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, 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 for the time ordered.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Press.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Wirz yesterday applied to the court for two Catholic clergymen, Rev. Fathers Wheelan and Hamilton, who had been chaplains at Andersonville in the summer of '64, saying, "Although I know myself full well that I am wrongfully accused; that an all-seeing, an all-knowing God knows my innocence, still I need some encouragement from others not to crush me." The court did not at once grant the request, but referred it to the War Department, having no doubt, however, that it would be acceded to. The prisoner's health was still discussed, and gave rise to some discussion concerning his comfort while in the court-room. As a temporary adjournment of the session, Everything was decided by concluding to hold the court and give Wirz convenience for lying down. A witness, Lieut. Forsyth, testified that he had seen a man who approached within six inches of the dead line to get water (the water within easy reach being muddy), shot by order of Wirz, who added the action a very opprobrious name. William Krouse, of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, saw Wirz knock a man down with the epithets as in the first instance. The Judge Advocate, in order to prove that the authorities at Richmond had knowledge of the condition of Andersonville in May last, read a letter from Howell Cobb, dated May 5, 1864, in which he spoke of the prison being less than eighteen acres in extent, and having twelve thousand prisoners in it. Cobb seemed particularly anxious about prisoners escaping, and recommended that formidable guns be thrown up all around the prison and amply manned. He deprecated any increase of the number of prisoners, as the "approaching summer would but entail a terrible increase of misery and death;" and proposed another stockade for future arrivals. He lauded Colonel Persons and Captain Wirz, "whose place it would be difficult to fill." Accompanying Cobb's letter was a medical report from his surgeon, H. Eldridge, also dated Macon, May 6th, 1864. It said, among other things, that the prisoners were too much crowded for the promotion of health—an artfully worded expression, but plain meaning when read with the right key. After these documents a letter from Wirz to Major Turner, C. S. A., dated May 8, 1864, was read. He stated that he found the prison in bad condition, and seems anxious that it should be enlarged, bewailing the want of tools and labor. He also asks for promotion, and gives the number of prisoners up to that date. "The number of dead," he says, "from the 1st of April to the 8th of May, was 723, the escapes 12, leaving 12,215 in the prison." A letter from Winder gives the number of deaths over these men as 1,057. However, the most important document produced was a letter from Acting Adjutant and Inspector General Chandler, dated Andersonville, July 5, 1864, addressed to Colonel R. H. Chilton, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General at Richmond. After describing the ground as adverse to the marsh, and says that it had been used as a sink; was awfully filthy, and would surely breed a pestilence if not cleaned out. Captain Wirz, he says, had tried to remedy the evil by the construction of a sluice, with the lower end as a sink and the upper as a bathing pool, but seemed disinclined to do it because of the want of tools, lumber, and labor. General Chandler condemns, in the most unmeasured terms, the misery to which the prisoners were subjected—raw rations, insufficient clothing, insufficient shelter, &c. He had not twenty-seven days' rations of meat, and, as a result of this horror, their hands in many instances mutilated with axes to get rings off the fingers. In a supplemental report the same officer praises Wirz as one properly qualified for his position. The fault at the prison was, according to another letter from Chandler, not by any means with Wirz, who was a man without feeling, and failed to impress food and comforts for the prisoners when he had the power. A letter from the Confederate surgeon, Geo. Moore, ascribed the fault in the hospital to Dr. White, who neglected to make requisitions for medicines. All these documents, of which we have given a summary, were captured documents. They were all sworn to as genuine by Capt. Selph. The court then adjourned until to-day.

The steamer Minnetonka arrived at this port yesterday, with Savannah dates to the 5th. The mass important news they furnish is an order by Major General Steedman, commanding the department, ordering all the people, except those who will receive special permits, to give up their arms. His order has been made necessary by the discovery of a serious rebellion-plot—a contemptible miniature of the one Sherman squelched in that state. Although such a venture would be foolish, even if carried so far as to dispute our mastery, it will not have a chance this time. General Steedman's discovery and action were almost simultaneous.

Evidences of vast mineral wealth, in Arizona, are accumulating. New lodes, rich in silver, gold, and copper are being discovered all over the Territory. But there are difficulties in the way of development. The Apaches are rampant, and we read that the people of Prescott, the chief town, are on short rations—"not a pound of bacon, flour, beans, or sugar for sale in the town"—says a correspondent. Fort Mason is in command of the Apaches in Territory, and when he gets his plans to work, the Indian scourge may be removed and Arizona opened to emigration and prosperity.

