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THE DAILY PRESS.

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The Press.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

THE NEWS.

There was not much testimony taken in the Wirz trial yesterday, on account of the illness of the prisoner, who had to be removed at one o'clock. A Bernard Colligan testified that five or six Union prisoners were shot in the stockade during July and August, 1864, and that Wirz struck and then gagged a man because he did not answer to his name, which was incorrectly called. John W. Case swore that shooting prisoners was a very common occurrence, and many were so disposed of who did not go near the "dead line." He heard a sentinel say that they received thirty days' furlough for every "Yankee" they killed. A farmer named Richardson, who lived forty-five miles from Andersonville, testified that there was a good corn crop in that vicinity in 1863 and 1864. There was not, however, much wheat produced in those years. The farmers raised vegetables for their own use. The witness said there were two warehouses at Andersonville with considerable bacon, syrup, and corn meal in them. Charles F. Williams affirmed that the medical treatment under Dr. Clayton was better than that under his predecessors. Only some of the clothing sent to the prisoners by the Sanitary Commission had been distributed to them; the balance was appropriated to the rebels. This was the last witness examined.

There was a meeting of residents on North Tenth street last evening, at which addresses were delivered, in condemnation of the scheme to lay a railroad on that street, by Mr. John M. Kennedy, William J. Howard, Geo. F. Condon, Congressman Evans, and others. Action was taken to candidates for political offices was adopted, requesting them to give an expression of opinion upon the subject, and to use their influence against such railroad schemes.

The following are reports of the manufactures in the Western States, as represented by the eighth census: Establishments, 8,777; capital invested, $23,380,334; cost of raw material, $18,859,629; hands employed (male), 50,137; hands employed (female), 67; cost of labor, $29,037,—; annual value of products, $71,229,989. This account includes the products from gold mining, being $44,997,333.

Yesterday morning a train with military guards, and a passenger car attached, left Nashville for Johnsonville. When about seven miles from the city a car exploded, scattering the others in every direction. It is feared that many persons are killed, though the particulars have not as yet been received.

The commission appointed by the Government to treat with the Indian tribes commenced their sessions at Fort Smith, Ark., yesterday. There is said to be a bitter feud between the loyal and disloyal Indians, and the latter, it is thought, will object to the participation of their enemies.

The great Russian and American telegraph company have sent out several vessels to explore the rivers over which the wires are to pass. Chief Engineer Buckley is pushing matters thoroughly, and he has received every encouragement from the Russian authorities.

Eastern oyster-dealers continue to flock around the President's Mansion. Fifty-two of these document were granted on Wednesday. Among those who have applied for passports to leave the country are Generals Marmaduke and Beauregard. The former has received his.

Charlton Weed, in an article on Montgomery Blair's speech, published in the New York Times, confirms the statements of our correspondent, "Occasional," printed several days ago. The article, which is quite interesting, will be found on our fourth page.

The Minnesota Union Convention nominated Gen. W. R. Marshall for Governor. Resolutions were adopted favoring the granting of political rights to all persons of whatever color or race, denouncing the French occupation of Mexico, and demanding their expulsion.

General Kilpatrick has taken the stump in New Jersey for the Union State ticket. The Newark Daily Advertiser announces that he came from North Carolina to fight the Copperheads, and he means to do it with a will.

General Slocum, commanding in Mississippi, has issued an order enjoining upon his officers, by direction of the President, not to interfere with the organization of the State militia by Governor Sharkey.

The Democrats of New York have nominated Major General Slocum for Secretary of State; Julius Robinson for Controller; S. H. Sweet for State Engineer; C. H. Armstrong for Canal Commissioner.

General Howard has given orders to the trial of Loudon county, Virginia, to suspend action in regard to property claimed to be confiscated until the record is revised and corrected.

A collision occurred on the Camden and Amboy railroad yesterday morning, near Heights-town, New Jersey. Quite a number of persons were bruised and scratched, though none were seriously injured.

Governor Fenton is in Washington, urging the payment of the claims of his State against the General Government. About one million two hundred thousand of these claims have been favorably considered.

The races in the New England Agricultural Fair now in session at Concord, New Hampshire, came off on Wednesday. Fearnaught was the winner.

At Fingerboard, on Tuesday, Hiram Oliver and John Nesby were executed by the military authorities for the murder of J. B. Cook, assistant provost marshal.

Somewhere will be found reports of troops mustered out from August 10th to August 31st, by Captain W. A. La Motte, chief mustering officer for the Department of Washington.

Great relief has been felt in the city of Mexico at the disbandment of General Sheridan's force.

The Wisconsin Union Convention yesterday renominated Elias R. Gill for Attorney General. Universal suffrage was not advocated.

