THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII---NO. 213. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Mail Accommodation	5:50 p m	Fast Line	9:20 a m
Pitts & Erie Mail	1:30 p m	Pitts & Erie Mail	12:50 p m
Phila. Express	4:25 p m	Baltimore Exp's	1:30 p m
Fast Line	9:20 p m	Phila. Express	2:20 p m
Johnstown Acc'n	8:00 p m	Johnst'n Acc'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	8:25 a m
2d " "	11:40 a m	2d " "	8:50 a m
3d " "	4:35 p m	3d " "	2:05 p m
4th " "	6:05 p m	4th " "	5:57 p m
Penn Accomo'n	10:30 p m	Penn Accomo'n	7:50 a m

The Church Train leaves Wallis' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	1:20 a m	Express	3:20 a m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	3:30 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	9:50 p m
N. Castle & Erie	6:40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8:35 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Depot at 9; a. m., 11:00 a. m., 4.45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 11:20 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:10 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Mail	6:10 a m	Mail	9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 5:30 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	4:00 p m
Express	8:50 p m	Express	10:00 a m
1st McKeesport	11:05 a m	1st McKeesport	6:30 a m
2d " "	6:15 p m	2d " "	2:05 p m
1st Braddock's	7:30 a m	1st Braddock's	6:30 a m
2d " "	4:15 p m	2d " "	5:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Express and Mail	9:20 a m
Express	4:30 p m	Mail	7:00 p m
Accommodation	3:00 p m	Accommodation	8:00 a m

CITY NOTICES.

Mason & Hughes'

Patent Pocket Books, for sale by

MYERS, SCHUYER & CO.,

Binders, and Blank Book Makers,

39 Fifth street.

Peaches, Melons, Sweet Potatoes, fruit generally, constantly arriving at 128 third street, below Smithfield street.

andtfdm FLEMING & STEEL.

Furniture Notice.

Persons having articles of Furniture, &c. to dispose of will send in on or before morning of sale, Wednesday at 10 o'clock, at McClelland's Auction House, 76 Fifth street.

Elizabeth Mullen,

Mother of James Mullen, dec'd, private of Co. A, 102d Pa. Vols., and Rebecca Toner, widow of Bernard Toner, dec'd, private of Co. K, 7th Regiment Pa. Vols., are requested to call at the office of H. G. Mackrell, 69 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old place, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

Country Merchants,

Will find full lines of bleached and brown goods, prints, dress goods, pant stuff, flannels, notions, shawls, &c., at Barker & Co's, 59 Market street. Everything is sold at the very lowest New York quotations.

Auction Sale

Of Clothing, Hats and Piece Goods, this (Tuesday) evening at 6 o'clock, at McClelland's Auction House, 76 Fifth street. Positive sale to close consignments. Included in sale will be found Cassimeres, Doeskins, Mellons, Satinnets and Jeans.

Have You a Piano?

If so, you need one of Bates & Bell's beautifully embroidered covers for it. They are highly ornamental; our taste is green and gold, but they are in all colors. Call in at 21 Fifth street, and examine these covers; at the same time you will find a whole store full of purchasable articles at low prices.

C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Are now showing a splendid variety of beautiful New Goods, fancy and staple. Our stock is well assorted, and will compare favorably with any house in the trade. We respectfully request the favor of a call, confident that we are able to please the most vitiated taste. An endless variety, rich, beautiful and genuine, good value. 72 north-east corner of Market and Fourth street.

You Can't Open Your Lips,

Ladies, without revealing whether you use the Fragrant Sozodont, or not. No occasion for words. Your teeth and breath speak for' on. The lustre and purity imparted to the dental machinery by that peerless fluid, and the fragrance it gives to the mouth, cannot be realized by the use of any other article accessible to the human family.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate, of various colors, Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 23 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

To Capitalists and Coal Men.

Four large and valuable tracts of coal lands, favorably situated on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad, will be sold at McIlvaine' Auction Rooms, 166 Smithfield street, next Friday morning. They were early selected with care and judgment, in reference to other advantages besides their rich coal deposits, commanding the best route for supplying the West. Those interested in Coal, or desiring to invest in valuable property, should refer to the advertisement.

