THE PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS.
To City Subscribers, is EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance; or FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city, SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance when otherwise ordered.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.
THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM in advance.
Specimen copies sent gratis.

The Press.

VOL. 9.—NO. 33. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1865. THREE CENTS.

THE WAR PRESS.
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance,) at.....$2 50
Five copies.....10 00
Ten copies.....20 00
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 afford 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.

THE PRESS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1865.

THE NEWS.

At the opening of the Wirz trial, yesterday, counsel for the latter moved that the record of some of the testimony, as it was read, be stricken out. This motion was held under advisement. Joseph Adler testified to hearing the prisoner exclaim, whilst a man was dying from wounds inflicted by bloodhounds, that "he served the man right." He also saw Wirz whip a sick man with a riding-whip, because he asked him for bread. The man went into the hospital, subsequently died. He also heard the prisoner order a sentinel to shoot one of our men who had overstepped the dead line. A Federal soldier named Jennings testified that while laboring under an attack of sickness he was publicly whipped on the bare back because he would not go to work; added that he was put in the stocks for a time without anything to eat or drink. James N. Way swore that, for making an attempt to escape, he was tied up by the arms, and then put in the stocks for four days. His head and feet were fastened, his back was on the ground, and his face exposed to the sun. A young man named Freddy had been torn to pieces by bloodhounds. John H. Adams detailed to the court some of the horrors of the hospital. He said amputations were frequent, and the men always died from them. A Mr. Kennel instanced the case of a Pennsylvania soldier who suffered so much from being in the stockade that he soon afterwards died. William Willis Scott testified that Wirz struck a sick man who had asked to be taken to the hospital. The man died from the injuries. A Mr. L. H. Pond also corroborated the testimony of the former witnesses as to the cruelty of Wirz and his associates. Albert Melloy affirmed as to his being robbed by Wirz, and as to the latter refusing admittance into the hospital of a man suffering from diseases of the bowels, which afterwards caused his death. A. Goodrich Bonner testified that until his release, was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Col. Compter, on a charge of treason, he having joined the rebel army during the invasion of Pennsylvania, in 1863. He has been taken to Pittsburg, and will then await trial.

The California annual State election for Surveyor-General and members of the Legislature, also to elect a successor to Senator McDougall, is to have taken place at San Francisco yesterday. The contest is principally between the Union divisions of the Union party. The tickets running in San Francisco are regular Union, regular Democratic, and independent Union.

An order has been issued by Major General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Washington, which states that no final statement, or other official information relating to the troops, will be given by any commanding officer, except when called for through the proper military channels. Any officer so doing will be tried for disobedience of orders.

The National Convention of Wool Growers met at the Board of Trade rooms, in this city, yesterday. Some interesting business was transacted, a report of which will be found in our local columns. In the evening the delegates were entertained by a grand banquet at the Continental Hotel.

A strange scene occurred in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday. A Mr. Warren charged District Attorney Mann with receiving money to put off a case which should be tried. This Mr. Mann denied. Judge Ludlow said if Mr. Warren would make his charges in legal form they would be acted upon.

Returns from the eighth census, on manufactures, show one hundred and sixty-six tobacco manufactories in the Western States, with a capital of $3,121,967 invested.

Secretary Stanton has ordered that the Ohio Union Light Guard, which acted as the body-guard of Mr. Lincoln, be immediately disbanded.

On Friday night a collision between two freight trains took place on the Illinois Central near Chicago. A number of cars and one locomotive were destroyed, but no one killed.

Yesterday the steamer Persia sailed from New York for Liverpool with one hundred and sixty-six passengers and $170,000 in specie.

On Tuesday the receipts of internal Revenue amounted to one million; since July 1st, $5,315,000 have been derived from this source.

Secretary Seward has gone on an excursion down the Potomac. He will return to Washington to-day.

Benjamin F. Baker's recent speech at Clarksville, N. C., has brought down upon him the wrath of the Union journals of that State.

Richmond papers state that Franklin Sterns, the well-known Colonist of Richmond, is announced as a candidate for the Legislature.

Alexander Dudley, President of the York River Railroad, has had his pardon restored to him by President Johnson.

From the Bureau of Agriculture we hear that the sorghum crop is about an average one.

The Acting Commissioner of Pensions, on Tuesday, appointed a number of examining surgeons. The list will be found elsewhere.

Four court-martial are now in session at Washington. The case of the Government against Wirz will be ended in four or five days.

President Johnson has appointed John C. Wright secretary of legation at Berlin.

Secretary Stanton arrived in New York yesterday. He is *en route* for Washington.

