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 8 P. M. sep13-1wd

We Would Advise the Ladies

To call at Dunlap, Luker & Co's, 128 Federal street, if they want anything in the way of Merinos Wool Delaines and Plaids. Their stock is large, and they are selling them less than Eastern prices

Wholesale

Buyers of Dry Goods will save money by examining our stock of Co burgs, Alpaccas, Delaines, and other Dress Goods; as well as Flannels, Muslins Prints, &c. Remember the place—on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Where to Buy 'Em.

We refer, of course, to Dry Goods, and we say emphatically, go to Bates & Bell's, No. 21 Fifth street; that is the appointed place. Their stock on all sorts of goods are unexcelled, and absolutely "all tastes can be suited." Give them a call, especially for the Dress Goods line, and be satisfied.

French Merinos,

And all-wool Cashmeres, from the large New York auctions, at less than half last season's prices. Also new and beautiful styles of Fall and Winter Dress Goods, and a complete stock of Flannels, Prints, Muslins, Blankets, and every article usually kept in a well selected stock of Dry Goods. Remember the place, on the north east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Splendid Large Farm for Sale,

Containing about 205 acres, located nearly opposite Sewickleyville, fronting on the river. The proprietors will offer the above at public sale on Thursday morning, September 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Parties desiring to attend the sale, will take the 8 o'clock morning train, leaving the Allegheny depot, and get off at Sewickleyville, crossing the river at Guy's Ferry.

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 became black by decay, and leave the breath as fragrant as a rose.

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 writers 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 sick, of course you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you to know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safer, surest and best Tonic and Alterative ever advertised in any community. This is a period of the year when the strongest need an invigorant; for the oppressive heat drains the system of strength faster than the most potent and vigorous organization can recruit it. Therefore, as a preparative of health, as a protection against the debilitating action of heat and the malaria it produces, you should sustain the good constitution and the sound stamina with which nature has blessed you, with this peerless Vegetable Tonic.

It can safely be necessary to urge upon the weak and ailing the importance of acquiring by safe means, the strength which unassisted Nature denies them. All who are this 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 genial operation. They will find that it impasts 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.

Reduction.

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 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 are included in his stock, which he is prepared to make up to order, on short notice, in the latest style, and at correspondingly low rates. A choice assortment of furnishing goods and ready-made clothing, will also be found at his elegant establishment. Go to Allegheny friend—Christian is a call.

THOMAS W. PATTY & 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. "8 Sidney 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. [jy4-3m

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all kinds 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 FORNOFF.

Good fresh Prunes, Dates, Figs, Currants, Raisins, Plums, Pine Apple Candy, and Molasses, Taffy, at 118 Second street, Allegheny.

GEORGE HEAVENS.

STATE NEWS.

The following is a complete list of Pennsylvania regiments in the United States service September 7th, 1865:

47th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
58th " "
63d " "
76th " "
77th " "
78th " "
138th " "
195th " "
206th " "
218th " "
214th " "
2d Pennsylvania Artillery.
5d " "
Independent Battery B.
14th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
18th " "
19th " "
22d " "
24th " "

It is believed that all the above organizations will be mustered out of service within the next three months. Four regiments—the 47th, and 138th Infantry, and the 18th and 22d Cavalry—will be paid off and discharged at Harrisburg. In a few months, at farthest, all our boys who survived the rebel bullets and life of camp life will be at home.

DROWNED.—On Saturday, in Erie city, a woman named Eliza Shaw was run over and instantly killed by the construction train engaged in filling the docks of the P. & E. Railroad in the Union harbor. The whole train passed over her before those in control knew what was passing done. Her face and head were cut and smashed, her body literally crushed, the bowels, liver, etc., lying scattered around. The woman was on her way to a physician to get medicine for her husband, when she so suddenly met her awful death.

LAST Thursday morning a boy about fourteen years of age, named Augustus Haefer, son of Henry Haefer, of Reading, while at work oiling cars on the East Penn track, was run over, completely severing his head from his body. The first intimation any person had of the accident was by seeing his head lying on one side of the track, and his body on the other.

THEY are about organizing a board of trade in Pithole city. A commodious building to be completed by the 1st of October next, will be used for the meetings of the board. Oil men and merchants will transact business at the rooms of the board from twelve to one o'clock. In the evening, shares, stocks &c., will be bought and sold.

