FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.

THE NEWS.

contryman; but Mr. Baker, who was in

the court-room at the time, volunteered, and began ably to assist Mr. Schade. The testimony of a Union officer, Cap-

nib Noyes, was taken to prove the genuineness of a letter written by Captain

wirz to General Wilson, asking for a safe conduct to some scaport, from which he could

and to some home, admitting his communicated at Andersonville, but pleading the orders of superior efficiers for the course of

iy, editor of the Democrat of that place and late Colonel of the 104th Pennsylvania Regi-

ment, was nominated as candidate for Auditor General by the Democratic Convention at Har-

risburg yesterday. John B. Linton, of Cambria county, received the nomination for Sur-

by the election of Richard Vaux as Chair-

man, and a State Committee appointed. We give an abstract of the resolutions elsewhere.

They denounce negro suffrage in the stronges

terms, characterizing it as a "deliberate and wicked attempt to degrade the white race to

the low level of the black;" say much of the tonstitution and its various provisions, and promise President Johnson Democratic sup-

port only on condition that he adheres to it. With the nominations, resolutions, etc., the

tenvention closed its business, and adjourned

hing was heard of it by Wednesday midnight.

another boat would be sent out to ascertain the cause of the delay. In this connection, the

lersey City Standara says:
"For the information of General Miles and

somebody has been befooling the General.

True bills against the late rebel officers-

in Smith-for arson, have been returned by

e Grand Jury of Franklin county. Others ar

rpen Governor Pierpont for the delivery of smith. It is thought that General Early, of

he late rebel army, will also be indicted fo

alson, highway robbery, and murder, as his order was shown, in Chambersburg, directing the freebooters' tribute to be levied, and that

he town should be burnt in default of pay-

Advices from Louisville state that the

teamer Argosy, No. 3, Capt. Vandegrift, from

Cairo to Cincinnati, having on board the 70th Obio Infantry, about three hundred strong,

vas blown ashore, during a rain storm, on

londay evening, eighty miles from Louisville

The mud-drums were exploded by the concus-

ion, and the steam being driven aft, scalded a umber of soldiers, some of them, it is feared,

tally. The regiment was conveyed by ano-

Maximilian, according to a correspondent o

the New Orleans Times, writing from the City of Mexico, is losing his hold on the Mexicans of fast that his organ, L'Estaffette, declares

that the country must either become a French

rovince, and have a French protectorate, or

eabsorbed by the United States. "The em

re is an entire failure," says L'Estaffette

The Catholic clergy are now openly opposed it, especially since the recall of the Nuncio

Information has been officially received by

he State Department from Barcelona up to

ic 1st of the month. The health of Barcelona

ere no signs of the cholera, which is prevail-egto a considerable extent in Alexandra and

as felt in the Bahama Islands.

on adjourned without delay.

cona. The authorities at Port Mahone have socred strict quarantine. The epidemic is stainly advancing westward. Great alarm

The Union City Convention reassembled yes.

day at Sansoni-street Hall, and nominated

rton McMichael for Mayor; John Given, for

ty Commissioner: F. G. Wolbert, Prothono-

ly Common Pleas; Henry Bumm, City Trea-

rer; F. C. Brewster, City Solicitor; and Wm.

mad of Miller county militia, nine in nun

r, under command of Colonel Bahcock. The

andered men were under arrest at the time-

what does not appear. The Bultimore Schutzenfest ended yester-

ize for shooting with rests, a magnificent

cond by Mr. Erdmer, also of this city; and

third by a New Yorker. Philadelphia is

wad in Schutzen as well as at Sængerfests.

An order has been issued by Governor John

on, of Georgia, setting forth that all civil offi-

who have taken the oath, if not embraced

thin the amnesty proclamation, and who way not received special amnesty, shall protei to the discharge of their duties, so far as

by are not inconsistent with the present

undition of affairs. General J. E. Johnston, of the late rebel

by, has written a letter, in which he gives wiews upon the future course of the South.

recommends that the people of Virginia and cheerfully submit to the new state of

birs, as in that way they can only live hap-

dly and peacefully.
Yesterday the gunboat Donegal arrived at
Yesterday the gunboat that while towing the
teamer Commodore McDonough, the latter

ung a leak, on the 23d, during a gale. The cers and crew were saved, but the steamer

of a building, six stories high, in Walnut et, between Fifth and Sixth, yesterday

noon, and was instantly killed. He was

fully mangled and mashed, every bone in

lis. Robert Toombs was recently ordered by

ral Wild to vacate the premises occupied

her in Washington, Ga., as they were

ded by the Freedmen's Bureau; but the

ir was countermanded by General Sted-

tobberies and outrages, mostly perpetrated the returned rebel soldiers, have prevailed

utly to a considerable extent in the vici-

ever, causing their subsidence. collision between a passenger and freight

in occurred on the Oil Creek Railroad terday morning. Nine persons were killed,

urteen or diffeen others frightfully

t Camden between the Empires, of New

ous. The score stood, Empire, 41; Cam-

k, and the Camden Club. The former were

otton, at last accounts, was quoted at Sa-

uesday was the last day of the St. Hya-

Massacres and robberies by Indians still con-

Four hundred invalid soldlers arrived in

here was a marked improvement in the k market yesterday, especially for public ks, which sold higher. The railroad share

was also firmer. The money market is 5, and with good collateral, there is no

ulty in obtaining an ample supply

tendency. Wheat is without change.

las advanced. Cotton continues very

former rates. In sugar there is rather

doing at full prices. Provisions are very

Whisky is in fair demand, with sales of

was quoted at the New York Evening Board last night at 146%. This is the

tabooed by the New York brokers.

red mules will h

" York yesterday from Mobile,

at the legal rate of interest

ls at \$2.25 per gallon.

y of Augusta. The military forces are,

abandoned. She was fast breaking up.

little boy, Thomas Norris, fell from

ody broken or granulated.

and she still remains.

gled and wounded

much at 34@36c for middling.

Norfolk on the 31st.

nue on the plains.

and the prizes were awarded. The first

nd the consular district was excellent. There

rsteamer to Louisville.

the Pope.

eding against Smith and Gilmor for high

ery, and against McCausland for mur

vor General. The Convention was organized

um, in advance.

VOL. 9.-NO. 22.

EDITORIAL LETTER.

(From the Washington Chronicle of yesterday.) NEW YORK, August 22, 1855. The opening of trade with the South is proved by many healthy signs. Passing along Reade street yesterday, I observed the pavements filled and blocked with bales and boxes of merchandise, directed to various firms in towns in Alabama, all marked "A. T. Stewart Yesterday the trial of Captain Wirz was & Co., New York," showing that the command fairly entered upon, by a long argument on various legal points, involving the jurisdicing intellect at the head of that great house is not unwilling to confide in the people whose ion of the court, etc., on the part of the derebellious efforts he worked so hard and gave so munificently to put down. On inquiry I learned that many Southern shopkeepers are Advocate. The Advocate's position was suscoming forward to pay their debts, and wherever this is done, their gratified credi ally had, preserved but one-Mr. Schade, a

tors freely frank them to such dealers a would not otherwise confide in them. Thus a new and honorable commerce is commenced power, I pray, to be darkened by the black cloud of repudiation, or disgraced by the deadly poison of rebellion. One has only to mingle among the merchants of Philadelphia and New York to understand the unapproach able value of a sincere magnanimity. I do not care how they may have voted. They may have been, and they may still be, the rankest Abolitionists: they manifest little or no virulence against the South, notwithstanding many of them have been brought to the verge o bankruptcy by the dishonesty of their South ern customers. Numbers of Northern mer have been hopelessly ruined by the shameless rascality of the persons who, late in 1830, bought immense stocks on credit in anticipa tion of events which they knew were sure to take place, and which their loval North ern dupes never supposed to be possible. Even among these I perceive none of that malignity which might be excused under the stinging memory of such deception. I wish I could

