THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

Linen Goods.
At Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

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Large Furniture Sale.
The furniture, piano, carriages, wagons, buggies, &c., of Mr. James McCandless, Western avenue, Allegheny city, will be sold on Thursday morning by A. Leppig, auctioneer.

Emma and Ida Webb,
Are at Hay, performing at the Opera House. Their repertoire is new and select, and well calculated, with such accomplished artistes, to promote a healthful diversion in theatrical entertainments. Comedy and burlesque are the features to-night. See full announcement.

Card to the Public.
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20, 1865.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he leaves for Boston to-day, for the purpose of selecting an entirely new stock of the Chickering Pianos. The demand for the Chickering Pianos has been so great during the past few weeks, that the agency could not be supplied and brought on early in August (the largest and most complete ever brought to the city) is almost entirely exhausted. Due notice will be given of the arrival of this new selection which may be expected within ten days.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
Sole Agent for Chickering Pianos,
81 Wood street.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.
READ REV. W. B. LEE'S LETTER.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 25th, 1863.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH:—*Gentlemen*—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a "puff" for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be: they are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, with pain in my right side, loss of appetite, constipation, and sickness from indigestion, and a general disease of the mucous membrane; and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application, which previously to the use of your Bitters had become to me. While I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are *facts*. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.
Yours respectfully, W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Recreation.
Our friend, Mr. John Wise, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny, was in the east when the various 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 are included in his stock, which he is prepared to make up to order, on short notice, in the latest styles, and at correspondingly low rates. A choice assortment of furnishing goods and ready-made clothing will also be found at his elegant establishment. Our Allegheny friend should give him a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,
Practical Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate, of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 75 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not altered after it is put on.

The Eighth Wonder
Of the fashionable world, is Sozodont. Ladies as they see their unsullied teeth and rosy gums reflected in their toilet-mirrors, and gentlemen as their white incisors flash through their dark mustaches, wonder how the delightful folly of twenty years ago got along without the teeth-beautifying, breath-perfuming Sozodont.

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

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Streets—Buildings—Rents—Theaters—The Trial of Wirz.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 19, 1865.

EDITORS GAZETTE—Notwithstanding the war, so fierce and desolating, this city has I think improved more in its streets, houses, etc., within the last four years than it has in the ten preceding. Up to within a very recent period, the only pavements in this Federal metropolis were round on Pennsylvania avenue, and on some of the shorter streets in its immediate vicinity. Now, one of the principal streets of the city, 7th street, has as fine a pavement as any Broadway, and it is really a comfort to ride or walk over it. Railways too, for the accommodation of the weary, thread the main thoroughfares, so that you may ride in a comfortable car for six cents, from the Navy Yard to Georgetown, nearly five miles, or an equal distance across the city, for the same sum.

Moreover, attention is being directed to the condition of the streets, and the surface of the ground in its bearing upon the public health. Sewers are in process of construction under the main avenues, which will carry off the intolerable odors arising from standing and stagnant waters and other filth and impurities which have always hitherto offended the eye and nose of the people. When the canal shall have been either filled up or washed out, and the works now going forward completed, Washington will become a desirable place of residence in that view.

In view of the great demand for dwellings here, I am surprised that enterprising men with surplus capital do not come hither and build good substantial houses—such as will suit the middling class of people, who are, hereafter in this place to have a voice in affairs more than heretofore. A person from one of the well-built Northern towns or cities, coming here, will be struck at once with this peculiarity. I think; Fine, large, expensive dwellings, side by side, with rude huts or low and humble wooden houses. This I think has resulted from the fact that but two classes, for the most part, prevailed in all the cities, either in the slave States, or in towns almost exclusively inspired or controlled by people from those states. The war has made a change. Respectable men of moderate means, but of self-respect and taste, now appear in large numbers. They are not satisfied with rude dwellings—only fit for slaves—and are not able either to hire or to purchase the large and expensive houses where the manor-owners tired to hold their course. Of that class of buildings, therefore, adapted to the want of the times, there is great lack. Let me urge some of your thrifty Pittsburgh builders to come here and invest. Houses are scarce and high without precedent. I know a man who pays $75 per month for a house of eight rooms—such as I used to rent in Pittsburgh five years ago for $250 per annum, and that man is the writer of this. Houses which rented before the war for $150 per annum, now bring honestly six hundred. A single room of ordinary size is snatched for at twenty dollars per month. Site brick buildings now in process of erection and not half done, are rented already at seventy-five dollars per month each, and more than a dozen applications were made to the owners for each. These are ordinary houses of eight or nine rooms. As to those larger and more expensive houses usually taken by Senators and Representatives, almost fabulous stories are told. A new house erected last year at an expense of about sixteen thousand dollars, and furnished in fairly good style, is rented to a New York Congressman for the next session, for four thousand dollars. One of the Pennsylvania members pays two thousand and seven hundred dollars for a fair house on a good street, for the session. No member of Congress can get a good suite of rooms here now for less than one hundred dollars per month and oftener must pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars or one hundred and fifty dollars. Mark, this would not include boarding, but simply only shelter and furniture.