MRS. ELIZABETH SHAWN was run over by the cars at Reno, Venango county, on Monday a week, and literally torn to pieces. She attempted to cross the track in front of the engine.

THE newspaper men of Erie propose to organize a Press Club.

INDICATIONS of lead have been discovered at the ferry landing, Point Douglas, Minn., and several pounds of ore taken out by the experimenters. It has long been supposed that mineral existed in and about the mouth of the St. Croix, but if this mining is not yet ascertained.

GENERAL PATRICK, late of Paducah notoriety, has created a sensation among river men by the invention of a new propelling power, which causes an immense reduction in the expense of fuel.

LATEST FROM THE OIL REGIONS.

The Freshet at Oil City—Considerable Property Destroyed—Arrival of Steamers—Bad Condition of the Streets and Side Walks—The Oil Market—Speculation at Pithole Subsiding—The A. and G. W. R. R.—The "Homestead" Well, etc., etc.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, Sept. 10, 1865.

DEAR GAZETTE: The river is again receding, after attaining a height of eight feet. It rose very rapidly all day Saturday, and caused considerable loss in boats and barrels on the creek and river. It seems strange that with every insignificant rise in the Allegheny, comes the usual drift of boats, barrels and lumber. People up here, and above, seem never to be provided nor prepared for these sudden freshets, and consequently away goes everything adrift.

There have been a number of arrivals of steamers and tow boats; among them the Orlida, Louisville, Little Jim Rees, Petrolia No. 2, Advance, Monitor, etc., which gives to our mud-muffled metropolis, quite a stirring up, and turns our streets into the finest mush. The streets of Oil City are almost impassible, and the sidewalks in some places are six inches deep with mud, worked into the consistency of mortar, and it is disgraceful to see such a state of affairs. Where is our *burgess* and council? Are they dead, or only sleeping? Come over to the lower side of the creek, gentlemen, and see the sad condition of the leading thoroughfare. I saw two well dressed ladies, with pretty babes in their arms, endeavor, the other day, to go from the postoffice to the bridge, and after scrambling and *waling* through the mush on the *side walks*, found it impossible to proceed and beat a retreat with their skirts and ankles completely bedrabbled with the foulest, filthiest mud. Shame!! shame. It is a pity that in a city of so much business and among such an enterprising and energetic people, there is not public spirit enough *in the right place*, to keep our side walks and streets in a passable condition. It is a veritable fact, that from the depot in this city up to Pithole City the worst piece of road, is between the said depot and *Oil Creek bridge*; after you *get out* of *Oil City* the road is good for this country. Enough. "what can't be *cured must be endured*," until next election, when I hope a burgess and council will then be selected, who will attend *more* to the wants of the community in this matter.

The rise in the river has stimulated the market. Oil on the creek has advanced to $5,50, at Pithole $3,00. The *Fool* well, No. 54, on Pithole, is producing 1200 barrels, or about the same quantity as the *Grand* well, stories of her immense yield to the contrary notwithstanding. The *Homestead* well, which stopped flowing recently, is being pumped, but so far has thrown salt water, mixed with a little oil. No. 66, *Holden Farm*, owned by Pittsburghers, is being tested with a fair prospect of a large yield.

Speculation and confusion generally, are still the order of the day at Pit Hole. Wild everybody, everything is wild here. But I think the change is beginning. There are not so many houses going up; not so many people flocking to; hotels are not near so much crowded; store keepers are *just beginning* to complain that "business is slack;" the number of booths for the sale of fruit, cakes and beer, is growing smaller, with each visit I make, indicating that travel is slackening and trade dull; the great rush is surely over, and from this time forward, things will settle down to a legitimate basis. One of the surest indications of the change, is the fact that nearly every other house in Pit Hole city is this day *for sale*. One month ago, love and money both, could hardly secure a house of any kind. "Things is working" saith the proverb, and verily this mushroom city of two months growth, and one thousand houses, will in ninety days from now, I predict, be—to let.