C. Hanson, Love & Bros.,

At 72 N. E. Corner of Market and Fourth streets, are in receipt of the best selected stock of Dry Goods and house furnishing goods ever brought to this city. Mr. Love has just returned from the east, and our first arrival of the above articles consists in part of a fine stock of all wool de laines of all colors, which are selling very low. A new line of honey-comb Quilts, exceedingly cheap; also, a well selected stock of Merimac Prints, reasonable, at 72 N. E. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

Reduction.

Our friend, Mr. John Wirz, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny, was in the east when the glorious news of the capture of Richmond and the surrender of the rebel General Lee was received, and taking advantage of the panic produced, and knowing the re-action that would follow, made very heavy purchases of the finest spring and summer goods at about one-half of the old prices. Some of the finest cloths, cassimeres and vestings are included in his stock, which he is prepared to make up to order, on short notice, in the latest styles, and at correspondingly low rates. A choice assortment of furnishing goods and ready-made clothing will also be found at his elegant establishment. Our Allegheny friends should give him a call.

Peace Hath Its Victories.

To prevent or conquer disease is a grand achievement, and as surely as bullet and bayonet will destroy, so surely will Hostetter's Bitters preserve and prolong life.

This is the most trying period of the year. The vitality of the strongest yields more or less to the consuming temperature of midsummer. Vigor oozes from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisible vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and nerveless. It was to meet such difficulties that Hostetter's Bitters were given to society. It is to prevent the evil consequences to which an unbraced, depleted, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a Summer Tonic for both sexes. Old people die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at bay for years to come, by an occasional resort to this powerful and harmless vegetable stomachic.

Nine-tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, work continually. If their hands are unemployed their brains are busy, and hard work is as depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. But tone the system with Hostetter's Bitters and the wear and tear of business life will be comparatively unfelt even in the most oppressive weather. No languor will be experienced, for as fast as the vital forces are expended, they will be recruited and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a summer invigorant it is indispensable to young and old. Sold everywhere.

GENERAL GRANT, when in Detroit, paid a visit to General Cass, and had a very pleasant interview with that venerable and loyal citizen. The General has received an invitation to visit St. Paul, and has partially agreed to accept.

PAUL MORPHY will soon publish a complete collection of his games, played both in Europe and America.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

President's Interview with Justice Chase.

ARMY HOSPITALS BROKEN UP.

Probable Removal of Governor Sharkey.

SECESSIONISTS RAMPANT IN MARYLAND.

A Defaulting Bank Teller.

Spicial Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.

The *Enquirer's* special says: President Johnson and Chief Justice Chase had a long interview on Friday evening at the mile house, about the trial of Jeff. Davis, whether by military or civil court, and whether soon or to be postponed till after Wirz's trial. The result is unknown.

President Johnson has not promised to go to Richmond as reported.

Nine army hospitals in the Department of Washington have been broken up and the buildings will be sold immediately.

General Underwood, member of the Wirz court martial, having been appointed surveyor of the port of Boston, and being desired to enter at once upon his duties, has resigned his commission in the army.

Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, having failed to keep his promise to President Johnson, in letter or spirit, will probably soon be removed.

Hon. John Covode is in Washington on Southern reconstruction business.

The Judge Advocate of the Wirz Court Martial has been removed, and Colonel Chipman detailed in his place.

Secessionism is rampant in lower Maryland. At Bryantown, Charles county, a mob lynched a colored man for cheering a Union orator at a meeting. The matter has been taken in hand by the military.

The *Ledger's* New York letter says that a teller in a Wall street bank has been discovered to be a defaulter in one hundred thousand dollars, and that his securities paid the money and the matter was hushed up.

DECISION OF ADJ'T. GEN. TOWNSEND.

Gen. Parsons Ordered West.

THE LATE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Seven More Regiments to be Mustered Out.

POLITICAL MEETING IN MARYLAND.

A Negro Badly Beaten.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD GOING TO EUROPE.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A Washington dispatch to the *Tribune* states that Adjutant General Townsend has decided that enlisted men of the signal corps are entitled to receive the balance of their bounty in the same way as volunteers, under recent orders of discharge.

Gen. L. B. Parsons has been ordered West to superintend the sale of the Government boats, barges, &c.

Col. H. M. Evans has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Department of New Mexico.

The Richmond correspondent of the *Tribune* states that the recent action of the government in ignoring the election, is having a salutary effect.

