THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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VOLUME LXXVIII--NO. 228. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains!

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2.50 a m	Mail	1.30 a m
Mail Accommod.	5.20 p m	Fast Line	3.15 a m
7th Ward Mail	1.30 p m	Phila. Erie Mail	12.30 p m
Phila. Express	4.25 p m	Baltimore Exp's	1.20 p m
Fast Line	9.35 p m	Phila. Express	2.15 p m
Johnstown Ac'm	3.00 p m	Johnst'n Ac'm	10.45 a m
1st Wall Station	6.30 a m	1st Wall Station	8.15 a m
2d "	11.40 a m	2d "	3.55 a m
3d "	4.35 p m	3d "	2.05 p m
4th "	6.05 p m	4th "	6.50 p m
Penn Accomm'n	11.30 p m	Penn Accomm'n	7.40 a m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.55 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	1.20 a m	Express	2.20 a m
Express	2.10 p m	Express	3.20 p m
Express	3.00 p m	Express	6.25 p m
Mail	7.50 a m	Mail	7.50 p m
N. Castle & Erie	8.40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8.20 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a. m., 11.50 a. m., 4.45 p. m. and 6.00 p. m.; Rochester, 2.15 p. m.; New Castle, 1.50 p. m.; Economy, 11.20 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2.10 a m	Express	2.10 a m
Express	3.15 p m	Express	3.15 p m
Express	5.00 p m	Express	5.00 p m
Mail	6.30 a m	Mail	10.00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3.30 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.55 a m	Mail	6.00 p m
Express	3.00 p m	Express	10.00 a m
1st McKeesport	11.00 a m	1st McKeesport	6.50 a m
2d "	6.15 p m	2d "	6.05 p m
1st Braddock's	7.00 a m	1st Braddock's	8.30 a m
2d "	4.15 p m	2d "	6.40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.00 a m	Express	9.30 a m
Express	4.37p m	Mail	9.30 p m
Accommodation	2.00 p m	Accommodation	8.00 a m

CITY NOTICES.

Observe.

Good fresh Prunes, Dates, Figs, Currants, Raisins, Plums, Pine Apple Candy and Cocoanut Taffy, at 121 Federal street, Allegheny.

GEORGE BRAYEN.

Western University.

The Fall Term will open on September 4th, with very superior advantages for imparting instruction. Apply at University Building, corner Sixth and Diamond streets. sep4w

Three Dollars a Pair.

Men's heavy Kip Boots, custom-made, hand sewed, at McClelland's Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street. All goods at and under cost, to close out by the 20th inst., to make repairs and improvements.

Ladies' and Misses'

Gaiters and Balmoral Boots, selling at cost; also Children's Shoes, in great variety, at the great closing out sale of Shoes and Dry Goods, at McClelland's Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street. Private sale every day and evening.

The Second Great Sale of Lots

At McFarland's Grove, near Shady Side Station, East Liberty, comes off on Monday next. Only two miles from the Court House in Pittsburgh, and easily reached by rail and other roads, these lots must find ready purchasers.

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 stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORNEST.

The Ladies

Will find a handsome assortment of Dress Goods in both fancy and plain goods, at the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets; also French Merinos and Cashmeres, at less than half last prices. Remember, we are now on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HARBON LOVE & BRO.

From the Land of Sunrise,

Far off Asia, come the aromatic roots, of which Fragrant Sozodont is composed. In this preparation the chemistry of the East has achieved its most remarkable triumph. Pure, unmilled teeth, and agreeable breath, and absolute exemption from all diseases that affect the gums, are the results of a daily application of the SOZODONT.

Wholesale Buyers

Of Dry Goods will find our stock of Fall Dry Goods very full and attractive. Coburgs and other Dress Goods less than present Eastern prices. Flannels and Muslins, purchased before the late advance. Call and see our stock before you purchase. Remember, the place—on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HARBON LOVE & BRO.