There was a large land-slide last week on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, eight miles this side of Meadville, delaying mails and passengers twenty-four hours. The road is again in running, but *bad* order. You may expect to hear of *us* having one of those frightful railroad accidents that appear to be so fashionable, one of these days. The road bed of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, from Franklin to Oil City, is very imperfectly and unevenly graded, and the cars are uniformly so over-crowded that about as many passengers are compelled to stand as those who obtain seats. This road is badly managed, and is making so much money that they have *not time* to attend to the comfort, safety, or convenience of passengers. Well until that *accident* occurs, and this company will be visited with a *coroner's verdict* which will blacken its character before an impartial world. Why don't Pittsburgh build a road to Oil City? The receipts of the Franklin branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, for the last quarter are said to have been $400,000, nearly the whole of which a road direct from Pittsburgh would receive, and make it one of the most lucrative institutions of the land.

Bulk and barrel boats are lifting the river today, and you will receive plenty of oil before this rise runs out. Freights to Pittsburgh 81 per barrel. Oil is very scarce on the Creek, and held firm at the advance.

The Cherry Run and Pithole Oil Company will test their new well on Pithole, next week. From the indications, it promises to be a success.

We have had a great deal of rain during the last week. PITHOLE.

LATEST FROM PITHOLE.

We extract the following interesting items from the Pithole correspondence of the *Erie Dispatch*:

Well No. 6, Pithole Petroleum Company, situated on the Reder farm, is pumping more oil than usual. It is generally believed to be a good well.

No. 75, Holmden farm, is now a flowing well.

Territory is becoming more valuable every day in the vicinity of this well, on account of No. 54 continuing to flow so large a quantity. It is situated within fifteen rods of the latter.

No. 71 is being re-tubed to-day, and will commence pumping to-morrow.

No. 60 is pumping some oil but is not rated anything.

No. 69 is now through the fourth sand rock, and will be tubed in a few days.

No. 64 has been re-tubed, and will commence pumping this afternoon.

No. 63 is being re-tubed to-day. This well is a good one, but owing to some defect in the tubing they were obliged to draw it.

No. 3, Money farm, commenced pumping today. It pumps some oil, though the water is not yet exhausted. This well is situated within two rods of the Homestead well, and directly below. It will undoubtedly be a good well. It is now believed by a great many that this is the well that interfered with the Homestead. The latter is not improving much.

No. 37, Holmden farm, is flowing about 250 barrels per day, with the sucker rods in. When the rods are pulled, which will be in a day or two, you may expect to hear some interesting news from it.

Nos. 106 and 107 are doing about the same as usual. The tools are yet fast in No. 19, Rocker farm.

A new well, pumping about 100 barrels, is authoritatively reported, within one mile of the mouth of Pithole. The well is only a little more than 300 feet in depth. Most of the wells on Lower Pithole, we are told, had good shows at that depth, but they went below it and got nothing.

The working interest of "100" Holmden, was sold on Monday, by Mr. P. O. Loucks, for $10,000, the well being all ready for pumping. We learn that it is to-day pumping at the rate of about forty barrels.

OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA.

The Marietta (Ohio) *Register* contains the following oil items:

STEVENS NEW WELL.—We learn that an oil well was struck, a few days ago, at the Upper Burning Springs, West Virginia, that yielded 200 barrels of oil in 12½ hours. This is reliable. It is some thirty miles south of Marietta.

One "who knows," and who is neither an Oil Man nor interested in oil, informs us that there are now seven *paying* Oil Wells within sight of Mackeburg, this county.

The "Carothers Well," on the Fowler Farm, as it is called, near Mackeburg, was about ready to be pumped, at our last advices, and sanguine expectations were entertained that it would be a good well for oil. Another well on the same place is producing five barrels of oil per day.

A well was struck a short time ago, and is about ready for the pump, at the mouth of Wolf Run. It is a little over 300 feet deep.

The "Noble Well" on French Creek, West Va., spoken of last week, belonging to the French Creek and Newell's Run Company, we are told by those who ought to know, is now down as a one hundred barrel well.

The well on Horse Neck, West Va., belonging to Horse Neck and French Creek Company, noticed some weeks back, we are informed rather improved, and is a good *forty barrel* well.

The McConnelsville, (Ohio), *Herald* of the 1st inst, says:

"James Huffman, on M'Elhaney Run, seven miles from McConnelsville, struck oil at 23 feet, on the 29th ult., and pumped from the well 15 barrels of oil.

