THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

Hewitt.

Thos. Hewitt, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, No. 24 Federal street, Allegheny City. Office hours: 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 P. M. se12-1wd

Wholesale

Buyers of Dry Goods will find the cheapest stock in this city at the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. Flannels and Muslins, bought before the late advance, and Coburgs, cheaper than you ever saw them.

C. HARPER LOVE & BRO.

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Mr. D. Shryock's Musical Academy, corner of Hand and Liberty streets, will open again on Thursday next.

D. SHYOCK,
Teacher of Vocal Music and Harmony
J. W. SHYOCK,
Teacher of Piano and Violin.

Afraid to Laugh,

Ladies sometimes repress their laughter to avoid revealing the discoloration and imperfection of their teeth. Fair ones, we would advise you to try the Fragrant Sozodont; it will remove, at once, all impurities, arrest the progress of decay, and whiten such parts as have already become black by decay, and leave the breath as fragrant as a rose.

Beautiful

Fall Dress Goods, such as all wool Delaines, (new and handsome style,) also Poplins, Reps, &c., and the cheapest stock of French Merinos and Alpacas in the city. They were purchased at the large New York auctions from twenty to twenty-five cent. cheaper than the present price, and will be sold at a very small advance on Eastern cost. Remember the place—on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HARPER LOVE & BRO.

Chiquit Images.

We have had the pleasure of examining a quantity of gold received by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., from Honduras, in payment for their medicines, which are extensively sold throughout Central America. Among massive crosses, bracelets, and chains, are the rude images which have been taken from the graves of the Chiquit chiefs—birds, turtles, serpents, hogs and reptiles done in solid gold. They carry us back beyond historic times, to periods and places where barbarism reigned supreme. They seem to come here now in mute appeal from the wintry graves of their ancestors, to ask for the simple Indians in the mountains, medical protection from cultivated skill, against diseases which gather them up in too early graves. Ignorant and uninstructed as they are, they have learned of the white man enough to know where to apply for relief, and what will bring it. Our well known townsman, above named, informs us that they require their remittances from foreign countries now to be made in silver and gold.—*Lowell (Mass.) Sentinel.*

Thirty Lines of Common Sense.

Reader, having glanced over the editorials and the news in this journal, you turn to the advertisements, saying to yourself, "these are published by the owners to serve their own interests."

Perhaps so. But it is no less true that *it concerns your interest to read these thirty lines.* If you are healthy it is presumed you wish to continue so. If not, of course you desire to be relieved. Whether such is the fact or not, you know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest and best Tonic and Alterative ever advertised in any country. This is a period of the year when the strongest need an invigorant for the oppressive heat; and this the system of stimulation is the most potent and vigorous organization can recruit it. Therefore, as a preservative of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of heat and the malaria it produces, we should sustain the constitution and the sound stamina with which nature has blessed you, with this peerless Vegetable Tonic.

It can scarcely be necessary to urge upon the weak and ailing the importance of acquiring by all means, the vigour which has withstood Nature's decline. All who are thus circumstanced are invited to give the BITTERS a trial. Before they have taken the elixir three days in conformity with the directions, they will acknowledge with gratitude its marvellous operation. They will find that it imparts mental as well as nervous energy, and regulates all the internal functions admirably. This is the experience of the debilitated and depressed, and in making these statements the proprietors only echo the language of innumerable testimonials. Sold everywhere.

Redwell.

Our friend, Mr. John Wier, 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 reaction 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 in the city are 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. Any Allegheny friend should give him a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, Manufacturers in Raritan 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 abused after it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of five 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 FORREST.

Observe.

Good fresh Prunes, Dates, Figs, Currants, Raisins, Plums, Pine Apple Candy and Cocoanut Candy, at 119 Federal street, Allegheny.

Ind GEORGE BRAVEN.

NEWS ITEMS.

The question whether women shall vote is getting practically decided in Europe. The inhabitants of Ain, in France, chose the other day nine of their townswomen to be the municipal council there, and lawyers in England are ready to contend that, if the churchwardens of a parish should take it into their heads to dispute half a dozen benevolent ladies of their number to the board of guardians by a clear majority of votes, no legal obstacle would prevent their admission. John Stuart Mill proposes to discard, in all future reform bills, any distinction of sex; while, says his English writer, to show how it would work, we have just been favored with a speech in election speech by Lady Jenkinson; who, so to speak, unsuccessfully contested Dorsetshire in her husband's name.