Brown's University, at Providence (R. I.), held its commencement yesterday.

Beauregard has arrived at Vera Cruz.

There was less activity at the Stock Board yesterday, and Government loans were a trifle lower. City and State loans were also drooping. The share list showed a falling off in prices, excepting in one or two instances. The market generally was flat as to prices.

Flour was very dull yesterday, and the sales are limited owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers. Wheat, corn, and oats are without change. In cotton there is very little doing. Sugar continues in good demand at full prices. Seeds are in demand at an advance. Provisions continue scarce and firm. Whisky is less active.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1865.

It is announced that Breckinridge and Trumbull of Kentucky, Price of Missouri, Hindman of Arkansas, J. B. Magruder of "know here," and other leading rebels, have determined never to return to the United States. I am disposed to believe there is truth in this statement. When John C. Breckinridge left Washington in July of last, he stated, in the presence of a number of persons, that he did not intend to join the rebels, and I believe, at that time, he spoke his honest sentiments. Closely identified with an anti-slavery family, he inherited the dislike of the peculiar institution, and more than once in private conversation deplored its existence and predicted its downfall. He had also cultivated strong ties with many Northerners; and being young and ambitious, saw in their support and in their association the most flattering assurance of his ultimate success. Having lived a short time in his early youth in Iowa, he there imbibed that earnest attachment to the people of the Northwest which never deserted him, and hence he remained in the Senate during the called session, taking the ground of extreme opposition to the war, but always asserting that he did not intend to oppose the Government. His pretext for going to Richmond was to bring back his son, who had fled from his home in Lexington and joined the enemy. Now, when such a person, in view of such connections, and in spite of such pledges, is forced to break from and violate them, this country is no place for him. It is a sad thing that a man scarcely forty years of age, in the very prime of life, with the most brilliant future ever set before an American citizen, should, by holding to a false chivalry, destroy not only his own future and the future of his children, but make of himself a wanderer and a fugitive. Hindman is of a different type. He was a fiery, insolent, and intractable member of the House, always rushing to extremes, and particularly apt to resort to the argument of the pistol and the bowie-knife. If more of the same school were to follow his example, and to expatriate themselves, it would be better for the people of the Southern country. Preston, before the war, was a voluptuary—a purse-proud, conceited, and bombastic pretender. Fond of the gratification of his appetites, and contemptuous of free institutions, he hailed the rebellion as the time to establish an aristocracy; he goes to a foreign government, where large wealth may purchase a sort of recognition from aristocratic circles. He would not be happy in Louisville, his former residence; he never could come to Washington in a representative capacity; and as it is to be presumed he saved a large amount of money, living as he did in a State which he failed to carry out of the Union, he will no doubt end his days in some of the southern European capitols—in the gratifications of his animal tastes, and in the indulgence of vapid dissertations upon the ingratitude of republics. Magruder himself liked foreign society, having spent a number of years in Europe, by permission of the War Department, in times of peace. Price was so cruel and remorseless in his warfare in Missouri, and so determined in placing everything upon the hazard of the die, that he would have a hard road to travel if he remained in the United States. In looking over this list of persons who voluntarily left their country for other countries, I note that there are many whose names are not given to the public that have taken the same course—many who will be missed from national politics and from the places in which during many years they reigned supreme. It is not pride simply that induces these men to emigrate, nor an appreciation of the fact that they could not live in the South—not because their personal safety would be in danger, but because the institution of slavery, upon which they luxuriated, has been exterminated. Not one of these men, with probably the exception of Breckinridge and Jack Magruder, but could not go to New York or Paris, and stay there years at a time, and draw the almost incalculable proceeds of their plantations. The amount of money spent by these people, and the objects for which it was expended, if it could be stated, would almost equal the exaggeration of Dumas' *Monte Cristo*. How can such men come down to the hard duties of daily labor? They are answering by going to foreign countries, and there living upon such money as they have saved from the wreck—having no doubt anticipated the storm which destroyed alike their own hopes and purified the country of their presence.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA AS OFFICIALLY REPORTED.

THE SCOURGE GRADUALLY PROGRESSING WESTWARDLY.

It is Raging Fearfully in Italy, Spain, and Turkey.

A NEW MILITARY DISTRICT CREATED.

HOW ENGLAND'S PERFIDY CAN RECOIL UPON HER OWN HEAD.

The Maryland Loyal Papers Denouncing Montgomery Blair's Speech.

FORTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS OF GOLD TO BE SOLD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1865.

[Special Despatches to The Press.]

Official Reports of the Progress of the Cholera.