Nor do I see at present any prospect of a falling off in these enormous rents. Cannot builders be induced by such a prospect as I here hold out, to come to Washington and share in this golden harvest? Thus only can a reasonable outlay for dwellings and the necessaries of life be made to suffice. As it is now, no salary is enough to carry you through the year and afford a surplus of any amount at the end, for the more one has the more he needs. I trust you will try to impress upon people who live where some moderation prevails, how much their help is needed here to reduce things to a reasonable standard. While they would be aiding in such reduction, they would grow rich.

While the war was in progress, and the city often full of officers and soldiers, the theaters here must have made much money. The old Washington Theater—a bad box in a back street—full of stale odors, and in a not doubtful neighborhood—used to afford the sons resort to the lovers of the stage. But among a church was purchased and transformed into a temple of Momus. This afforded a partial supply of "mimic life" to the rapidly increasing population. This, however, took fire and burned down in the fall of 1863; after which there was erected upon the same site, a huge structure, known by the name of *Ford's Theater*, which will go down to all coming time in sorrowful remembrance as the scene of the most dreadful tragedy of modern times. I may here add, that this building, entirely stripped internally of everything which could remind one of its original design, is being strengthened and refitted as a receptacle of the rebel archives and many mementoes and curiosities of the war.

But Grover's Theater was also built and fitted up at great expense after the war began, and it probably, as the world goes, the most respectable and *recherche* place of amusement in the town. Then, a swarm of singing halls, and beer gardens, and "Winter Halls," and dancing houses, etc., etc., are here to witness how the excitement of war begat a demand for all this sort of amusement, which a healthy normal condition of society rejects for the most part.

A place to which almost every one resorts at least once, in visiting the city now, is the narrow precincts of the Court of Claims, to see the man on trial for his crimes at Andersonville—Henry Wirz. Those who think of him as a cruel or blood-thirsty looking villain would be surprised should they see the mild, dark-looking face he carries. He is a small, slight man, round-shouldered, bilious, cleanly in dress, of quick motion, an anxious expression of face, thin nostril, black prominent eyes, high forehead, sallow complexion, and hair inclined to curl. I think he would be the last man you would select from a crowd as a fit agent to carry out the behest of Tombs and Davis. Not that you may see a hundred such faces as his any day in Broadway or Pennsylvania avenue, I believe he is a Swede by birth, and that he was a criminal at home, having left his country for his country's good. Doubtless he brought credentials with him, satisfactory to the diabolical scoundrels who employed him, and rejoiced in his service. We had as first such creatures in our own army, but fortunately had no work for them, and they were dropped as soon as discovered. Dull-eyed who figured so extensively at the beginning of the conflict, was the same sort of creature. He now enjoys his chances for reformation at Sing-Sing, while this wreck of Southern barbarism, this bloody butcher and tool of men worse than he, who are anxious seekers for "pardoning love," will, I doubt not, meet the doom he so richly deserves. Shall the hand of justice be staid on this poor abject creature, brought into Court half-dead from fright, shuddering with guilty terror like Richard, as the ghosts of his victims pass before him, and quailing and shrinking as he looks upon some broken, pale-faced witness slowly crawling with painful step into the witness-box, to testify to the fiendish conduct of which he was the victim? Or shall that hand descend, with crushing force upon those vastly more guilty creatures who used him only as a tool? Does punishment await this guilty wretch, and pardon his employers? Shall this weak criminal, whose crimes are but as a drop in the bucket, be smitten by the sword of justice, while men to whom human locusts were only as so many grasshoppers, escape its deserved stroke? The blood of ten thousand martyrs in the cause of liberty cries *Nay!* and all the people say Amen.