Amongst sundry old papers lately discovered at the Methodist Book Room in Cincinnati is an account of the venerable Bishop McKendree, one of their pioneers in this country. The ink, though faded by time, shows the neat handwriting of the good old man. In the year 1808, it seems, his receipt from seven different Conferences, on account of salary, amounted to $176; his travelling bill other expenses were $61.63; and, as his salary was 80, he was careful to note that he left a balance of $33.37 due to the church.

Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation to the citizens of that State, denouncing the *unparalleled amount of crime now prevalent*, and advising the citizens to organize companies in each county to detect criminals, arrest thieves and perform general patrol and police duty.

It is shown by a parliamentary document just published, that the declared value of printed books exported in six months of the present year was £213,869, being an increase on the same period of 1864.

An old man named John Walton, of Yorkshire, England, who was employed to carry refreshments to a shooting party lately, coolly swallowed a slice of bacon and tried to swallow it. The bacon stuck in his throat and killed him. He was found dead on the road.

The Kansas legislature has taken a step in a liberal direction. All prosecution under the press law, and all pending punishments, are determined by imperial decree. The order is comprehensive and really liberal.

The Brooklyn Eagle, speaking of the return to the Southern part of the State of Maine, says: "We were so far exercised to receive much injury, but the fall feed will be greatly damaged, which will make use for some of the army corps of days."

It is stated that petroleum has been discovered in Hanover, and capital has been privately subscribed in England to raise the oil from the spring, which are reported to be numerous.

There is a talk of further exploration of Hor-Lenhausen, encouraged probably by the success with which the researches at Pompeii have been prosecuted.

Hon. John Covode at the Wool Growers Association.

At the meeting of the National Wool Growers Association, Hon. John Covode made a speech which we give below. Mr. Covode, after some preliminary remarks, said:

We are now entering on a new career as a people. We see not only our manufacturers, but other parties, equally concerned in protecting the interests of the country. Let me call your attention to this important fact. Unless the manufacturers receive additional protection, and a high degree of mercantile and commercial prosperity is maintained in this country, it will be a matter of impossibility for the Government to collect revenue enough to pay the interest on the public debt. (Applause.) According to the report made at the late meeting of the Iron and Steel Association, at Cleveland, by Mr. Morrell, it appears that the American manufacturer engaged in the production of railroad iron is paying more taxes to the Government, directly and indirectly, than is paid by the importer of foreign iron. This will not do. (Applause.) It will certainly bring distress on the people of Pennsylvania in a very short time. More than one-half of the productive power in the iron making districts is now idle; and this, unfortunately, at a time when our brave veterans have just come home from the wars to seek industrial occupation. (Applause.) This state of affairs we must have remedied. (Applause.)

There seems to be some little conflict of interests, apparently, between the woolen manufacturer and the wool growers in the United States. This is altogether a mistake, and a mischievous mistake, as the history of tariffs in all ages and in all countries will fully demonstrate, that when the manufacture is brisk, the competition of purchasers will always insure to the producer a good market and remunerative prices. The interests of the two classes are unique; they are identical; and the prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the other. (Applause.)

It always enures directly to the advantage of a country to protect its industry. The manufacture of cloths in all countries, dating back to the twelfth century, when it gave such astonishing prosperity to Florence, has accumulated wealth in whatever country has protected the capital and labor engaged in its development. England for scores of years had enjoyed, through the policy of George III, who strove by all means to foster the manufacturing interests, almost a monopoly of prosperity; at all events the lion's share of it. But within the last twenty years, other European States, waking from their lethargy, have adopted the same policy, and their development in material wealth has been truly astonishing.

I see before me several gentlemen worth their hundreds of thousands, aye, their millions. Many of you are apparently masters of the situation, and might for a long time withstand the effect of foreign competition. But in order to do so you would have to maintain a low standard of prices alike in the raw material and in the labor, as you would have to compete with the inferior commodities landed at your wharves to be thrown upon your markets.

In England, fifteen or twenty years ago, woolen rags would only bring £4 per ton. Now they sell at £40 per ton. And why is this? Why it is because they have by their shoddy manufactures been able to work them up and sell them to the people of the United States and elsewhere. (Laughter.) Gentlemen here wearing fine clothes imported from abroad, little know the proportion of worn-out woolen rags that enters into the composition of these fashionable textiles.

It is our fault, and only ours, if our interests are not properly fostered and encouraged. I see before me the representatives of the great national and local association of the United States. Those interests, and all other interests requiring protection, have the power of making president and cabinets and members of Congress. No president has been elected without the vote of Pennsylvania. (Applause.) We hold the balance of power here. But Pennsylvania has been cheated into voting for men who, while professedly devoted to her interests, have had no higher motives than their personal aggrandizement. I do not think we can be deceived again if we are careful.