John H. Murray, book-keeper for the Carbon Oil Company, of McConnelsville, informs us that they have received at the refinery from the Clement's farm wells on Buck Run, (Morgan Co., Ohio,) 780 barrels of oil since June 23d, 1865; and from the Chatagua Company's wells on the above Run, 400 barrels of oil, since Aug. 11th, 1865."

THE Cleveland *Herald* says: "One very sad effect of the late wet season, is the unsquito pest, that it has inflicted upon portions of Cleveland. Heretofore these insects have been strangers to our city; but this season, they have come amongst us in untold quantities, and are making themselves perfectly at home. They abound mostly in the neighborhood of the Park.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches.

NATIONAL GRAND LODGE OF I. O. O. F.

Outrage on Negro Troops.

THE NAVAL RACE IN NEW YORK.

Decline in the Bank Business.

NEW NATIONAL BANK IN LYNCHBURG.

Illness of Justice Wayne.

TROOPS RETURNING HOME.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12, 1865.

The Odd Fellows Grand Lodge of the United States meets next Monday at Baltimore. The rebel States will be represented for the first time in five years. South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana are known to have elected representatives.

In New Orleans some negro troops have been sent to prison for three months, for entering street cars set apart for whites.

Gen. Banks has been requested to vacate the private house in New Orleans, where he has been residing, the former owner having claimed it under a pardon from President Johnson.

The naval race did not occur on Monday, at New York, as had been expected, the Algonquin not being ready yet.

There is a steady decline in bank business in Philadelphia and New York. Since May, the deposits in the New York banks have declined $50,000,000 and specie $70,000,000.

All the National Banks South flourish. A new one has just been started at Lynchburg, Virginia.

Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, is in exceedingly feeble health.

Troops, returning home to be disbanded, continue to pass through here. Over thousand went to New England on Sunday night. W.

DESTITUTE FREEDMEN IN WASHINGTON

COLORED TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

New Military Commission in Washington

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that only one hundred and thirty partial rations are issued to destitute freedmen of this city, and the number is rapidly decreasing, owing to the efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau to provide all colored citizens of this class with self-sustaining employment.

Lieut. Clark, of Gen. Howard's staff, has just returned from Harper's Ferry, whither he was recently sent for the purpose of investigating the Freedmen's Bureau in that vicinity, and reports very encouragingly of their present and prospective condition.

He represents, however, that the demon local spirit of rebellion still exists among many of the returned guerrillas of Loudon county, who have recently exhibited their hostility by firing occasional shots at a small squad of the 193d New York, encamped near Sandy Hook, on the Maryland side of the river. None of our men have as yet been injured, although several narrow escapes have occurred. Guards have been stationed on the Virginia side of the river which will probably prevent a recurrence of these outrages.

The Secretary of War has issued instructions to the Commanding Generals of the departments of North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, directing them to immediately muster out of service all organizations of colored troops, which were enlisted in the Northern States, and are now serving in their respective commands, the muster out to be by entire organizations, without any additions thereto by recruiting and other sources. Another order directs the muster out of 30,000 volunteer white troops in the Department of Arkansas.

Major General Augur has also been ordered to reduce the volunteer force in his command to six thousand, commissioned officers and enlisted men of all arms.

A new Military Commission, of which Colonel John Mansfield, of the 19th Veteran Reserves, is President, and Capt. Lee, H. Wandt, 2d Veteran Reserve Corps, is Judge Advocate, convened at the Old Capitol to-day in pursuance of orders from the War Department, for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before it. The list will include quite a number of citizens, delinquents, and possibly the accomplices of Wirz in his inhuman treatment of our prisoner.

Secretary Seward, with his son Frederick and two daughters, paid a flying visit to Richmond, Saturday night, to the great alarm of the citizens. He returned the same morning.

Pliz Henry Warren, of Iowa, has been appointed Minister resident to the United States of America to Guatemala.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Last evening Secretary Seward had a reception, where, in addition to the numerous other visitors, the principal portion of the Southern delegation, which called upon the President during the day, was present. They were received by Mr. Seward and other members of the Cabinet in a manner equally affable and frank as that with which they were received by the Executive Mansion. The tone of the remark of the Secretary of State was similar to that of those made by the President, and while stating that the government's policy was to restore and improve the South and not to injure it, he remarked that, at the same time, sure work must be made of preserving the peace of the nation.