LATEST FROM PITHOLE OIL REGIONS.

MORE BIG "STRIKES,"

PITHOLE, Sept. 19, 1865.

Last week the excitement was great, caused by the striking of oil at No. 110, Rocker farm, and to-day the oil fever is raging at No. 47, Holmden farm, which started yesterday afternoon, and is now one of the largest wells on Pithole, estimated at 1,500 barrels per day. This well is but a few rods from the United States. The oil will be conveyed into the tanks of the United States well for a few days.

No. 78 is also being tested, but up to writing the water is not exhausted.

As the seed bag in No. 110 tightens, the water decreases and the flow of oil increases. It is estimated now at 400 barrels per day.

No. 85 is testing, and will probably be a good well. It is pumping and flowing at the rate of 85 barrels per day.

More wells are to be tested soon.

There has been considerable said of late through the various presses of the county, mostly by special correspondents, in regard to the amount of sickness prevailing in the oil regions. I wish to say this—I am and have been sojourning this season in the oil region, and in all candor and truth must say that the sanitary condition of the several localities is good, and will compare favorably with localities outside of the oil region. Of course, there is some sickness and a few deaths, but nothing to warrant the ado made by the press. Here we are surprised that so many paragraphs should find their way into the papers, with declarations and warnings on a matter which no special observations can warrant.—*Correspondence Erie Dispatch.*

Marriage in High Life—The Man who Owns Huddersfield.

The English papers state that Lady Gwendoline H. Maur, the young and lovely daughter of the Duke of Somerset, has just been married to *Sir J.* Ramsden, the young Yorkshire Baronet, who owns the land on which every house in Huddersfield is built, save one. Sir John has offered fabulous sums for the property, but in vain. The land belongs to an old Quaker, and on Sir John offering to purchase it from him he replied: "When strangers are buying up the Town of Huddersfield belongs, then canst say it belongs to thee and me." The Baronet offered to give the owner as many sovereigns for the land as would cover the property when the Quaker inquired, "Will thou place them edgewise?" It is perhaps needless for us to state that the Baronet declined placing them edgewise, and the ownership of the town of Huddersfield is therefore still divided between Sir John Ramsden and the Quaker. We may state that Lady Gwendoline, Sir John's bride, is the daughter of the beautiful Duchess of Somerset, who, under another but not less attractive name, was queen of beauty at the Eglinton tournament. Prince Napoleon, who was then a harmless adventurer, greatly admired her appearance. Fortune since that time has dealt tenderly with both of them; but perhaps, on the whole, the Duchess' is more to be envied than the Emperor.

Petroleum—Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The *Express* says: The demand for petroleum is quite active at the wells, and prices have advanced to four dollars per barrel on Pithole, and from six to six and a half dollars on Oil Creek. Stocks at Philadelphia, Boston, and at this port are unusually light for the season, and the supplies at Pittsburgh have been drawn upon quite heavily. There are still a number of vessels loading for Europe, and exporters are taking large amounts. The demand for home consumption is increasing, owing to the opening of the South to trade. There is also considerable speculative feeling.

The same paper says: In the dry goods market there is a fair business doing in foreign dress fabrics, and the prices are firm. Domestic cotton goods rule heavy and the tendency is towards lower prices. Buyers don't come forward to any great extent at the concessions granted during the past few days, and are holding off for still lower prices. Cotton goods are far above the present price of raw material and there is a wide margin for a decline yet.

Rumor Contradicted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A contradiction of the report recently got afloat, evidently with the design of injuring the cause of the Mexican Republic, that President Juarez designed leaving his country and seeking a refuge here, is contained in a letter from that distinguished ruler, dated Elpasa, August 17th, has just been received by a gentleman in this city. Mr. Juarez says he has no idea of abandoning his country or his country's cause. He had temporarily established the Government at Elpasa, but would soon take up his residence in one of the interior towns. He has determined to fulfil his duty of preserving the popular government of his native land, and does not despair of success.

Specie for Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The steamer Scotia took out to-day for Europe $350,000 in specie and 240 passengers.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH

Our Special Dispatches.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

Gov. Sharkey's Mississippi Militia.

THE DAILY ISSUE OF PARDONS.

The Fenians Negotiating for Ocean Vessels.

IMMENSE PURCHASES OF ARMS.

Bonds for the New Irish Republic.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.