It is lamentably true that there are more politicians than statesmen in the land. Still, when candidates for high political position fully appreciate the strength of the organizations here represented they will be certain to respect them. You, gentlemen, have the power to demand, the right to demand that the labor interests of this country shall be protected against the pauper labor of other countries. (Applause.)

A struggle is before us upon the question of a protective policy. That question will assume a more formidable character when reconstruction takes place, and the Southern States return to Congress with an increased representation. I have had occasion during the summer to examine this question and have spent some time in the South and I know that a very large majority of the Southern delegation will come in hostile to the protection of American labor and the payment of the national debt. It is very easy to perceive that such a policy, obstinately and successfully attended, will result in suspending the payment of the interest on the debt.

Reconstruction, in my opinion, is going on too rapidly. It is will require time before the people are fully ready to be reinstated in their political rights. My information from the South for the past few days, particularly from Louisiana, is anything but hopeful. A bad condition of affairs prevails in that portion of the Southern country. A terrible persecution is going on in some localities against the openly avowed Union men; and still more terrible persecutions is being waged against the families of the freedmen who have taken up arms upon the side of Freedom and Union.

These States, falling upon the doctrine of State rights, and controlling labor in a semi form, as they are determined to do, at the same time that they are sending members to Congress hostile to the interests of Northern labor, and to the payment of the Government debt, may in the future occasion much embarrassment. Undoubtedly they will take the first occasion to unite with a party in the North that will be ready for the sake of political power to favor their schemes.

PERSONAL.

The Albany correspondent of the Brooklyn *Daily Union* gives the following pen and ink photograph of Mr. Gaggin, which will easily be recognized: "Peter Gaggin, the figurehead, is extensively in this Convention, as in all others for the last twenty-five years, is a small, fleshy man, with round head, sparse, yellow hair carefully combed over a bald forehead, red face slightly flushed, nervous, mobile lips, and small reddish brown eyes surrounded by little bunches of yellow hairs. He constantly wipes his face with a spotless handkerchief, and watches the proceedings with unconcealed anxiety, biting his upper smile with great energy and persistence. He is the Right arm of the Tom Platt, the Lincoln manager and whipper-in of the various governments."

"Adam," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says: "It is true that General Grant has repeatedly and openly expressed his private opinions—differing in no respect from those of thousands of his fellow citizens—against the French occupation of Mexico, and in favor of ending it, by diplomacy if possible, by war if need be. He talked so with the utmost freedom when here last, and it is quite probable that he didn't take any pains to change the tone of his conversation when he got into Canada."

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon declares that Romanism is gaining immensely in England, and that London is now covered with a net-work of monks, and priests, and Sisters of Mercy, and the conversions made are not by ones or twos, but by scores, till England is being regarded as the most hopeful spot for Romish missionary enterprise in the world.

A correspondent of the Washington *Republican* states that Major General Hooker is to be married on September 12, to Mrs. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, sister of Judge Wm. Groesbeck, ex-member of Congress. Miss Groesbeck enjoys an income of $40,000 per annum.

A REPORT was lately set afoot in Italy that the death of the Emperor Napoleon would take place at his fête day, August 15th. Fieschi's attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe was predicted in the same way.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is said to advocate giving the freedmen a fair chance, and favors entrusting them with political power, as should its increased manhood and self-respect enable them to wield it intelligently.

CIVILIZATION.—HERBERT SPENCER, in his "Origin and Function of Music," says: "The tendency of civilization is more and more to repress the antagonistic elements of our character and to develop the social ones; to earn our pleasures by ministering to our fellow men; to seek our pleasures in the happiness of others." Thus do we see that the selfish desires and seek social gratification simply because the latter are found to contribute most to our happiness than the former. And does not this show that it is our supposed self-interest which, after all, controls us, under all circumstances?

"PORT TALBOT are now an institution" in London. They run early and late on the underground railroad. The working men's dining-place, a spacious subterranean depot, well lighted, in one part of London, takes his seat in a third class "carriage," and for two cents, in ten minutes is landed miles away, in another part of London, whither, by "cab," would have cost him ten cents and an hour's ride.

THE newspapers in Cairo, (Ill.,) say that there are *thirty houses* of ill-fame in that city, more than any other of the same size in the country.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.

Letter from General Slocum

RESTRICTIONS ON COTTON TO BE REMOVED.

Publication of United States Laws.

VOLUNTEER GENERALS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

The Letter of Gen. Wise.

STORIES OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S IMPEACHMENT

The South Carolina Election.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 11, 1865.

It is thought Governor Lowe, of California, will succeed McDougall as Senator from that State.

