THE PRESS.
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The Press.

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THE WAR PRESS.
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1865.

THE NEWS.

At the urgent solicitation of Wirz, his counsel yesterday again assumed the defence, and the trial proceeded. Dr. Vander Kreft, who was chief physician at the Annapolis Hospital from May 26, 1864, to May 23, 1865, testified to the condition of the released Andersonville prisoners when they were assigned to his care. A description of the condition of some of the released men was fully described in *The Press* last summer. Most of our readers will remember. Another witness, a physician, also on duty at Andersonville—Dr. Ray—testified to their general treatment while he was at the prison. Instances of Wirz's cruelty were given by released prisoners. His profanity, indecency, and barbarity were shown, and the effect his efforts had on the welfare of the men.

Fraud has extended from New York to Norfolk, where, so a special despatch informs us, many paymasters have been in collusion with a Norfolk bank, and made a hundred thousand dollars in a month. It seems that the 7-30 bonds, which have in many instances been used in the payment of soldiers, have been discounted when presented for payment at the Norfolk bank, and the officers of that institution shared the plunder with the paymasters, who were "in the ring." A close and searching inquiry is being made into all the transactions, and all the villainy will be unearthed.

Jeff Davis, it is now announced, will be tried before a United States Circuit Court. The particular one has not yet been designated, but it is believed that it will be convened somewhere in Virginia—probably Norfolk—with Chief Justice Chase as the presiding judge. Indictments for constructive treason have been already brought against Davis by Grand Juries in the District of Columbia, and at Knoxville.

Robberies and murders are said now to be of frequent occurrence on the Texan frontier—so frequent that the columns of the newspapers are filled with accounts of them. The people in the interior are getting along well enough, however, and in six counties have already publicly submitted to the Union. The condition of the freedmen is satisfactory. They are rapidly adapting themselves, we suppose, to their new life.

Fortune favors the "Athletic" Base Ball Club. It was again victorious yesterday, in a contest with the "Pastime" Club, of Baltimore, scoring 39 against 27. The "Atlantics," the famous New York club, were also successful over the "National" in a score of 34 to 19. General Neill, of Pennsylvania, was very severely injured night before last. He was stepping out of a car, when he was struck by a horse which was ridden at a high rate of speed, knocked down, his shoulder fractured, and it is believed some of his ribs broken.

A man named Bregs, who is said to have formerly belonged to the "Washington Congressional Lobby," was arrested in Montreal yesterday, for obtaining money under false pretences.

The 200th anniversary of the landing of the first English colony in New England was celebrated yesterday, at Fort Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, with appropriate ceremonies.

Hon. Wm. J. Jones, at the time of secession, Judge of the United States District Court, of Alabama, has been arrested and bonded at Montgomery.

Yesterday a grand reception was given to the German musical clubs, of New York, by the Young Mennerchor, of this city, at Engle Wolf's farm.

Mr. Hickman, Speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives, has been invited to resign by a meeting of citizens at Knoxville, because his opposition to the franchise bill.

Baldwin J. Pillow, Ex-Governor Aiken, Ex-Postmaster General Nicholson, and Messrs. Scroggs and Pickett have not been pardoned by the President.

Thirteen bodies have already been recovered from the wreck of the cars near Reynolds' station, Tennessee.

Ex-Governor Brough, of Ohio, died yesterday at Cleveland. His funeral will take place on Friday.

The cricket match between the United States and Canada, at Toronto, was concluded yesterday, the United States the winners.

Yesterday the brig Matilda, of Boston, was run into and sunk in the lower harbor, Baltimore.

There have been petitioners to the President in behalf of Stephens, Hunter, and other prominent rebels.

By proclamation the President has removed all restrictions on articles heretofore excepted.

At the solicitation of Wirz, Messrs. Schade and Baker have consented to remain as his counsel.

The Commission to treat with the Indians have arrived at Fort Scott.

Canada's debt is $75,000,000.

There was a moderately active stock market yesterday. Government loans were held firmly, and the 10-40s were in demand at better prices. State securities were a fraction lower. Railway share list was rather weak, and selling at the close fell off ½.

Gold was more active yesterday, and prices had an upward tendency. The receipts and sales continue very light. Wheat is in fair demand and prices rather firmer. Corn has declined. Oats are unchanged. Cotton is dull and prices are unsettled. Pork and fruit are without any material change. Pig iron is firm and in good demand. Whisky is firmer, but at former rates. Wool continues very dull.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1865.