Governor Perry telegraphs to President Johnson from Columbia, S. C., that the State Convention the Committee has reported in favor of abolishing slavery, equalizing representation, electing Governor and Presidential Electors by the people, and voting the vote in the Legislature, and that these measures will all pass. Everything is harmonious. Mr. Thompson, a delegate irregularly elected by Northern citizens, at Beaufort, was permitted to take his seat.

A private letter from Vicksburg, received in Washington, says: Governor Sharkey's Mississippi militia refuse to be mustered in as United States troops, and are only willing to serve as State troops under the State flag.

An order issued by the War Department provides for the transportation of teachers, stores and school books for freedmen, under the Bureau by the government; and also, that freedmen seeking employment shall travel in search of it at the government's expense.

There is a very brisk daily issue of pardons, fifty being announced on Tuesday, chiefly Virginians and North Carolinians, among them being L. T. Harvie, late President of the Richmond and Danville railroad. De Bow has been pardoned and will resume the publication of his celebrated review.

The Fenians in New York are negotiating for the purchase of eight ocean steamers, each warranted to carry one thousand men, with the certainty that the purchase will be made before October. They have also made, within a fortnight, immense purchases of arms from the Government, through parties secretly identified with them, and propositions for fusing purchases are now under consideration, and out of the New York Bank Note Companies is engaged in engraving bonds for the new Irish republic.

By the last steamer, the London *Times* instructed its New York correspondent to keep a sharp watch on the Fenians.

W.

INDEPENDENT ORDER ODD FELLOWS

Great Procession in Baltimore.

STATUE OF CHARITY UNVEILED.

THE WILDEY MONUMENT.

Letter from the President.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Our city presents a gay appearance this morning. The various divisions of the great procession of Odd Fellows are now marching to the various positions assigned for their formation, preparatory to marching to participate in the ceremonies of the unveiling of the splendid statue of Charity.

The procession moved at 11 o'clock, and occupied just one hour in passing. The column marched four abreast. Most of the lodges appeared in new regalia, and there were many new and elegant bands displayed. Fire bands of music were interspersed through the lines.

In the body of the procession there appeared some half a dozen large wagons handsomely decorated, and covered with young children, mostly girls, who bore numerous shields variously inscribed with the names of various States and Territories, mottoes, &c. These cars were drawn by six horses, led by colored grooms dressed in Turkish costume.

Following the cars came a large number of orphan boys, who, like the children in the cars, are being educated at the expense of the Order. There were also many orphan children accompanying the various lodges.

The rear of the procession was arrayed in costly regalia.

A conspicuous feature of this portion of the procession was the tent of the Grand Encampment, in which was seated the High Priest of the Order arrayed in his vestments, with the two Guardians on either side. They were clad in black velvet, wearing helmets and black velvet robes.

Last of all came the members of the Grand Lodge of the United States in carriages.

Then to the disappointment of the vast body of spectators, the President of the United States was not present, having been prevented by official duties from accepting the invitation.

The head of the procession reached the monument shortly after noon, when the line was halted, whilst the Grand Lodge marched from the extreme left to the stand erected for the base of the monument, where the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Charity took place.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, the report of the Wildey Monument Committee was read. Past Grand Sire Nicholson then formally presented the Monument to the Grand Lodge of the United States, which was received on their part by Past Grand Sire Leavitt, in an eloquent address.

BALTIMORE, September 20.—At the Odd Fellows' convention to-day the following letter received by the committee appointed to invite the President, was read by Grand Sire Nicholson:

GENTLEMEN: I have hoped to be able to accept your kind invitation for to-morrow, but I have found, upon careful survey, that it would be incompatible with existing arrangements. I pray you to believe that I rejoice in the reunion of your order throughout the United States, as an auspicious presage of the restoration of order and complete political harmony throughout the Union. I need hardly say that in my judgment this is, at the present moment, the proper office of my position.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ANDREW JOHNSON.

Addresses were delivered by Lieut. Governor Cox, of Maryland, Mr. Andrews, of Texas, Mr. Fisk, of Kentucky, Mr. Pitchugh, of Virginia, and Col. Duncan, of Missouri. The tenor of their remarks was congratulatory on the reunion of the order, the return of peace and presaging a happy future for the country.

Surratt in Montreal—Boyce Pardoned—Hunter and Smith Gone Home—Pillow in Washington.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* special says: A Portland, Maine, merchant saw John Surratt in Montreal a week ago to-day. He has been concealed there for some time. On one occasion, when the detectives were in close pursuit of him, he was secreted under the altar of one of the churches. It was believed in Montreal, last week, that he was to take passage for Glasgow, on the steamer St. George, which was to sail on Friday last.