Advices from Mexico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The *Tribune's* Matamoras correspondence says: The aid wanted by the chiefs of the Liberal party is a sufficient force of about 10,000 men, in order to force all the leaders to obey the regular General, and to end, and hold some point as a centre of the Union. In my conversations with Trevino, Leon and others, they dwelt upon these two points. The Liberal forces are now split up in small bodies, each operating in a State. If two or more of these bodies unite, a French force sent against them, and owing, to the quality of the latter, the result of nearly every fight is in their favor. A column of 10,000 men, entering this country now, would find the Imperialists in small bodies all over a vast extent of territory and would be able to beat those bodies in detail and drive them in great haste from one point to another, with the loss of war material. To raise a legion of 10,000 men, one million dollars is necessary to begin with, and this is the great want at present. If that sum could be raised, there would be means to arm, clothe and feed the legion until some point in the country, such as Matamoras, be taken, and a few million dollars raised by requisition. A commissioner is at this moment in Brownsville, with instructions from St. Ioda de Texada, minister of foreign affairs, to raise a loan of one million dollars, then to raise a legion, buy or manufacture rifles, so many rounds of ammunition, six batteries of light guns, so many rounds of shell and case shot, &c., but this commissioner cannot raise the loan and will not do the rest with no funds, as it would be folly. The facts are these: There is to be no war at present in favor of Mexico. The order to General Sheridan shows that. The Liberal party wants private aid from the United States, and is lost without it; if 10,000 or 20,000 men can be raised for the party it may retain honor.

The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent of the 1st says: The Confederates were in a state of intense excitement and joy over the official announcement by Marshal Bazaine of two Imperial triumphs. It seems that the rumor which we have so often previously had of the flight of Juarez and the taking of his Capital by Maximilian's troops, has at last proved true. They entered it on the 13th of August. The other Imperial victory was the occupation of the town of Hermosillo, a place of less than nine thousand inhabitants, which the Republicans had previously evacuated. These affairs, though of no great importance, were being made much of in the celebrations and illuminations by the Imperialists, and a special steamer had been dispatched from Vera Cruz for France to convey the intelligence there, and yet this affair is insignificant compared with the success of the Liberals at Tehuacan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The *Herald's* correspondent, writing from Vera Cruz, says: The Liberals are making active preparations for the winter campaign. Mountain towns are busily engaged in organizing for one grand coup de main when the roads are once more in good condition, and the government is not prepared for any such blow, and when it comes, say towards the end of October, this Empire of usurpation will be crushed, and Bazaine, could not, with all his command in Mexico, find men who would dare to offer to guard the proudest marshal of France to the Gulf. You may hear by any steamer that leaves this port, of the flight or capture of Napoleon's protege.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Partial List of Defence Witnesses.

WHAT COUNSEL EXPECTS TO PROVE.

Testimony of Andersonville Prisoners.

CRUELTIES OF CAPTAIN WIRZ.

Filthy Condition of the Grounds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Mr. Baker, in accordance with the ruling of the Court yesterday, presented a partial list of the witnesses whom he desired to have subpoenaed.

First—James Orman, of Atlanta, Georgia. He was Adjutant from the middle of July, 1864, to April 1865, and could give full and minute accounts of all transactions while at Andersonville.

James Armstrong, of Macon, Georgia, was one of those whom the courier could not find. He was commissary of the post before Captain Wirz was placed in charge of the prison, and until April 1865, excepting one month, and could state the condition of the commissary supplies all the time.

Major Procior, of Mammoth Cave, Ky., was acting commissary during Armstrong's sickness, and could swear that no supplies could be purchased for the hospital, as the $50,000 due from the commissary to the hospital fund could not be procured.

Lieutenant Jamble, of Tallahasse, Florida, who was in command of a battery, could swear that the guns were not fired by orders from Captain Wirz, but in pursuance of those issued by General Winder in person, and that many of the sentinels were put under arrest by Captain Wirz for firing at Union prisoners contrary to orders.

Lieut. Thomas, of Tallahasse, connected with the post, would swear that orders for firing on Union prisoners came from the commandant of the post, and Wirz had only to obey them. You should know that Capt. Wirz had preferred charges against sentinels for shooting against orders, and for no cause but to shoot at all unless under aggravated circumstances.