Montana territory is rapidly filling up. Long caravans of pilgrims are arriving every day at Virginia City. The agricultural interest is looking up, and "gulches" are being discovered everywhere. The only difficulty now is the Indian difficulty; but these red gentlemen, who persistently haunt the Platte, are to be taken in hand soon by General Conner, *vide* a dispatch in another column. Troops are now en route from Sioux City to Virginia City, and a semi-monthly escort will soon be given the treasure, freight, &c., which will have to move over the plains and down the river.

Brigadier General Fish has just returned to Washington, from a tour through portions of the States of North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. He states that many of the people in those districts are entirely dependent upon the Government for support, and but for this aid would surely perish, and that the freedmen are in many cases inhumanly treated by their former masters, who still cling to the idea that slavery is not dead but sleepeth.

It has been decided by the Secretary of the Treasury that all those appointed collectors of customs, and cannot take the oath, in consequence of having, in some way, joined in the rebellion, will be allowed, without pay, to perform the duties of the office until the session of Congress, thus running the risk of that body providing for the payment of their salaries.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 22d, says: It is expected that the cars on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad will, on and after next Saturday, run through to Corinth, from Grenada. It is supposed there will be no difficulty in running as far as Iuka. The completion of the road, even as far as Corinth, will bring to Memphis a large amount of trade that would otherwise go north.

The people of Texas, under the new order of things, are looking forward to the coming year as one of unexampled prosperity, although her frontier is now pestered by prowling Indians, parts of the interior infested with guerilla robbers, and the cotton crop much injured by the worm. Some of the prominent men have sent a delegate to Washington to intercede for Jeff Davis.

The examination of the affairs of the Virginia banks, by the commissioners appointed for the purpose by Governor Peirpont, shows a lamentable condition of these institutions. Their resources in some cases consist of mile-lists of rebel bonds, and only a few thousand dollars in specie. An important report on the subject will shortly be issued.

John Robbins, who had been a merchant in New York for sixty-six years, died in that city a few days ago. He was very rich, and in many ways very eccentric. It is said he never was in a railroad car or steamboat, and would not drink Croton water until the last pump was taken from the street in which he lived. He was eighty-five years of age.

Those who have found fault with Governor Curtin because he granted "so many pardons," ought to know that while he, in one year, from January 1, 1864, to January 1, 1865, granted eighty-seven, many of them of soldiers convicted of offences committed in discharge of their duty, the Governor of New York granted two hundred and sixty-one.

Washington, according to her superintendent of police, is suffering under an alarming increase of thefts, robberies, and burglaries. He says that many of the perpetrators of the outrages find the rum-shops that keep open all night places of refuge and conveniences for laying their plans.

Colonel Chipman, Judge Advocate of the Military Commission trying Wirz, said yesterday, that the Government would also hold rebels like those officers higher in authority than the present prisoner, who were implicated in treating our soldiers so brutally.

Thirty-five millions, nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars of the compound-interest notes have been printed by the Treasury Department, to replace the same amount taken out at the treasury and cancelled.

Brigham Young, according to the last Salt Lake City *Vedette* we have received, has amused himself with openly denouncing the Government in the streets of his city. "Storm for up wrath against the day of wrath," &c.

President Johnson has sent a letter to President Pucenas, of San Salvador, congratulating that official on his accession to the Presidency, and assuring his Government of the kindly feelings of the United States.

Our Washington despatches give the names of a number of regiments and batteries which are to be discharged from the service of the United States; also, a statement of the amount of prize money to be distributed to those in the naval service.

Barlos, ex-President of Salvador, is now on trial, with the likelihood of losing his life, even though that be in violation of the agreement with Nicaragua when that country gave him up.

Some of our troops who arrived at Panama on the 25th ult., *en route* for San Francisco, are said to have "acted disgracefully" on landing. The exact nature of their acts is not stated.

All the country between the Atlantic and Chattanooga is said to be a desolation. Marietta, Georgia, is an instance. It was a beautiful little town once, but is now a mass of weed-covered ruins.

Georgia is gradually coming back to quiet and order. The people are fast taking the oath, and the white troops are gradually leaving. They have left Macon.

The various brigades of the Veteran Reserve Corps now stationed at Washington, have been discontinued by order of the War Department.

General Palmer, commanding in Kentucky, has organized ten regiments of colored troops in that State into a division, to be commanded by General Brisbane.

Returns from California show that the Union party have carried the State. The vote was light. The principal officers voted for were candidates for the Legislature.

Preparations, it is presumed, for the trial of Davis are now making at Fortress Monroe. Carroll Hall Building, inside the fortress, is being fitted up for his quarters.

By the explosion of an ammunition train on the Northwestern Railroad near Nashville, on Thursday, several persons were killed and nearly two hundred more or less injured.