The *Post's* special says. Jas. S. Boyce, of South Carolina, has been pardoned.

P. M. T. Hunter has gone to his home in Virginia on parole. Billy Smith has also gone home. He filed no application for pardon.

Ex-rebel General Pillow arrived in Washington this morning. He has applied for pardon.

Another Destructive Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the upper part of the American Rice Mills, No. 171 Fourth st., between Dover and Peck sts., and before the flames could be subdued, the entire building, a large five story brick, with its contents, were consumed. The flames communicated to the adjoining building, occupied by Archibald M. Pentz, grocer and ship chandler, and the three stories were badly injured, and the stock greatly damaged by the deluge of water poured upon it by the firemen. The loss cannot fall short of $400,000 or $500,000.

Garrison Arrested.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 18.—George T. Garrison, who brought the box of watches to Norfolk last week, that were taken from our Andersonville prisoners, was arrested at his home in Drummondtown on the Eastern Shore and brought to Fortress Monroe to-day.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Gold in active request for customs, the wants of importers for the present week having thus far proved equal to the business days of the season. The advance in Exchange naturally draws up the premium. The price has ranged at $1,44@1,44½ this morning.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Speech of the Temporary Chairman.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

Nominations for State Officers Made.

STRACUSE, Sept. 20.—The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day. Charles Falger, of Ontario, was chosen temporary Chairman. Mr. Falger, before taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Beyond thanking you for this honor conferred by putting me in this place, I shall detain you with but few phrases, for you need not words. The Union is not a party of words but of deeds rather of ideas and deeds. Just returning from a four years' mighty war, it brings back as the result of its loyalty, the Union an integer. The Proclamation of Emancipation is a fixed fact and lays before the world as the shackles of four millions bondmen disenthralled. Never having by solemn vote resolved war a failure, it needs not to blush with the shame of detected criminals, if the presiding officer of its Convention opens its sittings with the announcement "that the war for national integrity has been brought to a successful issue;" nor, among its delegates are Brigadier Generals of the Home Guard, fresh from a paper defense of the Northern frontier, mustering in martial might, with voices ever as before "still for war," but now loud for warriors. Not advocating the organization of State militia to protect the States from Federal aggression, does it put in nomination a Federal military officer whose last known act was a military order to suppress the militia of the State. It has no such idea or deeds as these. But, gentlemen, though the war is over, the contest is not yet at an end. Begun in the forum, it was adjourned to the field. As we supposed, it is again adjourned to the forum, and as the contest in the field was begun by stealing the people's bullets, so the contest in the forum is to be initiated by stealing the people's ballots; but thanks to the progress of events, the first was done under Buchanan and Floyd; the latter is not to be extended under Andy Johnson and E. M. Stanton, for so long as in the mouths of men, Jack shall stand for John; Johnson shall be the same as Jackson, and Andrew Johnson be the synonym of Andrew Jackson, and the administration of the one as of the other, stand as a front of wall against the surging tide overwhelming state rights, and by its firm, unshaken, even—handed power hold all the spheres of our complex political system, circling in their constitutional orbits. Under such guidance and such men I hear its part in this new contest is able to do well. It holds the power and moulds the policy, and shapes the legislation of the Federal Government, not of one or more States in the Union; it is great and powerful, not by the accident of a day, or the chance result of a single political combination, but by years of adherence to principle, to loyal men, and to a policy that will not tolerance to the country's cause in a time of the country's extremity, by steadfast faith in the principles of American nationality, in the impartial justness administered under impartial laws flowing from an impartial representation, and based upon impartial suffrage. Not need we go abroad for a declaration of principles, nor for a creed, nor seek for standard-bearers among captured prisoners or dissatisfied deserters from the enemy. Let us be thankful that we have colored regiments in our own ranks who have sustained the country's flag where rebel flags will ever be, and patriots blood flowed freely. Of these will properly be our accredited leaders and faithful standard bearers. (Cheers.)

The Chairman on Permanent Organization made a report which was unanimously adopted. For President, Hon. Chauncy M. Depew, and sixteen Vice-Presidents.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Depew addressed the Convention at some length.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed.