Gen. Sigrum, in a letter dated Vicksburg, August 27th, to a gentleman of Syracuse, declined being a candidate for civil office under any circumstances. His nomination, therefore, by the New York Democratic Convention on the strength of an alleged letter from him, was unauthorized. He is believed to be a Republican.

Restrictions on free transportation of cotton in Alabama will soon be removed. At New Orleans the receipts are falling off rapidly.

The United States laws of the past four years are to be officially published in the newspapers in each rebel State.

It is expected that soon after General Grant's return to Washington a general order will be issued mustering out of service every volunteer General not actually needed or on duty. There are still upwards of one hundred and twenty on the list. All the colored troops raised in the North will be mustered out of service and those raised in the South will be retained until the authority of the United States is fully reestablished there.

Gen. Wise's letter, though published, has not yet reached any officer of the Government. It is believed that Wise himself published it without caring to have it reach Grant, to whom it was addressed. It was for buncombe.

All stories of the radicals going to impeach President Johnson are bogus, and originate with copperheads in New York. Some of the Washington dispatches containing these reports, are written in New York, and sent to the papers here.

The Election in South Carolina for delegates to the State Convention passed off quietly. Of twenty delegates elected in Charleston, only five were on the Union Ticket; the rest being Democrats. The result in the interior is the same. The Select Generals Wade Hampton and Bratton are elected delegates. W.

FROM OIL CITY.

The City Again Inundated.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, September 11.

The river is eleven feet and rising, and the city is again afloat. PITHOLE.

SECOND DISPATCH.

OIL CITY, Sept. 11, 1865.

The river is falling fast. There are now nine feet in the river.

Oil on the creek sells at 60 per barrel.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV HAMILTON.

Negotiations with the Indians.

SETTLEMENT OF NAVAL ACCOUNTS.

Cavalry and Artillery to be Mustered Out.

GEN. DENT ASSIGNED A COMMAND.

Pardons Granted by the President.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS

Efforts for Release of Secretary Mallory.

SENTENCE OF COLONEL TELFORD.

Lands Settled under the Homestead Act

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Proclamation of Provisional Governor Hamilton, of Texas, already referred to, lays down the conditions and prescribes the plans whereby the people of the State shall be enabled to take the oath of amnesty and allegiance to the national government, and qualify themselves to vote for delegates to the State Convention and, to sit, in that body. The civil justices and clerks of the county Courts are to constitute the boards in the several counties for administering the oath and keeping a list of the names of amnesty and allegiance to U. S. and for the performance of the duties they are required to be in session at least one day in each week, until their work is accomplished. The Governor concludes by urging the citizens to devote themselves to the preliminary step in the work of restoring their civil government.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has just received from Superintendent Irish, of Utah, information that he has succeeded in negotiating with the Indians of that territory, the object of which, if ratified, will be to place upon a most satisfactory basis the relations of the Government with all the tribes in that section.

The *Times* Washington special has the following: In the Fourth Auditor's Department during the month of August, $271,549 accounts were settled. The aggregate amount of those accounts is five millions three hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-three cents.

By order of the Secretary of War, the third provisional New York Cavalry, 4th New York Heavy Art'lery, 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery and 3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery are to be immediately mustered out. These troops are ordered to their respective State rendezvous, where they will receive their pay and final discharge.

Brigadier General F. T. Dent, brother-in-law of General Grant, has been placed in command of the garrison of this city, numbering over 3,000 men.

Since our last report, the President has granted pardons to the following named persons: citizens of Texas: J. H. Hutchings, Jno. Insby Henry Ball, R. H. Mebane, Allen Lewis, John Woolston, J. M. Brown, and M. T. Mott.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is now stated that the trial of Jeff. Davis will immediately follow on the final disposition of Wirz. The statement is also revived that he will be tried in Richmond.

The Post Office Department is in receipt of quite a number of requisitions from parties who were indebted to publishers at the time of the secession of the rebel States, but a still larger number very coolly write to the Department, asking for the payment of balances due them for postal service rendered the United States up to the period of the rebellion.

Ex Congressman M. B. Bishop has been here the past week endeavoring to secure the release of the rebel Secretary Mallary.

The *World's* Washington Special says Col. Wm. Tilton, of the 8th Mo. Par. Rgt., has been sentenced to be dismissed from the service and pay a fine of 5,000 dollars or be imprisoned until it is paid, for defrauding the Government out of "three million and eight hundred thousand" acres of land were entered for settlement under the homestead act, at the land office in Lacrosse Wisconsin, during the month of August.

The naval school will re-open at Annapolis during the present month. It is now being removed from Newport, R. I.