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. 73 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 altered after it is put on.

Dry Goods.

Messrs. Dunlap, Luker & Co. have just received their new assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in everything in the Dry Goods line, either fancy, staple, foreign or domestic, and they are ready to sell as low as to any other house in the city. Their French Merinos, all wool, and other foreign goods, are unsurpassed for beauty of fabric. Their domestic stock of Woolens were selected with great care, and purchased at cheap rates. We have no hesitation in saying that they have purchased as handsome a stock of goods as can be seen in the city, and at low cash prices. Remember the place, 138 Federal street Allegheny.

Reduction.

Our friend, Mr. John Wise, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny, was in the east when the glorious news of the capture of Richmond and the surrender of Gen. Lee was received, and taking advantage of the panic produced, said knowing the re-action that would follow, made very heavy purchases of the finest spring and summer goods at about one-half 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. Use Allegheny friend should give him a call.

Editorial Notice.—A Useful Volume.

We perceive Messrs. N. A. Baldwin & Co., 64 Cedar street, New York, are about issuing a Consolidated Business Directory of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, containing the names and address of all the business Houses in those three cities, classified and arranged, by trades and professions. It will also contain a finely executed Lithographic Map of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. It will be a very useful and very much needed reference Book for Merchants generally throughout the United States. As an additional inducement for our merchants to subscribe for it, their name, business and address will be inserted in the work without extra charge—upon sending their subscriptions to the office of Messrs. N. A. Baldwin & Co., 64 Cedar street, New York. The price of the Consolidated Directory is only five dollars; very reasonable, when the size and character of the work is taken into consideration.

Take Time by the Forelock.

The miasma which generates epidemic fevers is now rising in clouds under the blazing beams of the dog day sun. Every living body, as refuse animal and vegetable matter, emits unwholesome vapors and in crowded cities and the dense assemblages which business and pleasure call together, the elements of disease are evolved. The pressure upon every vital organ is never so great as in the second and third months of summer, and common sense teaches us that these organs require to be reinforced to meet it.

We hold our lives, so to speak, on a repairing lease, and this is the season when the repairing process of dilapidation is most rapid and repairs are most required. Therefore build up, prop and sustain the powers of nature with that mighty vegetable recuperant, Hostetter's Bitters. He who takes it may be said to clothe himself in sanitary mail, against which epidemic disease will hurl its poisoned shafts in vain. This is no gratuitous assertion but a great medical fact, attested by twelve years' experience in every climate of the habitable globe. Extremes of temperature always disturb the functions of the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the skin. It is through these that the most dangerous maladies assail us. Toss them in advance with Hostetter's Bitters, and defy heat and malaria. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

THE National Wool Association held its first annual meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM OIL CITY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette:

OIL CITY, Sept. 7, 1865.

There is sixteen inches water in the channel and falling. It is raining a little this evening and looks as if it would rain all night.

THE WOOL MANUFACTURERS BANQUET.

U. S. Bonds---Important Decision.

CHOLERA ADVANCING WESTWARD.

Montgomery Blair's Speech.

THE GOLD IN THE U. S. TREASURY TO BE SOLD.

More Troops to be Disbanded.

FEARS OF A NEGRO INSURRECTION.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1865.

The wool manufacturers banquet here last night was a fine affair. Speeches were made by Messrs. Burnside, H. C. Carey, Senator Wilson, Ex. Massachusetts, General Cameron, and others. Statistical returns show a great increase of wool manufactures since 1860. Pennsylvania shows the greatest rate of increase in the value of woolen goods produced in 1864, and ranks second, Massachusetts first.

It appears from the reports of the United States Supreme Court for last year, just published, that two decisions were rendered, both against the Constitutionality of a tax on United States bonds by New York State. The decision was unanimous. This settles the question of taxation of Government bonds.