On motion of Mr. Ward, Mr. Hunt, of Oneida, and John K. Porter, of Albany, were nominated by acclamation for the Court of Appeals. Mr. Hunt for the long term, and Mr. Porter for the short term.

It was moved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Secretary of State. Isaac Bayley, of New York, nominated General Francis C. Barlow. Chas. S. Spencer, of New York, nominated Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck. Barlow received 191 votes, Vanwyck received 173. Mr. Spencer moved the unanimous nomination of General Barlow, which was carried.

The vote for Comptroller resulted as follows: Thos. H. Hillhouse, of Ontario, nominated by Chas. J. Folger, received 252 votes. The nomination of Thos. H. Hillhouse was made unanimous.

For State Treasurer, Col. Howland was unanimously nominated.

At the evening session General J. H. Martindale was nominated for Attorney General; J. Cleveland, of Genesee, was nominated for Surveyor; Robert C. Dorn, of Schenectady, Canal Commissioner; General Barnum, of Onondaga, Inspector of the State prison; H. Jones, of Cattaraugus, Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Henry J. Raymond reported from the Committee on Resolutions a series, congratulating the people on the overthrow of the rebellion and the return of peace, the preservation of the Union and the repudiation of slavery, returning thanks to the soldiers and sailors, deploring the death by the assassination of President Lincoln, recognizing in Andrew Johnson a statesman of ability, experience, high sacred patriotism and unsullied integrity, and renewing to his administration assurances of cordial support. Approving his sentiments of kindness and confidence towards those communities and individuals lately in rebellion, who accept the perpetuation of the Union and the perpetual prohibition of slavery; approving his initial steps towards reconstruction; regarding the several States in the Union as having jurisdiction over all legal and domestic affairs, especially reserved to them by the Constitution, and whenever it shall be deemed compatible with the public safety to restore to the States lately in rebellion the renewed exercise of those rights, we will be ready to do our duty in the full and on the basis that they be exercised in the spirit of equal and impartial justice, and with a view to the elevation and perpetuation of civil sovereignty of all their people. Expressing full confidence in the administration by the Government of civil tribunals to their first and national supremacy. Recognizing the national debt as a sacred obligation, and demanding of Congress legislation making taxation equal and impartial upon all classes. Endorsing the determination of the Government to assume no portion of the rebel debt. Expecting at the hands of the Government a large reduction of expenditures, and wise and economical administration of public affairs; expressing confidence in the President's management of foreign affairs, and adhering to the Monroe Doctrine; tendering congratulations to Mr. Seward on his providential escape from the knife of the assassin, and rejoicing that his distinguished services shall continue to the nation. The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and one endorsing the official conduct of the Secretary of State, Depew, in the enumeration of the caucus, and tendering thanks to the brave men who sustained the cause of American nationality in England, and mourning the death of Cobden, etc.

Adjourned.

ADVICES FROM WILMINGTON, N. C.

Meeting of Capitalists at Richmond.

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY ORGANIZED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Wilmington, N. C., *Herald*, of the 15th says: Fanny Moore having stated to Captain Heath, of the Freedmen's Bureau, that herself and children, after raising a small crop, had been ordered by her former master to leave his place, refusing to give her any share of the crop, notification was sent to the person complained of that she was entitled to one half of the crop, and that it must be delivered to her.

The 5th and 37th Regiments of colored troops are soon to be mustered out.

Up to a late hour on the 14th only 319 persons entitled to vote at the coming election were registered.

The freedmen held a large meeting in Wilmington on the evening of the 14th to appoint delegates to the Convention at Raleigh, on the 29th.

The Richmond *Whig* says: The meeting of capitalists on Monday evening, to organize a national and international Express Company, was large in numbers and representation of capital. Hon. Wm. H. McFarland acted as chairman, and James A. Cardardin as Secretary. In a few minutes the sum of one hundred and fifty-four thousand seven hundred dollars was subscribed. The sum to be subscribed in Richmond is to be limited to $250,000, of a maximum capital of $500,000; the remaining $250,000 to be taken in Northern States.

Governor Pierpoint, subscribed five thousand dollars, eliciting which applause. Among those present and subscribing was the rebel General Echols. In organizing the company it is proposed that its officers and employees shall be officers and soldiers of the armies of the United States and the late Confederate States—in the Northern States the officers and soldiers of the U. S. army and in the Southern States the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate States army. At the head of the company highly qualified and competent officers of the two armies will be placed. The object is to give employment to many of the gallant and brave men now out of employment; and whose families are almost, if not entirely destitute of necessaries, as well as to establish affinity of interest between the two sections.