During Mr. Lincoln's administration, the person who gave him the most trouble, by his complaining and quarrelsome disposition, was Mr. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, whose appointment as Postmaster General he made after a somewhat acrimonious contest between the friends of the Secretary, Giant Henry Winter Davis, who was also accused for a seat in the Cabinet, and "the family" of the bilious and hard-to-please Montgomery. A man of mediocre talents, inferior lawyer, and a very poor speaker, a worthy individual inherits from his father, the venerable, yet still active, Francis P. Blair, Sr., a quick, restless, and medicine temper, and, above all, an incessant longing for patronage and power. Accustomed to wield considerable influence in the administrations of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren, under both of which, as well as under the "Accidency" of John Tyler, Blair, senior, was the vigorous editor of the official organ, *The Globe*, he was a sad disappointment when, after the administration of John Tyler, his successor, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, in his cool, the eccentric, simple-hearted, and, as the result proved, incompetent and crazy Thomas Ritchie, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, to take his place as manager-in-chief of the Government newspaper. That proceeding, though yielded to by Mr. Blair, was never forgiven by himself or his friends, at that time composed of some of the most eminent men of the old Democracy—men, for instance, like Van Buren himself, and his son John; Hamilton, Woodbury, (whose daughter married the irascible Montgomery,) Houston, of Ohio, Dallas, Dromgoole, Grundy, Linn, Sevier, John M. Niles, and numbers of equal note. It is not too much to say that the change in the editors of the official organ twenty years ago, did much to change and to shape national politics for an entire generation; and it is probable that a weak and querulous son, in imitation of the bold and crafty father, may seek to produce a similar result as a punishment upon those who effected his removal from Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet nearly two years ago. Whatever influence deposed Blair, Sr., as the head of the National organ, it is certain that it was attributed to the efforts of John C. Calhoun and his supporters. The opposition of Mr. Van Buren to the annexation of Texas to the United States, undoubtedly lost him his nomination for re-election before the Baltimore Democratic Convention of 1844, and turned against him many leading Democrats; and it is easy to see that, sympathizing in this position, Mr. Blair fell under the displeasure of those who pressed, and made annexation a leading issue in the Democratic party. I shall never forget the effect of Mr. Van Buren's letter on that subject upon the politicians of Pennsylvania. The delegates from the State to the Democratic National Convention had been previously elected favorable to the nomination of James Buchanan; but that timid and time-serving politician, feeling that Van Buren's friends would be strong for him at Baltimore, and yet hoping that if they failed, *he* would be their second choice, declined the nomination on the ground that the "Little Magician" had the inside track. When Mr. Van Buren's anti-Texas letter appeared, the politicians dropped him with amusing unanimity and haste, showing, even at that late day, the controlling influence of slavery in Northern politics. It was, however, too late for J. B. to recover what his hasty declension had lost for him. The Van Burenites charged him with playing false, and declared that he was secretly against their favorite, and his immediate friends were so disheartened and disgusted at his vacillation that, when they got into the Convention, they could only make a feeble and ineffectual effort in his behalf. When Col. Polk was elected, he asked Mr. Blair, Sr., to sell the *Globe* to Father Ritchie, which was done; and in order to propitiate the former, offered him the Spanish mission, which he positively refused, as he did another foreign appointment for his hopeful son, the present pragmatical Montgomery. I have always believed that President Polk regretted the change in the *Globe*. We certainly gained, if I may use the phrase, a very poor substitute for the trenchant and fearless Blair, who was the most terrible newspaper tyrant ever known in Washington, and who seconded Old Hickory in many of his boldest enterprises, as well against the United States Bank as the Nullifiers. What first attracted General Jackson's attention to Blair, Sr., was a strong editorial article against Nullification in a newspaper in Kentucky in 1830. He immediately invited him to visit the National Capital, and establish a Democratic paper in the interest of his Administration, which, being accepted, was the beginning of a long career of journalism, terminating, as I have stated; leaving Mr. Blair, by means of his partnership with John C. Rives, in the *Congressional Globe*, a standard record still published by the sons of that philanthropic and noble-hearted citizen. The fruits of the change in the *Globe* were not long ripening. Resolved to bide his time, Blair, Sr., carefully treasured up his wrongs, and in 1848 he made a diversion against the Democracy, by throwing his influence in favor of the Barnburner candidate for President, Martin Van Buren; thus aiding to defeat the Democratic candidate, General Cass, and to elect the Whig candidate, General Taylor. I think "the family" supported General Pierce, in 1852, although I am not sure; but when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, in 1854, they helped to build up the Republican party, and acted with it up to the election of Mr. Lincoln, in 1860. I have already referred to the appointment of Montgomery as Postmaster General, and to the fact that he was always a disturbing element in the Cabinet of that wise and beloved statesman. Up to the period of the election and inauguration of that Administration the Blairs were the engineers of the Fremont influence. Receiving him as a sort of legacy or trust from Col. Benton, they so wrote and spoke about, and exaggerated that quiet, speculative, and romantic citizen, that they not only made him very "daft," but the Republicans too, and put him up for President in 1856, by something like a flank movement of the old politicians, who took the good Colonel for a real hero and statesman, and worked so hard and so earnestly for him, that nothing prevented his election but the solemn promise, before God and man, of James Buchanan, that he would allow the people of Kansas to settle the slavery question without interruption, in their own way, and the support of the South in the belief (and I fear the secret assurance,) that he never intended to keep that promise or pledge when so formally made in his letter of acceptance of June, 1856. The first thing after getting Montgomery into Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet was to put Col. Fremont in the army in a foremost, if not the first, position. I need not go over this part of the familiar history of the first years of the rebellion; but Col. Fremont, who was fit for President, and had been described as the Admirable Crichton of the age—whose gallantry and daring had had no less a historian