Deery is the champion billiard player of America. He won the match at Buffalo yesterday by thirty-six points. His average was 1,054 points.

No disinterments can be made in the Department of North Carolina until the 1st of December, and none in the other departments until the 1st of October.

A fire in Toronto yesterday, destroyed a Methodist church and other valuable property. Loss $60,000.

General Connor is daily expected to have a battle with the Rocky Mountain Indians. He has been hunting them for a long while.

The insurrection in Panama is insignificant. The combatants are said to number but three hundred each.

Since the 1st of May, the Paymaster General's Department has drawn from the treasury, $193,546,095.49.

Twenty-five bales of cotton were shipped from Alexandria, Va., to New York yesterday, the first shipment in four years.

Callao, Peru, is menaced by a rebel fleet. The revolution is as yet uncertain in its results.

Competent soldiers are being rewarded with clerkships in Washington.

There were, in 1860, 3,508 manufactories in the United States for the sawing of lumber.

Twelve indictments have been found against Edward B. Ketchum for larceny and forgery.

The Indians on the plains do not interfere with the working of the overland telegraph.

Ex-Governor Page, of New Hampshire, died yesterday at his residence in Haverhill.

On Thursday the First National Bank of Oregon was chartered.

General Longstreet is in Mississippi.

The stock market exhibited no new features yesterday, except a slight falling off in some of the Government loans. The old five-twenties are still in high favor, and advancing.

Breadstuffs have been rather dull and unsettled during the past week, but close more active and firm. Cotton is in demand at the advance. Coal is also in good demand, and prices are looking up. Iron is firmly held at full prices. Naval stores have declined. Petroleum is in demand for shipment, and prices are advanced. In provisions there is no change to notice. Seeds are better. Whisky is less active, and prices are unsettled. Wool is in fair demand at former quotations.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

Probably the severest rebuke that ever one portion of the Democratic party administered to the other portion is contained in the resolutions of the New York Democrats, at their State Convention at Albany, on Thursday last. These resolutions are not only antagonistic in style and doctrine to the passionate language and pernicious sentiments inflicted by JEREMIAH S. BLACK upon the recent Democratic Convention of this State, and by such men as VALLANDIGHAM, upon the recent State Convention of Ohio, but they are the substantial sundering of all possible future connection with such politicians and such sentiments. BEN WOOD, FERNANDO WOOD, SEYMOUR, the New York *News*, and the New York *World*, can no more stand upon the platform laid down by the Democrats at Albany than VALLANDIGHAM or BLACK themselves; and if there is any consistency or spirit in them, we expect to see a general revolt against doctrines so unusually patriotic and sound. Let us trust that this action is serious on the part of the New York politicians. They have indulged in so many patriotic impulses, and immediately regretted them, that we patiently wait to see how long the present one will last. Should they be true to what they assert, their representatives will appear in Washington, in December, and assist President JOHNSON and the Union party in carrying out his policy of restoration and reconstruction. If their sentiments are genuine, and are intended to be made practical, the Southern people will see that there is no party in the free States that will tolerate any resistance to the laws, and any hesitation in accepting the remedies offered by the Executive. These resolutions, if will be perceived, cautiously avoid taking ground against negro suffrage, while they protest against forcing upon the Southern States that or any other objectionable condition, and go to the length of congratulating the South upon having accepted the condition in which they have been left by the war, including the abandonment of slavery. There is an emphatic assertion in favor of maintaining the public faith at all hazards, and a double endorsement of the much-reviled administration of ANDREW JOHNSON. That a soldier should be nominated upon such a platform, has more consistency in it than the selection of a soldier to stand upon the so-called Democratic platform in this State. Whether General SLOCUM will accept the New York nomination, remains to be seen. His brave comrades in arms will undoubtedly look with suspicion upon this eleventh hour manifestation, and we, of course, prefer to trust the men who have at all times stood firm and true. Taken as a whole, we accept the utterances of the New York convention as probably the strongest tribute that could be paid to the consistency and courage of the great Union party of the Republic.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1865.