On Wednesday Hon. William Orton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, resumed the duties of his office.

Secretary Stanton has ordered the discharge of a number of troops, among which are the 22d and 28th Pennsylvania Infantry.

Jo Lane is living on his farm in Portland, Oregon, in feeble health. So says an Oregonian gentleman in Washington.

It is stated that Mr. W. W. Corcoran is shortly to return to Washington.

George Lewis, of Indiana, Pa., has been appointed examining surgeon for that locality.

Judge Wright was on Wednesday appointed Secretary of legation at Berlin.

The stock market was without particular quotation yesterday and prices were generally steady. Government loans are well sustained, and prices are looking up.

Breadstuffs continue very dull, at about former rates. Cotton is more active. Sugar and coffee are selling in a small way at full prices. Provisions there is no change to notice. Whiskey is rather dull; small sales are making at 38c per gallon for prime Pennsylvania and Western barrels.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1865.

When that dear old man, Father Ritchie, was imported from Richmond to Washington just twenty years ago, to take charge of the National Democratic organ, under Saint Polk's Administration—President Polk was always called "Colonel" by the Northern politicians—he was almost as much praised as the countryman who first saw a locomotive. Though Richmond, even at that time, was not more than one day's journey from Washington, Mr. Ritchie had so rarely ventured beyond the suburbs of the capital that the world was almost bounded by his own broad horizon. Hence his frequent surprises at the sights and scenes of "the general city" were constant sources of rejoicing laughter among his friends, and of bitter criticism by his political enemies. He was in fact an inimitable specimen of a genuine F. F. V. Reared in good old Virginia ways, he revolted at the many revolutions of a progressive age; but he had a faithful panacea ready at his side. Against all attacks, whether sudden and severe, he invariably recommended the resolutions of '98." And, though it was keenly said, he never read them, it would be almost irreverent to suppose that the exquisite old fossil did not fully understand them. In the Richmond *Enquirer*, he had lived among the authors and advocates of that misty gospel of Democracy—many of the latter, in order to impress their awful importance upon the young chivalry, frequently assuming the names of the leading characters of ancient Greece and Rome; and so between his knowledge of Jefferson, and Monroe, and Madison, and the equally sainted philosophers of the days of Mr. Ritchie knew all these venerable men), and the clouds of newspaper gods, Cicros, Aristides, Scipios, Brutuses, and Antonys, it was no more wonder that readers of the *Enquirer* became beguiled in all that Mr. Ritchie believed and that it was that the Washington *Union* became a somewhat ridiculous reflex or reproduct of the old organ of the States-rights Democracy of Virginia. Nor was it a whit more wonderful that, before many months elapsed, the politicians who hastened to get rid of the suspected anti-slavery Francis P. Blair, sighed for the restoration of his iron rule and sturdy diet, in place of the diluted obstructions and amusing commonplaces of his eccentric and incapable successor. The school of which Thomas Ritchie was the very best type, though fast dying out, is not extinct. Its disciples may be easily detected. They live in a sort of atmosphere of their own. Reared in the belief that slavery was a divine institution, their delectation was to revel in the teachings of the States-rights philosophers. They made war something like the Moslems, who throw human lives away with a kind of cheerful fanaticism, and believed that that is a shorter road and a sweeter sacrifice to the blissful meeting with Mahomet. They have, therefore, come out of the rebellion in a very curious state of mind. To the practical eye there never was a people more utterly beaten and broken; never a region more desolate than theirs. And yet these State-rights cheveliers are as cool and as complacent, and as unconscious of having violated their oaths and lost their honor, as if all had been a dream. You would suppose that they had either accomplished some great achievement and were waiting for the deserved laurel wreath, or that they had been inexpressibly outraged, and were waiting for some public atonement and compensation. Let me give you the last best specimen. A few days ago I wrote a short letter, over my usual signature, advising the Southern people that if their leaders coaxed the impenitent Copperheads less, and trusted the misrepresented Radicals more, it would be better in the end; and I gave three reasons for this advice, *viz:* that the Copperheads wanted power and could not get it; that the Radicals have the power and would probably hold it; and that if the Southern people cheerfully agreed to that which the Radicals were resolved to secure, and had the influence to keep, and which the South could not prevent—namely, the practical recognition of all the duties to the freedmen resulting from the abolition of slavery, they would be generously and even munificently treated by these self-same Radicals. The advice thus tendered in good faith, has not been, I grieve to say, well received by the F. F. V's., or at least by their organ, the Richmond *Commercial Bulletin*. When it is recollected that this sheet is permitted to be published by a generous Government, and that the condition of its existence, that of a reasonable fealty to the authority of that Government, is insolently neglected, we have a fair sample of "the chivalry" in its abusive tirade upon "Occasional." I extract a paragraph:

"The coolness of 'Occasional's' propositions—the reckless audacity that induces him to plead the cause of the Radicals before the South (unless, indeed, our supposition that his faction he represents is in the market bidding for the smiles of our Southern 'rebels' and traitors'—not, to say 'murderers,' 'pirates,' 'savages,' and so on—be correct) we can scarcely comprehend. That this destructive band of agitators and plotters against our peace and welfare—this incendiary conclave of disturbers of the public weal, who, for years and years, devoted themselves to the task of arraying the sentiment of the North against us, and finally compelled us in self-defence to raise the standard of war against their encroachments—this furious brotherhood of a bloody-minded creed who first applied the torch to our political institutions, and, amid the havoc of battle, urged their unwitting tools, the soldiers of the Union, to cement the unholy inspirations of their black hearts with the blood of our slaughtered people—this shameless, craven gathering of conspirators against the popular rights of the North and South alike—that *these* should call upon us now to disinurn and disinter those men who in that dark hour, when the gale was at its highest, and the ship at its most perilous extremity, stood manfully upon deck calling upon the mutineers to hold their hand, is indeed the very ecstacy of an insolence that goes beyond the circle of belief."

Nobody but a thorough-bred F. F. V. could have perpetrated this. He never thought what he was doing could only injure his own people, and confirm the unjust impression that the South was controlled by a set of ungrateful and reckless political scoundrels, who swear the most solemn oaths and ask for pardon in the most abject manner, only to break the one and abuse the other. He never thought he was assailing, in terms at once slanderous and indecent, the powerful party that held the free States, and that they could hold him and his fellow-traitors in complete subjugation, as long as the latter continued to show themselves unworthy of respect or confidence. He never reflected that these men could do without the South for a generation, and were in no way dependent upon it for any one necessary of life, mental or otherwise. Not he! the dear delicious scion of a dear delicious old stock! He never thought of any one of these things. He would only trust the Democrats, indignantly kick the Radicals, and calmly await the return to power of his sympathetic friends! The closing threat is the most emphatic:

"When the Radicals shall satisfy us that they are ready to atone for the errors of the past, in the better action of the future, we may accord to them, however faintly, something of the confidence that we now impose in the purposes of the Democrats and Conservatives of the North. But should they persist in their malevolence—should they seek still further to attach to us the penalties that, by reason of physical force, they have almost placed within their grasp, we will await patiently for the day when all shall yet be even—trusting to that justice that sooner or later overtakes the wrongdoer, and makes clear the vindication of honest purposes—that hour, indeed, when, under better auspices, our people may say, in the exulting clamor of a triumphant acclaim, that,

'Bertram's right and Bertram's might
Have won on Ellengowan's height.'"

This gallant editor actually pants for another rebellion! To avoid this, however, he will take an apology from the Radicals. It would be a mortal pity if such men as these held the destinies of the Southern people in their hands. Happily, as I have said, the race of empty Hotspurs and noisy declaimers is fading out before the robust common sense born of the progress of broad ideas and more athletic in the hard attritions of a practical experience. The portion we have quoted would have read well in the Richmond *Enquirer* or *Sentinel*, three or four years ago, and many "an ardent young Virginian" would have devoured it with gleaming eyes. Now, it is veriest balderdash of the most threadbare of Bombastes Furioses. I am a little sorry for the bad taste of the Richmond *Bulletin*. My counsel was kindly meant, and, certainly, was affectionately expressed. But it is rejected with a gesture that Robert Macaire might envy. I am very sorry; not, indeed, as the *Bulletin* slyly hints, that in making it I was solicitous for the "smiles" or the "favors" of himself or his friends—for I fear they have not much of either to spare—but because of the loss of his society. It was supposed that the Radicals and Abolitionists, surnefs generally, would be forgiven, and taken back to the hearts and heartbestones of the unsinning, but sinned against, patriots of the South; but the vision was too alluring. It was bright—"it was beautiful—but it is past."

OCCASIONAL.

Movements of General Grant.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The State Fair held here to-day was well attended.

Gen. Grant will visit Freeport on Saturday, having been tendered a public reception at that place. He will return to his home at Galena, and go thence on Tuesday to St. Louis, via Springfield.

The Militia Organization in Mississippi not to be Interfered With.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—The *Commercial* of this city publishes a despatch dated Jackson, Miss., on the 4th instant, which says that General Slocum has issued an order, by direction of the President, enjoining upon his officers not to interfere with the organization of the State militia ordered by provisional Governor Sharkey.

This is directly the reverse of the determination of the Government upon the subject as reported a few days since, and is accounted for by the fact that the Government is looking to the gradual suppression of the Federal troops by State militia, in order to diminish the national expenses.