than Thomas H. Benton—dwindled into failure, and was incapable the moment he would not obey the orders of the family. And his own misfortunes, to characterize his proceedings in Missouri by no harsher phrase, came in to help his "former friends turned foes." It is not doubted that Mr. Montgomery Blair left Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet chiefly because he could not agree with his colleagues. That he was for a long time hostile to General Cameron is proved by the fact that no one was more rejoiced than he when the latter resigned his post as Secretary of War. His opposition to Mr. Chase took a public shape in his speech at Rockville, Maryland, in the winter, I think, of 1864. When he took offence at Mr. Seward is not known, but they were very good friends at one time, and even now, I suppose, there is not a man more amused and surprised at Mr. Blair's abuse than the distinguished Secretary of State. His bitter hostility to Messrs. Stanton and Holt is probably because these men have been so earnest and so thorough in their efforts to punish treason and traitors, and because they have been sustained by what are called the radical Unionists—the back-bone, the brains, heart, and soul of the Union party of America. In fact, in all these attacks upon these eminent characters I have named, the first blow came, in nearly every case, from Mr. Blair. There was no provocation, and there has been no reply to one of his jeremiads. The columns of the Opposition papers have been freely opened for their publication, and the Opposition editors joyously employed in their decoration; but no word even of explanation has come from Mr. Chase, Mr. Seward, Mr. Stanton, or Judge Holt. General Cameron treated the "raid" of the Blairs upon him as the effusion of spleen—the offspring of a bilious and dyspeptic temper—and laughed it away. When one thinks what effect the presence of such a person in Mr. Lincoln's otherwise "Happy Family" must have had upon him, one may sincerely felicitate President Johnson that *his* Cabinet is not thus disturbed. Reading Mr. Blair's violent denunciations of Mr. Chase, Mr. Seward, and Mr. Stanton, it seems hard to believe that, with the bitter feelings from which these denunciations grew, he remained in the Cabinet with two of them nearly three years, and with Mr. Stanton nearly two. All that he now collects and hurls at their devoted heads, he knew then; and yet he sat at their side, and it is not doubted was for a long time on the most friendly and even confidential terms with these his colleagues. He does not pretend to arraign them for anything they have actually done since he was bowed out of Mr. Lincoln's counsels. He does not even pretend that any one of them injured or affronted him. These repeated and unprovoked denunciations of faithful public servants cannot certainly originate in a wish to promote concert among the friends of the Government. This much is clear, when we remember that every one of Mr. Johnson's Cabinet gives his reconstruction policy a sincere and effective support. If, indeed, there is any other ostensible motive but that selfish spite, it is his alleged desire to treat the Southern people kindly, and to restore them to their rights. Without reminding this illogical disputant of his own radical spirit at the beginning of the rebellion, can he tell the country how he would improve the condition of the Southern people by forcing the resignation of Mr. Seward from the Department of State? It is unnecessary now to enter into any praise of Mr. Seward. At no hour of his long career has he been so beloved by his countrymen, North and South alike—those who fought against and those who fought for the Republic; and never have his experience and his patriotism been so necessary to his Government, in a wise and successful administration of its foreign relations. But there is some consistency in the furious onset upon Mr. Stanton by Montgomery Blair. The two men are essentially and strangely different. Stanton has never affected "statesmanship"—the making of platforms, the coining of resolutions, or the habit of political sermonizing; he sticks to his Department, minds his own business, and never runs from corner to corner, and from hotel to hotel, bearing witness against his neighbor. However men may complain of his severity—sometimes of manner, and sometimes of action—nobody has ever dared boldly to question his official or his personal integrity. That is a strong consolation for a people to hold to their hearts during a period when hundreds of millions had necessarily to be expended, and a strong faith upon which they may now and hereafter rest, that the honesty which supervised the expenditure of many of these millions will also demand a system of stern and exacting retrenchment and economy. Mr. Blair is very anxious to get him out of the War Department, and so are such healthy influences as the New York *News* and the New York *World*; and the friends of the deceased Mr. Booth, and the living Mr. Wirz, have not heard of anybody making any special efforts the other way; and it is not charged even by Mr. Blair, that Mr. Stanton has tried to strengthen his hold on office. But Mr. Blair has rallied his forces for a new and yet more vigorous dash upon the Secretary of War. Let us patiently abide the issue, which is first with the President, and at last with God. The stumbling-block in the road of Mr. Blair, however, is the perfect accord between the President and the great body of the Union party on his plan of reconstruction. Not one of the leading States has taken issue with him; and the action of the Pennsylvania Unionists, charged by Mr. Blair to Thaddeus Stevens—in complimenting Mr. Stanton, and at the same time, speaking of the President's plan as too lenient and mild—cannot be so dreadful an offence, considering that the President has repeatedly announced that if what he offered to the late rebellious communities, was not cordially accepted, he would unquestionably resort to severe military remedies. Even on the subject of colored suffrage, whatever may be the expressions of individuals, no authorized convention has denied the force of the President's argument, that the subject belongs to the States, and not to Congress; and curious to note, at the very moment Mr. Blair arraigns the earnest men of the North for their radicalism, and distinctly intimates that the South is to be persecuted and proscribed, and trampled under foot by these radicals, until at last a new rebellion is provoked, lo! the late rebels deliberately prepare to abolish slavery in their respective States, and as deliberately prepare to repeal all their tyrannous laws against the freedmen. Sensible Northern radicalism has really asked no more; and this same radicalism is not only sustained but recommended to the Southern people by Andrew Johnson. I call this the pursuit of trouble under dreadful difficulties. But Mr. Blair's annoyances do not end here. He was wofully snubbed on his own stamping ground, on Saturday last, when he grumbled his great scold at Clarksville, Maryland. The Governor elect, Mr. Swann, was asked to join Mr. Blair—an honor which he declined in a letter which contained the following radicalism. Neither Thaddeus Stevens nor Edwin M. Stanton could go much farther, and Andrew Johnson will not take one inch less:

"But however this may be, the President will not shut his eyes to the progress and development of public sentiment now going forward in the rebellious States. Slavery never passes from a state of law to that of a mere fact without a great struggle, and in the present instance it will be the duty of the President of the United States, as the military head of the nation, *it must go into the hands of a people thoroughly loyal. There can be no compromise in this. The South can have reconstruction or provisional military governments for the States, just as they may elect.* There can be no desire to impose degrading terms upon the people of the South, sooner or later, are to form part of our restored Union. The rebellion has been put down by the power of this Government, and reconstruction must carry with it, while this power continues, the removal of all issues, which may have the effect to divide the parties, side as in the future. If the South hopes for construction on any other terms, they must be undeceived. Freedom has been offered and generously extended to them the hand of fellowship, *upon the only condition consistent with permanency and the national safety.* I cannot persuade myself that they will reject it."

And on the Monday after he had scolded everybody at Clarksville, the Baltimore *American* contained his scold at length, and accompanied it by the following comments, which, considering they are the sentiments of Mr. Fulton, who holds a Federal office to which Mr. Blair is supposed to have assisted him, may be called pungent:

"Whilst we have but little admiration for Secretary Stanton's personal characteristics or his previous career, it strikes that this address is a strong inspiration of the patriotism and purity of purpose of President Lincoln, who appointed him, and of President Johnson, who still retains him in his Cabinet. Much as Mr. Seward, we have and always shall regard him as having been the back bone of the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln—the man who had more to do than any other in the country in shaping the course of an administration that will ever stand pre-eminent in the history of the nation. Mr. Seward is now held in the hearts of the American people as next to President Lincoln, and is too near the end of his career to allow an American statesman to lose the position he has obtained through a long life of devotion to the best interests of his country. Secretary Stanton took the helm of State at a critical period, and has won not only the admiration of his own countrymen, but of the whole civilized world, by the distinguished ability with which he has conducted both the foreign and domestic relations of the country during four years of civil war.