The venerable Elijah F. Purdy, for more than forty years a leader of the Democracy of New York, never doubting the infallibility of his party, even when the blackest turpitude was proven upon its leaders and endorsed by the rank and file, told his political friends the other day, in an open letter, that they could do nothing until they recovered power, and that to do this everything must be sacrificed. The old man was heart-broken at the exhibition of frantic rage in the Democratic conventions of Ohio and Pennsylvania, in which the controlling elements were the bitter hatred of Jeremiah S. Black in the latter, and Clement C. Vallandigham in the former. Because defeated parties like these had lost place, their party was forced to countenance their dangerous and repulsive sentiments, as if the surer to continue the as yet unbroken line of "Democratic" disaster on the day of election. It was under the influence of such counsel as that of Mr. Purdy that the Democratic State Convention, just held in New York, has made a vigorous effort to recover the ground so madly lost in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and to turn the current in another direction. Hence the nomination of the brave Major General Slocum for the leading office to be elected in November, on a platform somewhat modified in its language and its denunciations. But the generosity of a dozen men as brave as this soldier would not save the Democracy now. The immediate impediment of that party, in its aspirations for ascendency, is the distrust of the American people. *It is not going too far to say that there is more doubt and distrust of the Democratic leaders than of the recent heads of the rebel army.* This would not be if they had not made the occasion of peace the beginning of new party war; if, instead of uniting heartily in support of the policy of the President, they had not relighted the fires of faction in the South, attempted to dictate a change in the President's Cabinet, and so scandalized the motives of the great body of his supporters as to show that they were incapable of rendering the demands of the country upon the services of the people. But there is a method in this madness. The Democratic leaders keenly feel that they cannot correct their blunders short of a long penitence, and they, therefore, prefer to take the chances of success in a continuance of opposition to everything President Johnson's Administration may do. It is hard to conduct a campaign on such a theory, but the leaders cannot help themselves. Indeed, to do them justice, they could not safely and respectably do right. As was shown in Ohio and in Iowa, the moment an effort was made to give up the bad doctrines of the past and to advance to a new and manlier course, then was division, and a ticket composed of the conscientious supporters of what may be styled the Copperhead ritual. The New York *World*, indignant at these signs of quarrel in a household already decimated by vile associations and viler examples, stigmatizes such recusants as Long and Corry, in Ohio, as "The Phosphorous and Vitriol Faction," a title even more offensive, coming from their leading mouth-piece, than any yet bestowed by their natural party antagonists. And since the straits of these leaders for new issues. They dare not oppose President Johnson's reconstruction plan without proving themselves false to their own pledges; and if they approve it, they only strengthen the hands of the great organization that supports him. It is even so with the financial system. After three years of abuse of it, they find that it is the most successful system on earth, and that the millions who are interested in it behold in it the safe custodian of their money, and the pledge of a redeemable currency and the bulwark of the Republic. They are now afraid to maintain the feeblest assault upon the revenue system, and the national bank notes and securities, lest these millions may detect their secret designs in favor of repudiation! Even when they nominate a soldier like General Slocum, it is like saying that they were hypocrites in opposing the war in which he fought. Driven in utter despair by the absence of a good war-cry, the Democratic leaders have finally settled down upon "negro suffrage." They are, indeed, to be commiserated. For, unless I am greatly mistaken, it will turn out that this, the last plank of their platform, will not save them from sinking amid the rejoicing and laughter of the American people, North and South. OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

THE ANDERSONVILLE ATROCITIES CHARGABLE TO OTHERS BESIDE WIRZ.

THE GOVERNMENT TO HOLD THEM ALSO RESPONSIBLE.

Another Order Mustering Out Troops.

INTERESTING REPORT ABOUT THE FREEDMEN IN NORTH CAROLINA, KENTUCKY, AND TENNESSEE.

A TRUE ESTIMATE OF THE PRESENT SOUTHERN FEELING.

[Special Despatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1865.

How the Southern People Feel.