WASHINGTON.

Gens. Beauregard and Marmaduke Ask for Passports to Leave the Country.

ANOTHER ORDER ISSUED MUSTERING OUT TROOPS.

The Execution of the Confiscation Act Temporarily Abandoned in Loudon County, Virginia.

(Special Despatches to The Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1865.

The City Railroads on Sunday.

What adds to the attractions of Washington and to the comforts of the masses, is the running of the cars on the city railroads on Sunday. A great outcry was made when *The Chronicle*, in a series of bold and fearless articles, a year ago, advocated this as a measure of justice to the working people and to the clerks of the departments, thousands of whom have to toil all the working days of the week, and could not afford the extravagant hire of horses and vehicles on Sunday. The *Chronicle* was denounced by a number of the clergymen, but its arguments were so conclusive that the railroad companies made the experiment. It was predicted that dissipation of all kinds would ensue. The result is, there is not anywhere a more peaceful city on the Sabbath day. Crowds go to church in these coaches of the people, and the most pious persons do not hesitate, in this city of magnificent distances, to go from Capitol Hill to West End and from West End to Capitol Hill to their respective places of worship. The different rural resorts are visited by large concourses, and no fighting or drinking has ever taken place. In New York the same course is adopted, with equally good results. Chicago, that most wonderful and flourishing of Western towns, where the people are at least as intelligent and as good as anywhere, has its city railroads in use on Sunday, and nobody suffers in consequence. Why should Philadelphia be in the background? Will your city fathers and leading men never understand that it is the push and enterprise, and the really compulsory benevolence that make the West what have given it the precedence in the race for empire? Your prominent men must put more fire into their compositions or they will be left behind. The hundreds of thousands of workingmen who spend their Sundays at home, worn out after a hard week's work, and see their little ones cooped up in small houses or driven out into close alleys or hot streets, should demand from your city authorities the same deserved indulgence and cheap facilities that are conceded to and enjoyed by the producing classes elsewhere.

The Washington Canal and Cholera.

The open and exposed condition of the Washington canal, the stagnant deposits in which breed all sorts of malaria in the hot weather, excites much discussion, and surprise is turning to anger that the municipal authorities continue to be indifferent to the universal wish that it may be arched or cleansed, so as to prevent an invitation, as it were, to contagious disease. The unusual health of Washington, after withstanding the myriads of men that have passed through and surrounded it since the beginning of the rebellion, and the enormous refuse growing out of the cattle, horses, and provisions, congregated here for their transportation and sustenance, ought not to lead the Government and the local authorities to suppose that the cholera would leave us untouched. In view of the wonderful growth of the town itself, and the preparations for the approaching session of Congress, which will be of the most interesting character, attract a large people from all parts of the country and the world, the President should take charge of these matters himself, and should let the people's representatives decide whether the accruing expenses should be paid out of the National treasury or by taxation of the citizens here.

Amusements in Washington.

Last night the circus was attended by from three to four thousand persons, and Grover's Theatre and other places of amusement were filled. The want of a fine concert hall has long been felt in Washington, and I understand that our enterprising citizen, Mr. WM. G. METZEROTT, one of our most extensive music dealers, who has just returned from Europe, has purchased China Hall, a large store on Pennsylvania avenue, near Eleventh street, the second story of which will be fitted up in good style, and prepared for a concert-room of the first-class. The location is admirably adapted for this purpose. The hotels are well filled, and travel to and from the South is rapidly increasing. Entertainments of all kinds are going on in the neighborhood. Washington is certain to become one of the most prosperous and populous cities in America, and its destiny in this respect will be sure if Congress begins operations by giving it other railroad connection with the East and the West. It is a shame that we should have but one line with these great sections, while Richmond is united to the South by five great thoroughfares.

W. W. CORCORAN.

The *Intelligencer*, of this morning, states that Mr. W. W. CORCORAN has announced his intention to return to Washington, after an absence of more than four years. He will be much surprised to find the city which has been the scene of the acquisition of his great fortune, so much changed during the time. What many of his former associates expected to rule as aristocrats and despots, or to ruin by the sheer force of their conquering armies, is now a real National metropolis; he will find slavery abolished, a new spirit infused into society, and his thousands of acres converted into vastly enhanced in value. I have not heard that Mr. CORCORAN took any violent part with these men, while in Paris. He was, undoubtedly, on intimate terms with MASON and SIDDELL and that set, and his son-in-law, EUSTIS, was a somewhat notorious New Orleans secessionist. But Mr. CORCORAN never was a politician, and if he had any dealings with these wretched plotters, it was because of his personal associations. It is to be presumed that he and the Government have a fair understanding as to their future relations.