"The speech of Mr. Blair will doubtless meet with an extended perusal; and we are convinced that many of his best friends will find in it much to condemn and but little to approve. In his support of the Government all loyal men will agree with him, and as to his appeal for leniency and kindness to the masses of the Southern people, when they return to a faithful allegiance, there will be no antagonism. All desire the return of harmony and good-will, and when the Southern people extend the hand of fellowship in good faith, it will be cordially grasped and fraternally received. As to his recommendation that the right of suffrage must be restored to Maryland rebels, we agree with him that such will ultimately be the case, but we think that a year or two of probation, to convince the people, in the language of President Johnson, '*that treason is a crime and must be punished,*' will be deemed advisable."

Nothing is more amusing, by the way, than the silence of Mr. Blair in regard to the charge in his previous speech that Mr. Seward had deliberately concerted with the French Government to sell out the Mexican Republic, and to acknowledge the power of Maximilian. He drops this out of the new indictment because it was fully shown to be unfounded and malicious, but has not the grace to admit that he perpetrated a great wrong upon an illustrious American statesman. You will perceive that, in Mr. Blair's anxiety to make issues with the Union men of the free States, he proposes to restore the rights of the rebels in Maryland, and from the general tenor of his scold, he demands the same for the rebels everywhere! It is not remarkable, therefore, that what he has said should have been so joyfully greeted by the New York *World*, and so coldly received by the friends of President Johnson. More than thirty-five years ago his father won the confidence of Andrew Jackson by his ardent and overwhelming arguments against disunion in the shape of Nullification. I need not take up more of your space to show how utterly the son has failed in attempting to play into the hands of men far more dangerous to the public liberties than John C. Calhoun. OCCASIONAL.

Verdict in a Murder Case.

CONCORD, N. H., August 29.—In a murder case heard to-day the jury rendered a verdict that Michael McManus came to his death at the hand of Bryan McDonald, Jr., but whether by accident or design, the jury were unable to determine. The elder McDonald has been discharged from arrest.

MORE DEFALCATIONS.

SHARP PRACTICE OF PAYMASTERS.

7-30 BONDS MADE INSTRUMENTS TO DEFRAUD SOLDIERS.

$100,000 OF PLUNDER REALIZED BY PAYMASTERS AND A NORFOLK BANK IN A MONTH.

Inquiry Into the Affair—Important Developments Expected.

WASHINGTON, August 29.

[Special Despatch to the Press.]

An examination, not yet concluded, has developed the fact that many paymasters, in violation of law and the instructions of the Paymaster General have connived at and carried out a rascally scheme to defraud the soldiers. In a discussion several months ago in the Cabinet, Mr. Lincoln opposed the paying out of seven-thirty bonds to the soldiers, fearing that bankers and brokers would charge them a percentage for exchanging bonds for legal-tender. His counsels prevailed. Subsequently it was allowed to paymasters to pay out bonds whenever the soldiers preferred them. The result is in some cases as Mr. Lincoln feared.

Colonel Binney, a paymaster, who had charge of the Norfolk district, took down with him eight millions in treasury checks, and arranged with the President of the National Bank of Norfolk, Va., one called a secessionist, to give seven-thirty bonds and legal tender notes for these checks, and to divide the percentage allowed to those who put the bonds in circulation. Other paymasters, unsparing behind, claimed a share of plunder. In one single month over one hundred thousand dollars was paid by the Norfolk Bank to different paymasters. Binney received thirteen thousand dollars, and Majors Palisifer and Howell, and others, an average of one thousand dollars each. The cashier has made a statement, and some of the guilty parties have confessed. These discoveries have been made within the past four days, under the direction of Gen. L. C. Baker. When soldiers attempted to make purchases with these bonds, they were charged a discount by merchants in league with the bank and paymasters. The aggregate gains of parties must have been enormous. What will be done with the bank officers and paymasters has not been decided.

WASHINGTON.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Removal of all Restrictions on Southern Trade after the First of September Next.

WASHINGTON, August 29.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamations of the 30th and 24th of June, 1865, removing restrictions in part upon internal, domestic, and coastwise intercourse and trade with those States recently declared in insurrection, certain articles were excepted from the effect of said proclamations as contraband of war; and,

Whereas, the necessity for restricting trade in said articles has now in a great measure ceased, it is hereby ordered that, on and after the 1st day of September, 1865, all restrictions referred to be removed, so that the articles declared by the proclamations to be contraband of war, may be imported into and sold in said States, subject only to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the ninetieth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.

WHERE IT IS LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE.