Notwithstanding a good deal of bitterness exists among the politicians of the South, the people are so absorbed in their own concerns and sufferings that they talk about nothing but immediate assistance. On this subject Northern benevolence cannot be too active and quick. Whole districts in Virginia are not only destitute, but threatened with starvation. There is no meat, and if it were not for the products of the soil and the fruits of the season they could not live. The wealthy and charitable people, whose exertions were so visibly and generally felt during the war in support of the Union soldiers, and their families, should at once organize, and out of their abundance, and from their experience, assist the demoralized and disheartened Southern people. While there is a strong feeling, which is more than general in the South, against negro suffrage, there is, notwithstanding, an equally strong sentiment, amounting to a conviction that unless the most thorough measures are adopted to protect, educate, and otherwise benefit the freedmen, nothing will be done for those who come to Washington asking to be restored to their rights. I take it for granted, then, that, while Southern men will not consent to negro suffrage, everything else will be accorded freely to him. In gaining thus much, therefore, a vast deal is gained.——I gather, also, that notwithstanding there is a disposition generally to create a feeling in favor of assuming the rebel war and State debts, the fact that it is so repugnant to the loyal people of the free States, and especially to the friends of the Government, induces the candidates for office all over the South, with the exceptions referred to, to take ground against it.——The reopening of the Southern railroads and the restoration of them to the hands of their recent owners, is having a good effect in the South; already all the lines of travel are being repaired, and wherever they are in running order, are constantly occupied.——The news from Alabama and Mississippi to the effect that both Governors SHARKEY and PARSONS are doing better than was anticipated, and will present a much more favorable report in a few weeks than they themselves expected when they left Washington.——There is an immense amount of cotton undisposed of in the South, and very large operations are on foot for the purpose of turning that which is on hand into gold. Some of the Cincinnati, Chicago, and New York capitalists have realized enormous sums. Agents collecting this and other Southern staples are at Jackson, Montgomery, Mobile, and in the interior towns of South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina.——In Maryland—especially the counties near Washington—Governor Bradford, preparatory to the election which takes place in November next, has appointed commissioners of registry, who are taking down the names of all the loyal citizens, and no person whose name is not upon this registration can vote. A good deal of opposition is made to this registration by McKENTREE BLAIR and his partisans. It is now evident that if they could succeed it would enable all the returned traitors to vote, and lose Maryland to the Union cause. Fortunately, Gov. BRADFORD is not only heartily himself against such tricks as this, but will be succeeded by Gov. SWANN, who is no less determined in his devotion to his country. On the whole I regard the lookout upon the South as highly favorable, considering the break up of the whole social system, the removal of many of the vast elements of politics, and the general decay and downfall of what threatened to be the despotic crime of the age. There is of course controversy and a good deal of bad blood, but it is surprising how facts are doing their appointed work, and how the power of the Government and the fixed determination of the North that there should be no future rebellion, are inducing people to give up as hopeless dreams any idea of restoring what should long since have disappeared.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

Among the number of reports received by Major Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, relating to business of his Department, is a communication from Brigadier General CLINTON FISK, Assistant Commissioner for the States of North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The Assistant Commissioner has just returned from a tour through portions of his district, and gives an account of the condition of the Southern people in that locality. Many are entirely dependent upon the Government for subsistence, and but for its generosity would perish.

Great injustice is being done the freedmen in some localities. Former masters treat their former slaves with great inhumanity, and the assistant commissioner has been compelled in many cases to resort to extreme measures to protect the inoffensive freedmen. General FISK submits a report of the number of whites and freedmen subsisted by the Government on July 1, 1865. From it we deduce that the number subsisted at that date were 7,151 freedmen, since reduced to 975, mostly aged and infirm. The white refugees, at the same date, numbered 5,963, and at the date of the report they were reduced to 11. On the whole, the report indicates a prosperous condition of freedmen's affairs in General FISK's district.

The General also represents that it is lamentable and astonishing with what tenacity the unsulingated cling to the old barbarism. The freedmen's courts are crowded with applicants for justice—scant and hard-earned wages are withheld from the colored man, and the crack of the whip and the jingle of the shackles, in many localities, are as common as in the days of Uncle TOM and TOPSY. But the right is steadily progressing. Tennessee and Alabama will, without doubt, provide for the negro's right to justice, at the approaching session of their Legislatures.

He adds that there is a class of rum shops in the city whose entire custom and support comes from thieves and desperadoes, who are allowed to keep their dens open all night, there being no law to prevent them. The amount of robbery that is perpetrated upon this community through these resorts, especially those that keep open all night, is truly fearful.

Important Letter from President Johnson.

The following, dated Jackson, Mississippi, September 5, has reached here:

Governor SHARKEY publishes the following correspondence:

"It is believed there can be organized in each county a force of citizen militia to preserve order and enforce the civil authorities of the State and of the United States, which would enable the Federal Government to reduce the army, and withdraw, to a great extent, the forces from this State, thereby reducing the enormous expenses of the Government.

"If there was any danger from an organization of citizens for the purpose indicated, the military are there to suppress, on the first appearance, any move insurrectionary in its character. One great object is to induce the people to come forward in defence of the State and Federal Governments. General Washington declared that the people, or the militia, was the arm of the Constitution, or the arm of the United States, and, as soon as it is practicable, the original design of the Government should be resumed under the principles of the great charter of freedom, handed down to the people of this Republic. The people must be trusted with their Government, and if trusted, my opinion is, that they will act in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union. The main object of Major General Carl Schurz's mission to the South was to aid, as much as practicable, in carrying out the policy of the Government for restoring the States to their former relations with the Federal Government. It is hoped such aid has been given. The proclamation authorizing the restoration of State government, requires the military to aid the Provisional Governor in the practicable relation as prescribed in the proclamation, and in no manner to interfere or throw impediments in the way of the consummation of the object of his appointment, at least without advising the Government of the intended interference. ANDREW JOHNSON."

Post Office Appointments.