Brig. Gen. L. J. Gartell, of Georgia, commanding the guard force, would swear that no criminal charges, nor a furlough for shooting a Union prisoner, and that nothing connected with him ever heard of any such thing.

Dr. Perryman, Surgeon of the Georgia militia, would swear that the health of the militia was no better than the Union prisoners, and died in as large a proportion. The sick men had the same rations and medical treatment as the Union prisoners, and Capt. Wirz could not help or improve their condition.

Dr. Mudd, of Springfield, Ky., who was inside of the hospital, often conversed with Capt. Wirz on the condition of the hospital, and would testify that Capt. Wirz many and many times tried to get relief for the prisoners, but could not obtain what was needed.

Dr. Delaney, of Montgomery, Ala., Chief Assistant Surgeon, could testify as to the total deficiency of the medical stores, and that Captain Wirz often required for articles for the use of the Union soldiers, which could not be procured. The doctor could also explain everything relating to supplies from the Sanitary Commission for Union soldiers.

The two doctors who were at Andersonville when Capt. Wirz first came there, could testify as to the entire subject of vaccination, and that Wirz had nothing to do with it.

Capt. Barnardine could swear that Captain Wirz applied to him from day to day for transportation for the comfort of Union prisoners, but it could not be had at the post.

James R. Sullivan, of Bardstown, Georgia, who was in the Quartermaster's Department, and in charge of the carpenters and blacksmiths, would testify that, as long as there was any lumber there, it was used for coffins, and one time a shed was torn down for that use. Capt. Wirz frequently complained of the lewness of tools, and urged new ones for those which were broken. Several others whom Mr. Baker named, all immediately under Capt. Wirz, would testify as to the searching of Union prisoners. They were with every minute at the head quarters of Capt. Wirz.

Mr. Baker said that what he stated would show the importance of these witnesses. He had only selected those deemed the most important. The list was not yet complete.

The Court said that what several of the witnesses would swear to, was not proper evidence.

Mr. Baker—I suppose that is for the Court.

The Court—That is for the Court.

Mr. Baker—I hope the Court will give us every consideration.

The Court—We will give you what is proper.

Mr. Baker—We can show hundreds of other things by the witnesses.

Felix De Labomne, of the 70th New York, testified among other things, of Capt. Wirz firing two shots at two men, who were drawing water for a well that one of them was in a dying condition. Capt. Wirz did the act with the exclamation "That's the way I get rid of you d——s on earth."

Witness related other perpetrations of cruelty, such as keeping men for long periods without water, putting men in stockades, fastening them in irons and chain, bucking and gagging and the hunting by the hounds. He saw two killed at the dead line. As for himself, when he was conveyed to prison, he weighed 153 pounds, when he left he only weighed 90 pounds, and was a mere skeleton. Howard the saving of his life to Dr. Bates, an acting assistant surgeon at the hospital. Owing to the filthy condition of the prisoners, rats were a great delicacy. Dr. Bates managed to get them something to eat. Therefore no more rats were caught.

Rev. Father Hamilton, of the Roman Catholic Church, residing at Macon, testified in relation to his acting as a missionary at Andersonville prison, and a good many points of interest similar to those heretofore elicited during the trial, including the distressing condition of the Union prisoners, and their sickness, sufferings and great mortality. The witness stated that Gen. Howell Cobb asked him what he would recommend should be done. He advised that officer to parole all the prisoners of their word of honor, and let them go home, when, were Florida. He gave Gen. Cobb a particular account of the prison affairs. Publications on this subject appeared in all the newspapers of the South.

Judge advocate Chipman—The law protects you from disclosing secrets of the confessional. Please state if you feel authorized to do so, to what extent the rules and duties of your ministrations ascribed their during condition.

Father Hamilton—I can't answer the question, for the confessional is one of the most sacred and inviolable of our institutions. I do not decline to answer because I want to take advantage, but because outsiders might charge that I had violated the confessional. Therefore I respectfully decline to answer.

Witness desired to make a correction. He and Father Wheelan were not chaplains of Andersonville prison, but had rendered gratuitous services there as priests.