Where is Joe Lane?

A gentleman now in the city from Oregon, states that JOE LANE is living on his farm near Portland, Oregon, in very feeble health, having never recovered from his prostration by the explosion of his gun.

Troops Discharged.

The Secretary of War has ordered the discharge of the following organizations:

California—1st battalion Mountaineers.
Connecticut—9th infantry.
Illinois—6th, 15th, 148th, 154th, 155th, and 156th infantry.
Indiana—44th, 143d, 148th, and 151st infantry.
Iowa—22d and 24th infantry.
Maine—Companies F, G, and I, 12th; companies B and I, 15th; company A, 1st battalion infantry.
Michigan—9th, 11th, 29th infantry, and 1st Engineers and Mechanics; 8th, 11th, and 5th cavalry.
Missouri—2d cavalry; 52d infantry consolidated with 51st infantry.
Minnesota—1st heavy artillery.
New York—81st infantry.
Ohio—136th and 188th infantry, company I, 1st cavalry.
Pennsylvania—75th and 78th infantry.
Wisconsin—47th infantry; company C, 1st heavy artillery.
Independent Organizations—1st U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers.
Veteran Reserve Corps—Company B, 3d.
Kentucky—11th and 6th cavalry.

Troops Mustered Out.

The following are the reports of troops mustered out of the United States service from August 10th to 31st, by Captain W. A. La Motte, chief mustering officer of this department:

Officers.—Massachusetts, 63; New York, 222 Wisconsin, 3—298.

Enlisted Men.—Maine, 8; Pennsylvania, 60; Massachusetts, 1,296; New York, 3,646; New Hampshire, 11; Michigan, 17; Minnesota, 5; Ohio, 25; Wisconsin, 177; Connecticut, 6; Illinois, 7; Delaware, 3; Indiana, 13; Maryland, 7; Iowa, 3; Vermont, 22; New Jersey, 18; Virginia, 3; Tennessee, 2; Veteran Reserve Corps, 214; United States Colored Troops, 8—5,035.

J. B. DEBOW.

This famous statistician is now in this city, a good deal confounded, I am told, by the dethronement of his favorite monarch, King Cotton, and by no means indisposed to take issue with the maxim "that *his* figures can't lie." I learn, from those who have seen DEBOW, that he cheerfully acquiesces in the great fact that the man is not yet born—and probably never will be—strong enough to overthrow the American Government.

Emigration to Mexico.

Persons in the confidence of the French Government distinctly assert that LOUIS NAPOLEON will invite emigration to Mexico by offering the most flattering terms. These will embrace the fullest civil and political franchises, including religious toleration, suffrage, and all the blessings conferred upon and secured to the Americans. Shrewd operators have, it is alleged, been buying vessels in anticipation of the demand for them for the purpose of transporting cargoes of human beings to the new empire.

Examining Surgeons Appointed.

Dr. GEORGE R. LEWIS, of Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Dr. L. C. BRYAN, of Clarksburg, West Virginia, have been appointed examining surgeons for those localities.

Appointment.

On Wednesday JOHN C. WRIGHT, ESQ., was appointed secretary of legation at Berlin.

Resumed his Duties.

HON. WILLIAM ORTON, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, yesterday resumed the duties of that office.

(By Associated Press.)

Applications for Pardon.

There was again a large crowd at the Executive Mansion to-day, nearly all of whom were pardon-seekers, including MILES TAYLOR, formerly a representative in Congress from Louisiana. Some of them had been standing at the door for at least five hours, waiting for admission, but had not been gratified up to three o'clock. The President, in the intervals of public business, received a few only of the visitors. To have opened the door of his office to all comers at once, with the thermometer indicating about ninety degrees, would have exposed him to the risk of suffocation.

Fifty-two pardons were yesterday granted by the President. To-day some of those who were so favored impatiently repaired to the State Department to obtain the Secretary's signature to the documents.

Gen. MARMADUKE, well known as a prominent officer in the late rebellion, is the first one to avail himself of the privilege of going abroad and remaining without the United States during the pleasure of the Government, and has received a passport accordingly.

Gen. BEAUREGARD has also applied for a passport under the same official order of the Department of State, through the medium of a sympathizing lady friend from Alabama.

The Claims of New York.

Governor FENTON is in Washington on business connected with the muster-out of New York troops and the settlement of the claims of the State against the general Government. It is understood that about one million four hundred thousand of these claims are favorably considered, and a draft will be immediately drawn in favor of the State for about $300,000. The Governor is of the opinion that vouchers can be produced that will result in the speedy adjustment of nearly the whole amount, if not the entire claim, itself.

The Compound Interest Notes.