Advices have been received at the State Department of the progress of the cholera. Under date of August 19th, 1865, the United States Consul at Port Mahon, informs the Department that there is now at the quarantine a Turkish steamer which left Alexandria, Egypt, with eighteen hundred pilgrims, and arrived at Port Mahon, with but twelve hundred and eighty. Five hundred are reported as having died *en route* from the effects of Asiatic cholera. The captain of the vessel, on arriving at Port Mahon, reported to the authorities that there were no contagious or other diseases on board; but, upon examination of the steamer by the quarantine officers, dead bodies in an advanced state of decomposition were found. The captain pleaded ignorance of it, and averred that he was not aware that any such cases existed. This statement, however, is not credited, and the five hundred not accounted for may have perished from the cholera. Very little faith is placed in his statements, and the discrepancy of the report, with the facts as developed, leave it in great doubt. The Consul reports that all mails and despatches from quarantine are now delivered. Reports received at Port Mahon concur in the opinion that the cholera is gradually progressing westwardly. The Consul reports that thus far the cholera has followed the pilgrims, who are packed like sardines on shipboard. Their religion does not allow them, while passing to and from Mecca, to sleep in beds, to wash, or to eat any warm food. They are covered with filth and vermin, and are spreading disease all over the Mediterranean.

The United States Consul at Palermo, under date of August 14th, informs the Department that, owing to a serious spread of the cholera at Ancona, where already some eight hundred people have died, and isolated cases having also happened in other towns of Italy, France, and Spain, the local authorities have imposed seven days of quarantine on all arrivals from Italian, French, and Spanish ports, including Gibraltar.

[Port Mahon is a fortified town of Spain, capital of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands, on its south side. It is the residence of the Military Governor and of the Bishop of Minorca. Its port is one of the best and most commodious in the Mediterranean.]

A letter to the *Chronicle*, dated Constantinople, August 18th, states that the cholera is increasing in its ravages. Four hundred persons are buried every day, and the population is fleeing to the mountains. There is a wholesale depopulation of the laboring classes. The scenes, as described by the correspondent as taking place in Constantinople, are terrible beyond conception. Much of the mortality is in consequence of poor and insufficient food.

The Fenian Fever.

Almost before the smoke of the guns announcing the end of rebellion has vanished, the British Ministers are called upon to look to their own household. Even as they were felicitating themselves upon their own security, and exultingly comparing it with the complications that have resulted to the Americans from their own great war, a formidable conspiracy in Ireland passes before their consternated vision like the spectred ghosts of Richard's dream, or the misty procession of kings, summoned by the incantations of the weird sisters. In the farewell number of the London *Index*, the out-throat organ of the resident rebel spies in London, is an article going to show and to prove that "nineteenths" of the aristocracy of England were open and decided in their prayers and in their *payments* for the success of the assassins who sought the life of the American Government. This article, prepared with skill and care, shows what a dreadful disappointment to these men was the success of that government. Showing at once the hatred of the Tories for the Union cause, and their unconscious preparation for a sweeping revenge and retribution, they virtually sent out from Liverpool that "robber of the seas"—the Shenandoah—which has for months been plundering and burning peaceful American vessels, and is still engaged in its pleasant recreations! This act, in connection with others equally flagrant, and violative of the laws of war and that comity of nations so loudly insisted upon by Great Britain, has been indirectly sanctioned by the English Government by its refusal of that full and just concession of the rights of conquest to the United States as against the conspirators, accorded promptly and completely by every other civilized nation in the world! And, at this moment, it is notorious that the twenty-four hour notice rule is insisted upon by the British Ministry to save the Shenandoah; indeed, they admit that they are interested in her, by assisting the scoundrel, JAMES M. MASON, the rebel emissary at London, to screen the pirate chief notice that the war is over, and it is about time to quit killing, stealing, and burning. The Irish rebels (not like ours), the spoiled darlings of the home Government, but oppressed and hunted by their British masters, have not been, on their part, indifferent to the vengeance gathering against the English nobility by these deeds of wrong. They saw in silence that *their* tyrants were helping *ours*—that the example adopted to help slavery in the United States to destroy the only really good government among the nations, might be used by them, in God's own pleasure, against their British masters. Can Englishmen complain if the United States recognize the Fenians should they make head against her authority, as she steadily helped, and, by that act, efficiently recognized the slave rebels here *from* the first hour of their murderous conspiracy down to the present moment? She is the humanest power of the world. She is the apostle of civilization. She has made new statutes for our hurt. Shall we now use them to hers? It is not necessary to answer, that as we protested against taking her poisoned chalice, we cannot force it upon her, should she in turn be in our power, as we have been in hers. That is a matter of conscience for after action. Meanwhile, SEWARD is adding new charges to his bill against the British Government, and the last item, being the cost of the pleasure trip of the Shenandoah, will make our account almost as long as the catalogue of grievances presented by the Fenian Brotherhood! ***

A New Military District.

