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

THE DAILY PRESS,
To 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, or 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.

VOL. 9.—NO. 36. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1865. THREE CENTS.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Lewis Chandler, letters from whom were read in the Wirz trial, on Friday, was put *in propria personæ* on Saturday, and gave his testimony at length, in which he reasserted verbatim what he had already written. It seems to think that General Winder was responsible for most of the destitution and misery in the prison. He had heard that officer speak of his cruelty, avowing his intention of killing half the prisoners to death, so that the care could be taken of the remainder. No clue, however, was made from unbolted meal, because enough sieves could not be procured to separate cob from meal, and the meat was rusty, like most of the meat at that time in the South. There were a great many incompetent officers in the prison, surgeons, and others, and to their inefficiency might be attributed much needless suffering. The Colonel said this report before the Assistant Secretary of War, but it was not acted on to his knowledge. Other facts concerning the burial of the dead, the use of the stocks, Wirz's language, etc., were again testified to. The Court sits again to-day.

The Hibernian, which arrived off Father Point yesterday morning, we have European advices to the 1st inst. Judah P. Benjamin, late Rebel Secretary of State, had arrived at Southampton from the West Indies, after narrowly losing his liberty and life, perhaps, in the conflagration of the vessel conveying him. A new Atlantic cable is to be manufactured, and no effort is to be made at present to recover the lost one. The cholera is said to be receding whence it came. The Confederate cotton loan holders are taking measures to protect "their rights and interests!" General news is of no great importance.

A circular issued from the Bureau of Freedmen at Washington on September 5th, establishes a definite policy relative to abandoned lands or real property in lands, &c., to which the United States have, or may acquire, a title, and is causing a good deal of excitement among the Southerners immediately interested. They have appealed to the President for a modification in some details. The circular and attendant facts will be found among the Washington specials.

The Emperor Maximilian has issued an imperative decree, regulating his diplomatic service. He reserves to himself the right of appointing and dismissing all his representatives to foreign nations. Ambassadors will receive a salary of $12,000; envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, $10,000, and resident ministers $5,000. His diplomatic corps will be under the immediate direction of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Treasury Department is literally overwhelmed with applicants for clerical appointments. For the benefit of aspirants seeking such positions we will state that appointments are only made in cases where vacancies occur. The Secretary of the Treasury does not contemplate an increase of the present force, it being adequate to the discharge of the work now in that department.

In accordance with instructions from the War Department, Major General Augur, on Friday, issued a circular, ordering the discharge of the 2d and 4th New York, 3d Massachusetts, and 1st Connecticut heavy artillery regiments, and the 2d New York provisional cavalry, now on duty in the Department of Washington.

The billiard tournament for the championship of Maine, which has been in session at Augusta for some time past, ended on Saturday night. Robert P. Williams, of Bangor, took the championship and the first prize—a gold cue. A. N. Smith, of Augusta, has challenged the champion to play him a game for $200 and the championship.

James McHenry, the London banker, and three Englishmen interested in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, running from Jersey City to St. Louis, accompanied by Robert J. Walker, are at present on a trip on the Mississippi road.

A circular has been issued in New Orleans, by Commissioner Conway, to the freedmen and refugees, desiring them to secure lands for cultivation, and informing them how to make application.

It is stated that Alex. H. Stephens several times made application to Jefferson Davis for permission to examine into Andersonville prison, and for power to remedy any abuse, but he was each time refused.

All the French soldiers have left the Rio Grande, and natives have taken their place. Maximilian has ordered all rebels to proceed to San Luis Potosi.

Some of the garrison of Washington have been formed into a brigade, and General E. F. Dent placed in command.

Hon. Frederick Lowe, the present Governor of California, will most likely be the next Senator from that State.

Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, on Saturday, had a long interview with the President. He speaks in the highest terms of the Executive.

General Slocum declines, under any circumstances, being a candidate for civil office this fall.

One of the finest structures in New Orleans (the Touro buildings) was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst.

Brigadier General Schimmelpfennig, who died on Thursday morning last, was buried in Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon.

General Cook is at Wilmington, and will shortly relieve Colonel Innes as commandant of that city.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in specie arrived in New York on Saturday from New Orleans.

On Saturday night, a pork-packing establishment in Baltimore was destroyed. Loss $10,000.

A heavily-ironed and strongly-guarded prisoner was lodged in jail, in Vicksburg, on the 14th. Rumor says it was John H. Surratt.

An Albany ferry boat, the Thomas P. Olcott, was burned in her dock last evening.