Postmaster General DENNISON to-day issued orders making the following appointments: HOWARD H. GOLDSMITH, route agent on the Pennsylvania between Philadelphia and Belvidere, New Jersey, at a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum; STEVENS M. BOTTS, agent on the route between Gordonsville, Virginia, and Selma, Alabama, at a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum.

The following postmasters have been appointed: At Chester Mills, Maryland, JAMES B. MORGAN; Valley Head, Randolph county, West Virginia, L. D. CURRENCE; Huntersville, Pocohontas county, West Virginia, WILLIAM KERTY; Richie Court House, Richie county, West Virginia, JAMES M. DAVIS; Eastville, Northampton county, West Virginia, GEORGE W. WIDGEON; Pine Bluff, Arkansas, HARRY NEWMAN.

The following contracts have been awarded: To EDWARD ARBUCKLE, for carrying the mail from Johnsonville to Fenton, Tennessee, three times a week, at a compensation per annum of $1,500.

To ELISHA DISNEY, for carrying the mail from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap once a week, at a salary of $750 per annum.

Findings of a Court-Martial Approved.

Major General AUGUR has approved the findings of and sentence of Lieutenant W. W. THOMAS, Co. I, 195th Ohio, who was found guilty of having disobeyed orders, and sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

Decision.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided in the case of the recently appointed collector of customs at Georgetown, South Carolina, who could not take the prescribed oath in consequence of having participated in the rebellion, that he and similar appointees may perform the duties of the office without pay until Congress assembles, they running the risk of Congress providing for the payment of their salaries.

The Conference with the Indians.

The Secretary of the Interior is in receipt of intelligence from General CONNER, who was appointed to negotiate with the Indians of the plains, that they are willing to permanent establishment of peace between the hostile tribes and the Government. All the tribes of Indians were not represented, and at the first session of the council no important business was transacted. It is expected that in a couple of days the preliminaries will be arranged, and the council will proceed to adopt measures for the adjustment of all difficulties. When all the tribes send in their delegates, it is expected that over four hundred thousand Indians will be represented.

Hon. Henry Wilson.

Senator WILSON reached Washington last night in fine health and spirits, and will remain for some time, arranging his business previous to the coming session of Congress, which he regards as the most important that ever met.

The New York Resolutions.

The resolutions of the New York Democratic State Convention are regarded here as a very bold bid for Federal patronage, and a full confession of repentance and repudiation of the course pursued by Woods and Seymours. It is a pity the good work had not been commenced two years ago.

"Bishop on Criminal Law."

National lawyers and students of politics are greatly delighted with the new edition of "Bishop on Criminal Law," just published, because of its powerful chapters on "The Trial of Jeff Davis," "Civil War," "Treason," &c. These arguments shed a clear light of scientific inquiry upon pending questions.

Troops to be Mustered Out.

The Secretary of War has ordered the immediate discharge of the following regiments, including all additions which have been made thereto from recruits or other sources:

Connecticut—20th Infantry.
Delaware—Alt's battery.
Illinois—13th Cavalry.
Indiana—Eight companies of 83d, all of 146th, 152d, 158th, 129d, 124th, 129th Regiments of Infantry, and 24th Battery.
Iowa—36th Infantry.
Kentucky—5th Infantry and battalion of 14th Infantry.
Michigan—Battery L, 1st Light Artillery.
Missouri—1st Cavalry.
Minnesota—3d Infantry.
Maryland—5th Infantry.
Massachusetts—Company I, 3d Heavy Artillery, still in service; 2d Heavy Artillery.
New Hampshire—4th Infantry.
New York—31st, 35th, 100th, 109d, 2d, 47th, and 48th Infantry; 11th Cavalry; and 64th Battery, recently known as Company L, 3d Artillery.
Ohio—22d, 191st, 192d, and 196th Infantry; Battery G, 1st Light Artillery, and 6th Battery.
Pennsylvania—35th, 74th, 104th, 109d, and 97th Infantry; 8th (consolidated with the 16th) Cavalry, and Battery A, Independent Artillery.
Vermont—1st Heavy Artillery.
Wisconsin—44th Infantry; Company B, 1st Heavy Artillery.

Ready for Distribution.

The fourth auditor has decided that the following prizes are ready for distribution:

Captor: Blenville—prize, Ann Sophia and Pet. Captor: Princess Royal—prize, do. Captor: San Jacinto and Cendras—prize, Mail. Captors: Sea Bird, Fox, Two Sisters, and Ariel—prize, do. Captor: Honduras—prize, do. Captor: Itasca—prize, Carrie Micr. Captor: Hendrick Hudson—prize, Fannie McRae. Captor: Osage—prize, Volunteer. Captor: Champion—prize, do. Captor: Choctaw—prize, do. Captor: Fort Hindman—prize, do.