A new military district, to be known as the District of Southeastern Virginia, has been constituted, and Major General TORBERT assigned to the command. The district will consist of the counties of Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, Southampton, and Isle of Wight. The 9th Vermont Volunteers and the 39th Illinois Volunteers are assigned to duty in the district created, together with one company of the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, to be selected by Brevet Major General MILES from the companies serving in his district. All detachments belonging to the regiments above named, serving in the District of Fortress Monroe, will be promptly relieved.

An Order by Major Gen. C. C. Augur.

Major General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Washington, has ordered that "no final statements or other official information relating to the troops will be furnished by any commanding officer, except as called for through the proper military channels. Any officer giving such information, except as thus provided, will be held liable to be tried for disobedience of orders."

Manufactures.

The returns from the eighth census, on manufactures, exhibit 166 establishments in the Western States for the manufacture of tobacco, and the total capital invested amounting to $3,121,967. There were 3,470 male, 215 female hands employed, the annual cost of labor being $363,963. The cost of raw material was $3,156,574, and the products amounted to $4,391,843.

The Sorghum Crop.

Reports received at the Bureau of Agriculture indicates that the sorghum crop is about an average one. There appears to be no inclination on the part of farmers to increase it until sugar is made from it.

Discharge of the Ohio Union Light Guard.

The Secretary of War has ordered the immediate discharge of the Ohio Union Light Guard, this company acted as the body-guard of our late President.

Examining Surgeons Appointed.

Yesterday the Acting Commissioner of Pensions appointed MANON WATERHOUSE for Portage, Wisconsin, and DANIEL E. BOSTWICK for Litchfield, Connecticut, examining surgeons.

Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Georgia.

JAMES ARMS was on Tuesday appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of Georgia.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue on Tuesday reached one million dollars. Since July 1, the total amount of receipts from this source is sixty-four million five hundred thousand dollars.

The Speech of Montgomery Blair.

Nearly all the Union papers of Maryland have taken strong ground against the recent speech of MONTGOMERY BLAIR, at Clarksville, in that State.

Government Gold to be Sold.

It is announced here that Secretary McCULLOUGH has it in contemplation to sell the whole or a portion of the forty-six million of gold now in the Treasury. This sum is over and above the amount received for the redemption of bonds bearing gold interest.

A Rebel Tournament.

A grand rebel tournament, of which MOSBY was to be the chief, is fixed to take place at Leesburg, Virginia, to-morrow. The Government is on the lookout.

Secretary Seward.

Secretary SEWARD and family left here this afternoon on an excursion down the Potomac. They are expected to return to-morrow.

Troops Mustered Out.

Orders have been issued from the War Department mustering out the following companies, batteries, and regiments:

Colorado—Independent battery artillery. Illinois—89th, 120th, 149th, 152d, 153d infantry; 1st, 2d, and 17th battery artillery. Indiana—18th, 49th, 136th infantry; 1st, 3d, and 17th batteries artillery. Kansas—Company G, 11th cavalry. Kentucky—14th, 20th, 53d, 54th, 55th infantry, 17th cavalry. Louisiana—Company K, 1st cavalry. Maine—1st and 5th batteries artillery. Missouri—9th infantry; battery A, 1st and 2d light artillery. Massachusetts—54th and 55th (colored) infantry. New York—5th battery artillery; 5th cavalry. Ohio—30th infantry; 17th battery artillery. Pennsylvania—Three companies 195th infantry; 12th, 14th cavalry. Rhode Island—Battery D, 1st light, battery A, 2d heavy artillery. Tennessee—9th mounted infantry. Wisconsin—30th infantry. United States Colored Troops—20th, 22d, 102d infantry.

[By Associated Press.]

The Railroads of the South.

General McCALLUM left Washington last week for the Southwest, to turn over to the boards of public works of the States in that section the various railroads which have been used by the government during the war. Arrangements will be made by which the rolling stock furnished through the War Department will be sold to the respective companies on credit.

Courts-Martial, Etc.

There are now four courts-martial or military commissions in session in this city. One of them meets at the Old Capitol to try the cases of the sixty prisoners at that place. So far, about forty witnesses have been examined in the Wirz case. The record makes 1,100 or 1,200 foolscap pages of manuscript. At the rate testimony was taken to-day, four or five days more will suffice to close the case for the Government. The prisoner continues to occupy a place at the table with his counsel, engaged in writing and in making suggestions to them as to the cross-examination.