General Sheridan and staff were in Houston, Texas, on the 1st inst.

O. N. Cutter has been appointed Treasury Agent at New Orleans, vice Flanders, removed.

General Garwood takes command at Mobile, as General Smith.

The restrictions upon the removal of cotton in Alabama have been removed.

General Beckwith, chief of military railroads, was in Nashville on the 6th.

The garrison at Franklin, Tennessee, has been discontinued.

General Meade was in Wilmington, N. C., on the 6th.

The stock market on Saturday was very dull. Government loans were held firmly; the sales were light. State and city loans were steady. The demand for railroad shares had considerably fallen off.

Flour was dull on Saturday, but prices continue firm, owing to the light receipts and stocks. Wheat was dull, and prices rather lower. Corn and Oats are selling at prices rather lower. Cotton is in fair demand. Provisions continue quiet; the sales are in small lots only. Seeds are unchanged. Whisky is in limited demand; sales of prime barrels are making at $2.20@2.30 ⅌ gallon.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

The disclosures made by the witnesses summoned in the Wirz trial fully confirm the most terrible reports that have ever been circulated in regard to the horrors of the Andersonville prison. The evidence not only proves the inhumanity of the defendant, but the barbarity of his superiors in authorizing and permitting the continuance of such a fearful pest-house. The official report of D. T. CHANDLER, a rebel officer, appointed by the Confederate Government to inspect the prison in July, 1864, forms part of the testimony in the case now on trial, and gives a deplorable picture. He describes the available area of the prison as 26½ acres, "which gives somewhat less than six square feet to each prisoner," a space that was "constantly reduced by additions to their number." The stream passing through the prison was "in a shocking condition," which could not "fail to breed a pestilence." He stated that no shelter whatever, and no materials for constructing any, were provided by the prison authorities; that no police regulations for insuring comfort and health were established, and that none were practicable under the existing circumstances; that no adequate provisions were made for the care of the sick; that many prisoners were "carted out daily, who died from unknown causes, and whom the medical officer had never seen;" that "the sanitary condition of the prisoners was as wretched as it could be," and that "nothing seems to have been done to avert it;" that the food furnished was in many cases raw and insufficient, although "green corn and other anti-scorbutics could readily have been obtained;" that the hospitals were attended by inferior and inefficient physicians, and even the value of their services was diminished by the fact that "the supply of medicines was wholly inadequate, and frequently there was none." The officer who wrote this report appeared before the Military Commission on Saturday, and testified not only to the correctness of its statements, but also that when he personally remonstrated with General WINDER on the condition of the prison, that officer replied "he thought it would be better to let one half die so they could take care of the remainder!" The WIRZ trial, by placing these statements upon an indelible record, will enlighten the whole world and future generations in regard to the barbarous treatment of our prisoners by the rebel leaders. It will be idle for the sympathizers with treason to deny hereafter the murderous cruelty of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his confidential advisers; and they will be handed down by history as men who disgraced a bad cause by the most terrible atrocities upon defenceless captives that were ever perpetrated by civilized beings. The conduct of our Government in its treatment of rebel soldiers and of the people whom it subdued, will shine forth in brilliant contrast with the demoniac policy of the Confederacy.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1865.