Brig. Gen. Tilson has been transferred from command of Newport to the Freedmen's Bureau, in Georgia.

President's Policy Approved by the South.

Revenue Receipts—Secretary Seward.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The *Post's* Washington special says: A large delegation from Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana, is at the White House. The object is to assure the President that his policy and course towards the South is meeting the general approval of the people of those States. The delegation declares that in return they will give the Administration a hearty, cordial support.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue during the past week were thirteen millions of dollars.

Secretary Seward has not returned. It is thought he has extended his visit to Richmond.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

More Defense Witnesses Wanted.

BRIEF BETWEEN PRISONER'S COUNSEL AND THE COMMISSION.

Testimony of Gen. Wilson.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—After the record of Saturday had been read, Mr. Baker brought to the attention of the Commission a matter in relation to witnesses for the defense, which he thought it would be better to attend to at this time. The Judge Advocate here suggested to him that it might be a subject outside of his official authority, therefore properly belonging to the court. Some time before this trial commenced, the gentlemen who were then acting as the prisoner's counsel, requested that a number of witnesses for the defense should be sent for. On their application, this was done. Some of them could not be found; others who were found had not yet reported. Of this neglect, the counsel for the defense did not know.

Since the trial had been progressing, matters were developed which showed the necessity of other witnesses being summoned, in order to meet new points brought out in the trial. These witnesses were scattered mostly in Georgia, and may be found in a few days, but in some places there were no mails or other means of reaching them by written communication. Therefore it was not probable that they could be reached by the time they were wanted to testify in this court. Under these circumstances it was for the Government to say whether the defendant should have the facilities which the Government could afford, or whether he must be deprived entirely of these witnesses. It was an absolute necessity that the defendants should have the witnesses in this way or not at all.

The counsel believed the defendant could show an ample defence. This was their sincere belief, and it was for them to ask that the prisoner have the means of making his defence. If it was within the jurisdiction of this court, he asked that a messenger be dispatched with subpoenas, and such persons whom he felt it absolutely necessary to have for the defence of the accused. The Judge Advocate had shown every disposition to procure the attendance of witnesses so far as making out subpoenas was concerned, and so far as it was within the means of the defence to give their names, as had been required by the Judge Advocate. Some sixty or seventy were in New York. After sifting them they came to the conclusion that only seven or ten of them would be required, and now, that the trial was approaching an end, he repeated that the witnesses asked for were absolutely necessary for the prisoner's defence. They would not put the government to any unnecessary expense. So far as relates to New York, subpoenas send in the neighborhood, the witnesses would be sent for at the expense of the defence, but further South, there being greater difficulties and increased expenses, it became absolutely necessary that the government should grant the accommodation in the manner requested. He, Mr. Baker, would be ready with the list of the witnesses to-morrow, in order that the messenger might leave at once.

Judge Advocate Chipman replied that the Court were aware that from time to time he had urged that the rule be complied with, namely, that a list of witnesses be furnished. This had not been fully done, and the time of the Court was called upon to meet the request of the counsel, and an extra special messenger be sent South. He said four weeks ago that some would be dispatched to secure witnesses, there for the defense then for the prosecution. Those for the latter were mainly here at the time the bill of charges was filed against the prisoner, after the defendant had been furnished with a copy of the charges and specifications against him, a list of witnesses was made out by the prisoner and approved by Messrs. Hughes, Johnson and Peck, at the time his counsel, to which was attached this endorsement by Capt. Wirz.

"The above named witnesses are all I require in my case."

All of these witnesses, excepting four or five, were here. Their absence was accounted for by the fact that several are in Europe and the others in Texas. He had only recently learned the progress of this trial, it was believed by the counsel for the defense that additional witnesses were necessary, it was only then reconsidered that the counsel should give a list of the witnesses and where they could be found, and also what they expected to prove by them. He asked that a messenger be sent, and no unnecessary expense to the prosecution in this matter. The Government was trying to do what was fair in procuring witnesses in the South could be had by telegraphing to the nearest military posts. As fast as the counsel had furnished him with the names of witnesses, he had issued subpoenas. He did not know what more the Government could do.

Counsel said it might be well in reply to the suggestion of the Judge Advocate, to call attention to the fact that many witnesses who had been subpoenaed were on the prosecution, and had been examined in the part of the Government; and something prisoners had complained that his proper language had been used to draw out of them something for the prosecution. He hardly believed the Judge Advocate would attempt to use the influence of the Government to frighten or press out of our witnesses anything for the prosecution, and he would not charge it. But the witnesses came here under very peculiar circumstances. To show their friendship or good feeling to the Government, witnesses had remarked to him, when asked how they would testify: "Why, do you suppose I will leave anything undone to save my own head?"