It is estimated that there are 40,000 negroes on the Peninsula, who have followed our armies during the war.

Orders have been issued to muster out seven more regiments, and it is intimated that only enough military forces is to be kept in this State to prevent vagrancy.

The Christian Commission Agency has been broken up.

The *Times'* Washington special states that at a recent political meeting in Charles county, Maryland, a negro, for cheering a speaker who endorsed the Union, was beaten by a large number of citizens, including among them a magistrate named Frederick Dent, Dr. George Dent, brother of conspirator Mudd, and others. Dent, the magistrate, subsequently sent the beaten negro to jail for attempting to defend himself.

General Schofield has been granted a two years' leave to visit Europe.

Governor Andrew left for home Saturday evening. The President has ordered the payment of six per cent. a thousand, towards the settlement of three millions of dollars due Massachusetts for war expenses.

NORTH CAROLINA ADVICES

Six Negroes Murdered.

LATE FROM RICHMOND.

Gov. Pierpoint's Policy.

ORDER ISSUED BY GEN. TERRY.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The Raleigh *Progress* of the 16th inst., learns from Col. Lawrence, commandant of the post at Goldsboro', that six negroes were killed at, or near Warsaw, two weeks ago. Their former owner left them on the approach of the Union army, and the negroes remaining, went to work and made a crop. The former owner returned recently and ordered them to leave, the negroes refused, and the proprietor of the place getting some neighbors together with arms, ordered them off again, and on their refusal to go, attacked them, killing six. A company of soldiers was sent from Wilmington, and an investigation will be made, if it is not done already.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent reiterates his former statement notwithstanding the denials which have been put forth, that Governor Pierpoint has decided upon changing his policy. The Governor says that the Virginia rebels have deceived him and proved ungrateful for what he has done for them, under their promises of future loyalty and decent conduct, and that hereafter he will not tolerate their trifling and subterfuge.

General Terry has issued an order to correct the misapprehension of certain of his troops, who, having enlisted for the war, are now clamorous for their discharge, on the ground that there being no longer any rebel armies in the field, the war is ended. He tells them that, though the rebel military organizations are disbanded, it cannot be assumed that the war is fully concluded and the term of their service completed, since the civil authority is not yet restored in the rebellious States. He counsels his soldiers not to tarnish their proud reputation by acts of insubordination, and warns them that if they should forget their duty, martial law still prevails, and that refractory conduct or desertion will be punished.

IMPENDING CRISIS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Fears of a Negro Insurrection.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The *Commercial Advertiser* publishes the following from a private letter written by a citizen of Camden, South Carolina: "As the negroes are to be turned loose on the first day of January next, the question is, how are they to live, poor creatures? Their doom is sealed. They or the white race must perish. Which will it be? Will the North stand by and see their own flesh and blood perish at the hands of the negroes? I fear for the first of January to come. We are sure to have a difficulty with the blacks. I think they are preparing for the crisis. They are arming themselves now, and I think they have more weapons than the whites. We have but few arms to defend ourselves with, and as for myself I have none. Sherman got my shot-gun and revolver. I intend, however, to send for a pair of army revolvers, with fixed cartridges to fit. If not too much trouble, tell me the cost of a pair of them. I want good ones, for I am sure I shall need them."

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Arraignment of the Prisoner.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The Special Military Commission convened this morning in the Court of Claims room, at the Capitol, Maj. Gen. Wallace, President, and Col. Chapman, Judge Advocate. At half-past one o'clock, Captain Wirz, the prisoner to be tried, was brought into the room guarded on each side by a soldier. The prisoner was requested to rise, when Col. Chapman said: "Capt. Wirz you are to be tried by this Military Commission; have you any personal objection to any of its members?

Judge Hughes, one of the counsel, said he proposed to make no objection of a personal character. They would, however, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, ask to be heard on the plea of general jurisdiction, especially objecting to the mode of constituting the court; but if the prisoner was to be tried by a Military Commission, he would as soon be tried by this one as by any other.

The members of the Commission were then sworn. The Judge Advocate informed the prisoner that he was arraigned for trial under the name of Henry Wirz. Was that the name?

The prisoner replied that it was.

