combines all the advantages of both city and country.

Every facility is here enjoyed for the acquisition of a thorough French or English Education with all the Ornamental Branches, under the first masters and artists in the country.

Especial care will be given at all times to the boarding and family organization under energetic management, in every physical, social, and religious regard.

The school year opens September 11th, 1865. For further particulars send for a circular.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND. This Institution having passed into the hands of the undersigned, late Proprietor of the Young Ladies' Institute, Wilmington, Delaware, will commence its Twenty-first Scholastic Year, on MONDAY, the 4th of September.

For Circulars, containing view of buildings and other information, address 1005-6m REV. THOMAS M. CANN, A. M.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

FORTIETH STREET and BALTIMORE AVENUE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA. Open September 11th. 1891 Number builted to twenty-five. Four pupils can be accommodated with boarding in the family of the Principal. Reference—Professers Allen and Frazer, of University of Pennsylvania, Rev. J. W. Mears, editor American Presbyterian, Rev. J. G. Butler, D.D., West Philadelphia. Circulars sent on application to the Principal. NEV.S. H. McMULLIN. 1003-2m 3724 Walnut St., West Philadelphia.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. Southeast Corner of Church and Miner

Streets. WEST CHESTER, PA. MRS. C. C. CHISMAN, - - Principal.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

YOUNG LADIES, NORTWEST CORNER OF CHESTNUT and EIGHTEENTH STREETS. REV. CHARLES A. SMITH, D.D.,

REV. CHARLES A. SMITH, D.D.,
PRINCIPAL.

This Seminary has been in successful operation for several years at No. 1530 Arch street. A new locality has been is elected, not only because it is more central in its relations to the most densely populated portions of the city, but also because the school-rooms are unusually large and airy, and admirably adapted to the purpose to which they are designed.

To the present and former patrons of the school it is needless to speak of its advantages. To others, who desire to send their daughters to a first-class institution, it will be enough to say, that the design of this school is to educate, in the only true sense. To secure this end, thoroughness is aimed at in all the branches pursued, so that the scholar may understand the principle involved in every investigation.

The classes are arranged in three departments:—Primary, Academic, and Collegiate. There are separate and ample accommodations for primary pupils, as well as for those belonging to the higher departments. All the departments are subject to the same discipline and general supervision.

Girculars containing Course of Study, and other information, may be obtained at the Presbyterian House, 1334 Chestnut street; also, at 1226 Chestnut street, or address Box 2511, Post Office, Philadelphia.

The next session will commence on MONDAY, September 18th, 1865.

The rooms will be ready for examination about the first of September:

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY Family Boarding School for Boys,

Family Boarding School for Boys,

MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE CO., DELAWARE.

REV. CHAS. H. HOLLOWAY, Principal.

MISS G. F. MUSSEY, Assistant.

This Institution will enter upon its thirty-ninth year, on the 4th day of September pext. A limited number of young men or boys will be admitted to the Boarding Department. The year is divided into two Sessions of five months each. Terms, per session \$150, one-half payable in advance, the remainder near the close of the session.

The present Principal is a graduate of Amherst College, and is possessed of ample testimonials as to ability, &c. The Assistant, who takes charge of the Primary Department and Drawing, is a well-educated lady, of Western New York, thoroughly acquainted with all the duties and responsibilities of her position. The Institution is designed to give a thorough English, Mathematical, Classical, and Commercial Education. It is located in Middletown, about fifty miles south of Philadelphia, in a beautiful and healthy country; and is connected with Philadelphia and Baltimore by the Peninsular Railway Line.

For further information, apply to the Principal.

Rev. W.S. TYLER Prof. of Greek in Amherst College.

Rev. W.S. TYLER Prof. of Greek in Amherst College.

Rev. EDW STRATION, Greenport, N. Y.

Rev. EDW STRATION, Greenport, N. Y.

Rev. EDW B. BRUEN, Philadelphia. 1006-3m.

CHESTNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will re-open their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at 1615 Chest-aut Street. on WEDNESDAY, September 13. Particulars from Circulars. 1000-t01

THE DUTIES OF THE SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE

YOUNG LADIES, Will be resumed, D. V., September 4th proximo.
GILBERT COMBS, A. M., Principal.
608 and 611 Marshall Street:
Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1865.
1008-1m

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