Receipts from Internal Revenue.

The receipts from this source yesterday amounted to $1,145,147.93.

Returned to Duty.

Hon. B. F. FRENCH has returned from a tour through the Western States, and resumes the duties of second auditor of the treasury.

Manufactures.

The volume on manufactures, now being prepared at the General Land and Census Office represents that there were in 1860 3,508 establishments in the Southern States for the sawing of lumber, &c., employing 15,324 male and 321 female (slave) hands, the total capital invested being $13,437,080, the cost of raw material $7,241,128, annual cost of labor $3,861,575, and the annual value of products amounting to $18,638,436.

National Banks.

Yesterday the First National Bank of Oregon was chartered by the Comptroller of the Currency. The total national banks now doing business is 1,551.

Discontinued.

Orders were issued from the War Department on Wednesday discontinuing the various brigades of Veteran Reserve Corps now stationed here. The commanding officers, have been ordered to their regiments, doing away with a number of staffs and staff officers, which will have the effect of greatly reducing the expenses of the garrison of Washington. Colonel GILE, brevet brigadier, commanding the 1st Brigade, goes to the 9th Regiment, and Colonel DE WITT, brevet brigadier, of the 2d Brigade, to the 10th Regiment V. R. C.

The Payment of Troops.

The Paymaster General's Department has drawn from the United States treasury, since the 1st of May, $193,546,095.49 to pay off the troops of the army.

Miscellaneous.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, and all visitors were excluded from the White House.

The First National Bank of the Pacific coast has just been authorized for Portland, Oregon.

Several discharged soldiers have been appointed to clerkships in the Treasury Department.

(By Associated Press.)

The Wirz Trial.

Colonel CHIPMAN, the Judge Advocate to the WIRZ Military Commission, said, to-day, that while this atrocious criminal is responsible for a great many crimes, there are others above and higher than he that the Government will seek to hold responsible for greater crimes. This was the theory of the Government, and the purpose of introducing the record evidence this afternoon. Among those present to-day at the trial were HON. ARTHUR KENNARD, M. P., and L. J. JENNINGS, correspondent of the London *Times*.

Crime in Washington.

The superintendent of Metropolitan Police, in an official report, says that theft, robberies, and burglaries are alarmingly on the increase in the District of Columbia, and that the disbanding and paying off of the armies has left here, and has drawn hither, large numbers of desperate characters, who make a systematic business of robbing soldiers, stealing horses, &c.

Postal Affairs.

The Postmaster General, to-day, made a contract with ROBERT ORRICK, of Winchester, for conveying the mails from that town to Leesburg, Virginia, and intermediate points, twice a week, at $525 per annum. The accepted bidder in this case, is the first colored man to whom a contract for carrying the mails has been awarded since the department was organized. Of his own free will and accord, finding no line of stages on the above road, he came forward, with commendable enterprise and industry, and tendered a proposal of the service.

Shipments of Cotton from Alexandria.

Yesterday about twenty-five bales of cotton were shipped from Alexandria, Va., to New York, by the New York steamship line, the first cotton shipped from this section of the country for four years, and about the fourth shipment of the staple ever made from Alexandria.

The Mississippi Constitution.

The following has been addressed by the provisional Governor of Mississippi to the Secretary of State:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JACKSON, Mississippi, Aug. 28, 1865.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you a copy of the Constitution of Mississippi, as amended, together with copies of the several ordinances adopted, which I hope will be satisfactory.

Respectfully, W. L. SHARKEY,
Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

To this the Secretary of State replied:

To his Excellency, Wm. L. Sharkey:

SIR: Your letter of August 28th, accompanied by a copy of the amended Constitution of Mississippi, as adopted by the recent Convention of the State, has been received, and will engage the early attention of the President. I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

THE UNION PARTY CARRY THE STATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7.—The State election yesterday passed off quietly. The principal counties return Union men to the Legislature. This city elects seven Popular Independent Union members and seven Democrats. The vote was 9,000 less than last November. The result is regarded as unfavorable to J. B. Felton and F. G. Phelps, both aspiring to succeed Mr. McDougall in the United States Senate, and hoping to receive the delegation from this city. Neither of them get any votes here.

A despatch from New Westminster, B. C., says the telegraph is now completed three hundred and seventy miles northward from that place.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Preparations Being Made, it is Presumed, for the Trial of Jeff Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 7.—The Government carpenters were set at work, a few days ago, to convert the old telegraph office inside of the fortress into quarters for Jeff Davis; but yesterday orders were issued to stop that work and prepare Carroll Hall building, which is inside of Fortress Monroe. It is presumed that the trial of Jeff Davis will take place here, and hence these preparations.