Judge Hughes desired to say that the charges and specifications were not delivered to the prisoner until yesterday afternoon, and was not seen by his counsel until this morning, therefore they did not have sufficient time to examine them.

Colonel Chapman said the counsel could not ask for delay after the arraignment, and then proceeded to read the charges and specifications preferred against Henry Wirz, as follows:

Charge 1st—Malcontody, wilfully and traitorously and in aid of the then existing armed rebellion against the United States on or before the 1st of March, 1864, and on divers other days between that day and the 10th day April, 1865, combining, confederating and conspiring together with Robert E. Lee, John A. Seddon, John H. Winter, Lucius D. Northrup, Richard S. Winder, James White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson Moore, and others unknown, to the injury of the health, and destroying 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 in the military service thereof, to the end that the armies of the United States might, by weakness, be impaired contrary to law and the customs of war.

Specification 2d—In this, that said Henry Wirz, did combine, confederate, and conspire with them, the above named citizens of the United States aforesaid, and who were engaged in rebellion against the United States, in violation of the laws of war, to impair and injure the health, and destroy the lives by subjection to torture and suffering; by confining in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters; by exposing to the inclemency of the weather; by compelling the use of impure water, and by furnishing insufficient and unwholesome food to large numbers of federal prisoners, soldiers in the military service of the United States, and prisoners of war at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, on the 1st of March, 1864, and divers times between that day and the 10th day of April, 1865; to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, and the insurgents engaged in armed rebellion against the United States might be aided and comforted; and he, the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called States, being there and then commandant of a military prison at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, located by the authority of the so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, and as such commandant, fully clothed with the authority of law, and duty bound to treat with care and provide for such prisoners held as aforesaid as were or might be placed in his custody, according to the laws of war, did, in furtherance of such combination, confederation and conspiration, incited thereunto by them, the said Robt. E. Lee, Seddon, Winder, Northrop, Winder, White, Winder, Stevenson, Moore and others, whose names are unknown, wickedly and traitorously confine a large number of such prisoners of war, soldiers in the military service of the United States, to the amount of 30,000, in unhealthy quarters in close and small area of ground, wholly inadequate to their wants and destructive to their health, which he well knew and intended, and which they were confined, during the time aforesaid, did, in furtherance of his evil design and in aid of the said conspiracy, wilfully and maliciously neglect to furnish tents, barracks or other shelter sufficient for their protection from the inclemency of winter and the burning sun of summer, and with such evil intent, did take and cause to be taken from them clothing, &c., to which they were entitled at the time of being taken, and with like malice and evil intent did refuse to furnish or caused to be furnished their diet of quality or quantity, sufficient to preserve health and sustain life, and did refuse and neglect to furnish wood enough with which for cooking in summer and keep said prisoners warm in winter, that did compel said prisoners to subsist upon unwholesome water, and rooting with filth and putrescence of the prison and prison yard, and offal and drainage of the cookhouse of said prison, whereby the prisoners became reduced in their bodily strength, and emaciated in their bodies, and their intellect broken, and many, to wit: 10,000, whose names are unknown slekened and died by reason thereof; which said Henry Wirz, then and there, well knew and intended, and so knowing and entirely intending, did refuse and neglect to provide proper lodging and food for the sick, and necessary medicine and medical attendance for the restoration of their health, and did keep crowding with mal-custody, and wilfully in furtherance of their evil designs, permit to languish and die, from want of care and proper treatment and food, and said Henry Wirz still pursuing his evil purposes did permit to remain in said prison, among the sick and languishing leaving the bodies of the dead until they became corrupt and loathsome, and filled the air with fetid and nauseous exhalations, and thereby greatly increased the unwholesomeness of the prison, in which a great number of the said prisoners of 10,000, names unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof; and said Henry Wirz still pursuing his wicked and cruel purpose, wholly disregarding the usages of civilized warfare, but at the time and places aforesaid wilfully upon the prisoners aforesaid, did inflict unusual and infamous punishment upon slight, trivial and fictitious pretences, by piling large belts of iron to their feet, and by binding a large number of prisoners together so that they walked with the greatest difficulty, and being so confined, were subjected to the burning rays of the sun, often without food or drink for days, from which said cruel treatment large numbers to wit: one hundred, whose names are not known, sickened and died, and he, the said Wirz, did further cruelly treat and injure said prisoners by mal-custody—confining them within a torture called "stocks," thus depriving them of the use of their limbs and forcing them to lie, sit and stand for many hours without the power of changing their position, and being without food or drink; in consequence of which many, to wit, the number of thirty-three, names unknown, sickened and died; and the said Wirz still wickedly pursuing his evil purposes did establish, and caused to be established within the prison enclosure containing said prisoners, a dead line—being a line around the face of the stockade or wall enclosing said prison, about twenty feet distant from and within said stockade, and having so established a dead line, which was in many places an imaginary line, and in many places marked by insecure and shifting strips of boards nailed upon the tops of small and insecure stakes or posts. He, the said Wirz, instructed the prison guards stationed around the said stockade, to fire upon and kill any of the prisoners of war who might touch, fall upon, pass over or across said dead-line, pursuant to said order and instructions needlessly given by said Wirz; the said prison guard had fired upon and killed a large number of said prisoners, to wit, to the number of about three hundred, and said Wirz still pursuing his evil purpose did keep and use ferocious and blood thirsty beasts, dangerous to human life, called blood hounds, to hunt down prisoners of war who made their escape from his custody, and did then and there encourage said beasts to seize, tear, maugle and maim the bodies and limbs of said fugitive prisoners of war, so that many of said prisoners, to wit, to the number of about 50 died; and the said Wirz pursuing his wicked purpose, and still aiding in carrying out said conspiracy, did use and cause to be used, for the purposes of vaccination, impure and poisonous matter; said impure and poisonous matter was there, and then by direction and order of said Wirz, maliciously put in the arms of many of said prisoners, by reason of which a large number of them to wit: one hundred lost their arms many of them to wit: about two hundred were so badly injured that they afterwards died; all of which the said Henry Wirz well knew and maliciously intended and in aid of the then existing rebellion against the United States with a view to assist in weakening and impairing the armies of the United States, and in furtherance of the said conspiracy and with the full knowledge, consent and cooperation of his conspirators aforesaid, the said Wirz then and there did murder in violation of the laws and customs of war. The specification in this is that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 8th day of July, A. D. 1864, then and there, being commandant of a prison there located by authority of the so called Confederate States for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, wilfully and of his malicious aforethought, did make an assault, and he the said Wirz with a certain pistol called a revolver, then and there loaded and and charged with gunpowder and bullets, which said pistol the said Henry Wirz in his right hand then and there had held, to, against and upon a soldier, belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, then and there feloniously and of his malice aforethought did shoot and discharge inflicting upon the body of the soldier aforesaid a mortal wound with the pistol aforesaid, in consequence of which said mortal wound murderously inflicted by the said Wirz, the said soldier soon thereafter died.