Advices received at the State Department say that the cholera is gradually coming westward. It rages fearfully on the Coasts of Turkey, Italy and Spain. A steamer from Alexandria, with eighteen pilgrims, lost five hundred. At Ancona eight hundred died. At Constantinople four hundred are buried daily from cholera.

Montgomery Blair's speech is condemned strongly by nearly all of the Union papers in Maryland.

Secretary McCulloch contemplates selling all or part of the forty-six millions of gold in the Treasury, as it is not wanted by the government, and the receipts continue large.

The War Department has issued orders to disband four Illinois, three Indiana, one Kansas, six Kentucky, one Louisiana, one Missouri, two Massachusetts, one New York, one Tennessee, and one Missouri regiment, infantry and cavalry, besides three regiments of United States colored troops, and fourteen batteries of volunteer artillery.

Fears of a negro insurrection in Virginia, North Carolina and Mississippi, having been expressed, the Freedmen's Bureau has ordered patrols to be established to preserve order.

The *Inquirer's* Richmond correspondent admits that at length Virginia seems to be becoming loyal, and attributes the result to the firmness of the Government.

PARDONING OF ALABAMIANS.

Advices from Port Mahon, Spain.

CHOLERA SPREADING WESTWARD.

Arrival of Pilgrims

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The *Times* Washington special says: We mentioned some days ago that Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, had telegraphed to the President to withhold action and not to grant pardon on any applications recommended by the Executive of that State, as still the Governor should again be heard from. Gov. Parsons has not been heard from on the subject since the receipt of the above named dispatch. In the meantime, a large number of pardon seekers have arrived here from Alabama, and are now anxiously awaiting some further action which will enable the President confidently to determine their applications. We learn that the cause of suspension suggested by Gov. Parsons is founded in the practice adopted by one of his clerks, of receiving from pardon applicants for pardon a fee of $10 or so for hurrying up their papers to enable them to be forwarded to Washington. Many such representations of this practice were made to Gov. Parsons as led him to fear that some corruption had been practised to obtain his recommendation, but it is alleged that the clerk only received a fee for working after the usual office hours, and that therefore his extra ten dollar fees were legitimate pay for honest labor.

The same special says: The United States Consul at Port Mahon, Spain, informs the State Department under date of August 14th of the arrival at that quarantine of a Turkish steamer which left Alexandria with one thousand eight hundred pilgrims. The steamer, he says, comes with one thousand two hundred and eighty, and reports having left on the way five hundred. 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 of a dead state of decomposition. The Captain's statements are discredited and the five hundred not accounted for may have died by the same dire fate.

The consul stated that the 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 and warm food. They are covered with filth and vermin, and are spreading disease all over the Mediterranean.

RECORDS OF ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

Number of Deaths 14,000.

COWHIDING AFFAIR IN RICHMOND.

Decision Relating to Banking Institutions.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 —Captain 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 of the regiments, and the 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 *Tribune's* special says: The Richmond *Republic* of to-day, mentions the cowhiding and severe injuries therefrom, of Mr. C. H. Wynne, of the *Times* of that city. The castigation was inflicted by Mr. Raynor, agent or canvasser of that paper, and was for some real or imaginary insult offered by Mr. Wynne. As a preliminary to the cowhiding, a challenge was forwarded by Mr. R., which was not accepted by Mr. Wynne. Mr. Raynor was held to bail in the sum of two hundred dollars, and will be tried for his offence

The *Herald's* special says: The Currency Bureau have recently made an important decision in regard to the banking institutions, an imperfect statement of which has already been already published—its purport is, that although a bank might be permitted to organize without circulation by waving their claim to it, yet the law requires all banks to deposit at least one third of the amount of their capital in United States bonds, and this requirement can in no case be dispensed with. Although the privilege of circulation may be waved, the deposits as above stated must be made.