THE LAST RAILROAD "ACCIDENT."

EXPLOSION OF AN AMMUNITION TRAIN NEAR NASHVILLE—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND NEAR TWO HUNDRED MORE OR LESS INJURED.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 8.—The explosion yesterday on the Northwestern Railroad was a terrible affair. The train consisted of eight cars, and there were nearly two hundred passengers on board. The two foremost cars contained powder, shot, and shell, and it is supposed that sparks from the locomotive communicated through cracks in the car, causing the explosion. Seven persons were killed outright, and nearly all received more or less injury. All the cars were destroyed except two.

Terrible Explosion in New York—Two Persons Killed and Three Wounded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The boiler of the Manhattan Soap Company's manufactory, on Stone street, burst this afternoon, killing two persons and wounding three others. The building was much damaged, as also the one adjoining.

An Explosion in Taunton, Mass.

TAUNTON, MASS., Sept. 8.—By the explosion of a boiler at the Old Colony Iron Works, in East Taunton, this morning, John Brown, a foreman, was instantly killed, Owen Drum dangerously scalded, and another workman slightly injured.

Organization of a Division of Colored Troops in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8.—Major General J. M. Palmer has organized the ten regiments of colored troops, now serving in the Department of Kentucky, into one division of three brigades.

Brigadier General Joseph S. Brisbane has been assigned to the command of the division, with Brevet Brigadier Geneal J. F. Wade, Col. S. A. Porter, and Col. J. M. McCarthy for brigade commanders. All the white troops in the department are to be mustered out. Palmer and Brisbane are the only general officers now on duty in Kentucky.

The Telegraph Line to California—A Battle with Indians Expected.

OMAHA, N. T., Sept. 7.—The overland telegraph line to California is in excellent working order. There are no Indians on the route, and no further troubles from that source are anticipated.

News is expected daily of a battle between General Connor's forces and the Indians on or near Big Horn river, a branch of the Yellow Stone, in the Rocky mountains.

From San Salvador.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Advices from San Salvador to August 28th have been received. The Republic is tranquil. An autograph letter of President Johnston to President Duenas is published in the San Salvador papers. It is dated July 20th, and, in reply to a letter to President Lincoln, congratulates Duenas on his elevation to the Presidency of San Salvador, and assures him of the kindly feelings of the United States towards their sister republic.

Fire in Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Sept. 8.—A large fire occurred here to-day, commencing in Dodge, Shields, & Co.'s grocery store, corner of George and Temperance streets, which was entirely destroyed, together with Edwards' stationery shop, several dwellings on Temperance street, and the new Methodist church. The loss is over $60,000.

Death of Ex-Governor Page.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Ex-Governor John Page died this morning at Haverhill, N. H.

Twelve Indictments found Against Ketchum.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Grand Jury came into the Court of General Sessions to-day and presented twelve indictments against Edward B. Ketchum for larceny and forgery. Ketchum will soon be called upon to plead to the charges.

A Hoax.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The mysterious box story from Fortress Monroe proves to be a hoax. The box really contained carpenters' tools, as represented by those who shipped it.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The steamers Margaret and R. L. Mabey collided to-day, and were somewhat damaged.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

IMPORTANT REBEL DOCUMENTS PRODUCED IN EVIDENCE YESTERDAY.

Letters from Surgeon Generals, Inspector Generals, and Brigadier Generals.

THE PRISON ADMITTED BY THESE AUTHORITIES TO BE A LAZAR-HOUSE AND A TOMB.

THE REBEL WAR DEPARTMENT WELL AWARE OF ALL THE HORRORS IN MAY, '64.

THE EFFORTS OF WIRZ AND WINDER FOR THE DISCOMFORT AND THE COMFORT OF THE PRISONERS.

Wirz Discovers his Necessity for Reliance on a Higher Power, and Asks for Clergymen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Wirz trial was resumed this morning.

Judge Advocate Chipman read to the Commission the following letter from the prisoner:

OLD CAPITAL PRISON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1865.

Colonel N. P. Chipman, Judge Advocate:

You will, I hope, excuse my liberty to address you these lines, but not knowing to whom to appeal I refer the matter to you. I am now in close confinement, day or night, since 1865. I have been deprived of all the chances to receive the consolations of religion even necessary for the most depraved criminal. I am charged with crimes so heinous, so terrible, that the mere thought of them makes me shudder. I know myself full well that I am wrongfully accused, that an all-seeing, all-knowing God knows my innocence, still I need some encouragement from others not to sink under the heavy burden which is placed upon me. Under these circumstances I most respectfully ask that permission be granted to Rev.