THE TREASURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Payment of Pacific Railroad Bonds.

NEGRO TROOPS IN THE SERVICE.

Alexander H. Stephens to be Released.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD GOING TO EUROPE.

The St. Louis Postmastership.

INVESTIGATIONS IN THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A special to the *Times* dated Washington 19th, says: Jeff. Davis' treasure, brought here in charge of a Treasury agent has been counted in the Treasurer's office and found to consist of $87,000 in gold coin, $9,000 in silver coin, mostly Mexican dollars, old coinage, and thirty bars of silver; total value slightly over $100,000.

Some doubt exists as to the course the Government would adopt as to the payment of the Pacific Railroad bonds. The President of the Bank of the Metropolis in this city, has addressed a note to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject and received the following reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 18.

SIR:—Your letter asking whether the obligation of the Government to pay at maturity its bonds issued under the acts of July 1st, 1862, and July first, 1864, to aid in the construction of the Pacific R. R. is absolute or contingent upon the due performance of the railroad corporation of its obligations, is at hand. From an examination of the terms of the acts and the various provisions wherein made, in respect to the issue of these bonds, I am satisfied that the faith of the Government is pledged to their redemption in the hands of any lawful holder, and without regard to whether the obligations of the railroad Company are ultimately fulfilled or not. I remain, &c.

B. MCCULLOCH, Sec'y. of Treasury.

To J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.

The *Herald's* Washington special, of the 19th, says: The whole number of negro troops mustered into the service since the commencement of the war, is in round numbers 180,000. The deaths and casualties among them greatly exceeded the proportion among the whites, and amounted to over 50,000. Sixty thousand of the remaining 130,000 have lately been ordered to be mustered out in the several districts, and these only are entitled to vote under the laws and regulations governing the the service. This small number distributed among the several States, would not be an element of calculation in any of them.

It is said that the ex-rebel Vice-President, Stephens, now confined at Fort Warren, is soon to be released, and will return to Georgia to co-operate with ex Governor Brown and others in the reconstruction and restoration of that State to the Union.

Gen. Schofield is still in the city, but is expected to leave for Europe about the first of October. He goes ostensibly on leave of absence, but the impression prevails that he is charged with some sort of mission to some of the foreign Governments.

The friends of General J. S. Fullerton are presenting his claims for the office of Postmaster of St Louis. Gen. Fullerton is a citizen of that city, and previous to the war was engaged in the practice of law. He is known among the most efficient of the Assistant Adjutant Generals of the army. He was for a long time attached to the Fourth Corps, and since the disbanding of the army has been assigned to the Freedmen's Bureau, in this city, as Assistant Adjutant General.

A special to the *Tribune* from Washington on the 19th, says: Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, intends to make a thorough personal inspection into the affairs of the Freedmen of Virginia, and for this purpose leaves here within a day or two. After returning to Washington he will journey through all the Southern States for the same purpose.

An unofficial recently learned from an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau at Sheridan, Miss., that of 22,770 destitute people subsisted by the Government, but 770 are negroes.

Another private letter from Mississippi says that most of the militia now being organized in that State express their determination not to be mustered under any other but the State flag, the stars and stripes not excepted.

The same letter also states that a regularly organized gang, composed of ex-rebel soldiers, has recently been formed at Vicksburg for the purpose of embarrassing, in every way possible, the action of Government officers in the State.

Two young Virginians, who were recently discharged from the Union army, returned to their homes in Greene county, when they were informed that they were certainly be assassinated, if they remained, by the ex-rebel soldiers.

Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmens Bureau for the states of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, has recently been addressing the people of Tennessee on the policy of the Government relative to freedmen's affairs. He recently addressed the inhabitants of Spring Hill, Tenn., on the same subject, after which he was presented with a series of resolutions indorsed by a large number of prominent citizens, in which they heartily endorse the action of the Government, and express their intention of faithfully carrying out the wishes of the government in respect to the freedmen.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

Operations of the Freedmen's Bureau.

GEN. HOWARD'S VISIT SOUTH.