This Mr. Baker said, without requiring any pressure on the part of the officers of the government. Accordingly he the witnesses summoned for the defence, appearing willing, as the Judge Advocate said, to testify for the prosecution. Mr. Baker in continuation remarked that the witnesses called for were absolutely necessary to the presence of others to fill their places. With regard to the suggestion of the Judge Advocate that he should furnish an affidavit of what he expected to prove by each witness, he really could not do so for want of time. The court would have to adjourn for a week to enable him to do so.

The Court, after deliberating with closed doors, announced its decision relative to the witnesses, viz: That the defendants should present to the Court the names of the witnesses they wished to present, their places of residence, and reasonable grounds that they can be found, and secondly to the facts he expects or believes he can prove by each witness, the court not being able after deciding the material of the evidence and order the witnesses accordingly.

Mr. Baker said the court understood that with all the time the counsel could give to this subject, they could not, with their other duties now pressing, prepare the affidavit. He was willing to do anything in his power for a fair defense, and must from necessity, after the prosecution has closed, ask for a few days in order to attend to the business required, even if he had to work day and night, so that the subpoenas might be sent as soon as possible.

After further considerations by members of the court, Gen. Bragg said as Mr. Baker made the charge, he was under obligation to substantiate it. Mr. Baker—You are a lawyer and therefore know what the usual courtesy is; I thought I guarded my language very carefully.

General Wallace—If any officer has used any improper means to influence witnesses, you may be sure he will be punished.

Mr. Baker—I have at no time charged that any officer connected with this court is guilty of any such thing.

Major General Wallace—We understand you then to retract?

Mr. Baker—I retract any inference that the Judge Advocate did any such thing.

Major General Wallace—Or any body else.

Mr. Baker—Why, surely I cannot take my words back.

Judge Advocate—I hope you will sustain them by proof.

Mr. Baker—I make no charges.

Judge Advocate Chipman—Certain journals address to the Government have gathered up just such charges against it and the court. Unless the officers demand some proof of the truth of the charges which have been made here or flippantly he, the Judge Advocate, must rest under the imputation, unless the court shall protect altogether. The Court should demand the proof.

Mr. B.—If the gentlemen find the charge let them do so.

Judge Advocate Chipman—You say improper influences have been used.

Mr. B.—The reporter has got what I said, it is the language of witnesses.

The Court—We want to know who the witnesses are.

Mr. B.—How can I know. They take me aside and tell me, no charges are made. I have denied my intention or thought of making charges.

Maj. Gen. W.—We are to infer, from your remarks that you said your language with care. You must have matured it.

Mr. B.—By reading my remarks it can be seen how careful I was.

Maj. Gen. W.—You cannot then give us the name of a single witness.

Mr. B.—I know none of my witnesses except two or three.

Judge Advocate Chipman.—Such remarks did not come from any soldiers, who had been at Andersonville.

Mr. B.—I stated that the exceptionable remarks had been made by a couple who caught hold of the eyes. He meant no disrespect by the repetition, but merely mentioned them in illustration.

Major General Geary—There are but two classes of witnesses. To which one did they belong.

Mr. Baker—I don't know, I did not ask whether they were witnesses for us or not.

Several other members of the Court took part in the conversation.

Maj. General Wallace—I suggest that the court adjourn until to-morrow morning to enable the counsel to furnish the names of the witnesses.

Mr. Baker—If I can think of the name of the witness, I will.

Maj. Gen. W.—If such language is used it is one you should call our attention to it.

Mr. Baker—If I can I will furnish the name.

The Court said it would be better to grant the time now than when the prosecution closed. That it involved time to make out the affidavits, and to send a messenger to Georgia, Texas and elsewhere.

Mr. Baker replied that they had no witnesses beyond New Orleans.

The Court said they were disposed to grant the time, but the question was whether they should go so now or after a while.

Mr. Baker suggested that if they waited until after the prosecution ended, many things would have developed for which they could provide in their summoning of witnesses. If the Court adjourned now, the counsel would lose a great deal of time, but after the prosecution closed, the counsel must have time to look over what the Government witnesses had testified to, and if they had an opportunity they could confine the witnesses for the defence to a particular point.

The court replied that an affidavit as to what the prisoner proposed to prove, must be appended to the name of each witness, or the prisoner could state his belief.

Mr. Baker said the President of the Court, being a lawyer, knew that lawyers always shaped the affidavits.

Maj. Gen. Wallace—And there are two of you.