His Judges, and the Charges to be Brought Against Him.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The trial of Jeff Davis will take place before a United States Circuit Court, but the particular one has not yet been designated. There seems to be no importance attached to the fact that the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia some months ago found a true bill him for constructive treason, in sending his troops to operate against Washington, in the summer of 1864.

The Grand Jury of the court at Knoxville has indicted him for treason, for there ex-President Davis harangued the people against the United States Government.

The trial cannot now, however, take place in that city, or in any other place in the Tenth Judicial district, for the reason that the vacancy occasioned by the death of Associate Justice Catron has not yet been filled. As the military operations against the United States were directed by orders given from Richmond, it is probable that the trial will take place in Virginia, at Norfolk, in which event Chief Justice Chase will preside, as that State is embraced in the judicial circuit assigned to him.

New Mail Contracts.

The Postmaster General has made a contract for the conveyance of the mails from Norfolk, by Hampton, to Old Point Comfort and back six times a week. He has also ordered the opening of various post-offices in North and South Carolina, and yesterday accepted the tender made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the mail steamship service between San Francisco and Hong Kong, China, touching at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, and Kanagawa, in Japan, authorized by the act of Congress approved February 17th, 1865. The compensation for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, out and back, is $500,000, the company to build four first-class side-wheel steamships, of 3,500 to 4,000 tons burden each, Government measure, and the first ship of the line is to leave San Francisco for China on or before January 1st, 1867. The best time of the contract is four years from the date of the commencement of the service. The distance from San Francisco to Hong Kong is 7,050 miles, and to Kanagawa, the nearest coal depot, is 5,475. The average rate of the speed of the ships while at sea is to be not less than two hundred nautical miles per day.

Some Unpardoned Rebels.

It is untrue, as stated in some of the newspapers, that the President has granted a pardon to GIDEON J. PILLOW, late a General in the rebel army; A. O. P. NICHOLSON, ex-United States Senator, and ex-editor of the Washington *Union*; and W. M. WILLIAMS, A. SCROGGS, and C. F. LUCKY, of Tennessee, and ex-Governor AIKIN, of South Carolina. These applications have not been acted on by the President.

Applications for Pardons.

Representations in behalf of ex-Vice President STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, and other prominent rebel leaders, have been made to the Executive authorities, but there is no decision in their respective cases.

Government-stamped Newspaper Wrappers.

We are requested to again remind the public that these convenient wrappers are on sale at all the post-offices, North and South. They have proved to be very acceptable to the people, and their use is becoming universal. They answer for papers sent to Europe as well as for this country.

The Wirz Trial.

On the most persistent entreaties of Captain WIRZ, Messrs. SCHADE and BAKER again appeared before the Military Commission to-day as his counsel.

The counsel of WIRZ say they will summon at least one hundred and fifty witnesses. If so these, with the witnesses called by the prosecution, will make three hundred in all to be examined, probably extending the trial three months.

The Indian Commission.

A telegram to the Office of Indian Affairs announces the arrival of the Commission to the Indians in the Southwest at Fort Scott, on the 28th inst. All well.

The Potato Crop.

Reports received at the Department of Agriculture warrant the statement that the potato crop this season will be one of the largest crops ever grown in this country.

ATHLETIC PASTIMES.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE ATHLETIC BASE-BALL CLUB.

BALTIMORE, August 29.—The base-ball match to-day between the Athletic, of Philadelphia, and the Pastimes, of Baltimore, resulted in a victory for the Philadelphia club, after a spirited and well-contested game on both sides. The score stood Athletics 39, Pastimes 27. There were fully 5,000 spectators, and the playing on either side was pronounced very fine.

BASE BALL IN WASHINGTON—A VICTORY FOR THE ATLANTICS.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The base ball contest to-day was between the Nationals, of this city, and their guests, the Atlantics, of New York. An immense crowd witnessed the play. The Nationals had evidently improved upon their efforts of yesterday, when they were defeated by the Philadelphians, but the Atlantics, as anticipated, came off victorious, continuing to gain their championship of the United States. The score stood 31 to 19.

CANADIAN CRICKET MATCH.

TORONTO, August 29.—The international cricket match was concluded to-day. The contest was very close, the Americans barely winning as the last man was in. The score stood:

First Innings—Canada, 73; America, 63.
Second Innings—Canada, 54; America enough to win.

The Americans played throughout with one man short.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ANARCHY ON THE FRONTIER OF TEXAS.

Robberies, Murders—All Sorts of Outrages of Daily Occurrence.