The United Service Society.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The United Service Society met last night, when it was resolved to issue a call to the Executive officers and men of the national army and navy, who served during the late rebellion, residing in the State of New York, to elect delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Albany, on the 11th of October. Some measures were adopted in reference to the organization of clubs in each Assembly district and in regard to a mass meeting to be held at Cooper Institute in support of the Monroe Doctrine.

Fall Book Sale.

NEW YORK, Sept.—At the fall book sale today prices were fully up to the standard of the previous sales.

FEARS OF A NEGRO INSURRECTION.

Pardon of ex-Gov. Brown.

EVIDENCE IN THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Resignation of Gen Miller.

CONDITION OF THE VIRGINIA BANKS.

Gunboat Dispatched to the Lakes.

RETURNS OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

AN ENORMOUS YIELD OF CORN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The *Times'* Washington special says: The President has received within a few days past numerous letters from prominent citizens of Virginia, North Carolina and Mississippi, expressing apprehensions of insurrection by the Freedmen in those States. These letters the President referred to the Freedmen's Bureau for consideration, and General Howard has issued a circular to Colonel Brown, Commissioner of Freedmen for Virginia, recommending a patrol of the citizens on police system, to be under the control of the department commander, in counties where there are no agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. A citizen of Virginia sentiments may be appointed to aid the Bureau in preserving order and forwarding contracts for labor between the Freedmen and white citizens. Such appointed are to be responsible to the Assistant Commissioner for the State.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, was pardoned today, by the President. Gov. B. has served three terms successively as Governor of Georgia.

The President to-day appointed John C. Wright to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin, Prussia.

The *Herald's* special says: The revolting character of the evidence now being deduced in the Wirz trial, in support of the prosecution, is said to be wearing heavily on the mind of the accused, and contrasts him with the most fearful apprehensions as to the decision of the Commission. Some people who are watching the demeanor of the prisoner closely, give the opinion that should he continue to be a party to the fearful doubts that now beset, he will not survive another month. So far about forty witnesses have been examined in this case. The record makes 1,100 or 1,200 foolscap pages of testimony. At the rate testimony was taken, four or five days more will suffice to close the case for the Government. The prisoner continues to occupy a place at the table with his counsel, in writing and making suggestions to them as to the cross-examination.

Brevet Major General John F. Miller has resigned his commission in the army and will, in a few days, take his departure for his home in California.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: The commissioners appointed to examine into the condition of the banks of Virginia, have reported the following: The banks which reported on call are, The Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, with its branches at Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Danville, Portsmouth and Union; The Exchange Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, with its branches at Petersburg, Salem, Clarksville, Abingdon, Lynchburg and Alexandria; The Farmers' Bank of Virginia, at Fredericksburg, Winchville, Blacksburg, Lynchburg, Danville and Gainesville; The Bank of the Old Dominion, at Alexandria and Petersburg; and The Bank of the Valley, at Leesburg and Christiansburg.

As an illustration the correspondent states that the Exchange Bank holds of rebel bonds and securities $2,000,000 and $150,000 in specie; the Bank of Virginia, $5,000,000 in bonds and $500,000 in specie. In other securities the Banks hold considerable amounts of Southern State Bank Notes, and have claims on much of the specie captured in Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The notes of the following banks are worth at least the currency value of any banks are worth at least the currency value of State stocks: Bank of Commerce, of Fredericksburg; Bank of Winchester, at Winchester, Southwestern Bank of Virginia, at Wytheville, Bank of the Old Dominion, at Alexandria; and Perrybury Mercantile Bank, of Lynchburg; Farmers Bank, of Fincastle. The following independent Banks are in a much more deplorable condition: The Monticello Bank, of Charlottesville; Bank of Howardsville; Bank of the Commonwealth, of Richmond; Central Bank, of Stanton.

The *World's* special says: The documentary evidence relating to certain rebel officials in complicity with the Andersonville prison horrors, will be presented in the Wirz trial in a day or so. It will prove to be the most interesting part of the entire trial.