In a recent letter I spoke of the expatriation of a number of the leaders of the rebellion, and named a few, suggesting that there were many residing in foreign countries of whose actions little note had been taken, and little knowledge existed. Another and a larger class of insurgent chiefs had gone to "that bourn whence no traveller e'er returns"—and this long catalogue includes the brightest, ablest, and most dangerous advocates of the defeated and destroyed heresy of secession. It is startling to reflect upon the work of death among these desperate and persevering plotters. Some died in civil life, in the agonies of remorse; others perished by their own hands; and still more rushed to the battlefields, and fell amidst the bloody roar of conflict. Their vacant places will never be filled, but, like their example and their creed, will be shudderingly recalled and shudderingly avoided. Names like Yancey, Barksdale, Winder, Garnett, Keitt, young Wise, and Hammond, will be referred to by the historian and the philosopher, "to point the moral and adorn the tale" for the admonition of coming generations; to show how what was in itself an inconceivable sin would be so wrought into the seeming of a plausible truth as to fascinate and to pervert and utterly disease minds that were originally pure, finally converting them into fountains of hatred to mankind and ingratitude to country. Nor is there a prominent Southern man now living, offensively identified with the assault upon the Government of the United States, who may not be set down as dead to all interests and purposes—dead for all harm to his country and dead for all good to mankind—save in filling his remaining hours with deeds of repentance. The stigma resting upon such reputations will blacken all connected with them through endless time. You will perceive that the policy of the general administration is to withhold pardons from those who began and stimulated, and refused to stop the rebellion—in fact from all the noisy and mischievous leaders. The Executive clemency is always exercised for the producers—those who, it may be inferred, acted reluctantly or compulsorily with the rebel despots. That much complained of, yet healthful precautionary section, called the 18th, or $20,000 clause of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, although it reached thousands of wealthy men, small manufacturers and merchants, (from whose limbs the President is gradually striking off all restrictions,) yet it restrains many, very many who, if left free, would work inconceivable mischief among the people of the South. It may be assumed that as the recent rebellious sections are rising to their new duties, feeling the gladder because the burdens of slavery and of sloth have been thrown from their shoulders, no relief, however awkward at first, will prove to be more gratifying than the fact that they must move along without being driven, or at any rate without the men who have heretofore only led that they might mislead them. People who have been compelled to look to masters for their lessons, who feared to read, and who were prevented from reading and writing lest they might see at the same time the injustice of their oppression, and their own remedy against it, are now inspired with a supreme sense of personal independence—a knowledge that if they would live they must labor—and that he who would enjoy the gifts of God, must not expect these to be flung at his feet, or come to him without being reached for. As we ponder upon the expatriation, voluntarily and involuntarily, of the authors of the rebellion, of the death of many more—and of the suffering and the disfranchisement of all who remain in the country in the belief that they may be permitted once more to attempt its ruin, a still more startling thought is suggested by the question, what has become of the people who followed these bold and wicked men? Let me, for an answer, use the words of a recent Southern paper, the Selma (Alabama) *Times*, which makes the following striking confession:

"*The people of these States, together with those of the Southern States, except two, entered into the war for the perpetuation of the institution of slavery; after four years of bloody war we have been fairly defeated, and slavery has ceased to exist.* This was the decision of the sword, and we are content to abide it. *It would be folly in the extreme for us to attempt a resurrection of the institution now, when too thinly of our fighting population are left dead or maimed*, and we have no mains or means of procuring them, when we were unable to maintain it with our whole population, and an army well armed."

So we see that without the negro race, and without the freedmen, the remaining whites in the South would starve and die. Even those who are bewailing their fate—a fate brought upon themselves by themselves—and borrowing visionary trouble at the idea that they would be degraded by an act that gave the right of suffrage to the colored man, could not procure their daily bread without the aid of the freedmen, or without the aid of the Government, which is now the guardian alike of white and black. One finds in practical statements and common sense, reflections like these, a world of compensation. We are overawed by the realizing presence of God's punishment upon slavery and slaveholders, and upon rebels and rebellion, and we are touched in our heart of hearts by the wonderful preparations which seem also to have been providentially made for the new condition of society and the great resulting moral, political, and religious revolution. OCCASIONAL.

Funeral of General Shimmelpfennig.

READING, Sept. 9.—The remains of Brigadier General Shimmelpfennig, U. S. V., who died at the Living Springs Water Cure establishment, near Wernersville, Berks county, on Thursday morning last, were brought to this city this afternoon, and interred with military honors. General S. entered the army as Colonel of the 74th Pennsylvania Regiment, and was made a brigadier in January, 1863. He commanded a brigade in Schurz's division at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and his forces were the first to enter Charleston, in February, 1865. He was relieved of the command of that city on account of ill health, caused by a consumptive affection contracted in the service.

Cruelties at Andersonville—Attempted Interference by Alex. H. Stephens.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Evening *Post* says it has been informed that Alexander H. Stephens on two occasions made an appeal directly to Jeff Davis for leave to examine the Andersonville prison, and authority to remedy the abuses; that he represented to Davis the wrongs and cruelties committed there; but received for reply that the officers in command were capable and trustworthy men, and should not be interfered with, for which reasons Mr. Stephens' requests were denied.

Another Reported Arrest of Suratt.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Vicksburg *Journal* of August 20th, says that a heavily-ironed and strongly-guarded prisoner was lodged in jail there, and was by many believed to be John H. Suratt.

WASHINGTON.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS OF THE SOUTH AND THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A COPY OF AN ORDER WHICH THE FORMER DESIRE TO BE MODIFIED.

Workings of Freedom in the South.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN CALIFORNIA AND OHIO.

[Special Despatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1865.