THE CONDITION OF THE TEXAN FREEDMEN REPORTED SATISFACTORY—RAVAGES OF THE COTTON-WORM—RETURNING LOYALTY OF THE TEXANS—ARREST OF AN EX-JUDGE IN ALABAMA—LARGE ARRIVALS OF SPECIE AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—The steamer Mariposa has arrived from New York. Nearly a million dollars in specie has arrived here within the last two days.

Texas advices report that the frontier is in a worse condition than ever before. The Austin and San Antonio papers are filled with accounts of outrages by Indians and highway robbers. Seps have, however, been taken by the military to afford protection to the frontier settlers.

The telegraph is being extended from Houston to San Antonio, Shreveport, and Vicksburg. The condition of the docks is, with few exceptions, represented as satisfactory. The worm continues its ravages on the cotton in the lower counties.

At a public meeting of citizens of six counties, resolutions were passed accepting the situation, and pledging support to the National Government and Gov. Hamilton, acknowledging the abolishment of slavery, and asking Hamilton to call a convention.

Hon. Wm. J. Jones, Judge of the United States District of Alabama at the time of secession, and who continued in the same position under the succeeding regime, was arrested in Montgomery, and bonded in $20,000.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—Cotton quiet; 1,200 bales sold at 42@43c for Middlings. Sugar and Molasses quiet. Freights to New York ¾@1¼. Checks ½@¾ discount.

The Fung Shuey and Meteor have arrived from New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

BEAUFORT, August 25.—The people of Craven county meet in mass convention to-morrow, in Newbern, to nominate two delegates to the State Convention, which assembles in Raleigh on the 20 of October next.

Leading merchants of Newbern are sending goods in large quantities into all parts of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Southeastern Virginia, and are bringing back cotton, tobacco, and other products, thus giving employment to the railroads, which are now running night and day.

An effort will be made this winter to obtain an appropriation from Congress to defray the expense of deepening the channel uniting the inland waters of North Carolina with the ocean, which, with the removal of a small bar in the Neuse River, will enable the largest ocean steamer to run to Newbern.

CUBA.

Policy of the Future Captain General—The Revolution in Hayti—Reported Seizure of a Vessel.

HAVANA, August 16.—It is generally thought if General Hersandi takes the place of General Dulce as Captain General of Cuba, the African slave trade will be recommenced with renewed vigor.

The Spanish mail steamer has not yet arrived. It is reported that she was seized at Samanos by the revolutionists of Hayti. Knowing that the Spaniards had evacuated the town, and that the steamer would touch there, a large party of them, in schooners under the English flag, sailed to that place and made the seizure.

A disturbance occurred on the English schooner Florida, in which several negroes were stabbed and one was killed.

The cooperage shop of Axills & Le Blanc, in Cienfuegos, with a large quantity of sugar and molasses, was lately destroyed by fire. The loss is $250,000.

Kirby Smith went to Matanzas two days since, and is still there. Benjamin is in this city.

CANADA.

Debt of the Province—Arrest of a Washington Lobbyist.

QUEBEC, August 29.—The debt of Canada is reported by the Auditor General at over seventy-eight millions of dollars.

George W. Brega, formerly of the Washington Congressional lobby, was arrested in Montreal to-day, and committed to jail for obtaining money, by fraud and forgery, from the Hon. Malcolm Campbell and others. The forged drafts were on Wall street, and endorsed by Cameron and others on their face, and afterwards changed to large amounts.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 29.—The cotton crop will be almost an entire failure throughout West Tennessee, the rust destroying it before it matures. It is said the best cotton county in the western part of the State will not yield two hundred pounds to the acre.

The railroad is completed from Memphis to Corinth.

The Tennessee Railroad Disaster.

NASHVILLE, August 28.—Thirteen bodies, five of them whites, have been recovered from the wreck near Reynold's Station. One car underneath the others, and in the bed of the stream, has not yet been reached. It is said to have contained twenty negro soldiers, who have, of course, all perished.

General Thomas has severely reprimanded Colonel Blackburn and Superintendent Quinn, for their cowardly, unofficerlike attack on General Wheeler, and promised them a court-martial, had they not been mustered out of the service.

SIAM.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Intelligence has been received to-day from Siam. There were no signs of the cholera existing in the kingdom. The news of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and of the shooting of Booth by Boston Corbett, had just reached Bangkok, producing a marked impression.

The Steamer China.

BOSTON, August 29.—The mails for Europe per steamer China via Halifax, will close at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Bank Robbery.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 29.—The National Bank of Ohio was robbed last night of from $70,000 to $100,000 in Government bonds, on special deposit. The property of the bank was not touched. No arrests have been made.