The *Tribune's* special says: The officer who captured Captain Wirz has presented that fiend to submit with the understanding that fiend to surrender, to Miss Barton, as a testimony of her kindness in burying the dead there.

The Navy Department has dispatched from the Washington Navy Yard to-day a gunboat to proceed via the St. Lawrence to Detroit and the lakes. This action of the government is deemed important, as terminating the long existing treaty stipulations restricting naval protection on our frontier waters.

The returns to the Agricultural Department for August, from all parts of the country, though not entirely complete, show that the corn crop will be enormously large, and is maturing in excellent order. Its excess over past years more than compensates for the deficiencies in wheat. The potato crop is unusually large and promises well. In some localities the rot has appeared. Buckwheat is an unprecedented yield, and onions promise an unprecedented yield. The cotton crop expectations will probably be larger than ever before.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gov. Fenton and the New York Troops.

PARDON SEEKERS AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Gen. Marmaduke to Leave the Country.

DEATHBEDGARD APPLYING FOR A PASSPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Governor Fenton is in Washington on business connected with the muster out of the New York troops, and the settlement of the claims of that State against the General Government. It is understood that about one million four hundred thousand dollars of these claims have been favorably considered, and drafts will be immediately drawn in favor of the State for about three hundred thousand dollars. The Government is of the opinion that vouchers can be produced that will result in the speedy adjustment of nearly the whole amount if not the entire claim itself.

There was again a large crowd at the Executive Mansion to-day, nearly all of whom were pardon seekers, including Miles Taylor, formerly representative in Congress from Louisiana. Some of them had been standing at the door for at least five hours waiting for admission, but had not been gratified up to three o'clock. The President in the intervals of public business received a few only of the visitors. To have opened his office to all the comers at once, with the thermometer indicating about ninety degrees, would have exposed him to the risk of suffocation. Fifty-two pardons were yesterday granted by the President; to-day some of them impatiently repaired to the State Department to obtain the Secretary's signature to their documents.

General Marmaduke, known as a prominent officer in the late rebellion, is just gone to avail himself of the privilege to go abroad and remain without the United States during the pleasure of the government, and has received a passport accordingly. General Beauregard has also applied for a passport under the same official order of the Department of State, through the medium of sympathizers from Alabama.

New York Democratic Convention.

THE NOMINATION OF A STATE TICKET.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—The Democratic State Convention has adjourned, having nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Major General Slocum; Comptroller, Lucius Robinson; Attorney General, John Van Buren; Canal Commissioner, C. W. Armstrong; Treasurer, General M. K. Patrick; Inspector of State Prison, A. J. McNett; Clerk of the Court of Appeals, C. O. Payne; Judge of the Court of Appeals, long term, Judge John N. Brown; short term, Martin Grover.

DEATH OF GENERAL SCHIMMELPFENNIG.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Reading, Pa., Sept. 7th, says: Brigadier General Schimmelfennig died this morning at Waynesville, near this city, and will be buried at noon on Saturday next. He has been suffering from consumption contracted in the service.

New Orleans Arrival.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The steamer Neptune, from New Orleans on the 8th, has arrived. She brings no news.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 —The record of yesterday having been read, Bernard Callahan, of the 2d Ohio regiment, testified as to the shooting and killing of five or six Union prisoners in the interior during July and August, 1864. One of the men was in the act of washing his clothes, and another was trading boots with the guard. Wirz struck the witness for not answering to his name, which had been incorrectly called, and then tied his arms and legs together with a stick. He was kept in that position for two hours and a half, Witness had seen a man who was badly bitten by the hounds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker. He was present at the hanging of six raiders by our own men. He had nothing to do with the trial of the raiders. He was bucked on the 17th of May, for no other reason than that he failed to answer at roll-call to the wrong name.