The Treasury Department has printed thirty-six millions of the six per cent. compound interest notes, to replace those received in business transactions. The right to issue them for the five per cent. interest notes is also conferred by law. By this arrangement about $300,000 of accrued interest has been saved to the Government within the last three weeks, and the interest notes are legal tender. There is no increase of the currency, but merely the issuing of new notes for old ones at a saving to the Government.

Contributions for Wirz.

Instead of receiving donations for Captain Wirz, it appears that RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & Co., of this city, have only consented to receive on deposit in the ordinary business way. The sympathy of those who are so benevolent as to behalf subject to the order of the prisoner's counsel.

Executive Appointments,

JAMES W. MATTHEWS, of Virginia, was to-day appointed by the President to be collector of customs for the district of Tappahannock, in the State of Virginia; RICHARD HALL, as register of deeds for the District of Columbia, vice N. C. FOWLES; and CHARLES MATHEWS, of Connecticut, agent for the Winnebago Indians on the Missouri river.

The Confiscated Land in Loudon County, Virginia.

Major General HOWARD has ordered the agent for Loudon county, Virginia, to suspend action with regard to property claimed to be confiscated, till the record shall be carefully revised and corrected. This it is believed, will tend to allay the distress and consternation excited by the publication of the order for the confiscation or appropriation of a large number of farms in Loudon county, for the use of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedman.

Sudden Death of an Ordnance Officer.

Lieut. S. B. WILWORTH, son of the late Commodore WILWORTH, died of congestion of the brain. From papers found on his person, it appears that he was a member of the 15th New York Cavalry, had been on duty in the Ordnance Department, and had just settled his account.

An Important Error Corrected.

A very serious error which has appeared in some of the newspapers has been deemed of sufficient importance for official correction. The Secretary of State says the section in which it occurs is as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That all persons now by law entitled to a less pension than heretofore specified, who shall have lost one foot and one hand in the military service of the United States, and in the line of their duty, shall be entitled to twenty dollars per month."

This section, the Secretary says, is printed in the pamphlet edition of the laws of the last session of Congress precisely according to the original roll, with the exception that the word *his* is underscored—that is, put in italics—and the word "their" put in brackets, the reason for which is obvious. The error is that the newspapers have printed the word "*or*," instead of the word "*and*," between the words "foot" and "hand." The Acting Commissioner of Pensions says that he has made the correction in the business of the Bureau would be uselessly increased without benefit to any one.

NEW YORK STATE POLITICS.

MAJOR GENERAL SLOCUM NOMINATED BY THE DEMOCRATS FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Democratic Convention have made the following nominations: For Secretary of State, Major General Slocum; for Comptroller, Lucius Robinson; for State Engineer, S. H. Sweet; for Canal Commissioner, C. H. Armstrong; for Attorney General, John Van Buren; for State Treasurer, M. B. Patrick; for State Prison Inspector, Col. McNett.

The following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

3d. *Resolved*, That, as the first fruits of this campaign, the people demand the immediate cessation of military to civil rule, the restitution of the authority of the courts, and the recognition of the equality of the States; that we pledge our best efforts, either by proclaiming military rule or by denying the right of representation to States, in order to compel them to adopt negro equality or negro suffrage, as an element of their constitutions, as tending to delay and prevent the pacification of the country, and to subvert the principles of the Government, and endanger the liberties of the people.

4th. *Resolved*, That in the plan of President Johnson for the speedy restoration of the States lately in rebellion, to their old positions in the Union, by commencing the work of reorganization at the top of the political ladder, and confiding it to those then recognized as electors by the laws of the respective States, leaving the question of suffrage where the Constitution places it, to the future action of the several States, we recognize enlightened statesmanship, sound political theory, and an old-fashioned, time-honored regard for the relations and rights of the States and the Federal Government, as established by the Constitution; and that we pledge to the President, in this great work, our cordial and energetic support.

5th. *Resolved*. That while we stigmatize as alike fatal to national prosperity and the rights of labor, the doctrine that "Our National Debt is a National Blessing," we recognize the obligation by which the whole resources of the country are pledged to the payment of its public debt, and that the honor, interests and honor of the people are involved in the faithful fulfilment; and that all constitutional and legal means should be taken to compel the whole property of the country, real and personal, to share in the public burdens; and we hold that equity and taxation is not only equitably just also the soundest possible basis of public credit.

The others thank the soldiers; call for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine; approve the "frank acceptance" of the Southern people of their destiny, and promising a cordial support of President Johnson's restoration policy.

Minnesota Republican Convention.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 7.—The Republican State Convention yesterday nominated George W. R. Marshal for Governor, Hon. O. M. Armstrong, Lieutenant Governor, Lieut. Colonel Rogers, Secretary of State, General C. Schafer Treasurer, and W. Colville Attorney General.