Gen. Bragg said the counsel must have been apprised of the names of the witnesses, and what they would testify to, or else the application was made in bad faith. If the defendant found out the name of the witnesses, and that was necessary to be done, the defendant draws out the fact which he expected to prove by them.

Mr. Baker replied that it required time. The court could give it to him by adjourning. He must have time to know how to shape things.

Mr. Baker—I only asked the Court to send a courier.

The Court—You heard the ruling?

Mr. Bragg—How long will it require you to draft a list of the witnesses?

Mr. B.—Two or three days, working steady. There are twenty or thirty witnesses. I could state generally what we expect to prove, and will do this at the Judge Advocate's office. With the aid of a reporter, this could be done without an adjournment of the Court.

Judge Advocate Chipman requested that a portion of the remarks of the counsel be read reflecting upon himself and associate, Major Hosmer.

Mr. Baker said he would not have the Judge Advocate rest under a wrong impression.

The official reporter then read the exception about the exceptionable words given in the former part of this report.

Mr. Baker—There is no reflection there.

Judge Advocate—The language is improper, it censures the Judge Advocate and leaves a clear inference that the counsel believes that they, in the preliminary examination, used improper means to influence the witnesses. I protest against the whole thing being left in the preliminary examination by Major Hosmer and myself, was made with all fairness and courtesy, and in the presence of the officers of the court, and reporters, and witnesses. I do not recollect of any such cases. I am sure nothing has occurred to justify the remark which I pronounce false. I ask the court to order an investigation, so that the counsel may sustain his speech by proof, and that the officer or officers who are derelict in the particular of acting unprofessionally may be dealt with by this court. This is due to the Judge Advocate.

Major General Thomas—We should know the names of the witnesses referred to by the counsel.

Mr. B.—I thought I was careful in giving the impression of what the witness said.

Major General Wallace was called to the stand.—He testified that he was a Captain of Engineers and a Major General of Volunteers. He had been appointed in Alabama and Georgia with a cavalry corps in the military division of the Mississippi. He was now stationed at Macon. The rebels during the war drew supplies from Central Alabama and Georgia which could have furnished sufficient supplies for a desertville. There were ample means of affording comforts to the prison, which he examined about the first of July. He saw the remnants of only ten shods. Barracks for the troops or shanties could have easily been erected for the Union prisoners, as there was plenty of timber in the neighborhood, but a force in such a place as the troops would like to encamp for wood and water, if they wanted to winter. It would not have been necessary to transport timber more than a mile; there was plenty of black labor in the country. The difficulty was in getting rid of the negroes; thirty men a day would have carried wood enough for 15,000 men. In winter the allowance of wood in the south is just double what it is in summer, and therefore sixty men in one day could have cut enough for 15,000 men in winter. On his arrival at Macon his first inquiry was as to the condition of the Andersonville prison and who was responsible for it. He sent two officers there, who sent Lieut. Vanderbook and Captain, now Major Noyes. On their return they reported that the man Wirz was still there. He immediately ordered Major Noyes to return and arrest Captain Wirz, which he did, and brought him to Macon, where he was kept several days, when he was brought before him. He was then remanded to prison, and he requested that he be brought to trial. No protection was ever granted to Capt. Wirz, though Gen. Wilson, who ordered his arrest for the purpose of bringing him to trial, excepted from his the benefit of the capitulation of Johnson to Sherman.

Witness gave a particular description of the guards at Andersonville prison, stating that the prisoners had generally buried in the ground for shelter, particularly on a hillside. These holes were about the size of ordinary shelter tents, holding two or four men.

On cross-examination he said, he stepped down into several of the excavations. He saw no tunneling under the stockade. He wrote a letter simply saying that the man Wirz had been arrested, and that he believed his guilty of the infliction of punishment on the prisoners at Andersonville, and that the miscreant should be brought to justice in order that he might suffer as he merits. Witness was then asked if he wished the Court to understand that great influence was in power, he was there to do as he pleased and as the interests of the Government preferred. There were two hundred and fifty Union prisoners at Andersonville when he reached there. They were in good condition, and could not be moved without endangering their lives. Many were dead after they were brought into his lines.

Maj. Gen. Geary—Did you offer any safe conduct for Capt. Wirz's escort?

No, except to protect him until I delivered him into such hands as the Secretary of War might direct. My officers said they had risked their own lives to protect him, and but for Maj. Noyes, the post guard at Chattanooga would have killed him. While Van Horn was cross examined, and said he saw clothing sent by the Sanitary Commission on rebel soldiers.

George Wellington testified as to the resources of the country in and around Andersonville.

Patrick Bradley related what he had seen at Andersonville, in matters of cruelty.