John W. Case, of the 47th regiment, testified that on the 17th of September, those who were sick and wounded were told that if they could get to the depot without assistance, they could do so. They were to be exchanged. Witness could not readily get into the cars with his crutches, when Wirz called him a d——d Yankee son of a bitch, and threatened to blow his brains out. Somebody shot at him previously, but struck another person. He was not near the dead line when the sentinel cried out "Halt Yank, I'm gwine to shoot." Witness said four or five were shot in the head. Shooting men was a common occurrence every night. He frequently heard men crying murder.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker.—Witness heard a sentinel say that he received a furlough of 30 days for every Yankee he killed. He knew men were shot during the night, because he saw their bodies the next morning.

Q. Capt. Wirz never hurt you?

A. No.

Q. He only threatened you?

A. That's what's the matter. (Laughter.)

Edward Richardson, a resident of Albany, Georgia, for twenty-three years, testified that that place is 45 miles from Andersonville. He was at Andersonville every month in the year 1864, until August. There was a good corn crop in 1863, but not much wheat. There were many sweet potatoes in 1864. A large wheat crop was planted, but the rain destroyed it. The population in the vicinity of Andersonville were large, and the farmers raised vegetables for their own use.

Cross-examined.—Witness said in two warehouses in Andersonville, there was considerable bacon, syrup and corn meal. There was not much garden truck in 1864. There was a difficulty in obtaining seed.

Mr. Baker said the prisoner was not well to-day. He was suffering with pains in the head and breast, and troubled with the bowel complaint. If the court could now adjourn for the remainder of the day, it would be a great favor to him.

The court at one o'clock adjourned, Major Gen. Wallace saying that the prisoner would receive medical treatment.

New York Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—The following are the list of resolutions of the Democratic State Convention, passed before the adjournment to-day.

Resolved, 1st. That the past history of the democratic party is to be found in the proudest records of the country, and its creed on the Constitution, and that it is ready to meet the great question of the future with the patriotism, fidelity, principle and practical wisdom that have characterized its long and auspicious identification with the history of the nation.

2d. That we congratulate the people of this State and the nation upon the termination of the civil war and on the return of peace, and especially that this blessing is attained with a preserved Union and undivided country and the cessation of sectional liberty throughout the land.

3d. That as the first fruits of this triumph, the people demand the immediate abolition of military rule, the restitution of the authority of the courts and the recognition of the equality of the State stocks: Bank of Commerce, of Fredericksburg; Bank of Winchester, at Winchester, Southwestern Bank of Virginia, at Wytheville, Bank of the Old Dominion, at Alexandria; and Perrybury Mercantile Bank, of Lynchburg; Farmers Bank, of Fincastle. The following independent Banks are in a much more deplorable condition: The Monticello Bank, of Charlottesville; Bank of Howardsville; Bank of the Commonwealth, of Richmond; Central Bank, of Stanton.

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Latest From Florida.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The *Tribune's* correspondent writing from Jacksonville, Florida, August 22d says: On the surface everything is quiet in Florida, but social, moral and political elements are ceaseless at work. The Governor still remains at the Capitol, a close observer of the temper of the people and of passing events. It is evidently not his intention to be in a hurry about calling a convention to frame a constitution, yet the delay will not be very agreeable to the people. They are anxious on many accounts to exchange martial for civil rule. The idea that their principal towns are garrisoned by colored troops, is not agreeable to their old proprietors. They want everything out of the way that will remind them of the follies of the rebellion and to have the ancient order of affairs restored.

We are left mostly to conjecture in regard to the reasons which have induced the Governor to postpone, or at least delay, the call of the Convention. His instructions from the President in reference to the freedmen are full and definite, and he has an idea of a kind of Constitution which must be formed in order to secure recognition by Congress. He fears that the people do not sufficiently comprehend their changed situation and duties growing out of the new order of things, to act safely in the matter. He is anxious to secure a Convention whose action will be acceptable to the sovereign Government at Washington, and at the same time receive popular indorsement at home. On his arrival among us he issued his proclamation or address, and delivered speeches at Jacksonville, Lake City and Tallahassee, scattering among the people ideas which, in his own judgment, must be incorporated in the new State government. He is now found every day at the Governor's rooms, in the State House, receiving visits, hearing complaints, learning the views of the people, and giving them his counsel. He is often conferring with Major General Foster, commanding the department, and thus is educating and preparing Florida for her new condition.