Death of Governor Brough, of Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 29.—Gov. Brough died at 10 o'clock to-day.

THE FUNERAL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 29.—The funeral of Governor Brough will take place at his late residence in this city, on Friday next, at eleven o'clock.

Important Judicial Decision.

BOSTON, August 29.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Holbrook, which was carried to the Supreme Judicial Court, on the ground that the defendant had a right to sell intoxicating drinks under a license from the United States, the court decided that payment to the United States of a fee for a license, and a revenue tax on the trade, does not exempt the defendant from responsibility for violating the criminal laws of the Commonwealth.

Serious Accident to General Neill.

The accident to General NEILL, of Pennsylvania, last night, is more serious than was at first supposed. He had just stepped from a street car, when he was knocked down by a horse being ridden at a high speed. Neill is slightly injured in the left temple and by a fracture of the left shoulder. His ribs are believed to be injured, as he was spitting blood to-day.

A YOUNG ROGUE.—A humane gentleman in New York has recently been made the victim of a young confidence operator, from Boston, calling himself Fred. A. Andrew, and claiming Governor Andrew as his uncle. The gentleman gave him money and supported the young rascal for some time, upon the supposition that he was doing a charitable action, but upon inquiry by letter of the Governor discovered that the boy was an impostor. The Governor saw the boy once about two years ago, and then endeavored, in a kind way, to dissuade him from entering the army as a drummer, on account of his youth and evident unfitness for military service. The boy went, however, in one of the Massachusetts regiments, but was soon discharged for disability, and has since been living apparently by his wits, passing himself off as Governor Andrew's nephew. He is fifteen years of age, with light curly hair, light complexion, blue eyes, delicate features, and about five feet in height.

Ship News.

BOSTON, August 29.—Arrived—Barks Pearl, Cronstadt, and China from Liverpool.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

The Counsel for the Defence Return at the Urgent Solicitation of the Prisoner.

TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF PHYSICIAN AT THE ANNAPOLIS HOSPITAL.

AWFUL CONDITION OF THE MEN CONSIGNED FROM ANDERSONVILLE TO HIS CARE.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS BY WIRZ.

His General Actions, and Profane, Indecent Language.

MORE ABOUT THE LIFE AND TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The Military Commission reassembled this morning.

The prisoner Wirz, was brought into the court at half-past ten o'clock.

Judge Advocate Chipman said he had a communication from the prisoner, which read as follows:

OLD CAPITOL PRISON,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., August 29.

Col. N. P. Chipman, Judge Advocate Military Commission:

I most respectfully ask the Commission, as I am here alone, to send for my counsel Messrs. Schade and Baker, as I understand that, on my most fervent entreaties, they have consented again to appear for me. They understand my whole case, and know my witnesses and evidence. It is my fervent hope that the Commission will grant my request. I sign myself, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY WIRZ,
Late Captain, A. A. G., C. S. A.

Major General Wallace said, if there was no objection, the gentlemen would be sent for.

No objection being made, and the Commission being disposed to afford every proper means for defence, an orderly was despatched for Messrs. Baker and Schade.

The court was then cleared for about three-quarters of an hour, and when the doors were opened the record of yesterday was read.

Messrs. Baker and Schade again appeared in court as counsel for Wirz.

The room was more crowded than heretofore with spectators, many women being in the crowd.

Dr. J. G Roy was called, and being examined by Assistant Judge Advocate Hosmer, testified that he was on duty at Andersonville; he was under the immediate charge of Dr. Stevenson; the hospital was in a deplorable condition, there not being a sufficient supply of tents and bunks; there were no comforts; he was told that there were between thirty and thirty-five thousand prisoners there; he did not find much difficulty in obtaining medicines, excepting a few of the rarer articles; the men presented the most horrible specimens of humanity he ever saw; a large number of them were affected with the worst forms of scurvy; he attributed the sickness to long confinement, exposure, and the absence of the comforts of life; there were maggots in the swamp near the hospital, the malaria from which had a most fatal effect upon the patients; the insects, or white ants with wings, were such as result from decayed animal and vegetable matter; they were so numerous that it was dangerous for a man to open his mouth at sundown. The witness heard that there was a deadwall one of his patients had been killed, but he did not see him shot; he stated the circumstances under which the prisoner was said to have commanded of him in the administration of his duties as a surgeon, and all the surgeons came to the conclusion that Captain Wirz had full authority over the prison under General Winder; he had seen the chief clerk of Dr. James buckled, and on