New York, Sept. 20.—The *Herald* says: General Wager Swayne, Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen, for the State of Alabama, has directed the judicial officers and magistrates of Alabama appointed by Governor Parsons to act as agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the administration of justice in all cases wherein negroes are concerned. Gov. Parsons advises all judicial officers of the State to accept this appointment conferred by General Swayne, with its imposed condition, that negro evidence shall be received in courts, and orders all such officers to report promptly their acceptance or refusal of the appointment tendered. In case of non-acceptance of the conditions, martial law is to prevail.

The London *Times* of to-day has an editorial opposing the project of saddling England with heavy obligations on account of the intercolonial railway from Quebec to Halifax, and urging against the expediency of the undertaking.

Paris, September 9, Evening.—It is asserted that the French Government has addressed a note to Prussia in reference to the murder of Otto Count Bismarck, and dwells upon the fact that France extends protection to all her subjects.

The Bourse is easy. Rentes closed steady, at 69f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—The steamship Scotland from New York, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—Evening—Cotton; sales of cotton to-day are 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs dull, and tending downwards. Provisions firm. Tallow firmer. Produce quiet and steady.

LONDON, September 9.—Consols for money 89⅞@90; Illinois Central shares, 79½; Erie, 54½@54¾; United States 5-20's, 69⅞.

Charitable Fair in Boston.

BOSTON, September 20.—The Fair of the Charitable Mechanics' Association opened to-day with flattering prospects of great success. Both funeral and Quincy Hall are occupied for exhibition, being connected by a temporary bridge. The Fair will last for several days.

Distinguished Visitors in New York.

NEW YORK, September 20.—Chief Justice Chase, Secretary Stanton and Welles, and Gov. Andrew, are in the city. Senator Morgan will give entertainment to Secretary Stanton this evening. A number of distinguished persons have been invited to meet the Secretary.

Arrest of an Incendiary.

PORTLAND, MAINE, September 20.—A lobster peddlar named Jones, has been arrested and confessed to setting fire this morning to Williams' mansion. He is also suspected of causing the late great conflagration at Augusta. He was armed with loaded revolvers.

Compound Interest Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Treasury Department will not issue, at present, any more compound interest notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, which have been counterfeited, and will adopt measures to call in such as are in circulation.

Chicago Visitors in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A delegation of sixteen gentlemen, comprising a portion of the Aldermen and other city officials of the city of Chicago, arrived in this city yesterday. They will remain here until the first of next week and then proceed to Boston, and thence to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh, arriving home in about a fortnight.

Fire in Portland, Maine.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 20.—A fire occurred this morning on Federal street, between Pearl and Franklin, destroying the mansion of the late Capt. John Williams and nearly destroyed the houses belonging to Mr. Walton, on the east, and Edward Harlowe, on the west, and damaging the new Rumery House on Congress street.

THE TRIAL OF JAILOR WIRZ.

The Testimony of Surgeon Thornburg.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The following is the report of Dr. Thornburg, given in testimony in the Wirz trial to-day:

CONFEDERATE STATES MILITARY HOSPITAL, ANDERSONVILLE, GA., September 3, 1864.

SIR:—I would most respectfully call your attention to the very bad sanitary condition of the second division, as well as the whole hospital, to the immense quantity of filth accumulating in the streets, and to the filthiness of the tents and patients, and to the fact that it cannot be cleaned either until we are furnished with means with which to work; the patients are lying on the cold ground, without bed or blanket, and also that we have a very scanty supply of medicine, and that the rations are not of the proper kind, and not issued in a proper quantity. Hoping that proper steps may be taken to remedy these defects, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,
A. THORNBURG,
Assistant Surgeon.

To R. A. STEVENSON, Surgeon in charge A. C. S.

The witness had made several similar reports to Dr. White. He frequently saw prisoners have pants made out of what little bed clothing they could get. During the administration of Dr. White but few vegetables, and these in small quantities, were issued. Witness knew there was an order from the War Department placing prison hospitals on the same footing as Confederate hospitals. The hospital fund could have been drawn, and it would have supplied the hospital with vegetables. The meal issued was unsifted and very coarse. Under the administration of Dr. Stevenson things were very little better than they were under Dr. White.

It was very difficult to procure medicines, and when requisitions were made, it was many days before they were filled, and frequently medicines most needed were not furnished at all. The mortality was great; witness attributed it to the want of proper diet, crowding of men into so small a space, and lack of shelter and fuel. The worst cases were brought from the stockade to the hospital. There would be from forty to sixty deaths per day, and their places would be filled by sick men from the stockade. Deaths frequently