Trip Over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

JAMES MCHENRY, the celebrated London banker, and other Englishmen interested in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad—known as the broad-gauge, running from Jersey City to St. Louis in nearly an unbroken line—accompanied by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER and others, are now enjoying a trip which combines pleasure, business, and observation. Governor WALKER is himself largely interested in this mighty road, and will, no doubt, be able to give the foreigners, who are much impressed by the value of their investment, much satisfactory information in regard to it.

News from the Freedmen.

One of General HOWARD's assistants returned last evening from South Carolina, Mississippi, and Georgia, and brings very satisfactory accounts of the condition and department of the freedmen. While what is left of the defeated politicians and secessionists are scolding and complaining, and the poor whites drawing and living upon the charity of the Government, the freedmen are devoting themselves to hard work, to tilling the soil, and to providing against the wants of the winter. Quite a demonstration is being made here by some of the slaveholders on account of the following circular from the Freedmen's Bureau:

WASHINGTON, September 5.—The following important circular was issued Tuesday:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1865.

Circular No. 15.—Circular No. 13, of July 28th, 1865, from this bureau, is hereby rescinded, and the following regulations are prescribed and adopted for the purpose of establishing a definite and uniform policy relative to abandoned lands or real property, and lands or real property to which the United States shall have acquired a title by confiscation, or sale, or otherwise, which now or may hereafter come under the control of this bureau, by virtue of the act of Congress approved March 3d, 1865, establishing it, and by order of the President, to wit:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 110,
WAR DEPARTMENT, June 7th, 1865.

First. Abandoned lands referred to in the law and regulations governing this bureau, are defined, according to section second of an act of Congress approved July 2d, 1864, as follows:

Property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged either in arms or otherwise in aiding or encouraging the rebellion.

Second. Property will not be regarded as confiscated until after the decree of the United States Court for the district in which the property may be found has been made, by which the property is condemned as enemies' property and becomes the property of the United States.

Third. All abandoned land or real pro perty and all land and real property to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation, or sale, or otherwise, that is or may hereafter come under the control of the Bureau of Refugee Freedmen and Abandoned Lands by virtue of said act and orders of the President, is and shall be set apart for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, and so much as may be necessary assigned to them, provided in section fourth of the act establishing the Bureau—viz: to every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman as aforesaid, there shall be assigned no more than forty acres of such, and the person to whom it is assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years, at an annual rent not exceeding six per centum upon the value of such lands as may be appraised by the State authorities in the year 1860 for the purpose of taxation, and in case no such appraisement can be found, the annual rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the purpose hereinbefore set forth, and for the time authorizing the act establishing the bureau, may direct. At the end of said term, the land or other property shall be surrendered or restored to the former owners or other claimants, except such surrender or restoration be authorized by said commissioner.

Fourth. Assistant commissioners will, as rapidly as possible, cause accurate descriptions of all confiscated and abandoned lands, and other confiscated and abandoned real property that is now or may hereafter come under their control, to be made, and besides keeping a record of such themselves, will forward monthly to the commissioners of the bureau copies of such descriptions, in the manner prescribed by circular No. 10, of July 14, 1865, from this bureau. They will, with as little delay as possible, select and set apart such confiscated and abandoned lands and property as may be deemed necessary for the immediate use of refugees and freedmen, the specific division of which into parts, and the rental or sale thereof, according to the law establishing the bureau, will be completed as soon as practicable, and preparatory to such division, care, in the selection and setting apart of such lands and property, care will be used to take that about which there is the least doubt that such tureau should have ownership and control of.

Sixth. Whenever any land or real property that shall come into the possession of this bureau as "abandoned" does not fall under the definition of "abandoned," as set forth in section two of the act of Congress approved July 2d, 1864, hereinbefore mentioned, it will be formally surrendered by the assistant commissioner of the bureau for the State in which such real estate is situated, upon its appearing that the claimant did not abandon the property in the sense defined in said section and act.

Seventh. Former owners of property held by this bureau as abandoned, who claim a restoration on the ground of having received the pardon of the President, will, as far as practicable, forward their applications to the commissioner of the bureau through the superintendents and assistant commissioners of the districts and States in which such property is situated. Such application must be accompanied by—1st. A copy of the special pardon of the President of the United States, or of the oath of allegiance, or amnesty oath prescribed, when they are not embraced in any of the exceptions therein enumerated. 2d. Proof of title. 3d. Evidence that the property has not been confiscated or libeled in any United States court, or, if libeled, that proceedings against it have been discontinued, and that the bureau through whose hands such applications may pass will endorse thereon such facts as may assist the Commissioner in his decision, stating especially the use to which the property is put by the bureau.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

Approved, September 4, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

The slaveholders yesterday called upon the President for the modification of the above circular, and a long discussion took place between them and the officers having this great work in charge. Probably some concessions will be made to them, but not sufficient to destroy the principles of the act of Congress. You will perceive, from this temporary measure, how powerfully the medicine is working, and with what tremendous energy the Government is pushing the reorganization of Southern society.