The Gainsville *New Era* publishes the following: In the course of years, after the National debt is extinguished by taxation or disposed of in some other way, we think it very probable the slaves will be paid for as if they were a species of property, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The war was at Andersonville every month in the year 1864, until August. There was a good corn crop in 1863, but not much wheat. There were many sweet potatoes in 1864. A large wheat crop was planted, but the rain destroyed it. The population in the vicinity of Andersonville were large, and the farmers raised vegetables for their own use.

Cross-examined.—Witness said in two warehouses in Andersonville, there was considerable bacon, syrup and corn meal. There was not much garden truck in 1864. There was a difficulty in obtaining seed.

Mr. Baker said the prisoner was not well to-day. He was suffering with pains in the head and breast, and troubled with the bowel complaint. If the court could now adjourn for the remainder of the day, it would be a great favor to him.

The court at one o'clock adjourned, Major Gen. Wallace saying that the prisoner would receive medical treatment.

New York Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—The following are the list of resolutions of the Democratic State Convention, passed before the adjournment to-day.

Resolved, 1st. That the past history of the democratic party is to be found in the proudest records of the country, and its creed on the Constitution, and that it is ready to meet the great question of the future with the patriotism, fidelity, principle and practical wisdom that have characterized its long and auspicious identification with the history of the nation.

2d. That we congratulate the people of this State and the nation upon the termination of the civil war and on the return of peace, and especially that this blessing is attained with a preserved Union and undivided country and the cessation of sectional liberty throughout the land.

3d. That as the first fruits of this triumph, the people demand the immediate abolition of military rule, the restitution of the authority of the courts and the recognition of the equality of the States. That we regard the efforts either by prolonging the military rule or by denying the right of prosecutions to the States in order to compel them to adopt equality or negro suffrage as an element of their Constitution, as tending to delay and prevent the pacification of the country and to subvert the principles of the Government, and endanger the liberties of the people.

4th. That in the plan of President Johnson for the speedy restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their old positions in the Union, by commencing the work of reorganization at the point of secession, and confiding to those their recognized rights as electors by the laws of the respective States, leaving the question of suffrage where the Constitution places it, to the future action of the several States, who recognized enlightened statesmanship and an old fashioned time honored regard for the relations and rights of the States and the federal government as established by the Constitution, and that we pledge to the President in this great work our cordial and energetic support.

5th. That while we stigmatize as alike fatal to national prosperity and the rights of labor, the doctrine that a national debt is a national blessing, we recognize the obligation by which the whole resources of the country are pledged to the payment of the public debt, and we believe the interests and honor of the people are involved in its faithful fulfilment, and that all occasional and legal means should be taken to compel the whole property of the country, real and personal, to share in the public burden, believing that equality of taxation is not only equity but also the soundest possible basis of public credit.

6th. That the thanks and gratitude of the people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the late rebellion, and to their brave commanders, who have illustrated the pages of our history with deeds of valor that elevate the fame of the people, and predicate the character of the Republican Government.

7th. That the position originally taken by our Government in reference to the interference of the European powers with the people of this continent, called the Monroe doctrine, a policy which has preserved peace and avoided foreign entanglements and complications, we cordially endorse as due to us as a power among nations nor without danger to democratic institutions.

8th. That the frank and generous acceptance by the Southern people of the condition in which they have been left by the recent war, including abandonment of slavery, removes the main difficulties in the way of restoration of amicable feeling among the States, and that it should be met on the part of the Federal Government in a spirit of conciliation and kindness.