A resolution, affirming that neither a man's color, race, nor birthplace takes away his political rights; that no portion of our subjects shall remain degraded and ignorant; that this nation shall not allow the Imperial Government to rule in Mexico, and demanding our Government to force the withdrawal of the invaders, were passed.

A resolution, approving President Johnson's military and civil course, was voted down.

The Prison Warrant of Gov. Brownlow.

(From the Knoxville Whig, August 30.)

The following is the original warrant upon which we were imprisoned on the memorable 6th of December, 1863, issued upon the application and swearing of Leon Trousdale, Confederate Attorney for the seceded State of Tennessee. We are proud of the charges made, and plead guilty, and glory in having gone to jail upon these charges:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF TENNESSEE.

To the Marshal of said District:

J. C. Ramsey, Confederate States District Attorney for said district, having this day filed before me, that he is informed and believes that William G. Brownlow, a citizen of said district, and owing allegiance to the Confederate States, but, being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and not having the fear of God before his eyes, did wilfully, knowingly, and with malice aforethought, and feloniously, commit the crime of TREASON against the Confederate States, by then and there, within said district *and since the 10th day of June last*, publishing a weekly and tri-weekly paper, known as "Brownlow's Knoxville *Whig*," said paper had a large circulation in said district, and also circulated in the United States, and contained, weekly, divers of editorials written by the said Brownlow, which said editorials were treasonable against the Confederate States of America, and did then, and there commit treason, and prompt others to commit treason, by speech as well as publication; did as aforesaid, commit treason, and did give aid and comfort to the United States, both of said Governments being in a state of war with each other. You are therefore commanded to arrest the said Brownlow, and bring him before me, to be dealt with as the law directs.

R. B. REYNOLDS, Commissioner, &c.

J. C. RAMSEY, C. S. District Attorney.

DECEMBER 6, 1861.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Receipts of beeves, 1,000 head; the quality was better than the average for several weeks past. The prices ranged from $6.50 to $7 ⅌ 100 lbs gross for fair, and $7@7.75 for good to prime. Hogs—very light receipts; sales at $16@18.50 ⅌ 100 lbs net, an advance of fully one cent per pound for the better grades. Sheep are in good supply, but the quality was inferior; sales at 5@6½c. gross.

Markets by Telegraph.

MILWAUKEE, September 7.—Flour quiet. Wheat has an advancing tendency; sales of 50,000 bus at 133@134. Freights firm, at 16c on Wheat to Buffalo.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour	1,900	1,000
Wheat	57,000	57,000

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

THE TESTIMONY OF YESTERDAY.

FURTHER BRUTAL ACT'S OF THE PRISONER.

A Statement as to the Condition of the Crops in the Neighborhood of the Prison.

THE PRISONER HAS TO BE REMOVED ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The record of yesterday having been read, Bernard Collogan, 2d Ohio Regiment, testified as to the shooting and killing of five or six Union prisoners in the stockade during July and August, 1864. One of the men was in the act of washing his clothes, and another was trading boots with the guard. Wirz struck the witness for not answering to his name, which was incorrectly called, and then tied his arms and legs together with his own hands, fastening them with a stick; he was kept in that position two hours and a half. The witness had seen a man who was badly bitten by the hounds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker.—He was present at the hanging of the six raiders by our own men; he had nothing to do with the trial of the raiders; the time he was tied was about the 17th of May, for no other offence than that he failed at roll call to answer to a wrong name.

John W. Case, 47th New York regiment, testified that on the 17th of September those who were sick and wounded were told that they could get to the depot without assistance they might do so; they were to be exchanged; the witness could not readily get into the car with his crutches, when Wirz called him a damned Yankee son of a — and threatened to blow his brains out; somebody shot at him previously, but struck another man; this was not near the dead line; the sentinel called out, "Halt, Yank, I'm going to shoot;" he saw four or five shot; one of them was trying to build a fire and another was taking down the corners of his blanket; the latter was shot in the head; shooting men was a common occurrence every night; he frequently heard men crying "murder."

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker.—The witness heard a sentinel say that he received a furlough of thirty days for every Yankee he killed; he knew men were shot during the night, because he saw the bodies the next morning.

Question. Captain Wirz never hurt you?

Answer. No.

Question. He only threatened you?

Answer. That's what's the matter. [Laughter.]

Edward Richardson, a resident of Albany, Ga., for twenty-three years, testified that that place is forty-five miles from Andersonville; he was at Andersonville every month in the year of 1864, until August; there was a good corn crop in 1863, but not much wheat; there were many sweet potatoes; in 1864 a large wheat crop was planted, but the rain destroyed it; the plantations in the vicinity of Andersonville were large, and farmers raised vegetables for their own use.