Specification 3rd—In this: that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 30th day of September, A. D. 1864, then and there did have command of the prison there located by the authority of the so called Confederate States for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did jump upon, stamp, kick, bruise and otherwise injure with the heels of his boots, a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in the said Wirz's custody, as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown; of which said stamping, kicking and bruising, maliciously inflicted by the said Wirz, he, the said soldier, soon thereafter died.

Specification 34.—In this that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 13th day of June, A D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison located by the authority of the so called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such, from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault; and the said Wirz, with a certain pistol, called a revolver, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and bullets, which pistol the said Henry Wirz in his hand, then and there, had and held to, against and upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's custody, as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, then and there feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge, inflicting upon the body of the soldier aforesaid, a mortal wound with the pistol aforesaid, in consequence of which said mortal wound, murderously inflicted by the said Henry Wirz, the said soldier thereafter died.

Specification 4th—Alleges that Wirz mortally shot a soldier of the United States at Andersonville on the 3d of May, 1864. The name of the soldier being unknown.

Specification 5th—Alleges that Wirz caused a soldier to be confined in the stocks on the 30th of August 1864, from the effects of which confinement the soldier died.

Specification 6th—Alleges a similar offence.

Specification 7th—Alleges that Wirz caused several prisoners to be bound with chains around their necks and ankles, and compelling them to carry heavy balls of iron, from the effects of which one of the prisoners died.

Specification 8th—Alleges that Wirz caused a sentinel to fire upon a soldier, whose name is unknown, inflicting a wound from which the soldier soon died.

Specification 9 alleges similar offence on the 1st of July, 1864.