The few loyal slaveholders themselves are beginning to appreciate that their property will be enhanced in value by paying good wages to the freedmen, while those rebel slaveholders, who are struggling to save their property from confiscation, are only too glad to close with the Government on any terms, and freely admit that they will realize immensely from the change thus produced.

The New California Senator.

Intelligence from the Golden State indicates that the present Governor of California, Hon. FREDERICK LOWE, will probably be the successor of JAMES A. MCDOUGALL, in the United States Senate.

William Pitt Fessenden.

Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, Senator in Congress from Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate, had a long interview with the President yesterday afternoon, and speaks in high terms of the candor and intelligence of the Executive. He is sure that the thorough friends of the Government are right in reposing the fullest confidence in ANDREW JOHNSON.

Contest for Senator in Ohio.

The competition for the Union senatorial robes in Ohio between Hon. JOHN SHERMAN and Major General ROBERT P. SCHENCK is of the most interesting description. They are both able statesmen, and their speeches recall the time when DOUGLAS and LINCOLN made Illinois ring with their powerful arguments. JOHN SHERMAN is one of the ripest and most experienced American publicists, and SCHENCK one of the boldest and most thoroughly champions of the Republic. It is a great pity that Ohio has not two Senators to elect, so that she might be provided for.

Garrison of Washington.

The troops of the city garrison, numbering, perhaps, over 3,000, have been formed into a separate brigade, under command of Brigadier General E. F. DENT, and will hereafter be designated as the garrison of Washington.

[By Associated Press.]

Postal Affairs.

The advertisements inviting proposals for conveying the mails in North and South Carolina, from January 1st, 1866, have been printed in pamphlet form, and large numbers of them were sent out on Saturday to the care of the Governors of those States, and special agents of the Post-office Department, for general distribution.

The Postmaster General has made a contract for mail service from Cairo, Ill., by Mound City, Caledonia, and other intermediate points, to Iuka, Miss., 328 miles, and back, three times a week, by steamboats, at $5,000 per annum, for four years; and also a contract for the conveyance of mails from Albany, Georgia, to Monticello, Florida, and intermediate points, 86 miles, and back, three times a week. Additional post-offices have also been reopened in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue continue to be as large, if not larger, than was anticipated. The enormous sum of $512,331 was collected by M. B. FIELD, collector for the Sixth district of New York, on Saturday.

The Wirz Trial—Request Granted.

The War Department has granted the request of Captain WIRZ, that Fathers WHELAN and HAMILTON should be permitted to visit him to give him religious consolation.

President Johnson and Secretary Harlan on Negro Suffrage.

The following important letter from Secretary Harlan has just been made public:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26, 1865.

Hon. George B. Edmonds, Clermont, Iowa:

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 23d inst., stating, among other things, that the Union State Convention of Iowa has adopted as a plank in its platform a recommendation in favor of negro suffrage; that the Copperhead Convention has endorsed President Johnson's policy for the reorganization of States, assuming it to be in opposition to negro suffrage; that this is, in your opinion, the issue joined between the two parties in Iowa; that heretofore the Union party has received valuable aid from men in support of its principles; that you regret, however, to observe a newspaper report of a speech recently made by me, which places me, as you think, in antagonism with the President in principle and policy, which gives you pain.

In reply, I have to say, that if your opinion was well founded, it would be a cause of greater pain to me than to yourself; but I beg leave respectfully to state that you misapprehend the position of President Johnson and my own, as well as that of the Union party at large, on the question at issue, in a national point of view, is not whether negroes shall be permitted to vote, but whether they shall derive that authority from the National Government, or from the State Governments respectively.

President Johnson maintains the doctrine, that the Constitution of the United States does not confer on the Federal Government the right to interfere, primarily, with the question of suffrage in any State of the Union; that the question may arise and properly be decided by Congress, when Senators and members present themselves for admission to seats in that body, under the clause of the Constitution, which makes each House the exclusive judge of the qualifications and elections of members; and that other clause of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of Government." I infer that if any State should adopt a law on the subject of suffrage, which would clearly show the State Government to be other than republican, it would be the duty of Congress to reject applicants for seats from that State, until loyal legislative remedies would, in their judgment, be necessary to carry out the guarantees of the Constitution.