9th. That, banishing minor party considerations, and acting in the spirit of an enlarged and generous patriotism, we cordially support President Johnson in the policy which he has avowed to enable the States lately in revolt to put their governments in practicable operation, and in all such Constitutional measures as he may inaugurate to harmonize the country, and restore and cement a Union of the States.

On motion of Edmund Dragge, a resolution was adopted charging the President, Secretary of State, and the enumerators under him, with the perpetration of frauds, in connection with the census.

The State Central Committee was then named, as follows: 1st District, Charles E. Corry, Peter B. Sweeny; 2d District, Homer A. Nelson, Wm. M. Parks; 3d District, Peter Cagger, F. I. Lapham; 4th District, Arthur M. Hunter, W. J. Averill; 5th District, John A. Green, J. T. Springer; 6th District, Henry D. Barto, Christopher A. Waldo; 7th District, E. R. Rosser, C. B. Walker; 8th District, Dean Richmond, A. P. Laughton.

Property Claimed to be Confiscated.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Major General Howard has ordered the Agent for London county, Va., to suspend the action with regard to the property claimed to be confiscated, until the report shall be carefully revised and corrected, and this, it is believed, will tend to allay the distress and consternation excited by the publication of the order for the confiscation or appropriation of a large number of farms in London county, for the use of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen. A verbal error which has appeared in some of the papers, has been deemed of sufficient importance for the official correction. The Secretary of State says the section in which it occurs is as follows:

"And be it further enacted, that persons now by law, entitled to a less pension than heretofore specified, who shall have lost one foot and one hand in the military service of the United States, and in the line of his or their duty, shall be entitled to twenty dollars per month."

This section, the Secretary says, is printed in the pamphlet edition of the laws of the last session of Congress, precisely according to the original roll, with the exception that the word "up" is underscored, i. e. put in italics, and the word "their" placed in brackets. The reason for which is obvious. The error is that the newspapers have printed the word "or" instead of the word "and" between the words foot and hand. The acting commissioner of pensions says: Without this correction the business of the bureau would be uselessly increased without benefit to any one.

Foote Permitted to Return Home.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says that the President has permitted Henry S. Foote to return to Tennessee, and he passed through Cincinnati a few nights since on route to his home in Nashville, on condition that he would not interfere in politics.

Rebel Ex-Secretary Mallory.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The *Post's* special says: The President declines to release Mallory, the rebel ex-Secretary of the Navy, but gives his family permission to visit him.

President Johnson and the Southern Bishops—Policy of the Government in Reference to Abandoned Property.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The President will not interfere with the action of the Southern Bishops. They may unite with the Northern Churches, as they please. In reply to the remonstrance of the radicals, he stated that the Constitution was silent on the subject.

Gen. Howard's order in regard to abandoned rebel property in Loudon county is regarded as a departure of the changed policy of the Government on a question that was regarded as settled. It was thought there would be very little confiscation, if law officers should be forced to prove to the satisfaction of Southern Courts the disloyalty of the owners.

Heavy Robbery—From Havana—Texas Advices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A parcel of money amounting to $4,900, belonging to a customer, was stolen from the counter of White, Morris & Co., in Wall street, today.

The Steamer Manhatten, from Vera Cruz and Havana, brings $11,000 in Gold. Passengers from the city of Mexico, say there is no news of importance. Great relief was felt there at the disbandonment of Sheridan's army in Texas.

The Haytian gunboat Jeffrara, arrived tonight.

New England Fair—Trotting Match.

CONCORD, N. H., September 7.—The third day of the New England fair passed off finely. At least twenty thousand people were in attendance.

The trot by the Empress, Blackstone, Belle and Farmers Daughter, was won by the Empress in three straight heats. Time, 2:33, 2:38½ and 2:36. To-morrow is the last day. All the New England Governors, with their staffs, Rhode Island excepted, are to visit the fair. They are the guests of Gov. Smyth of New Hampshire.

**From Mexico—Defeat if the Liberals Confirmed—The French Rein