Presidential Appointments.

The President has made the following appointments: Postmaster, Yonkers, New York, LEVI P. ROSE; Postmaster, Clinton, New York, MORRIS S. WOOD; Secretary of Legation, Berlin, JOHN C. WRIGHT.

The Cholera in Italy.

The State Department is in receipt of advices from the United States consul at Palermo, dated August 14th. He speaks of the serious spread of the cholera at Ancona, Italy, where some eight hundred people have died; and isolated cases have occurred in other towns of Italy, France, and Spain.

From the Fejee Islands.

The United States consul at Lawthala, Fejee, informs the State Department that the captain and crew of the American whaler Plover, heretofore reported lost, were saved, as well as a great portion of her cargo, by another whale ship in company with her.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

The Testimony Still More Damaging to the Prisoner.

HIS JOY OVER A MAN'S BEING TORN TO PIECES BY BLOODHOUNDS.

He only Wishes they All had been Served in the Same Way.

THE BRUTALITY HE DISPLAYED TOWARDS THE SICK.

Several Die from the Injuries he Inflicted Upon Them.

THE PRISONERS FARED WELL UNTIL WIRZ TOOK COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—After the record of yesterday had been read, Mr. Baker remarked that on looking over the testimony he was so much impressed that a great deal of it was illegal that he now asked the court when they came to examine it to treat it accordingly. This applied to two-thirds of the testimony, and a motion in a civil court to strike it out would be granted. But as nothing could be stricken out of the record of a military court, he would ask that this court discard the illegal testimony.

Assistant Judge Advocate Hosmer said it was proper that the reasons for the request should be stated.

Mr. Baker replied that he noticed in several pages of the testimony where the Judge Advocate asked a leading question and the witnesses said "Yes," or "No." Another reason was the witnesses, after being put upon cross-questions, would add rumors or hearsays which had nothing legally to do with this case, or as affecting the charge.

Assistant Judge Advocate Hosmer presumed that a court constituted like this was capable of judging what was and what was not testimony.

Mr. Baker supposed he had a right to object to what was wrong, and to exercise the same privilege he would in a civil court.

The official reporters made a minute of Mr. Baker's suggestions.

Joseph Adler testified as to instances of suffering of the sick similar to those heretofore narrated by other witnesses; he mentioned the case of a man who had been assaulted by the dogs; the throat had been torn to pieces, and the blood was running from the wounds; he heard the prisoner exclaim, "I'd rather he had tried than walk;" when Wirz replied, "You God damned son of ——, if you give me any more of your lip, I'll shoot you!" Wirz then put him in the stocks four days longer; his head and feet were fastened in the stocks, his back on the ground, and his face exposed to the sun; the punishment was inflicted because he attempted to escape; he knew personally about the hound; he had been captured by them twice or four times; a young fellow, named Freddy, seventeen years old, was caught by the dogs, and afterward torn all to pieces by the dogs.

The witness and another companion in the escaping party climbed a tree, but they were caught and were taken back; this was in the latter part of August, 1864; Turner, who was with the hounds, said: "Good for you sons of ——; wish the dogs had torn all of you to pieces!" The witness said he was bucked, and didn't know but that he deserved it, for being late at roll-call. He explained as some length bucking and gagging, and gave his experience in the chain-gang. In September, 1864, while leaving the sick room, could not find his place, and ran up to the head of the line, where he was met by Wirz with the exclamation: "You ——, if you don't get in the ranks I'll shoot you!" he struck the man with his revolver, and knocked him some feet; the man being weak, could not get up; he saw the man the only time he saw Wirz use his pistol; the witness was in ball and chain, with four others, for twenty-five days, for attempting to escape; his escape.

The court, at one, took a recess till two o'clock.

When the court reassembled, John H. Stearns testified that shots were frequently fired into the stockade by the sentinels; he saw on August 6th two men who had received gun-shot wounds and were sent to the hospital, and described the shocking condition of the prisoners as they were placed in the hospital, some of whom were almost naked; and he remembered one case especially were the most offensive filth had got between the man's clothes and his skin, penetrating his nose, mouth, and rectum, causing him intense pain, as was evident from his actions; the man was delirious when he died; many others became delirious from disease; amputation was frequently performed, resulting almost invariably in death; he did not remember any cases of recovery where amputation had been performed; the effect of the vaccinate was syphilitic; some cases he marked in their character as that disease itself.