Specification 10th, alleges a similar offence on the 20th of August, 1864.

Specification 11th alleges that on the 1st day of July 1864, Wirz caused blood-hounds to pursue and tear in pieces a soldier whose name is unknown.

Specification 12 alleges that Wirz caused a rebel sentinel to shoot a soldier, whose name is unknown, on the 1st of July, 1864.

Col. Chapman asked the prisoner: "What answer have you to make?"

Judge Hughes replied that the charges were delivered to the prisoner only yesterday evening, and were so numerous that his counsel, viz: Hughes, Denver, Peck, and Louis Schade, until this morning, He submitted the question whether reasonable time should not be given the prisoner to prepare for defence or not. What made the extension of time still more important was, that three or four weeks ago a totally different course was adopted to those who propose to defend him, and in which preparation to that end alone had been made.

The charges just read were different in substance and form from those given twenty-four hours notice was not sufficient to consider them.

Col. Chapman felt it his duty to state the charges served two or three weeks ago embraced precisely the substance but not the form of those just preferred. The only addition is the charge of conspiracy, which include acts heretofore alleged. Therefore the counsel should be prepared to meet them. There should be no unreasonable delay. We had subpoenaed a number of witnesses from the South, and a hundred witnesses for the Government are now in attendance.

Judge Hughes replied that the counsel designated counsel. They asked no undue and unnecessary indulgence, but wanted to facilitate the business of the Commission. As to the charges to which the prisoner pleads not guilty, the counsel are ready to exhaustive of said proceed: one set called upon him to defend his own life only, but the other just read to this court required him not only to defend his own life, but that of Gen. Lee and half a dozen others.

Col. Chapman desired the gentleman to indicate for whom he appeared.

Judge Hughes replied: "We appear for the prisoner now on trial. The Judge Advocate was no doubt aware when the proof of conspiracy is made nearly out, the prisoner is responsible for the acts of all engaged in it.

Col. Chapman desired an entry to be made, that these gentlemen appear only for the prisoner, and it should be understood whether without authority they should defend any body else.

Judge Hughes.—We only desire to defend Captain Wirz. We may object to the form of the charges, the first of which, as the conspiracy and not only conspiracy, but actual crime under it. The other charges, as murder with 13 specifications. If these specifications of murder constitute law, then we propose that this court cannot take jurisdiction, but if they come under military court, it might take jurisdiction. I wish to submit to the court that they down some rule by which they are to be governed during the trial. This is an order emanating from the President of the United States, appointing a military commission, not to try a particular case, but any case that may be brought before it, and it does not appear that this case has been sent here. One statute gives military courts jurisdiction over civilians in cases where persons are found lurking about as spies. No jurisdiction is conferred in cases of conspiracy. The prisoner is charged with treasonable conspiracy and murder. Then how do we know that it was the intention of the President to send such a case here? We have no evidence that the charge emanated from any other source than the Judge Advocate of this Court.

Judge Chapman said, while not designing to answer the fallacy of Judge Hughes, he would merely remark that the practice has been to try any case properly coming before the Court. The order reads, "for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before the Court." All books lay down the rule that the Judge Advocate shall prepare the cases for adjudication. Several cases have already been decided; the point is not a new one. The case is tried required to be formally prepared and sent to the Court. The Court is constituted for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it, and the prisoner is here to be tried.

The Court, with closed doors, decided to overrule the plea of the counsel for the accused.

Judge Hughes in order, as he said to facilitate the proceedings, filed several pleas. First, denying the jurisdiction of the Court to try the prisoner, it having no authority to do so, either by statutes, or well established usage.

Applications for Restoration of Confiscated Lands.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: During the last week upwards of a dozen citizens of the South who have obtained pardons; made personal application at the freedmen's bureau for the restoration of their land which had been taken into the custody of the bureau. On the production of the certificates of pardon, applicants were furnished with orders upon local agents of the bureau in the South for restitution of the property claimed, with the provision that the owners be made to compensate the blacks for crops they may be cultivating thereon, or leave them in undisturbed possession until the same are harvested.

Desperate Fight Among Firemen—One Man Killed; Four Shot and Several Badly Beaten.