That the State of Iowa may take steps to extend the right of suffrage, is not, as it seems to me, in conflict with this policy, and, consequently, those who support the policy of the President on this subject, are not in antagonism with the platform of the Union party of Iowa.

The Union party of that State propose that the State shall amend its present constitution, so as to exclude as electors, persons who have not, under its present provisions, the right to vote. This, as President Johnson maintains, is a question for the State alone, and the Government would have no right to require Iowa, or any other State, to modify its own constitution, on this, or any other subject, when not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

If I should be in Iowa when that question is submitted to the people, if I shall be so submitted by the Legislature, I would vote to extend the right of suffrage to persons possessing the requisite intelligence and patriotism to be entrusted with a participation in the management of public affairs, State or national, without regard to their nationality, as I do not believe that the liberty of any class of people is safe when in the power to be permanently deprived of the exercise of this right.

I do not disguise these opinions; you may, therefore, make what use of this letter you may deem proper. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN.

Presentation at the White House.

SETH KINMAN PRESENTS HIS RENOWNED BEAR-SKIN CHAIR TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Saturday, after giving a description of the chair, which we have before published, says:

Upon the arrival of the chair from its place of manufacture to this city it was conveyed "under guard" to one of the committee rooms at the Capitol, where only a privileged few, consisting of "officials" and a small number of ladies, were permitted to gaze upon the wonderful work of industry and skill. After the 20th, although it was carried to Brady's well-known gallery and there photographed. On yesterday, through the intervention of Mr. Delaney, a member of Congress from West Virginia, the President agreed to set apart any hour after four o'clock P. M. for its inspection. Accordingly a few minutes after this hour the chair was carefully placed in a wagon, and, accompanied by Kinman, was conveyed to the White House. A little before five the presentation party were met by the doorkeeper, and the chair conveyed to the office-seekers' room, within the entrance-room of the mansion. Only a few were admitted, and the eager crowd which had collected on the outside were only allowed to gratify their curiosity by peering through the windows.

After a few minutes a messenger came running down the stairway, and announced that his Excellency was ready and waiting. At this stage the members of the press were kindly invited forward and they, together with the remainder of the party, following on the heels of Kinman, soon found themselves on the threshold of the President's sanctum. The door of the room had been thrown open, and, without introduction or formal ceremony, the hardy pioneer of the Tacoma slope, the conqueror of wild beasts and wild men, grasped by the hand the honored President of an allpowerful Nation, who received the rough mountaineer with the cordiality and courtesy of a stranger to the President, who received him in a most cordial manner.

Leaning upon his rifle, and as calm as though he had been conversing with a prairie companion, he stated to the President that recently he had been up in Pennsylvania constructing a chair from the "grizzlies" which he had killed with his own rifle, and which he desired to present to him. That in offering it as a token of respect from the person and office, he desired to say that in his opinion the President of these United States was the *biggest man in the world!*"

The President was much gratified at this emphatic compliment, and, in returning thanks, said he thought he knew how to appreciate both it and the chair.

The President here insisted that "Seth" should sit in the chair, and he took his place in the chair, praising highly its beauty and comfortable qualities. The "bear-killer," in the meantime, had become so much at ease in his intercourse with the President that he docanted and chatted upon the prominent points of his gift with perfect nonchalance. This originated, however, from no want of respect to his Excellency, but rather from a long-pent up feeling of the hearty, jovial nature, which has won for Kinman a host of friends wherever he has appeared.

After display all its parts and points of his wonderful chair, calling attention to the formidable claws that clustered on its sides, the natural feet of the animals on which it rested, the old hunter paused a little pain, however, that something remained to be told, something startling to be shown, and the Rocky mountain spirit came in and overpowered his peroration. Carefully unloosing the cords which concealed the huge head, he suddenly darted out, snapping and gnashing its teeth, close to the President's knees, which was received by the crowd with uproarious laughter, and heartily enjoyed by the President himself.

The grown children of his Excellency, several in number, now came in, and were loud in their demands to be shown again and again this wonderful feature of the chair. No one seemed to enjoy their delight and fun more than the President, whose care-worn face was lighted up with benignant smiles, and whose stern nature seemed to have relaxed and grown cheerful over the pleasing incident. The crowd of their own accord now withdrew, leaving Kinman almost alone with the President. At last, however, upon suggesting to his Excellency that he should keep the head of the "grizzly" well protruded in order to frighten the office-seekers and importunate rebels who besiege his mansion, and receiving a warm invitation to visit the White House at his pleasure, the worthy old hunter withdrew, well pleased at his reception and success.

General Slocum Declines Running for Office.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The editor of the *Journal* here says: "In a letter to a gentleman of this city, received to-day, and dated Vicksburg, August 27, Major General Slocum writes: 'If it becomes necessary, you can say in my behalf that I will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for civil office this fall.'"

Launch of a Sloop-of-War at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The sloop-of-war Guerriere was successfully launched this afternoon from the navy yard, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators.

Mr. J. W. Elewellen, of the Richmond *Republic*, has written a letter to Governor Peirpont, asking the following questions:

1st. Do you think there is a probability of any delegate to Congress from Virginia being admitted to a seat who cannot now take the oath prescribed by Congress for its members?

2d. What do you think would be the effect upon the interests of Virginia of the election of men to Congress who cannot take their seats in that body?

3d. With reference to the State Legislature, Do you think any man will be allowed to take his seat in either branch who has held any office under the Confederate Government or under any rebellious State government?

And remarking:

If the *first* and *third* questions propounded shall be answered in the negative, please state what course you would recommend to the people of Virginia at the approaching elections. These questions are propounded to you, sir, because the people of every shade of opinion in Virginia have the most entire confidence in your judgment, ability, and patriotism.

The Governor has replied, under date September 7th, speaking of the delicacy of the subject and of his own position, and continues:

It is peculiarly painful at this time, in the disturbed condition of the State, while there are so many petitions at Washington on file for pardon, and meetings being held in a large number of counties in the State, passing resolutions declaring the loyalty of the people to the Federal and State Governments, that there should be reason for raising these questions. Congress, acting under a provision of the Constitution of the United States, which is in these words, to wit: "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members," has passed a joint resolution declaring that all its members shall take the oath to which you refer. That resolution, prescribing the oath, will have to be repealed before any member who cannot conscientiously subscribe to it can take his seat. It is not to be expected that Congress will repeal that resolution in order to give seats to members who cannot take the oath. This, I believe, answers your first question.

2d. Effects on Virginia if she should not have representation in the next Congress. Not that a representation will do her so much good, but it will be a great evil to the State if she is not represented. All our interests will suffer if we are unrepresented.

3d. With reference to the election of members of the General Assembly, we are eligible. It is to be hoped that none such will be elected. Should they be, the constitution of the State must be repealed before they can take their seats; and as the question will be entirely within the control of the Legislature, that body may defer action till the close of its session, and thus deprive the counties sending such delegates of all representation.

But has it not the appearance of persistent and continued rebellion for men to run for Congress who, by the law of Congress, cannot take their seats? And so in regard to the General Assembly. The first act to be done by them when they arrive at the State or National capital will be to demand the repeal of certain laws before they can take their seats. If this class of men are sent to Congress, the members of Congress will conclude that the representative is a type of the people, and will be likely to reject them. There is no doubt but able delegations can be elected both to the Congress of the United States and to the General Assembly of Virginia who are eligible. F. R. PEIRPONT.

NEW ORLEANS.

Heavy Shipment of Specie—Destruction by Fire of the "Touro" Building—The Freedmen—The Cotton Restrictions—Military Movements in Texas—Affairs in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The steamers Evening Star and Fung Shuey, from New Orleans, Sept. 2, arrived late last night. The former brings $300,000 in specie.

The Touro building, one of the finest structures in New Orleans, situated on the levée, and occupied by colored troops, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 1st inst.

Commissioner Conway has issued a circular to the freedmen and refugees desiring them to lease lands for cultivation, and instructing them how to make application.

The restrictions upon the removal of cotton from Alabama have been removed.

General Garrard takes command at Mobile, *vice* General Smith.

General Sheridan and staff had arrived at Houston, where they were greeted by a salute from the 4th Massachusetts battery. Sheridan was *en route* to San Antonio.

Custer, with three regiments of cavalry, passed through Henry's Head, fifty miles north of Houston, on the 25th of August, *en route* to Western Texas.

The Galveston Chamber of Commerce has reorganized.

O. N. Cutter has been appointed Treasury agent at New Orleans vice Flanders removed.

It is stated that all the French troops have been removed from the Rio Grande and native soldiers put in their place.

All rebels have been ordered by Maximilian to proceed to San Luis Potosi.

A thousand Federal cavalry deserters from Mexico states that Baron De Bruan has been dismissed for his insulting letter to Gen. Brown. No Confederate officers have as yet been received into the service of the Empire.