Alexander Kennell, who was a prisoner at Andersonville, testified that he had seen men with ball and chain, and had seen them bucked and gagged, and in the stocks; a man who belonged to a Rhode Island regiment, about the 10th of February, was put in the stocks at four o'clock in the afternoon, and was brought back to the stockade at nine o'clock; the man did not eat anything after he came in, and told him he had been chilled thoroughly; the man seemed very much prostrated by exposure to the weather; another man, to his knowledge, died from injuries received in the chain gang.

William Willis Scott testified to the cruelty of Captain Wirz. In the latter part of August a sick man, sitting on a bank, asked Capt. Wirz to be sent to the hospital, when the latter cursed the invalid and struck him a violent blow over the head. The man went into his tent and died a day or two after. The witness mentioned another case where one of the guard threw a brickbat and struck Wirz on the shoulder. Wirz, without stopping to make inquiry, drew his revolver, and shot a Union man.

L. H. Pond, of the 2d New York Heavy Artillery, testified that he took the names of men who had been robbed of blankets and canteens at Andersonville; the witness saw Wirz take the pocket-book of a lady and two children from a Michigan soldier, and throwing the photograph on the ground and tramp it beneath his heel; the soldiers wife was dead, and this was all he had to remember her with; another picture was taken from a young man it was that of the lady he was waiting upon; Wirz, turning around, the rebel officers making vulgar remarks about it, saying they would like to sleep with the original; the young man asked that the picture be returned to him, but the rebel officer retained it, and pulling out his revolver threatened to shoot him. The witness mentioned cases of shooting men at the dead line, of hounds being sent out after prisoners, and of Wirz's cruelty to a sick man.

Rufus Moudy, of Ohio, testified that on the 22d of February he saw Wirz pick up a brickbat, and with it strike a man on the lower part of the ear; and on the 20th of March he kicked a young man who had sat down, and whose mouth and nose bled in consequence of the assault.

Abner A. Kelley, 40th Ohio, testified that when he and his fellow-prisoners were taken to Andersonville they were stripped of their blankets, canteens, and watches, which were removed to Captain Wirz's headquarters; they were never returned to their owners; a GREEK man having been shot, the sentry was asked why he did so, when he replied he was acting under orders of Captain Wirz; the latter, on being asked by a prisoner whether he expected the men to live with such usage and unwholesome food as was shown to him, replied: "It is good enough for you d——d Yankees!" the prisoner, in August, 1864, saw a sick man at the gate, with a sore on him as large as the crown of his hat, filled with maggots and flyblown; the man had been at the gate twenty-four hours; the sergeant asked Captain Wirz to have the man carried to the hospital; "No," said Wirz, "let him lie there and die;" the man was afterwards carried out a corpse.

Sydney Smith, 14th Connecticut, saw Wirz knock a man down with his revolver; another man, who was sick, received a severe bayonet wound; almost every time a sentry shot a man he was relieved on a thirty days' furlough.

Goodfield Brunner, 14th Connecticut, testified the prisoners were treated well until Captain Wirz assumed command of the prison; Wirz used to come into the stockade every morning, and if one man was missing the whole detachment would be deprived of food until he was accounted for; the witness being sick one day, was not at morning roll-call; Wirz came into his tent and called him a Yankee s—n of a b—h, drew his revolver, and threatened to kill him on the spot; the witness replied it would be better if Wirz would kill him; whereupon Wirz kicked him out of bed; some ladies who had assembled at the gate asked our men what they came there to fight for! one of the prisoners made them a speech, at which they became angry; Wirz coming up, said: "Get away you d—d Yankees, I've got enough powder and ball to kill all of you."

Thomas H. Howe testified as to the blankets, coats, watches, money, &c., having been taken away from the prisoners and handed to Wirz; when the prisoners arrived at Andersonville, it was difficult for him to find a place to lie on, the ground being so thickly covered with prisoners; he could not at first sleep, owing to the wounds and groans of the sick; when he woke in the morning he saw dead men all around him.

The above-named witnesses were cross-examined.

The court, at four o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA.

The State Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—Nothing has transpired about the Shenandoah since the arrival of the Nile.

Three small vessels were recently purchased in this city to be employed as whalers.

Four vessels are on the berth for Hong Kong, charging $6 on freight.

The annual State election takes place tomorrow for Supreme Judge and members of the Legislature, who will elect a successor to Senator McDougall. The contest is confined principally to rival divisions in the Union party, favoring different Senatorial candidates. In this city three tickets are running, viz: regular Democratic, regular Union, and Independent Union—the latter representing the interest of the People's party in regard to local legislative affairs.

MEXICO.

OUR RECENT NEWS CONFIRMED.