Charles T. Williams, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, testified that the medical treatment was better under Dr. Clayton, the post surgeon, than under his predecessor; he had seen Stevenson; he had seen two men shot in the stockade, and one in the hospital; he did not know the month, but shooting was a common occurrence; a Chickamauga was among those killed, and also another cripple, who had approached the guard for the purpose of trading; some of the clothing sent by the Sanitary Commission was distributed to the prisoners in one of the hospital wards, while blankets and medicine were appropriated by the rebels.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker.—The witness saw in the two warehouses at Andersonville considerable bacon, syrup, and corn meal; there was not much garden truck in 1864; there was difficulty in obtaining seed.

Mr. Baker said this was one of the witnesses for the defence, and would not be used any farther at present.

By the court.—It is a corn-growing country; there was a good crop in 1864, and more corn was planted than in any previous year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker.—He had seen Captain Wirz interfere with a man in the hospital, but he used no personal violence; a Confederate sutler brought Irish and sweet potatoes and green corn into the stockade; and took them to another sutler, one of our prisoners; if our men could not buy them they had to go without; a Yankee was not allowed to enter the storehouse at Andersonville, but looking in he saw goods and groceries piled up.

Mr. Baker said the prisoner was unwell today, suffering with pains in the head and breast, and troubled with bowel complaint. If the court could not adjourn the prisoner would be of the day it would be a great favor to him.

The court at one o'clock adjourned, Major General Wallace saying the prisoner would receive medical attendance.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT

COLLISION NEAR HEIGHTSTOWN, N. J, ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY ROAD.

TWO CARS DEMOLISHED AND SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED, THOUGH NONE SERIOUSLY.

(Special Despatch to The Press.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The passenger train which left Philadelphia at 6 o'clock yesterday morning came in contact with another train near Heightstown, New Jersey, which resulted in the demolition of two cars and the bruising and scratching of quite a number of persons. None, however, were seriously injured. The two o'clock train from here was consequently detained fully two hours behind time.

Still Another Horrible Railroad Accident.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 7.—A train left here for Johnsonville this morning at eleven o'clock, containing military stores, with a passenger car attached. When seven miles from this city, a car containing ammunition, blew up, scattering the train into fragments in all directions. It is supposed that quite a number of persons were killed. Further particulars are expected.

THE INDIANS.

Conference Between the Chiefs and the Commission Appointed by the Government—A Bitter Feud Between Loyal and Rebel Tribes.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 7.—The Indian Commission held a preliminary session to-day. The Commission was composed of fifty personal friends of the late Stand Watie, chiefs of the Southwestern Indians; Thomas Wistar, of Philadelphia; General Parker, of General Grant's staff; General Herron and General Harney, the President's representatives.

Representatives were present from the Seminoles, Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Washitoes, Osages, Senacas, and Wyandottes.

There is a bitter feud between the rebel and loyal, and the full and half-blood Indians, which will interfere seriously with the work of the Commission.

The Indians will object to the emancipation of their slaves.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 7.—Between three and four hundred packages, boxes, trunks, valises, &c., uncalled for, were sold at auction to-day, in Norfolk, by Adams' Express Company, bringing extraordinary prices, as much purchaser expected a prize, the contents being unknown. In almost every case they were disappointed.

D. A. Anderson & Co., contractors for raising the frigate Congress, have arrived at Portsmouth Navy Yard, with two pieces of the hull blown from the sides of the Congress. One piece weighed twenty and the other forty tons. They are filled with copper bolts and covered with copper.

The weather has been very warm for several days. The thermometer stood at ninety-six in the shade to-day.

CAIRO.

CAIRO, Sept. 7.—Five hundred bales of cotton passed here for St. Louis yesterday, and seven hundred and forty bales for Cincinnati to-day.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is reported running direct from Mobile to Corinth, and from there to Memphis.

Military Execution in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—Hiram Oliver and John Wesley were executed by the military authorities at Columbus, yesterday, for the murder of J. B. Cook, Assistant Provost Marshal of the Seventeenth District, some time ago.

The Turners' Convention closed their proceedings yesterday, after a session of six days. Delegates were present from nearly all parts of the country.

New Hampshire Agricultural Races.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 7.—About ten thousand people were present yesterday at the New England Agricultural Fair, now in progress at this place.

Among the special attractions was the trotting match between stallions for premiums of $150, mile heats, best two in three. Three horses entered, with the following result:

First heat—Ethan Allen, first; Fearnaught, second; Ticonic, third. Time, 2.38.

Second heat—F