Charles Tibets, of the 4th Iowa, testified to the cruelties of Capt. Wirz, and the filthy condition of the ground. The filth was from a foot to eighteen inches deep, but when rain fell it was all washed out. It was filled with lice and maggots, and this extended throughout the prison. On one occasion Wirz said to the witness and his companions, "You young sons of b——s, I will make you smell h—l before night. You are sentenced to work in the grave yard everyday; to be put on half rations; stand in stocks at night and be the last men exchanged. I'll put you on top of the dead and cover you up." The next day Wirz, in pursuance of orders, sent them to Florida.

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The witness, while employed in Wirz's office, made out a furlough for a rebel soldier, who said he had served it, by killing a Union prisoner. The soldier's name was Scott. Among other instances of cruelty, he mentioned that of a chain gang of twelve men who complained because one of their number was very offensive from diarrhea. This man was detached and left to himself, the thirty-two pound ball still fastened to his ankle and the collar around his neck. The irons were so tight as to cut off the main tendon of the ankle and the witness declare that he was doing more for the Confederacy than any General in the field.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Woods on Fire—Much Property Destroyed.

BANGOR, Me., September 12.—The fires in the woods are raging in this country, particularly in Carmel, Herman, Old Town, Veazie, Bradley, Milford, Orono and Holden. Much valuable property is being destroyed, and the tanneries, &c., are in danger.

On the B. O. & M. Railroad, the cars find it difficult to get through the flames.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.

Great Gathering near Dundalk.

FOUR OF THE LEADERS ARRESTED.

The Conspiracy Gaining Strength

NEW YORK, September 13.—The Irish papers continue to direct their attention to the Fenians. There appears to be no doubt that military drilling is going on in many parts of the country, and the conspiracy is represented to be daily increasing and gathering strength and numbers. On Sunday night, August 27th, there was a great gathering at Black Rock, near Dundalk, too strong a muster for the police to cope with, but four of the leaders were picked out and subsequently arrested.

The *Limerick Chronicle*, of August 28th, says: We have been informed by persons who would not exaggerate in the slightest degree, that drilling is going on in Clare Castle woods, and in the mountainous region on the opposite side of the Shannon, the movements of the Fenians in that quarter being exactly like what the Cork *Constitution* described as being carried on in the environs of that city. The mountainous districts of Ireland afford considerable facilities for the drilling of the Fenians. They would seem to be wise in selecting the mountainous regions for their exercises, although those of Cork seem less cautious, but often their places are described by our commporary as rocky and of a character to cover the movements of the Fenians, without being detected by the police, except through spies.

A gentleman in this city has received a letter from a friend, resident in New York, who, writing on the subject, says: A number of Irishmen who cannot find employment there are coming home, and he adds that the Fenians are getting stronger there every day. This is really a serious matter, which calls for the prompt attention and vigilance of the authorities, who cannot be too active.

National Horse Fair.

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 12.—The National Horse Fair opened to-day under favorable auspices. The classes are well represented, there being over two thousand entries. Among them are a large number of valuable horses. The races to-day have been well managed, and closely contested. To-morrow promises to be a good day, both in attendance and the large show of horses. Beckwith's fine stud of horses will be on the ground. They are to be sold at auction on Friday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Assistant Secretary Chanler Gone North—Internal Revenue Receipts—Patents Issued—Scotch Emigrants—New Peruvian Minister—Virginia Militia Force—Travel Towards Richmond—Internal Revenue Decision—Mails to Charleston and Savannah—Cabinet Meeting—Cotton in Georgia—Feeling of the People—Jeff. Davis' Trial—Incident During the Wirz Investigation—Stores at City Point Robbed—Stolen Property Recovered—Mustering Out Colored Troops—Mexican Advices, etc.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Chanler, has gone North on a short tour to recruit his health. Mr. Chanler has been closely engaged in his official duties since his appointment as Assistant Secretary, generally putting in about fifteen hours out of the twenty-four in the Secretary's office, and this close confinement has weighed so heavily upon his health, as to require recreation as a means of restoration.

The receipts from the Internal Revenue today are $2,210,184.

There were one hundred and thirty patents issued during the week ending to-day.

A Scotch agent now here, has secured a large tract of land in Virginia, where a colony of Scotch emigrants will settle in November or December.

The *World's* special says: Gen. Hovey, the new minister to Peru, has arrived from the West to receive his instructions, preparatory to departing on his mission.