brutality towards the prisoners confined in the stockade. G. C. Gibbs, an officer in the late tonfederate army, was called to show the position of Wirz, the character of the prisoner, and of the food furnished the prisoners, the number of deaths, etc., and the last that sufficient food was always furnished by the Confederates; if it was not good nor sufficient, the witness testified, there were means of officially improving its quantity and quality. This part of the testimeny was a direct rebuttal of the statements of Wirz in his letter, and the counsel tried hard to shake its and in doing so, there were said that the bloodhounds said to have been used for the purpose of pursuing the econod smit starp interchinges. In estime which might be excused under the stinging used for the purpose of pursuing the escaped prisoners, were not "bloodhounds," but ordinary farm or plantation dogs. A surgeon, Dr. John C. Bates, who was stationed at the prison from September 22, 1844, to March 26, 1865, testified to the filth and misery tormenting the men in the prison, and spoke of his kindness towards the men; of his endeavors to get a little salt, or a little meal, or a potato, now and then. This sworn testimony adds no new testimeter to the horrors, over the narration of which in our own journals, our people have huddered for months and months. At the close of Dr. Bates evidence, the court adjourned until to-day.

W. W. H. Davis of Doylestown, Bucks count, defined the Democrat of that place and tion of things? The philosophy of it is, that when there is an assured sense of right and a supreme consciousness of indestructible power to maintain the right, there also is magnanimity It is only the con cruel. Hence the rebellion, with its broken oaths, astounding treachery, savage barbarity, and brazen contempt of the usages of civilized warfare. Deeply, however, as the continuance of the bitter temper in the South is to be de-plored, there is unspeakable satisfaction in the fact that this temper cannot hold out against the warm and healing magnanimity of the mighty interests, commercial, religious and political, in the free sections. If slavery in nower could not defeat the moral and physi cal forces of freedom, how long can the dethroned slave aristocracy refuse to yield to

the concentrated good offices of a vindicated and reinvigorated Government and people? That aristocracy may prefer to remain ob-durate for a while, but they cannot re-tain their sway over the deluded masses. The fact that the natural friends of the A despatch from Fortress Monroe states that the expedition, accompanied by General Miles, which started from there on Sunday night in search of the loss steamer Effort has not rejurned. It had been determined, that if no-South are only to be found in a conquering Government and the Northern and Western communities, is so inexorable that it cannot be opposed. There is not a foreign Power to which they can look. Much as their leaders profess to dislike the Abolitionists, their bate of their false friends and foul ha all others whom it may concern, we would say that the yacht Effort is not running up whetheraprague Creek (nor Watch-and-Pray-Creek either), but is safely moored at her wharf at the foot of Essex street, in this city, where she will probably be found when wanted, until further notice." trayers in England and France is at least heartier, and has a better chance of lasting a much longer time. There is another truth equally clear. The Southern people can no more resist the sublime magnanimity of the Government and the North than they can refuse obedience to the destiny which has decreed the end of slavery, whatever shape it may assume. The same power that forgives and protects that heals and builds up Southern society— will sternly reject the rotten timbers and the rumbling stones of the old order of things, The new structure will be strong, solid, and der. Governor Curtin has issued requisitions

healthy-capable of facing the bitterest tempests and of repelling the most violent as saults.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, August 24. The National Loan.

The Treasury Department has to-day forwarded to the subscribers to the seven-thirty loan the last of the notes. The delay was oc. casioned by the fact that orders for the notes came in faster than they could be printed. If any subscribers to the loan should fail to receive the remainder of their subscriptions, they should at once notify the subscription

Appointment of a Chief of Bureau Captain THORNTON A. JENKINS has been apointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

ITS GRADUAL APPROACH WESTWARD.

Its Appearance in Port Mahon-The Realth of Barcelona.

WASHINGTON, August 24.-Information has een received at the State Department, from the United States Consul at Barcelona, that up to the 1st of August, the date of writing the despatch, the health of Barcelona and the consular district was excellent, there being no signs of the cholera, which is prevailing to some extent at Alexandria, Ancona, and else The Consul at Port Mahon, writing under

date of August 5th, reports that the authorities there enforce the most rigid quarantine regu-Mann, District Attorney. After speeches tom Messrs. Mann and Brewster, the Convenlations, and that information has been received bat the cholera is rapidly advancing west ward. on Thursday afternoon last Judge Lewis F. Wright and four of his sons were murdered, by the readside, on the route from Rolla to Boaston, Phelps county, Missouri, some Eve miles southwest of the former place, by The accounts received at Port Mahon of the prevalence of the disease at Ancona are of such a character as to create serious appre bension, and much alarm is felt in the Balca-

HARRISBURG.

rica islands.

Indictment of Rebel General Officers-Requisitions on the Governors of West Virginia and Virginia. HARRISBURG, August 24.—The Grand Jury of Franklin county have returned true bills against the late rebel officers, General Mo-Causland, Major Gilmor, and Captain Smith for arson, and others are pending for highway robbery against Smith and Gilmor, and murder against McCausland.
Requisitions have been issued by Governor

Curtin upon Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, and upon Governor Pierpont, for the rendition of Smith. It is understood that the late rebel General Jubal Early will also be indicted for murder, arson, and highway robbery, as his order was shown in Chambersburg, directing the free-bocters' tribute to be levied, and in default of payment that the town should be burned.

GEORGIA.

Robberies Around Augusta-Resumption of Trade-Mrs. Robert Toombs-Beath of an Ex-Minister-Proclamation by the Governor. NEW YORK, August 24.—The Savannah Herald states that the 30th Maine Regiment sailed for Portland on the 18th.

Cotton at Savannah was quoted at 34@36c.

for middling.
General Wild had ordered Mrs. Robert Toombs to vacate the premises occupied by her in Washington, Georgia, intending its occupation for the Freedmen's Bureau, but General Steedman countermanded the order, and the wife of the great rebel remains. Colonel S. Seibels, formerly Minister to Belgium under Pierce, died recently at Montgomery, Alabama. Governor Johnson, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation declaring that all civil officers who have taken the oath, if not embraced within the exceptions of the Amnesty proclamation, or who have not received special amnesty, shall proceed to the discharge of their duties according to the laws existing prior to January 1, 1861, so far as the latter are not

duties according to the laws existing prior to January 1, 1861, so far as the latter are not inconsistent with the present condition of the State.

New Yonk, August 24.—The Augusta (Ga.)

Transcript of August 19th says that robberles and outrages have prevailed extensively in the vicinity of Augusta, mostly perpetrated by returned rebel soldiers; but efficient measures by the military police were causing their subsidence.

A Macon correspondence of the Transcript states that cotton is being rapidly bought'up and shipped, and immense amounts of goods, and shipped, and immense amounts of goods including produce and flour, were arriving from Cincinnati and Louisville, and which

were much needed. FORTRESS MONROE.

Boy Browned-The Expedition after a "Lost" Steamer-Sales or Mules-FORTHESS MONROE, August 22.—Yeste8day Mr. John F. Wilkins, a teacher of Norfolk, took his scholars on a pic-nic excursion to Sandy Point, Elizabeth River. As they were returning home, his son, a lad of about ten years, fell from the steamer and was drowned. Two hundred mules will be sold August 31st, nt nuction in Norfolk,
The expedition sent from here on Sunday

night in search of the lost steamer Effort has

not been heard from. If they do not arrive before midnight another boat will be sent to

ascertain the cause of their delay.

The Defendant at Length Supplied with Counsel---One a Volunteer.

TIME ASKED BY THEM, BUT DENIED BY THE COURT,

Discussion of Legal Points, and the Pleas Sct Up by the Defence.