The reported prevalence of yellow fever at Galveston is denied in good authority.

The Memphis cotton market was more active, at 39@40c. for middlings.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of General Meade and General Crook, the Department Commander, at Wilmington—Troops Mustered Out.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The Wilmington *Herald*, of September 6th, notices the arrival there of General Meade and staff, who were serenaded by the band of the 2d Massachusetts regiment. The report of the 2d Massachusetts Artillery, Col. Franklin, were mustered out of service at Wilmington, on September 4th, and left for home on the 5th. Major General Crook and staff arrived at Wilmington, and will soon take command, relieving General Ames.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Telegraph—News Despatches—A Mystery Solved.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 8.—The amount of telegraphic business being transmitted over the line between this place and Baltimore is very light, not occupying over one-quarter to one-third of the time inside of usual business hours, and it is, therefore, a matter of surprise that facilities are not extended to the press, under these circumstances.

The mystery in regard to the corpse shipped to Webster, Mass., on the 25th ult., is solved. It was shipped by Lieutenant Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster at Newport News, and was the body of his stepfather, Nathan Childs, who died a month since. A box of tools was shipped at the same time, and the addresses had not been changed there by sending the tools to the bereaved friends and the corpse to another party.

MEXICO.

Juarez' Fortunes Steadily Declining—Recent News of "The Press" Confirmed.

The steamer Barcelona, which arrived at Havana, via Vera Cruz, brings the following news, confirmatory of the special despatch published in *The Press* some days ago, and which certain journals pronounced "untrue:"

"SONORA.—The last dates from Guaymas, via Tepic, confirm the news that the treaty of Peschiera has been signed, and he is at Hermosilla with only two hundred men. Most of the dense populations of that department had recognized the Empire, and had published two divisions of five hundred men each, to recover their political faith, which had become rather important for them, as commerce ceased, and these soldiers "*fraternized*" and disbanded after having entered the town of Opoura, killing the prefect of the place, and making the French prisoners held there under Juarez' authority. General Negrete had arrived at Chihuahua, with one hundred men, leaving dead upon his path through the deserts five hundred, with all the beasts of burden in his train, loaded with ammunitions, &c. As the French forces were nearing Chihuahua, and Juarez had retired to Paso del Norte, Negrete was thus compelled to retreat. Meanwhile his Army was about the last hope of Juarez in the north."

Fire at Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The steam ferry-boat Thomas P. Olcott, owned by the Western Railroad Company, and plying between this city and East Albany, accidentally caught fire while lying at her dock here, about nine o'clock this evening, and her upper works, deck, etc., were destroyed, and the engine and machinery must be badly damaged.

Fire in Baltimore—Movements of a Regiment.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—The 2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery passed through this city today for Boston.

A fire last night at the pork-packing establishment of Jacob Bankard, in Second street, destroyed and damaged meats to the value of nearly $10,000.

About Pardons.

(From the Richmond Whig.)

There is a good deal of property in and near Chicago owned by Virginians. A number of the owners have recently visited that city for the purpose of disposing of their property. Among them was Mr. Elisha E. Hundley, of Charlotte county, who is a large owner of real estate in Illinois and Wisconsin. He effected some sales at Chicago, but Mr. Perkins Bass, the United States attorney for that district, instituted proceedings for confiscation of the property sold, not withstanding the fact that Mr. Hundley had received the Executive pardon.

The action of Mr. Bass put a stop to further sales by Mr. Hundley, who, in order to ascertain his exact status, repaired forthwith to Washington, and laid the facts of his case before Attorney General Speed. He was informed at the Attorney General's office that Mr. Bass had communicated with that Department in respect to the property in question, and that the following reply had been sent, a copy of which was furnished to Mr. Hundley:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1865.

Perkins Bass, Esq., U. S. Attorney, Northern District of Illinois:

DEAR SIR: Yours of 25th August is received, and in reply thereto I am directed by the Attorney General to say that if Mr. Hundley was pardoned before the seizure of his property, then, and in that event, the proceedings against the same should be dismissed, and he (Hundley) is *not* liable to cost; but if he was pardoned *after* proceedings were instituted, and his property was seized then, then the proceedings should also be dismissed, but at his cost.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. STEWART, Chief Clerk.

The Official Vote of Kentucky.

The official returns of the recent election in Kentucky are at last reported. The total vote for treasurer foots up as follows:

Garrard, Opposition	42,187
Neal, Union	42,082
Garrard's majority	105

If the votes which are enum