John H. Fisher (colored) and Henry C. Sull also testified regarding events in the same locality. Adjourned.

EXCURSION OF ENGLISH CAPITALISTS.

Grand Banquet at Meadville.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The *Herald's* Meadville, Pa., correspondent gives an account of a grand banquet given last Saturday night in that place on the A. & G. W. R. R., to the English capitalists, who arrived in this city on Tuesday last, and who are now on a tour of inspection of the public works and other enterprises of this country and Canada. Some of these gentlemen are largely interested in the A. & G. W. R. R., and assisted materially in its construction.

Mr. L. E. Hommidieu, president at the banquet, and Mr. Reynolds, former president of the road, made the speeches, welcoming the distinguished guests, which was responded to on their part by Sir Morton Peto. Other speeches were also made, and, together with these, the handsome decorations of the room, and the good things set before the company, a rare treat was enjoyed.

National Telegraphic Convention—Pork Packing Establishment Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The National Telegraphic Union met this afternoon in the Concert Hall of the Apira House, and was called to order at three o'clock by President Hammond. The reports of the President, Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, were received. After some other preliminary business, the Convention adjourned until to morrow morning, to await the arrival of several delegates now en route. All the Northern States are represented in the Convention.

The pork packing establishment of Jacob Bankard, on Second street, was destroyed, and damaged meats to the value of nearly $10,000. It was mostly insured.

Pardon Seekers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: there were several hundred pardon seekers throughout the Presidential mansion all day Saturday. The city is filled with those of the twenty thousand dollar stamp and the daily arrivals are greatly in excess of the departure.

INTERVIEW WITH SOUTHERNERS.

Policy Sustained by the South.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Correspondence Between Gov. Sharkey and the President.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—To day a delegation of Southerners, representing Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Virginia and Tennessee, numbering fifty or sixty persons, called on the President. Hon. A. H. McFarland, of Virginia, addressed him on behalf of the visitors, saying it became his agreeable duty to say they desired to assure him of their personal regard, and their confidence in his purpose to administer the government upon the highest principles of wisdom and mature statesmanship.

They were confident his policy would be earnestly sustained by the entire South, and that devotion to the Union and free institutions would ever characterize all their personal acts, and it was their purpose ever cheerfully and earnestly to support him and his administration of the general government and in making this pledge, as gentlemen, they had a right to demand full credence for their sincerity.

Mr. McFarland elaborated these views, coinciding with thanks to the President for his patient attention and disposition to give full faith to the sincerity of those he represented. What, ever might be said to the contrary, the purposes and object of the entire South, he felt assured, was for restoration and peace upon the basis of the union of the States.

The President in reply, expressed his surprise at meeting so large a number of gentlemen from the South. He had no idea that so many persons would call upon him, when he consented to this interview. He could not command language sufficiently to express the deep gratification he felt at the visit, and at the patriotic remarks of the speaker who had just retired. He spoke of his position. Before the civil war he had urged his Southern brethren to remain in the Union, and there to contend for their Constitutional rights. He felt it was their own safety and protection. He had always been for the recognition of all the constitutional rights of the slaveholders of the States, and believed they could have been preserved in the Union if the issue had been made in the forum instead of the field. He himself had been a slaveholder, but he had made up his mind if the issue ever came, that slavery must go and the Union be saved. He had confidence in the expressions just uttered of devotion to the Union and professions of loyalty to government. He was assured that the doctrine was entertained by the whole proposition was to aid in building up the waste places of the South, and restoring peace, happiness, good will and union. He did not believe the sensation letter writers and editors who were endeavoring to create the impression that there exists in the South disaffection. The presence of so many eminent and distinguished gentlemen representing such a large constituency, fully disproved the idea, and gave the lie to their political and malignant utterances. He had confidence in the patriotism of the people of the South and of their ability to restore the Union upon the principles of the Constitution, and he hoped and believed they were ready to come up and rally round the Union and the Constitution. The feeling of hostility growing out of the ties of friendship, now that it was ended, he trusted would be stronger and more enduring than ever. The mission of this great people was a high and holy one, and in which only could the purposes of its people and free government be administered. The President referred to the existing condition of public affairs, and the prejudice and passion which had been exercised to hinder the early restoration of fraternity between the different sections of the Union, and the good to follow this peaceful state of things, and in conclusion expressed the hope that men thoroughly loyal would be elected to Congress, in order that the South may again be admitted to the councils of the nation.

The remarks of President Johnson were frequently interrupted by applause, and all seemed highly gratified by the interview.

The following is a correct version of the correspondence between the President and Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi: On the 10th ult., Governor Sharkey issued a pro