JUAREZ DEFEATED AND PROBABLY A FUGITIVE.

SANTA FE, August 26, via DENVER CITY, Sept. 5, 1865.—The French have occupied Chihuahua. Juarez and his Cabinet have fled to El Paso, which at present is the headquarters of the Mexican Government. The indications are that Juarez will soon be driven from this last foothold on Mexican soil, and will become a fugitive within the borders of the United States.

NORTHERN MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Beauregard said to be at Vera Cruz—An Imperial Defeat near Monterey—General Steele Toasts Maximilian at a Banquet.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—The steamships George C. Cromwell and United States arrived to-day from New York.

The Brownsville correspondence of the *Times*, dated August 26th, says the Matamoros *Monitor* of the preceding week announces the arrival of Beauregard at Vera Cruz.

The Liberal army on the border are quiet, but are reorganizing a large force for future operations.

A force of Imperialists, with a wagon train, on their way from Monterey to Matamoros, was met by eighty Liberal scouts. The Imperialists were attacked and driven back to Monterey. A colonel, late of the Confederate army, was killed.

Reinforcements from Matamoros were met by Cortinas' guerillas and driven back.

The United States troops in Texas, mustered out under the late order of General Sheridan, have nearly all gone home, but a large force still remains at Brownsville and in the interior of Texas.

A grand ball was given at Matamoros on the night of the 24th ult., in honor of Maximilian. It was attended by General Steele and others. General Steele toasted the Emperor.

GEORGIA.

Union Meetings Being Held throughout the State.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Savannah *Herald* of September 2d says that nominating meetings continue to be held in various counties in Georgia, and at one in Effingham county resolutions were adopted to the effect they would faithfully support and defend the Union, and the Constitution and laws thereof, and that the results of the late unhappy civil war should be made the means of solidifying our Government, and strengthening the bonds of Union, and rendering any future attempt on the part of unprincipled politicians at revolution and bloodshed utterly impossible.

Middling cotton is quoted in the *Herald* at 38@39c.

CANADA.

TORONTO, C.W., Sept. 6.—Robinson and Brown, two men known as Potsdam burglars, were arrested here, last night, while attempting to rob the residence of Mr. Dreddiver. Several attempts at robbery have been made lately, of which these men are suspected.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—Cotton, 38@40c for middlings. Flour lower; single extra, $7.25, and double do., $8.12½@10.75. Corn declining; sales at 75@77c. Oats, 36@48c. Whisky, $2.23. Mess Pork, $28.50.

Pierre Chouteau, Jr., for many years the head of the American Fur Company, and one of the first settlers and oldest residents of this city, died to-day.

General Sanborn has made a temporary treaty of peace with the Apache, Cannanche, and Kiowa Indians, and closed hostilities against them till a permanent treaty can be arranged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—The Chattanooga *Gazette* says a difficulty occurred at Knoxville yesterday between N. S. Patton, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Knoxville, and a young man named Baker, late of the rebel army, resulting in the death of Hall. Baker was committed to jail, but the citizens took him from the sheriff and lynched him in the street.

Indicted for Murder—Arrest for Treason.

BEDFORD, Pa., Sept. 6.—The Grand Jury yesterday presented a true bill in the case of John P. Reed, Jr., charged with the murder of Deputy Provost Marshal Jacob Cruse, on the 1st day of August last, and ignores the bill against Mengel Reed and Schell W. Reed. Immediately after the discharge of Mengel Reed he was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Colonel Alexander Compter, on a charge of treason against the United States. He, it will be remembered, joined the rebel army during the invasion of the State in 1863. He was this morning conveyed to Pittsburg, to await his trial.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On re-assembling, the contested seats from Kings county were awarded to the regular delegation, headed by Tunis G. Bergen. The convention was permanently organized by the choice of J. M. Humphrey, of Erie, as president, with a number of vice presidents and secretaries.

At the evening session the committee on resolutions, not being ready to report the convention, adjourned until to-morrow.

Major General Slocum, now in the service at Vicksburg, will probably be the nominee for Secretary of State.

A letter from him is here setting forth his political views, and stating his willingness to accept the nomination, is in circulation with the utmost confidence that the sentiments of the letter coincides with them. These views are understood to be in substance the endorsement of President Johnson's policy of re-organization. Chances are strongly in favor of Samuel J. Tilden for Attorney General.

ALBANY, Sept. 6—10 P. M.—Judge Allen is mentioned to-night for Attorney General. Mr. Tilden having declined the use of his name.

The New York Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—The State Democratic Convention met here to-day, and was called to order by Peter Cagger.