HOW WIRZ BECAME A PRISONER. LETTER PERTINENT TO HIS

CAPTURE. He Pleads that the Andersonville Brutalities were not his, but those of

his Superiors.

WHAT WIRZ REALLY HAD TO DO WITH THE BRUTALITIES.

restimony of a confederate soldier and a CONFEDERATE SURGEON.

THE FILTH, MISERY, HORBOR, AND BEATH, AS THEY APPEARED TO REBEL EYES.

WASHINGTON, August 24.-The Wirz Comission met at noon to-day. Judge Advocate Chipman asked the priso Louis Schade, Esq., begged permission to make a personal explanation. He said he had been engaged as counsel with Messrs. Hughes Denver, and Peck. Those gentlemen had the case in hand three or four weeks, but he was not so fortunate, having been called in at a late hour. They had withdrawn and left him all alone. Why they had abandened the case was well known to the gentlemen of the court. Major General Wallace replied that the court

lid not know, nor was it necessary they should rnow, the reason.

Mr. Shade resuming, said he would have followed them if it had not been that he had a re-gard for his honor; but being an adopted citizen, like the prisoner, he never would forsake one so helpless, especially as he believed, from he testimony in his possession, that the defenlant was innocent, he at the same time was fulconvinced of his inability to alone compete ith the array of talent on the other side. He fully appreciated the moment pusness of the issue at stake, and the high responsibility which rested upon him. He for the reasons just stated espectfully asked the court for a postponenent of the trial for about eight days, so that the prisoner might procure additional counsel, and the latter have opportunity and time enough to examine into the facts of the case; believing, as he did, that justice and right are the chief ingredients of American-liberty, and that under the Government, and now controlled the destinics of the nation, that no citizen, no matter how humble, should be deprived of the right of a fair and impartial trial. The present excitement will soon pass away, and if we do a harsh thing now, history, the great and impartial judge, will soon punish us for the wrong.

Judge Advocate Chipman said the court was

aware that the gentleman who had just ad-dressed them was associated with the retiring connect for some time. It could not, therefore, be properly or safely presumed that he was uninformed of the proceedings and facts in this case. The court were bound to believe that he was prepared to go on with the trial. He (Colonel Chipman) thought that the court should come to an issue to-day, and that the prisoner should be called upon to plead. He did noti ask that the prisoner be urged to a hasty trial, but counsel was fully informed of the theory of the prosecution, and as to what would be brought out in proof against the prisoner. He would not argue the motion as it presented itself to the discretion of the

Mr. Schade appealed to the generosity of the court for a postponement. They would appreciate his position, and the responsibility resting upon him. ing upon him.

The court, by a vote, decided against the motion, and that the prisoner should at once olead.
O. S. Baker, Esq., who was in the court-room, volunteered his services as assistant counsel

volunteered his services as assistant counsel for the defence.

Mr. Shade then presented several pleas:

First. That the prisoner is entitled to his discharge, in consequence of the promise of Captain Noyes, of the starf of Brevet Major General Wilson, in command at Macon, Georgia, that if he (Wirz) would accompany him to head-quarters for the purpose of giving certain information that he should not be arrested, or held a prisoner. The accused accepted the offer, and claims to have since been held in violation of the pledge of his personal liberty.

Second. The prisoner denies the jurisdiction of the court to try him on these charges and specifications. Second. The prisoner denies the jurisdiction of the court to try him on these charges and specifications.

Third. That the war is ended and civil law restored, and that there is no military law under which he can be tried.

Fourth. He moves to quash the charges and specifications upon the ground of their vagueness and indefinittness concerning the time, place, and manner of the offences charged.

Figh. That on the 21st of August, 1865, he was arraigned and put on trial. On his plea of not guitty to these charges, before a Military Commission composed like this, that the Commission was broken up without his agency or consent, and adjourned without a record. Having been once put in jeopardy on these charges, the prisoner claims that he cannot now be arraigned again as before, but is entitled to the benefit of an acquittal.

Sizth. He claims that he should be discharged because he was an officer of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and entitled to the benefit of the terms agreed to between Generals Sherman and Johnston, which were complied with by him, and in accordance with which he is ready to give his obligation in writing not to take up arms against the Government.

Mr. Schade said they were not disposed to

which he is ready to give his obligation in writing not to take up arms against the Government.

All Schade said they were not disposed to discuss these pleas now, but wished them to go over to the final argument.

Judge Advocate Chipman desired that the gentlemen, if they had anything to say, do so now; there was but one plen (the question of jurisdiction) which could properly go over; the others constitute a plea in bar, and should be deeded before the court could near the case. It was proper that they should argue all at this time, except the plea of jurisdiction.

All: Schade said that if the Commission instead on the argument before proceeding further with the trial, he must ask for an adjournment fill to-morrow, so as to afford the counsel, Mr. Baker, who had just come in, an opportunity to examine the case.

All: Baker said that if was but a few moments since he had anything to do with the case. The court would readily see that he could have no information as to the pleas put in or the charges against the prisoner. He had not even read the charges. He was almost inclined to consent to go on, in view of the changes and delays that had already taken place; but he could not think he would be doing his duty to the prisoner if he should attempt to argue the pleas that he had not read. This was a grave oftence charged. It might cost the prisoner his tier, and after the sudden termination of his case yesterday, he might say they ought not to go on without affording time to counsel. It, how we have the prisoner in the case is a successful that it was but a few moments and after the sudden termination of his case yesterday, he might say they ought not to go on without affording time to counsel. It, how we have the prisoner in the case is a successful the prisoner. It is now that the prisoner his tier.

and after the sudden termination of his case yesterday, he might say they ought not to go on without affording time to counsel. If, however, the court decided it not to be proper to argue the ease to the best of his ability. The Judge Advocate remarked that the leading counsel was present at the previous arraignments and must be familiar with the case. angine and mass be lambar with the case.

Mr. Baker, resuming, said the principal plea to be discussed was the motion to quash the proceedings in consequence of the vagueness and indefiniteness of the charges and specifications. The court, however, was not going to discharge the prisoner on a technicality, nor would it convict him on such, and, with the court's consent, he would let the argument of the case go over until the close of the testiment.

of the case go over until the close of the testinony.

The Judge Advocate insisted that the defence should close up the plea now.

Mr. Schade said he would waive argument, and join issue at once on the simple plea of not guilty.

Mr. Baker said he was also ready to put in the plea of not guilty alone, if the court would let the argument on the pleas go over, and thus not waste time.

The Judge Advocate stated that he would enter a demurrer to the pleas interposed, with

as the counsel would be as unable to answer then in so short a time as they were to argue the pleas.

The Judge Advocate said, after making that motion, he supposed he had the right to mention his reasons, so that he might be placed properly on the record. A vote was then taken by the Court, resulting in perfission for the Judge Advocate to proceed with his arguments on the motion to overrule.

The Judge Advocate said, that aside from the question of jurisdiction, there remained really but four questions: First, a motion to question for the question of jurisdiction, there remained really but four questions: First, a motion to question of jurisdiction, there remained an already been decided by the Court on a previous occasion, he would not make any remarks upon the subject. Second, that the Court, constituted of the same members, having taken exprisence of the case, and the prisoner having been once arraigned and his life put in jeoparty, therefore, the Court could not now proceed to try the prisoner.

In reply to this, Colonel Chipman said he would only read an official opinion from Judge Holt, the chief of the bureau of military justice, who is the law expounder so far as the army is concerned, and all cases arising under in in so short a time as they were to argue

it. This opinion is in substance that a party who has been arraigned should not be regarded as having been tried until the Government has pursued the case to a conclusion; and he has been actually acquitted or convicted, and the judgment of the court thereon aunounced. There must be a formal acquittal or conviction.

The next question raised by the counsel for the defendant was that the prisoner should not be held to trial, but ought to be discharged, because Captain Noyes, an officer of the staff of General Wilson, had promised Captain Wire that if he should give certain information, which he did, to General Wilson, he should have safe conduct, going and returning, to his home, and the final question was that the agreement between Generals Johnston and Sherman absolved the prisoner from the consequence of the violation of the laws of war.

In support of his motion that the pleas were

tions; if the quality of the ration was unsound, a Board of Survey could have been summoned to condenn it.

Gen. Wallace said it was understood that the witness now on the stand was for the defendant.

Mr. Baker. If so, we dismiss him.

Judge Advocate Chipman. This witness was subparaed by the defendant.

Mr. Baker. But was not put on the stand by the defendant. When we come to cross-examine the witness we are not to be told he is to be considered our witness. It was better, and coffirmly to the books. We are not to be switched off and told the witness is ours. Do you not know-to the witness—that Captain Wirz complained to the Board on account of bad food?

Judge Advocate Chipman objected.

The court, after deliberating with closed doors, sustained the objection.

Major General Wallace remarked the understanding of the court was-that when the question was asked as to the action the counsel for the defendant adopted the witness as their own, but for that understanding the court could not have permitted the interrogatory to be made.

Mr. Baker. Then we strike out all questions asked since. sked since. Najor General Wallace. You can tstrike out anyhing in a military court. Mr. Baker. We can't allow ourselves to be en trapped.

Major General Wallace. Your language is not of
the most respectful kind. If there is any "trapping" its not on the part of the court. I am of the
quinlon it is a mistake of the counsel for the de-

In support of his motion that the pleas were insufficient, and should be overruled, Colonel Chipman read an argument which he had reduced to writing. If, he argued, there was a violation of a compact between a staff officer and Wirz, the latter's remedy was against General Wilson, and not before this court. If, after the defendant was brought to General Wilson, and not before this court. If, after the defendant was brought to General Wilson and no power to absolve the prisoner from crime. A promise of safeguard did not work a pardon of offence. The plea presents the case of a police officer, who says, "Cone with me to the magistrate; I will see that you are not injured."

The magistrate discovering that the man is guilty of a crime, takes means for the trial of the prisoner. It was not alleged that Captain Noyes acted on the instructions even of General Wilson. The cases were similar, therefore the pica should be overruled. The court must bear in mind that the plea in bar does not assume that there has in this case been a formal acquittal or conviction. There now remains only one plea based on pardon. According to Archibald's and Wharton's criminal law, the plea must set quit in form the paradon granted. In the absence of this the plea of the counsel is, therefore, bad. It was very certain, by the action of the Government and the opinion of the Attorney General, that neither the annesty proclamation of the President nor the terms of surrender between Generals Grant and Lee, and Sherman and Johnston, were intended to pardon those who had been guilty of great crimes.

The later proclamation of the President showed that these capitulations did not work pardon to those coming within their terms, else why did they see men who had been engaged in the rebellion, and in the criminal court of this district the Attorney General pronounced the rebellion still existing.

Suppose the assassin of the United States Court had charged the jury to inquire into offences ander the rebellion, and had the criminally control of the s opinion it is a mistake of the counsel for the defence.

Mr. Baker. In my mind I can conceive how the sunge Advocate would make use of it.

The cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Baker. The witness said the dead line was established previous to his going to Andersonville; he did not know of Captain Wirz shooting any one at the dead line, nor did he know of Wirz giving an order to execute any one; the dogs spoken of as an adjunct to the prison were the ordinary farm or plantation dos, not bloodhounds; perhaps not more than six or seven of them; they were kept about the eighth of a mile from the prison; he believed they were part and parcel of the prison discipline. He did not know by whose orders they were kept. Turner had charge of them, and was atting under the orders of Wirz; he never knew of Wirz using them himself; Turner was a detailed solder; the dogs were little, middle-sized and big; he did not know whether they were ferecious. The witness was further cross-examined.

Ur. John C. Bates testified substantially as fol-

should be proven toue, he should suffer the full extent of the law. The prisoner was invited to come within the Union lines, and was promised he should have safe conduct to depart. Where weld they find the pledge of a commanding officer violated?

The Judge Advocatchad saft a commanding general can violated?

The Judge Advocatchad saft a commanding general can violate or set aside his orders, but if any commanding general, well-descrying of his stars, should invite an humble servant to come within his lines, and should then violate his promise of safe conduct and hold him a prisoner and try him for murder, would it not be one of the most atrocious violations of the rules of war and of good faith? Where did the Judge Advocate get his authority? Certainly not iff the books or under the authority of the United States.

This was one of the points of the defence. The prisoner was held wrongfully. The counsel would say this with respect. This prisoner was enticed within our lines, and the pledge given to him of safe conduct broken. There might be an excuse for the officer breaking his pledge, but this should inure to the bonefit of the accused. The learned advocate compared the bringing of the prisoner under promise that he shall not be harmed into our lines to a constable enticing a party before a magistrate, who holds them for trial. Most assuredly and certainly the gentleman did not design to bring this cause to such a low and degrading condition. But the difficulty, in the first pluce, is that the magistrate has no right to break it in the second. A commanding general has the right to make the promise, and then, according to the law of God and man, he is required to respect it. As to the plea of the unconstitutionality of trying a man after once heing put on his trial, he would not argue the point.

He could not twice be put in jeopardy for his life. If the court should concur in his pleas he should be gratified; if not, he should be content to go on with the case. The court was cleared for deliberation, which it

cept as to jurisdiction, which it has not yet argued.

Mr. Baker. We plead the general issue, not guilty of the charges and specifications.

Judge Advocate Chipman, The Government is now ready to go on with the case.

The rules adopted by the court were read; providing, among other things, that the hour of meeting shall be ten A. M., and at one o'clock a recess til two; that the examination of witnesses shall be by one of the Judge Advocates and one of the counsel for the prisoners; arguments to occupy five minutes on each side. The Judge Advocate said he would offer in evidence a letter, dated Andersonville, Ga., October 9. 18ti, and signed by the accused.

Martin F. Robinson, having been sworn, testified that he is clerk to the Military Commission. The letter was shown to the witness; this, he said, was the letter he exhibited to the prisoner at the Old Capitol last Sunday, the first time he ever saw him; he asked the prisoner, on that occasion, whether that was the letter which he wrote to General Wilson; the prisoner replied it was a copy, a true copy, of the one which was sent.

The Court overruled an objection made by Mr. Baker; when the letter was read, as follows:

the one which was sent.

The Court overruled an objection made by Mr. Baker; when the letter was read, as follows:

GENERAL: It is with great cluctance that I address you these lines, being fully aware how little time is leftyou to attend to such matters as I now have the honor to lay before you, and if I could see may other way to accompals my object I would not obtude them you. I am a majer of Switzenland, and was before the war a chilzen of Louisiana, by profession a physician. Like hunnerds and thousands of others I was carried away by the maistrom of excitement and joined the Southernarwa. I was very severely wounded at the battle of the Soven Phies, near Richmond. Va., and have nearly lost the use of my right arm. Unft for day, was ordered in report to Brevet General war, who ordered me harry of Federal visioners. The further was of my right arm. Unft for day, who ordered me harry of Federal visions in Tuscaloosa. Als. We have the falling me I applied for a furtough and went to Europe, from whence I returned in Federal visions in Tuscaloosa. Als. We have the falling me I applied for a furtough and went to Europe, from whence I returned in Federal visions in Tuscaloosa. Als. We have the falling me I applied for a furtough and went to Europe, from whence I returned in Federal visions in Tuscaloosa. Als. The commandant of the Military Prison at Andersonville, Ga., who assigned me to the command of the interior of the prison. The duties I had to perform were ardnous and unpleasant, and I am satisfied that no man can or will justly blame me for things that happened lorge, and which were beyond my power to control. I do not think that I ought to be held responsible for the shortness of rations, for the over-crowded state of the prison, which was in itself a profile source of the fearful mortality, for the inadequate supplies of rations, for the over-crowded state of the prison, which was in itself a profile source of the fearful mortality, for the inadequate supplies of which have been and which were been and t

Dut to the best of his knowledge, he thought the prisoner did; but he could not swear positively.

Captain H. E. Noyes sworn.—I am captain and adjutant to General Wilson; have seen the letter before, at General Wilson; have seen the letter before, at General Wilson; she endorsement bears the signature of that officer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker.—I was at the Lanier House, in Macon, when I saw the letter; it was handed to me to read by General Wilson's adjutant general; I returned it; this was about the list of the control of the army; I never saw it again until yestenday; I do not know whether it is in Captain Wirz's handwriting.

G. C. Gibbs, having been sworn, said he had been in the atmy of what was the Confederate States Government; the resided at Andersonville, and was on duty there as the commandant of the post of Canny Sumpter; an order was shown to him, which he recognized as the original one, assigning him to duty; it is dated October 9, 1884, and signed by Gén. John H. Winder; the witness miso identified a pass, in the handwriting of Captain Wirz, who was the commander of the prison over the prison; wirz had control exclusively of lim: Wirz was in commander of the prison when the minded the post, the witness visited the prison before he was some he went there; he man space in his life; it was more like an ant-hill, than anything else; the surgeons of the prison obeyind received their orders from Captain Wirz, and he had seen those issued the winters with employed purison he had seen those issued the white, until the singeon interfered; a dend line was established; he did not know whether wirt had anything to do with its construction; the object of the deal he was to keep prisoner of the went the white, until the sirgeon interfered; a dend line was established; he did not know whether Wirz had anything to do with its constr

small tents, the latter unserviceable at the best:
examined all who were placed in my charles or a common and who were placed in my charles are presented with the mode of doing business, the discussion of which were the doing business, the discussion of the mode of the mode of the my date and and all the safety of the doing of the control of the my date and all the restrict of the mode of the my time in writing orders; the most ration was cooked at a different part of the hospital, the men would attice around me and ask for a bone doing to the my date and the mode of the most of the men would attice around me and ask for a bone doing to grow he are not the bospital is examined myself; it was impossible for a surgeon to leave there without bringing some with him; as to medical attendances, I found the mor, destitute of clothing and bedding; of full the doing to the doing of the doing to the doing of the doing to the do

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS. The Imperialists in Mexico Despondent-Mexico must be a French Province, or be Absorbed by the United States A Minister from Maximilian Sent to Washington—Feeling of the French towards us—Impressions of a Correspondent—The Mississippi Congressional Election, Etc.

possible.

frontier.

next.

sion on the railroad and the lake.

makes fifteen hundred pistols a week.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—Cotton-Sales ,600 bales. Matamoras advices of August 18th say numerous troops and trains of artillery continue to arrive at Brownsville. These troops are almost exclusively negroes. The Times' City of Mexico correspondence of the 21st ultimo, says the Estafete, the Fren organ, declares there are but two courses left open, that France should assume a protectorate of Mexico, as it admits the entire failure and declares it must become one of the French provinces or must be absorbed by the United

States. Mexican independence, it says, is im-The resolution was discussed for some time and finally passed, modified as follows:

Revolved. That we are in favor of so equalizing the bounties paid to soldiers in 1861 and 1862, that they shall receive the same pay and bounty as the soldiers of 1863 and 1884, and that Congress should make an appropriation for this purpose.

The Convention then took a recess, to affort the members an appropriative of salesting. The usual news of fighting continues, resulting in frequent Imperial disasters.

The recall of the Papal Nuncio by the Pope caused a great sensation among the clergy, who are also openly opposed to the Emperor, who has sent General Almoliger as Minister to Mushington, and hopes for recognition.
A threatening article has appeared in the French papers on the demonstration they say he appointment of the following: General Sheridan is making on their northern rederates in the city of Mexico who have lost all confidence in Maximilian.
The Times' special Jackson (Miss.) despatch of yesterday says that an ordinance has been passed designating the first Monday in Octo-her for the election of Congressmen, Legislators, and their State officers.

A motion was offered for an informal meeting of the Convention, to memorialize President Johnson relative to Jefferson Davis. General Clark was appointed chairman of the committee, which will report on Wednesday Shultz.

Eighteenth District—John Cresswell.

Eighteenth District—F. M. Kemmel. The Chicago Board of Trade. Chicago, August 24.—The new hall of the Board of Trade will be dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 3th inst., and ex-tensive arrangements have been made for the reception and entertainment of visitors from other cities. Invitations have been extended to the merchants of Portland, Boston, New York, Albany, Troy, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, St. Louis, and Cairo, and also to the members of the Committees were appointed to notify the candidates of their nomination. Corn Exchange Association of Philadelphia. A special committee of five of our merchants After addresses by Judge Black and Richard Vaux, the Convention adjourned sine die. ave been appointed to receive the latter gen

e will be addresses at the ina ____ guration, after which the invited guests will e invited to a banquet, a hop, and an excur -There is one firm in Springfield which

THREE CENTS.

cres. THE DEMOCRATIC STATE

CONVENTION. Col. W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks, Nominated for

Auditor General-John L. Linton.

for Surveyor General.

HARRISBURG.

The Democracy Promise to Support President Johnson if he Adheres to the Constitution.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE STRONGLY DENOUNCED

It is a Deliberated and Wicked Attempt to Disgrace the White Race.

HARRISBURG, August 24 .- The Democrati State Convention met at two o'clock P. M. and was temporarily organized by electing Robert L. Johnson, of Cambria, President, and A. D. Boileau of Philadelphia, Benjamin Whit-man of Erie, and D. H. Nieman of Northampton, Secretaries.

Mr. Smith, of Lancaster, submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of one from each Senatorial district to report permanent officers. Mr. Lamberton moved to amend that the Convention proceed to elect a permanent President, and that the Senatorial delegates select one member from each district for Vice Presi dents and Secretaries, and also one from each Senatorial district as a Committee on Resolu-

tions, to whom all resolutions on State and national subjects shall be referred without de The amendment was not agreed to, and the original resolution was adopted.

A recess was then taken, to permit the dele rates to indicate the Committee on Organiza

The committee, on being announced, retired for consultation, and, after a short time, re-urned, and reported the Hon. Richard Yaux, of Philadelphia, as permanent President of the Convention, with a Vice President for each Senatorial district, and twenty-nine Secretaries.

cach Senatorial district, and twenty-nine Secretaries.

Mr. Vaux, on taking his seat, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, by her representatives, in conformity to the ancient usages of the party, is again assembled in State Convention. Since the days of Thomas Jefferson, in every crisis of our country's history, we have assembled in the Capitol of this Commonwealth, bold and defiant, standling on the principles of constitutional liberty, which can alone maintain us as a happy and prosperous people. [Applause.] And amid threats of violence and the menaces of power, the Democrats never qualled. During the last four years of war and oppression, when the pressure of Executive power was used to destroy the Democrating more than at any period in our past history, the Democrate was something more than at any period in our past history, the Democracy of the Constitution, and defied the party in power. [Cheers.] We have here met again, and let us do as our fathers in past days of our history have done, stand on the broad principles of the Constitution, and defied the party in ples of the Constitution, and demand those rights and privileges which belong to the States and to the people. We will be satisfied with nothing less. [Applause.] These principles cannot be changed by fanatics or overridden by power. The rights of the States are dear to them. [Applause.] Our fathers made this compact of federal unity under hardly less than inspiration, and it cannot be altered by fanatics or us and for our children, and military necessity shall not deprive either of these rights or privileges. [Applause.] Let it be, then, distinctly understood that the dignatic or us and for our children, and military necessity shall not deprive either of these rights or privileges. [Applause.] Let it be, then, distinctly understood that the dignation of the Convention, having by your partiality been chosen to pressed over your deliberations, I ask your indulgence, and promise to perform my duties to the utmost

were ferocious. The witness was further cross-cxamined.

Dr. John C. Bates testfied substantially as fol-lows: I have resided four or five years in Georgia; I have been a practitioner of medicine since 1880: I was an acting assistant surgeon, called a contract surgeon, at Andersonville prison; reported for duty licre on the 28th of Mayen. [The witness here was shown and identified a pass given by Cap-tain Witz, October 17th, 1884, to Assistant Sur-geon Bates.] I was ordered to report to J. H. White, the surgeon in charge, but as he heard was injured by a railroad accident; I reported to R. R. Stevenson: on going into Ward 15 of the hospi-tal I saw a number of mich, and was raiber shocked: many of them were lying partially maked, dirty, and lousy, in the sand; others were evided to sathe best; I A Committee on Resolutions, composed ne from each Senatorial district, was appoint ed, to whom all resolutions on National and State affairs were referred without debate.

Mr. H. W. Petriken offered a resolution tha he soldiers of 1861 and 1862, having enlisted with little or no bounty, should receive one hundred and sixty acres of land, and urging upon the next Congress the justice of main-taining such an appropriation. Referred. The Hon. James Black, chairman of the committee, reported the following resolutions:

mittee, reported the following resolutions:

The preamble asserts the betrayal of their trust by the party in power since 18di.
The resolutions affirm the fidelity of Pennsylvania Democrats to the Union, and declares that the slaughter, debt, and disgrace of the civil war was in consequence of their counsels being disregarded; that the Constitution ought to be obeyed at all times, under nil circumstances, and in every part of the country, the oath to support being universally binding, and it is only by a rigid enforcement of its provisions that we can hope for liberty or peace. The palladium of all our political rights are trial by jury, habeas corpus, free press, free speech, immunity from punishment except upon legal conviction by an impartial jury, and the right of white citizens to vote at State elections according to State laws. The Convention concurs with President Johnson in the opinion that State ordinances of secession are nullifies, and the States; therefore, are all as much in the Union as ever the people owing the same duties, and clothed with the same rights as before; and the resumption of their old position shall not be impeded by that portion which always opposed the Union, which declares it legally dissolved, and is malignantly laboring to prevent its restoration.

The resolutions argue strongly against ne-

and is malignantly laboring to prevent its restoration.

The resolutions argue strongly against negro suffrage as a high crime against the Constitution, and a deliberate and wicked attempt to degrade the white race to the low level of the black, and express willingness to support President Johnson in restoring the States; giving them a representation in Congress, and saving them from the curse of negro equality; but can only give its full approval to the administration of President Johnson if he adheres to the Constitution and the laws, and punishes kidnapping and robbery when committed by his own officers, and suffers no person to be murdered by military commissions. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Auditor General, as follows:

BALLOTS. 2d. 55 9 41 And the nomination of

elared unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot Surveyor General, as follows: BALLOTS.

John P. Linton, Cambria.

James P. Barr, Allegheny.

H. A. Hambright, Lancaster.

Judge Rellty, Schuylkill.

Abraham Lamberton, Cumberland.

Payld Cuskaden, Clinton. The President was authorized to appoint or

person from each Senatorial district, as a State Central Committee; and the Hon. W. A. Wal-lace, of Clearfield, was chosen by the Convention Chairman of the State Central Committee. Mr. Petriken, of Lycoming county, reoffered his resolution that, in the estimation of this Convention, the soldiers of 1861 and 1862, who mlisted with little or no bounty, are entitled to and should receive an appropriation of one hundred and sixty acres of land, or a fair equivalent in money, and that such an appropriation be urged upon the next Congress. The resolution was discussed for some time

the members an opportunity of selecting State Central Committee, which resulted i me appointment of the following:
Chairman—Hon. W. A. Wallace, Clearfield.
First District—E. C. Kamerly.
Second District—Jas. McCarthy.
Third District—James Hopkins.
Fourth District—A. R. Schofield.
Fifth District—Isalah B, Houp, and Robert E.
Joneban.

Fifth District—Isalan B. Houp, and Robert Monghan.
Sixth District—Franklin Vanzant.
Seventh District—Hobert McDowell.
Eighth District——— Erwentrent.
Ninth District—Wm. H. Dimmock.
Eleventh District—Washington Boyle.
Twellth District—J. B. Stark.
Thirteenth District—Stephen Pierce.
Fourteenth District—H. W. Petriken.
Fifteenth District—Homas Chalfant.
Sixteenth District—Bonj. Forster.
Seventeenth District—H. P. Swann and H. I.
Shultz. Nineteenth District—F. M. Kemmel. Twentieth District—G. H. Spang. Twenty-first District—E. D. Parker and Win

Twenty-first District—E. D. Parker and war F. Reynolds.
Twenty-second District—W. W. Barr.
Twenty-furth District—W. W. Barr.
Twenty-fourth District—Robert Gwin.
Twenty-firth District—John G. Dunn and An
direw Burke.
Twenty-sixth District—W. W. Smith.
Twenty-seventh District—Jacob Zeigler.
Twenty-seventh District—Albert Price.
Twenty-ninth District—M. Park Davis.
Committees were announted to notify the

- By the late census report the extent of the manufacture of cigars in Connecticut is exh bited as follows: Number of establishment 36; capital insured, \$278,800; cost of materia \$240,804; employes, 358 males and 82 female cost of labor, \$169,068; value of product, \$562,484. the eight hour system of labor.

THE INDIAN WAR. More Atrocities—Attacks upon Govern-ment and Emigrant Trains—Massa-

ment and Emigrant Trains—Massacres.

[From the Denver News, 10th 1981.]

Mr. Armstrong, of the Overland Park Station, and F. S. Murphy, of the Seven-Mile Ranch, give us particulars of Indian outrages that occurred between hig Laramie and Rock Creek last Friday.

A simultaneous attack was made all along the road between the two points named. At one place the Indians attacked a single emigrant wagon, coming his and professing peaceable intentions, telling the old man, who was driving, not to be alarmed, as they would not hurt him. When they arrived near enough a single arrow was shot through his body, killing him instantly. His wife and two children were killed, the body of the wife being shockingly mathlated—our informants say, "literally disjointed, her head scalped, and skull stove in." They then captured three females who were in the wagon, aged respectively, about eleven, eighteen, and twenty-five years. Starting from the spot, they had gone about two miles, when the youngest girl, who continued to make an outery, had seven arrows shot into her and was left to die. The wounded girl was found and taken to Laramite, where she received sturgical aftention and is now doing well, with a prospect of recovery. She is spoken of as being quite intelligent, and says the first arrow that wounded her was fired by a white man. Perry Abbott's train fwas attacked three miles this side of Rock Creek, and had lively fighting for five miles, when the Indians retired. The train sustained no injury, and the mon think they killed four of the attacking party. A Government train was attacked a five we mile from the particulars not known, one incident of the day deserves especial mention. The Indians, after killing Sergeant Cooley, captured his horse and tied the leading reins of two of their ponies to him. The horse broke away from him by a cowardly white man who wanted to get out of danger, caught the horse and fought his way safely in with the prize. Twelve white persons were killed, one wounded, and two captured in all the atta

ACCIDENTS AND CATASTROPHES.

Death and Destruction on the Ocean, th Rivers, and the Railroads.

ANOTHER RAILROAD MURDER-NINE KILLED AND FIFTEEN WOUNDED-NAMES OF THE UN Enie, August 24.—A collision between a passenger and freight train occurred on the Oil Creek Railroad, this morning. Nine persons were killed, and from ten to fifteen wounded. No particulars have yet been received.

ERIE, August 24-8 P. M.-The accident on Oil Creek, near Titusville, was caused by the engineer of the freight train running up on the main track to get on a switch, about the time the mail train was due. The latter, coming round on the curve, could not see the engine until within a few yards of ft, and the two trains came together with such a terrific force as to throw the passengers from their seats and stave up every car in the train. The fol lowing is a list of killed and wounded, as fa as ascertained :

RILLED.

Gideon Lightal, of Belport. Wm. Baldwin, of East Cleveland. Edgar J. Clough, of Fredonia. A man, name unknown.

WOUNDED Steele Greene, of Hydetown; both legs broken, and cannot live. Elvin Pratter, of Groveland, N. Y.; both legs broken, and cannot live. Rudolph Phillips, Hastings, Oswego county, New York, leg broken; Frederick Joselyn, Corry, Pennsylvania, leg broken; George Corry, Reinsylvania, ieg broken; George Coley, Corry, bruised; Marvin Dyer, Corry, bruised. One man who refused to give his name was badly injured internally. RAILROAD COLLISION NEAR BOSTON. Boston, August 24.-An excursion train, filled with passengers, returning to the city last eve ning from a pic-nic party at Abington, on the Old Colony Railroad, collided with a hand-ear on the track, in which were two men. The engine, tender, baggage, smoking, and four passenger cars were thrown from the track, three of the latter being rolled down the embankment. They contained nearly a hundred and fifty passengers, including many ladies who were taken out of the windows. It was found that not less than half a dozen had refound that not less than half a dozen had received injuries, but none of a serious nature.

WHECK OF A UNITED STATES STEAMER—THE COMMONDER WHONOUGH SUNK.

The United States steamer Donegal, which arrived at New York yesterday, from Fort Royal, by way of Charleston, brings an account of the wrecking at sea of the United States steamer Commodore McDonough. The Donegal sailed from Fort Royal on the 17th, as convoy of the United States steamers Philadelphia, Gladiolus, and Commodore McDonough, but parted with the Philadelphia and Gladiolus off the Chesapeake, they being ordered to Raltimore. On the morning of the 28d, the Commodore M.E. McDonough sprang a leak, the wind being northwest, and blowing a furious gale, with a heavy sea running, which caused her to fill sorapidly as not to admit of the officers or crew saving anything belonging to them. The boats of the Donegal were lowered, and the officers and crew of the McDonough taken off in safety. The Donegal laid by the wreck until half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, when it was found she was breaking up, and the Donegal left her. Herecommander was the last to leave her. ceived injuries, but none of a serious nature

PRICHTFUL STUAMBOAT EXPLOSION—TWO SOL-DIERS SCALDED TO DEATH, EIGHT DROWNED-THEIR NAMES.

DIERS SCALDES TO BEATH, EIGHT DROWNED—
THEIR NAMES.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—The steamboat Argosy No. 3, Captain Vandergrift, from Cairo to Cincinnati, with the 70th Ohio Infantry, about three hundred strong, was the washore in a rain-storm on Monday Evening, near Hatfield's Landing, eighty miles below Louisville. The concussion exploded the mud-drums, and the steam coming art, scalded twelve soldiers, two fatally and two others expected to die. Between thirty and forty jumped overboard, eight of whom were drowned. The steamer Arrosy No. 1, formerly a Government transport, Captain Shanks, brought the regiment here and transferred them to the General Lytle, for Cincinnati. Martin Loug, Compaily K, and a discharged Indiana soldier, were the ones scalded to death. Herman Behreus, Hugh Taylor, Aaron Fiscus, John Roderick, Amos Rose, Alfred Rader, and J. McDaniels, were drowned. Wm. Egelshoff, Michael Murray, Norton Shelby, M. Brisbee, and Isaac Taylor, were severely scalded.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, August 21, 1865. THE NEW FORK BOARD OF BROKERS REPUSE TO BECO FIZE THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

The Soler Board to-day voted not to recognize what is called the "Evening Stock Board." No sales or stock contracts made thereat will be recognized.

MOBILE. The steamer General Barnes arrived this morning from Mobile, with four hundred invalid soldiers. THE EVENING STOCK BOARD-10 P. M. Gold, 143%; Erie, 85%; Northwestern preferred, 62; Fort Wayne, 95%. Market very dull.

The Montreal Races. Montreal, August 24.—Yesterday was last day of the St. Hyacinthe races. The first was a hurdle-race of two miles eight flights: hurdles, three feet six inches high; weight, eleven stone. The entries wer Minnie Grey, Nancy Craddock, M. D., and Ziz zag. Only three of the horses started, Mfinnie Grey being counted out. Zigzag won the race, M. D. was second, and Nancy Craddock fell. The second was also a hurdle-race, three miles dash, open to all horses of the Montreal Turf Club weight. There were four entries but only two horses started, both belonging to the same driver and the same owner. The course was almost walked over by Consolation The third race was a handicap of half mil-

cats. There were five entries, and the race was won by Minnie Grey. The Baltimore Schutzenfest. ITS CLOSE, AND THE PRIZES AWARDED-PHIL DELPHIANS VICTORIOUS.

BALTIMORP, August 24.—The concluding for tivities of the great German shooting festival took place to-day, and prizes were awarded for the best shots, as follows:

Off-hand shooting—Second prize, won by Mr. Cramer, of Philadelphia; third prize, won by ir. Klein, of New York Shooting with rests.-The great prize fo this manner of shooting, a magnificent seven-octave piano-forte, was won by Mr. Zelos, of Messrs. Audibert, Langenheim, and Kiefer. of Philadelphia, and Mr. Klein, of New York, iso won prizes.

Ex-General Johnston's Opinion. THE DUTIES OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

BALTIMORE, August 24.—The Fredericksburg
(Virginia) Ledger, of Tuesday, publishes the (Virginia) Ledger, of Tuesday, publishes the following letter from General Johnston:

"Buffalo Redger, of Tuesday, publishes the following letter from General Johnston:

"Mecklenburg country, Va., Ang. 17, 1855.

"You ask my views of the future course and future interests of us all. The case is so plain that very little can be said or written upon it.

"We of the South referred questions at issue between us and the United States to the arbitrament of the sword. The decision has been made, and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as inal, and recognize the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States. Our duties and interest coincide. We shall consult the one and perform the other, by doing all we can to promote the welfare of our neighbors and kindred, and to restore the prosperity of the country. We should at once commences the duties of penceral country and in the polls our votes should be east for such a the polls our votes should be east for conservative men—men who understand and will maintain the interests of Virginia as one of the United States. This is the course which I have recommended to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject, and it is that which I have adopted for myself, as far as practicable.

ar as practicable.
"Very respectfully, yours,
"Usery respectfully, "J. E. Johnston." The mechanics, clerks, and laborors o Indianapolis are holding meetings in favor of THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by er annum in advance,) at ...

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$2.00 per copy.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from as they afora very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty? an extra copy of the paper will be given.

STATE ITEMS.

-At the Keystone Bank, Eric, they have a very obstinate safe. While closing it on Thursday the lock was observed to be out of order, and on Friday morning it could not be opened. A locksmith was sent for, and after working hard day and night until Saturday afternoon, drilled the lock completely out, and opened the said. The bank had to do business Friday and Saturday as hopened and Saturday as hopened and saturday as hopened. the gate. The bank had to do bashess I day and Saturday en borrowed money. —The new epera-house just completed and opened in Pittsburg will hold eighteen hundrefi and thirty persons.

— The citizens of Belsano, Cambrin county,. gave their returned soldiers a hearty recen tion week before last.

— Several sactions of Centre county were

visited with a heavy frost on Monday night last weck. — A new Benicuratic paper called *The Press* has been started at Mercet.

— The 7th Pennsylvania Cavairy is daily expected in Harrisburg.

HOME ITEMS. _A Saratoga correspondent says: "So far as heard from the matrimonial market stands thus: Old stock married off, none; old stock hopeful of success, 1; widows of first class married, or soon will be, 10; widows of second

married, or soon will be, 10; widows of second class, married or soon will be, 15; young ladles married, 17; engaged; and day fixed for wedding, 35; betrothed; and gone to get consent of paterfamalias, 67; still billing and cooing, 39; matches broken up by stern parients, 11; come together again, 3—but they have to dodge parient; in love, but not reciprocated, 37½; no one to love, 49; elopements, 1; private marriages. ringes, 2.

— The other day, a lady was examining the fine shawls and cloaks upon the life-size frames in a store in Hartford, and finally found a silk

cloak that pleased her very much, and she raised it up, examined it carefully and freely, and was at the conclusion very much aston-ished to find that she had been making free with the dress of a lady customer who very unicily stood as still as a stay figure, till all of the trimmings of her dress had been well ex-— The Boston Transcript says: "In the last Independent, the editor of that paper is called already of flattering names, and is announced as one who to-day stands in the foremost rank of American editors, poets, and popular ora-

day,' said a certain old clergyman to another person in the street, 'Ah! you don't say sof who preached? 'I did,' quietly replied the unassuming divine.

— In a letter commending emigrants to make choice of Tennessee, Governor Brownlow says:

"I may be a little selfish, as my home is in East Tennessee, as my wife and children were born there, in giving that division of the State born there, in giving that division of the State the preference. I have heretofore said, and I repeat, in no spirit of blasphemy, that I would not leave Eastern Tennessee to go anywhere but to the Kingdom of Heaven." -Rear Admiral Goldsborough, writing to the Navy Department August 5th, says that, in consequence of his not being invited to witness or participate in the approaching naval review at Brest, he has decided to neither be present, nor allow any vessels belonging to his squadron to be in any adjacent waters

near that time.

—Colonel Ingraham, Provost Marshal of the defences north of the Potomac, whose regiment, the 38th Massachusetts, has already been mustered out, has been retained in the military service by a special order from the War Department. He will retain his present position of provost marshal as long as there s any necessity for the continuance of the

Fölleign Items:

- A sensational play called The Assassination of Lincoln is in preparation at a Munich thea-tre. The author, who lives in the neighboring stupid fellow, thought the play would be bet ter with the act of murder omitted, and wrote the manager to that effect. The manager, determined not to lose a "thrilling effect," tele-graphed to the playwright, "He must be as-sussinated in the theatre. You will arrange your plans accordingly." The watchful Prussian police of course scented regicide and revolution in so suspicious a despatch, and summarily arrested the gentleman to whom it was addressed. He succeeded with some difficulty in making a satisfactory explanation. and was released.

The German Punch, edited in Berlin, publishes a coat-of-arms, drawn for President Johnson. It consists in a pair of open seissors: between the lower part is a tailor's goose, and between the upper parts a thimble, surrounded by balls of thread instead of cannon balls. And in the places of fings and flag-statis, the scissors are surrounded with yardsticks, on which are hanging coats and pantacorated with American drapery and a shield. bearing the motto: "I shall mend the torn Union." The device is a great compliment to consists, and a snub on the armorial ensigns of retrogressive and useless nobility.

— At the great German shooting festival, in Bremen, ten thousand riflemen attended. In their procession a portrait of Mr. Lincoln and the picture of a man representing a negro with broken manacles were conspicuous. In the most difficult contest, when only two shots at a target one thousand feet off were allowed. three men hit the centre with both shots, and drew lots for the prize of one thousand dollars. Among other prizes were an American gold watch sent by the Baltimore Schuetzen. an American buggy sent by the New Yorkers, and a Springfield rifle sent by Governor Fenton. -Mr. Corcoran, the secessionist banker of

Washington, has been residing lately in Paris with his daughter, the wife of Eustis, of Trent notoriety. All during the rebellion, Mr. Core coran was, daily at the Grand Hotel, in close communion with the rebel emissaries at Paris. He is evidently endeavoring to atone for his treasonable behavior by liberal contributions to scientific institutions, and he has recently donated to the Columbian College of Wush ington, a building in II street, estimated at a value of \$30,000.

— A smart little comic periodical, called Los Orchesta, is issued in Mexico, containing tole-rably well executed caricatures, not only of the several ministers of State, but even of the imperor, who, so far from taking umbrage of these rather hard hits upon public events, is & subscriber to a dozen copies, which are sent regularly by mail among other papers, for the amusement of his friends in Europe.

— An English gentleman who has resided for

fatal to animal and vegetable life, to be myths. He suggests that on account of its salt and ir springs it should be adopted as a sanna sulphur torium. The Military Departments. The army of the United States which, five months ago numbered a million strong, has already been reduced to about 200,000, of whom more than one-fourth are in Sheridan's Division, near the Mexican frontier. The whole army is divided into five divisions:

long time on the shores of the Dead Sea, has

a work in press, in which he states many of

the stories about the margin of the sea being

army is divided into five divisions:

1. The Atlantic, Gonoral Meade, headquarters, Phindelphia.

2. The Mississippi, Gen. Sherman, St. Louis.

3. The Gulf, Gen. Sheridan, New Orleans.

4. The Tunnessee, Gen. Thomas, Nashville.

5. The Pacific, Gen. Halleck, San Francisco,
The divisions are subdivided into eighteen departments, each under a Major General.
Their order, names, commanders, and head-quarters are as follows:

1. Department of the East, Hooker, New York;

2. Middle Department, Hancock, Baltimore.

3. Dopartment of Washington, Augur, Wash-ington.

ngton.
4. Department of the Ohio, Ord, Detroit.
5. Department of the Tennessee, Stoneman Department of Kentucky, Palmer, Louise ville.
7. Department of the Missouri, Pope, Fort Leavenworth.
S. Department of Virginia, Torry, Richmond, 9, Department of North Carolina, Schofield, Rateigh.
10. Department of South Carolina, Gilmore, Hiton Head. 11. Department of Georgia, Stedman, Au-12. Department of Florida, Foster, Tallahassee.
13. Department of Mississippi, Slocum, Vicks-

burg.

14. Department of Alabama, Wood, Mobile.
15. Department of Louisiana and Texas, Canby, New Orleans.
16. Department of Arkansas, Reynolds, Little Rock.
17. Department of Columbia, Wright, Fort Vancouver. 18. Department of California, M Dowell, San Markets by Telegraph. Markots by Telegraph.

Baltimone, Augustia.—Flour is quiet. Wheat is firm; the supply of prime is searce; sales of red at \$2.30@2.52; white as \$4.50@3. Corn. is active and in fair demand; white is quoted at 95 @8e; yellow at 950. Oats are active at-500 by weight. Provisions are steady. Bacon—sales of shoulders at 17%c. Whisky firm at \$2.24@. 21%. CINCINNATI, August 24.—Flour firm, but demand light; sales at \$0.500.40. Whisky steady at \$2.10. Provisions quiet.

Milwaures, August 24.—Flour firm, Wheat quiet at 1831/0139 for No. 1 Lake white winter, Freights nominal.

Receipts, Shipments,

Receipts. Shipments. Flour bbls

prime.
Hogs, etendy sales; common to prime at \$15.0 gross.
Skeep firm; sales at \$60%c \$1 \$ \$1935, 65 to quality.