It is thought that the military force will soon be withdrawn from Virginia, and power to maintain order placed in the hands of the militia, the same as in the case of Mississippi.

The *Herald's* special says: The tide of travel setting from this city toward Richmond is beginning to be very considerable, and has already compelled the managers of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to place a second passenger train upon that route in addition to the train which has been leaving here at an early hour in the morning. On the first day this route was turned over to the Company, its passenger receipts amounted to only twenty-seven dollars. Latterly, the receipts from travel have averaged twenty-two hundred dollars daily.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day decided that a person who merely canvases and takes subscriptions for maps, books, &c., is not a peddler within the meaning of the Internal Revenue laws. If, however, he receives for books, maps, &c., at the time he takes subscriptions, or if he delivers them and receives his pay therefor upon subscriptions previously taken by himself or by another, he is a peddler and should take a license as such.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Postoffice Department, to-day, ordered a contract with Arthur Leary, of New York, to convey the mails by steamships from that city to Charleston, South Carolina, and back twice a week; also with Edmund A. Sonder & Co., of Philadelphia, to convey the mails by steamboats from Savannah, Georgia, to Pilatka, 332 miles and back twice a week, from the 20th of September, 1865, until the 30th of June, 1869, at the rate of $5,000 per annum.

There was a protracted Cabinet meeting today, which was attended by Secretary Seward, Secretary McCulloch, and Attorney General Speed. Postmaster General Dennison, Secretary Swanson and Secretary Welles, are absent from the city, the two last named were represented respectively in the meeting, by Maj. Eckert, the Assistant Secretary of War, and Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

An army officer who has arrived here direct from Georgia, reports that while recently traveling from Atlanta to Savannah he saw in all directions trains loaded with cotton on their way to points whence the staple could be transported to market either by rail or water. There were large quantities at Augusta, and the article was being conveyed thence by boat to Savannah for shipment north.

He states that the people of the country, especially those who have severely suffered by the war, express, apparently sincerely, desire to conform to the changed condition of affairs and to sustain the General Government; while in the towns which have sustained comparatively slight injury by the war, a spirit of dissatisfaction exists, principally confined to the young men, who assume to belong to the boasted chivalry class of society, but few of whom have served in the rebel army.

The Court said that what several of the witnesses would swear to, was not proper evidence.

Mr. Baker—I suppose that is for the Court.

The Court—That is for the Court.

Mr. Baker—I hope the Court will give us every consideration.

The Court—We will give you what is proper.

Mr. Baker—We can show hundreds of other things by the witnesses.

Felix De Labomne, of the 70th New York, testified among other things, of Capt. Wirz firing two shots at two men, who were drawing water for a well that one of them was in a dying condition. Capt. Wirz did the act with the exclamation "That's the way I get rid of you d——s on earth."

Witness related other perpetrations of cruelty, such as keeping men for long periods without water, putting men in stockades, fastening them in irons and chain, bucking and gagging and the hunting by the hounds. He saw two killed at the dead line. As for himself, when he was conveyed to prison, he weighed 153 pounds, when he left he only weighed 90 pounds, and was a mere skeleton. Howard the saving of his life to Dr. Bates, an acting assistant surgeon at the hospital. Owing to the filthy condition of the prisoners, rats were a great delicacy. Dr. Bates managed to get them something to eat. Therefore no more rats were caught.

Rev. Father Hamilton, of the Roman Catholic Church, residing at Macon, testified in relation to his acting as a missionary at Andersonville prison, and a good many points of interest similar to those heretofore elicited during the trial, including the distressing condition of the Union prisoners, and their sickness, sufferings and great mortality. The witness stated that Gen. Howell Cobb asked him what he would recommend should be done. He advised that officer to parole all the prisoners of their word of honor, and let them go home, when, were Florida. He gave Gen. Cobb a particular account of the prison affairs. Publications on this subject appeared in all the newspapers of the South.

Judge advocate Chipman—The law protects you from disclosing secrets of the confession. Please state if you feel authorized to do so, to what extent the rules and duties of your ministrations ascribed their during condition.

Father Hamilton—I can't answer the question, for the confessional is one of the most sacred and inviolable of our institutions. I do not decline to answer because I want to take advantage, but because outsiders might charge that I had violated the confessional. Therefore I respectfully decline to answer.

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