NEW YORK, August 21.—At a fire last night in this city, a fearful encounter took place between engine six and forty-one, in which pistols, knives, bludgeons, &c., were freely used. One man was killed, four shot and a large number badly beaten. Twelve were arrested, and the police have taken possession of the engines and engine-houses.

Dangerous Counterfeit.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—This morning a counterfeit fifty dollar note of the United States was presented at the Mint in this city. It is doubtless printed from a new plate, and is pronounced to be a dangerous fac simile of the genuine.

Gold.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Gold to-night, 145½.

LATE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Perry's Civil Appointees.

THE STATE STILL UNDER MILITARY RULE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The *Herald's* Charleston correspondent says: Very little attention has been paid by the army officers to the demands of Governor Perry's civil appointees, for the surrender to them of the superior control in the administration of the affairs, and the Palmetto State remains under military rule. There has been no actual collision, but there is considerable disagreement and lack of coöperation between the civil and military authorities.

General Gilmore, who recently returned to Charleston from his tour through the interior, and in conference with Gov. Perry, is represented as stating that the military will maintain the direction of affairs till the State government is organized. The Convention candidates appear to be brought out slowly, most of the leading men nominated on the several tickets have withdrawn in favor of the new men. The general disposition of the people is opposed to any issue being made but that of the common welfare.

There is a sincere desire to elect delegates who will be acceptable to the Government and the northern people at large. The withdrawal of so many of the old citizens leaves it difficult to make up such a delegation of experienced men as is most needed to compose the Convention in a time like the present. Mechanics put forth a ticket, the candidates being, with but one or two exceptions, men of that particular class. Another class ticket has also appeared, composed principally of naturalized citizens—German and Irish.

Affairs in the interior are improving, much better state of feeling being gradually exhibited by the whites and blacks towards each other.

A Land Banking and Emigration Company, for the purpose of inducing emigration to this State, has been fully organized, and will shortly commence operations. The agent of the company will be located in this city, to receive all who come, to provide for their comfort, and make all arrangements for their transportation to such parts of the State as they may elect for their residence.

Gov. Perry's proclamation pleased the chivalry greatly. Many who held aloof previously, and declined taking the oath, have hurried to the nearest Provost Marshal to declare their allegiance to the Government, and to qualify themselves to vote. It was in every instance regarded as the sounding death knell of military rule, and restoration to power of the party that left the State out of the Union, and gave every support to the rebellion. Since his appointment has been sworn Governor Perry has by all claims of secessionists been pronounced one of the ablest men in the State. This is a fact they were very slow in discovering, and its discovery is probably due to the publication simultaneously with his appointment of his famous Greenville speech. The Government could have made no better choice among civilians, without going out of the State. However strong a disunionist Gov. Perry may be thought in the loyal North, it is an undoubted fact that he is one of the strongest Union men in that State.

People take the oaths required of them without scruple, but among themselves claim that they are compulsory, and consequently not binding. Nearly every one expresses his determination still to remain loyal to his State, and if she after see fit to go out of the Union again, he is determined to share her fortune, all-alike to the contrary notwithstanding. They do not yet in many instances give up the idea of slavery. They believe emancipation illegal, and propose, even if passed, to acknowledge it when carried by the votes of the States as an amendment to the Constitution, to get up some kind of arrangement by which they will have slaves in everything but name.

The Legislature may fix some nominal sum as remuneration for labor and allow the master to use what coercive means he may think necessary for compelling that labor.

The illicit manufacture of corn whisky is indulged in to an alarming extent.

Occasional cases of trouble between the planter and his liberated slave are before the courts. It is difficult for the former to understand that since his laborer has become free, he has lost the rights he formerly claimed of coercing him. Many declare that as long as they have negroes on their plantations, they will enforce the old plantation discipline, and why should they not think they deserve it. Occasionally one of them stabs a negro and is brought before the Provost Courts.

Newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of these brutal murders, which root up to an aggregate of several hundred deaths per day, which is doubtless only a small portion of the number noticed. An Alabama paper says this business has become so extensive and common, that some planters even boast that they could massacre their hands with the certainty of impunity. If negroes can be shot down daily in garrisoned towns, where the authorities are unable or fail to stop this state of things, it is very reasonable to suppose that this brutal work is carried on more extensively where the blacks have no protection. This wholesale murder of human beings is, we fear, the practical working of the conspiracy of the ex-slaveocrats of the colored race, which is revolting to the Christian age.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, August 21.—Wall street is somewhat disturbed to-day by the rumor that a strong party had been formed to induce Congress to postpone the issue of more currency to the national banks. The anticipation that the pressure on Congress will be sufficient to insure the further issue of currency, which will bring on more inflation and speculative excitement, has given an upward impulse to the prices of gold and stocks. The Stock Exchange this morning was stronger on the Railway list, and there was a better feeling throughout all, with a fair demand for stock. The general market was a little off from the extreme point, but it rallied again when it became known that the bank statement would be more favorable. Government were also better.

The demand is on the old 5-20's, 7-30 notes and the new debt certificates. State bonds are quiet and steady. Miscellaneous shares are strong, and generally offered very sparingly. The foreign market remains very firm. The prospect of the resumption of specie, the shipments, and the active demand for duties in connection with the fact that the Treasury Department is not willing for a tendency to advance the premium. The decline in London quotations is the partial cause of the advance. Money is easier and offered quite freely. It is reported that there will be a shipment of $300,000 on Wednesday.

Singular Case in the United States Court at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 21.—A very singular case is pending before the United States Court and occasioning considerable attention. A man named Colchester, professing to be a spiritual medium, has been indicted because he wouldn't take oath as juggler, while he was desirous to take out one as a spiritual medium. The idea is broached that the case is one between the United States and the Spiritualists. The whole thing, however, has the look of an advertisement.

Ex-Congressman Burnett, of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—President Johnson has permitted Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky, to return to his home. His property has also been restored to him. Burnett was a member of the House of Representatives from the first district of Kentucky, in the 37th Congress, and distinguished himself by his secession proclivities, especially in his votes against everything contemplating a vigorous prosecution of the war. He has not yet been pardoned.

Brutal Treatment of Negroes in the South.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The Southern *Christian Intelligence*, of August 5, says: If one-tenth part of the reports are true, which are coming from all parts of the South thicker and faster, a most shocking state of things exists in localities where there are no National troops. Some report that these unfortunate creatures are being hunted down like dogs, and dispatched without ceremony.

Arrest of C. I. West—The Lynchburg Bankers and the 7-30's.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The Richmond correspondent of the *Herald* states that Colonel West, commanding at City Point, was peremptorily brought to Richmond, by General Terry's orders, under arrest.

The Lynchburg Bankers and Brokers have lately been charging eight dollars discount for seven thirties.

Destructive Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A fire commenced this evening in a liquor store, No. 204 South street, and communicated to the buildings, Nos. 203 and 206, thence to the Government bonded warehouse, No. 208. The fire is now burning, with prospects of a heavy loss. A large force of police is present to protect property, and to prevent riots among the firemen.

Death of an Old Newspaper Publisher

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—Jesper Harding, collector of Internal Revenue of the First Congressional District, and formerly publisher of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, died this morning at the residence of his son, W. W. Harding, at Chestnut Hill, aged sixty-five years. He was one of oldest newspaper publishers in the country.

Another Defaulter.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The *Commercial Advertiser* states that an employee of an extensive Express Company has turned up a defaulter to a large amount, and has left for parts unknown.

MEXICAN ADVICES.

Affairs on the Rio Grande.

MOVEMENTS OF PROMINENT REBELS.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The *Herald's* Metamoras correspondent states, relative to the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande, that nothing positive can be relied on, save one fact that the imperial commander has the strictest orders to preserve terms of cordiality, if possible, with the Americans, and to suffer no act of hostility or aggression to be committed on the part of the Mexican force.

Cortinas is on the rampage as usual, but that character, the pest to all parties, is running to a close. A good many rebel generals and lesser secesh lights, are straggling into Monterey and Matamoras, moving towards this Capital, with the hope of obtaining employment from Maximilian, but the Emperor has already more generals than he wants, and, as for that matter, quite as many soldiers as he has any use for, or can support. The invincible Magruder and Shelby are believed to be at Monterey, and it is reported that Dick Taylor and some of his staff, are in route hither from the Rio Grande.

Appointments by the President—Cave Johnson Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The President has appointed Geo. W. Brooks, United States District Judge; Daniel R. Goodloe, Marshal, and D. G. Sturbuck, Attorney for the District of the State