C. H. Winfield was chosen temporary chairman, and made a speech, in which he said the Democratic party would endorse public functionaries as far as they maintained the Government with the rights of the States unimpaired, and that the question of suffrage must of necessity belong only to the States concerned.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the Tammany delegation as the regular Democratic organization of New York city.

Resolutions appointing committees on platform and resolutions, and for permanent organization, were also adopted, when the Convention took a recess till four o'clock.

Commencement of Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 6.—The annual commencement of Brown University took place to-day. The graduating class numbered forty. The honorary degree of M. A. was conferred on George Thurber, of New York; Samuel James Gummedge, of Haverford College, Pa.; Brevet Major General Frank Wheaton, of Rhode Island, and George Augustus Croker, of New York. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Rev. Dr. Alexander P. Caswell, of Providence. At the dinner, speeches were made by Governor Cony, of Maine; Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts; Generals Underwood, Couch, Thayer, and others.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

The Persia sailed at noon for Liverpool, with 160 passengers and $170,000 in specie.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary Stanton has arrived in this city, accompanied by Detective Baker.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

BANQUET AT THE CONTINENTAL.

SPEECHES, TOASTS, ETC.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers was held yesterday, in the Board of Trade rooms—President E. B. Bigelow, of Boston, in the chair.

The Committee on Amendments to the By-Laws recommended that the annual meetings hereafter be held in October, instead of September, and that the president, vice president, and secretary shall be eligible for re-election as often as the association may determine. The report was adopted.

The secretary's report was next read, as follows:

The by-laws of the "National Association of Wool Manufacturers" make it the duty of the secretary to prepare, under the direction of the government, an annual report of the transactions and condition of the association. The following is submitted in conformity with this requirement:

The want of some organization capable of united and systematic action, having long been felt among those engaged in the woollen manufacture, a circular was addressed on the 10th day of August, 1864, to those most directly interested in the matter. In response to this call a large number of the leading wool manufacturers of the country, from Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and from each of the six New England States, assembled in convention at Springfield, Mass., on the 12th day of October, 1864. The convention at that time resolved that it should proceed to the formation of a "National Association of Wool Manufacturers." To carry this resolution into effect a committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization and report at an adjourned meeting of the convention, to be held on the 30th of November following. The convention having met on that day, and having been dissolved, the association was organized by adopting articles and by-laws which had been presented by the committee, and by choosing officers as therein directed. Meetings of the government, provided for in the by-laws, were successively held at Boston, Mass., on the 21st day of December, 1864; at New York on the 15th day of March, 1865; at Newport, R. I., on the 11th day of July, 1865, and at Philadelphia on the 3d of September. These meetings were all numerously attended. At all of them interesting discussions took place upon questions relating to the interests of the association. Committees were also appointed having in charge the more important matters to be acted upon by the government. By the direction of the government a statement was prepared by the President of the "Objects and Plan" of the association. This has been printed and extensively circulated. It was regarded by the government that the first and most important duty of the association was to obtain information of the actual condition of the woollen manufacture throughout the United States. With great labor the facts of persons known or believed to be engaged in the woollen manufacture was prepared. Circulars containing similar questions as would draw forth the desired information were sent to all persons on this list, about 1,700 in all; 931 returns have been received, representing 1,052 sets of machinery, and returns are coming in daily. It is believed that by this means the association will be in possession of complete and accurate statistics of the woollen machinery in operation in this country, the amount of wool used, the manufactures produced, the quantity and character of goods manufactured; information indispensable for wise and just legislation on subjects affecting our interests. It is believed that no inquiries at present pursued by the National Government will furnish a basis for such legislation. It is the object of the association to place the association upon such a basis that it shall have weight in our national councils, and that the interests of the woollen manufacturers of the country shall be fully represented and cared for. The government believe that they have done everything in all that could have been expected in a few months of the existence of the association in completing its organization and arranging its machinery. They have not deemed it wise to attempt too much or to make a display of their operations. The value of the association cannot exist most in its silent and hardly appreciable influence, and time and patience are necessary to secure that which is really useful and permanent. The association consists at present of 201 members, a number which it is hoped may be greatly increased when our "objects and plans" are more fully known.

The chairman of the Committee on Statistics, reported that they would not be able to make a report to-day; but that they were busily engaged in collecting statistics and information valuable to the association.

The Committee on Machinery, reported that they were busily engaged in making a written report on the subject. The committee is engaged in inspecting all machines used by wool manufacturers throughout the United States. A number of new and improved machines were alluded to by the chairman of the committee in his report.

The following table, showing the value of woollen goods manufactured in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1865, was read: