The Press.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1865.

CONDITION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston *Daily News*, established less than a month ago, and conducted with undoubted ability, gives some sad details of the condition of South Carolina. That State, which was so eager to rush into rebellion, and which, indeed, actually commenced it by traitorously striking the first blow at Fort Sumpter, deservedly suffers for its misconduct. Its pride has been laid low, and scarcely the meed of pity is extended to its sufferings. Here is the Charleston editor's candid summary of the general effects of the war in his locality:

Of $15,000,000 in bank stock, all is lost. Of $5,000,000 bills in circulation, the market value is not more than twenty per cent. Of three insurance companies, neither can continue business. Of $20,000,000 in railroads, no dividends can be expected. Of five thousand houses in Charleston, fifteen hundred have been burned, and others almost irreparably damaged. Of estates of decedents and minors, and of property in litigation, four-fifths are represented by Confederate securities, and are therefore valueless. Of our many merchants, lately of large capital and unblemished credit, few have assets to pay the small debts against them at the beginning of the war. Of the many large and valuable estates in Beaufort district and the adjacent islands, all have been abandoned, and many have been sold for taxes. Of the large cotton estates, still further from the seaboard, many have been desolated. Of the cotton our hand at the beginning and raised during the war (amounting in value to at least $20,000,000), the larger portion has been taken or destroyed. Of the stock, horses, hogs, cattle, farming implements, utensils, and furniture and silverware, all but an inconsiderable amount have been consumed, destroyed, or taken. Of the money in the hands of our citizens at the commencement of the war, or accruing from the sale of property, or the practice of professions, or the payment of debts, all has been invested in securities of which nine-tenths have no possible value. Of the debts uncollected, few are expected to be paid. Of the funds of churches, colleges, charitable institutions, and societies, all also, or nearly all, have been sunk. Of the lands of the State not held by the Government, little has any market value. Into this frightful gulf of ruin has also been swept the value of four hundred thousand slaves, estimated a few years since at $200,000,000. And thus, therefore, of the $400,000,000 worth of property in this State in 1860, but *little more than* $50,000,000 now remains.

Further, we are informed that few are assured of more than the provisions necessary to support them through the winter; that many, hitherto of wealth, are not assured of that; that the soil is uncultured; that the colored population are as badly off as the whites, and that the seven hundred thousand people of South Carolina are, therefore, "perhaps the poorest in the world." This is acknowledged to be the legitimate sequence of their acts. "We staked our lives and fortunes on the contest," our Charleston brother admits, "and the extent of our losses proves a sentiment of perfect devotion to the cause; and whatever of merit may consist in that, it establishes no claim to indemnity or commiseration. These losses were intended; and with no authority to question the intentions of the victors, we submit to them with the calmness and complacency which a sense of necessity inspires."

Complaint is made of the taxation in the districts of Charleston burnt in 1861, before the passage of the tax act—much of which property is alleged to belong to widows, minors, aged and infirm, and even to strangers, who had no direct participation in the war. This property, we are told, has yielded nothing since it was burned, but, on the contrary, has been charged by the local government; it can be of no use or profit until rented, sold or built upon, and yet it is charged at the rates of assessment before the war, and people in the utmost destitution must pay accumulated taxes upon this property or see it sold. Complaint is made, too, that property which was abandoned during the siege is not now restored. But the law specifically declares that "all property, real and personal, shall be considered as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof is absent therefrom, and engaged in arms or otherwise in aiding or encouraging the rebellion."

We do not see how, without violating the law or repealing it, this positive enactment can be rendered imperative or put into abeyance. The officers of the Treasury, it is admitted, unable to restore this property, have leased it to the original proprietors upon easy, and, in some instances, on merely nominal terms. The Government, we may confidently assume, has no disposition to deal harshly with the people of South Carolina, however badly that people conducted themselves during the four awful years of rebellion. But, we repeat, South Carolina, in her present suffering, is only reaping the harvest she then prepared for. "If we sow the wind," says Holy Writ, "shall we not reap the whirlwind?" With as much speed as is consistent with safety, and likely to consolate and instruct the Union—to otherwise which South Carolina conspired with other States—the Government will apply and is applying itself to provide what remedy the circumstances can demand and its own power can supply. There is no thought of vengeance, and the conduct of President JOHNSON, from the first, has shown that his strong desire is to temper justice with mercy in a very large degree, indeed.

NOBLE CRIME IN PRUSSIA.

A singular circumstance, which properly should be called a most brutal and unprovoked murder, has taken place at Bonn, on the Rhine, the well-known Prussian university. It is reported in Strasburg and French papers, and in letters from Rhinish Prussia. All the accounts, though some are more detailed than others, agree on the main points.

The Queen of England, with her younger children, are at Coburg, the birth-place of Prince ALBERT, her late husband. There had been engaged, as a travelling cook for Prince ALFRED, who is VICTORIA's second son, and was journeying to join her, a young man, named OTT, a son of a Strasburg brewer, and, therefore a subject of France. Resting at Bonn for a day, as also did the Prince, this OTT invited a few of his own craft to a supper. There were twopersons belonging to Bonn—SCHMET, cook of the principal hotel; JOSEPH, also a servant of Prince ALFRED, and unfortunate OTT himself. They were returning home, at ten o'clock P. M., when they encountered some roystering blades—all attired in student's garb, except one, who wore a military uniform. OTT's party endeavored to get out of the way of these persons, and yield them the *pas*. But the *gentlemen* would not allow the survitor and his little party to pass on, over to the other side. HERSCHEL, one of OTT's friends, said to the soldier and students, "Gentlemen, let us pass; we are people of the place, and we will not fight with you;" and they again tried to pass on. The officer said, "Get out of the way, you boar." Then the students fell upon the two poor burgesses with loaded sticks, and the soldier gave OTT two tremendous sabre cuts on the head. Not satisfied, however, with this, he rushed at his victim and gouged one of his eyes out with the hilt of his sword. The poor fellow was taken to the hospital with his eye hanging down on his cheek, and died the next day. A correspondent, in a later number of the *Europe*, says: "OTT had not even a cane in his hand, and was utterly defenceless. He was taken to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then able to go home, but died next day, as is supposed, from tetanus. The sufferings of OTT were terrible. His strong constitution combatted with death, but lock-jaw came on, and he died in extreme agony."

When OTT was struck down, he exclaimed, "They have wounded me; I know not why, we neither said or did anything to them." Witnesses formally declare that there was no motive for the aggression. OTT was assassinated when he had not even a stick to defend himself with; the students are said to have been nearly twenty in number, all with loaded sticks. When they saw blood flowing they ran away.

The brutal murderer, who was performing his obligation of a year's military service, in a cavalry regiment quartered at Bonn, where he was also a student, is young Count EULENBERG, nephew of the Prussian Minister of the Interior. The people of Bonn gave his victim a handsome funeral; and, on the day it took place, the titled murderer went off to Berlin, where he took refuge in his uncle's official residence. The general impression was that he would get off without any or only a nominal punishment. It was reported that, in Queen VICTORIA's name, a complaint had been lodged against him before the Prussian Government, but it was not expected that this would obtain the punishment of the criminal, for a man holds his life in his hand in Prussia, unless he belongs to the privileged, noble class, who look upon the common people as if they were "mud-sills." The French journals have strongly urged the Emperor to take the matter up, and insist upon the exemplary punishment of the murderer (they would hang him in England even were he a duke) and liberal pecuniary compensation to the victim's family. Unless the matter is taken up in a very firm manner, EULENBERG will probably escape all punishment—because he is a noble and his uncle one of the Prussian Ministry. *That*, strange as it may appear, has long been the practice in Prussia. The working-classes there are worse treated than were the serfs of Russia, whom ALEXANDER II., with true Christian feeling, has immortalized himself by emancipating. The fact, too, that the murdered man was in the service, if not of England, at least of an English prince, will not hasten his punishment, for the "higher" classes, and nearly all the Government *employés* in Prussia, have a decided dislike to the English, and this though the Crown Prince's wife is eldest daughter of the Queen of England.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, in commenting upon a recent report of the Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway, which is to run west from Omaha through Colorado and Utah, to Nevada, says:

"The Pacific railway begins at Omaha, in Nebraska, a city on the Missouri river, extends westwardly through the fertile region of the Platte valley, and thence through the rich (and yet undeveloped) mineral regions of the great West to the borders of California, where it connects with a railroad traversing that State to the Pacific ocean.

"The Platte valley, where this road is constructed, will soon fill up with a farming population, who will find an expansive market for all their produce in the mining regions west of there; and as soon as the railroad renders these mining regions accessible, the tide of settlers will flow in thither with as strong a volume as into California in the days of the gold discoveries. All that is wanting to render Colorado and other Western Territories populous, and as productive in mineral wealth as California, is the construction of this road.

"*In the course of three years from this date, the road can be finished to the base of the Rocky Mountains; in the course of seven years, it can be finished throughout its entire length*, and we have good authority for expressing the opinion that by that time the rich auriferous deposits of the Rocky Mountains will be sufficiently developed to pour into the lap of Northern commerce from three to five hundred millions annually. A prospect so grand and so exhilerating as this, might well prompt the nation to Herculean efforts for the earliest possible completion of the road."

Our cotemporary states that one of the greatest drawbacks to the early completion of the road is the delay of the Iowa railroad companies in extending their roads to Omaha. Their extreme western extension is one hundred and thirty miles east of that place. The *Gazette* suggests that if they do not finish their connections soon Congress should reclaim the donations of land that have been made to them.

ONE GREAT OBSTACLE to the speedy restoration of industrial pursuits in the Southern States arises from the fact that nearly all the arable land they contain belongs to a comparatively few owners. The men who formerly owned large gangs of slaves have not the capital and energy to work these plantations, and the poor men who are able and willing to till small tracts of land on their own account are not landowners. A radical change must be effected in this important feature of Southern society before its future prosperity can be secured. But powerful agencies are at work to effect this reform. First, abandoned lands are being subdivided by the Government for the benefit of freedmen and refugees. Second, the President by excluding all parties who are worth more than $20,000 from the benefits of the general amnesty, has reserved to Congress the right of making such disposition as it deems proper of nearly all extensive Southern estates. Third, large land-owners who receive special pardons will, in many instances, be compelled to sell a portion of their lands, because they have no other available means of support. Fourth, the emigrants who go to the South will, in many instances, become purchasers of a portion of the soil. Fifth, the abolition of slavery and the facilities which will hereafter be extended to the negroes, who have hitherto been the real and almost the only diligent agricultural laborers, will prompt many thousands of them to invest their earnings in homesteads, to which they will have a fee-simple title. The very difficulties that now exist in the South will tend to hasten the subdivisions of land that are essential to her permanent prosperity. The true solution of the free-labor problem can demand and its own power can supply. There is no thought of vengeance, and the conduct of President JOHNSON, from the first, has shown that his strong desire is to temper justice with mercy in a very large degree, indeed.

Public Amusements.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers appears as *Julia*, in Knowles' play of the "Hunchback," at the Walnut, this evening. She will be supported by Mr. Barton Hill, as *Sir Thomas Clifford*, and Mr. W. S. Fredericks as *Master Walter*. Mrs. Bowers has long been a great Philadelphia favorite, and her return to the city is looked upon as quite an event by our theatre goers. May her engagement here prove a success in every way.

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—At the Chestnut this evening, the young and beautiful Miss Helen Western appears in the "French Spy; or, the Storming of Algiers." The performance concludes with the farce of "Family Jars." Saturday afternoon next, the ever-obliging agent of this theatre, Mr. W. H. Gardner, takes a benefit. The drama of "The Drunkard," will be performed.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—"Rosedale," at the Arch, this evening, with Mrs. John Drew as *Rosa Leigh*.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Kate Fisher, together with her horse Wonder, has been performing to crowded houses, at this theatre, the past week, in the drama of Mazeppa. Her engagement still continues.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins appear this evening at the Assembly Buildings, in the comical, musical entertainment of Two Hours in Funland. They will be assisted by the eminent lady pianist, Miss Carlotta Shaw. We understand that during the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins appear in thirty different characters and songs.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 850 LOTS OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, FURS, &c., THIS DAY.—We call the attention of the jobbing and best city retail trade to the attractive sale of rich imported dry goods, embracing 850 lots of desirable articles, and including a special offering of the celebrated fabrics of Messrs. L. & D. Curtis & Co., consisting of rich Paris dress-goods, silks, shawls; also, Paris kid gloves, ties, tarlatanes, bonnet and velvet ribbons, trimmings, patent thread, &c.; also, cloaks, basques, sacques, fashionable furs, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

TESTIMONY OF THE REBEL INSPECTOR GENERAL CHANDLER AND OTHERS.

Most of the Bad Treatment and Deaths due to the Brutality of Winder.

HE WISHED TO STARVE ONE-HALF TO HAVE MORE ROOM AND FOOD FOR THE REST.

EFFORTS OF REBEL OFFICERS FOR THE GOOD OF THE PRISONERS.

THE REBEL WAR DEPARTMENT AWARE OF THE CRUELTY, BUT NOT JEFF DAVIS, PERHAPS.

GENERAL TESTIMONY TO FACTS PREVIOUSLY ELICITED.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—In the Military Commission to-day the following paper was put in evidence by Judge Advocate Chipman:

ANDERSONVILLE, August 5, 1864.

Colonel R. H. Chilton, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General C. S. A., Richmond, Va.

COLONEL: The following additional report of my inspection at this point is respectfully submitted:

Colonel Henry Fornes, in immediate command of the guard forces, deserves especial mention as an active, intelligent, energetic and zealous officer. Captain Henry Wirz, in immediate command of the prison, is entitled to commendation for his untiring energy and devotion to the discharge of the multifarious duties of his position, for which he is preeminently qualified. I respectfully concur in the recommendation which has been forwarded by General Winder for his promotion, and further recommend that not less than three captains or subalterns, specially selected for their fitness for the position, be furnished him as assistants.

Captain J. W. Armstrong, A. C. S., left the post shortly after my arrival on sick leave, locking up nearly all his books and papers. I was consequently unable to make a satisfactory examination into his affairs. Enough information, however, was elicited to show that he is a very inefficient officer, and entirely incompetent for the discharge of the duties of his position, and should at once be removed.

Captain R. B. Winder, A. Q. M., is an energetic and efficient officer, whose whole time and attention are requisite for the duties strictly appertaining to his position. The additional duties devolved upon him by the instructions from the Quartermaster General's office, requiring him to establish and supervise a large shoe factory, should be imposed on some other officer of the department. The other staff officers at this post seem intelligent and efficient in the discharge of their duties, with the exception of Captain Richard S. Bailey, A. A. G., who is mentally and physically incapacitated for their performance, and Surgeons F. Stempel and Jerome Cochran, B. E. Alexander and A. Thornbaugh, who are represented by the chief surgeon as being incompetent and inattentive.

My duty requires me respectfully to recommend a change in the officers in command of the post, Brig. General J. H. Winder, and such substitution in his place of some one who unites both energy and judgment, with some feelings of humanity and consideration for the welfare and comfort, "so far as is consistent with their safe-keeping," of the vast numbers of unfortunates placed under his control. Some one who at least will not advocate, deliberately and in cold blood, the propriety of leaving them in their present condition until their number has been sufficiently reduced by death to make the present arrangements suffice for their accommodation, or who will not consider a matter, of self-laudation boasting that he has never been inside the stockade—a place, the horrors of which it is difficult to conceive, and which is a disgrace to civilization; the condition of which he might, by the exercise of a little energy and judgment, even with the limited means at his command, have considerably improved.

In obedience to instructions, I shall next proceed to the headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee, and request that any communications for me be forwarded there to the care of the chief of staff.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. L. CHANDLER, A. A. and I. G.

Colonel Chandler, being sworn, said he had been in the Confederate service; he had no retraction to make as to anything in his report; during his inspection he had a conversation with Gen. Winder, who seemed very indifferent to the welfare of the prisoners, and was indisposed to do anything; he seemed vexed with General Winder as well as he could; when the witness spoke to him of the great mortality, and suggested that, as the hot season was coming on, the swamp should be drained, better food furnished, and other sanitary measures adopted, Gen. Winder replied to him, he thought it would be better to let one half die, so they could take care of the remainder; his (Chandler's) assistant, Major Hall, had previously reported to him that General Winder had made a similar expression to him; the witness remarked he thought this was discreditable, when Major Hall said General Winder had repeated that expression to him several times. The R. B. Winder, the quartermaster, spoken of in his report, is the cousin of General Winder; the witness said soon after his arrival at Andersonville he rode around the stockade and found that the stream was very offensive; he wanted General Winder to have an examination made in order that it might be drained; this would have contributed to the health of the prisoners; more wood might have been furnished; if there had been no other means of procuring it he would have turned the prisoners out to bring it in guarded by the soldiers; he should have removed the cook house much earlier than it was removed, and placed it on another stream in the vicinity; the commissary might have compelled the purchase of green corn; there was plenty of it there; cabbage in limited quantities might have been purchased; there was a difficulty in getting timber from the crowded condition of the prison much shelter could not be put up; Winder might have compelled medical officers to reside at the post; there were fifteen or eighteen of such officers at the prison; on his suggestion about nine hundred of the sick were put under the trees; he urged upon the department the removal of General Winder, believing that if there was another head, a good deal might be done; Winder had not the inclination to exert himself; the witness had also urged the removal of the assistant commissary, because of his physical inability, and because he was satisfied of his inefficiency and want of experience; his name was Moore; when he in his report spoken in commendation of Captain Wirz he had no suspicion of the facts subsequently developed; he at that time saw nothing to indicate cruel treatment to the prisoners; he had himself been a prisoner and knew how unwilling prisoners were to make complaints in the presence of the officers for fear of being punished; he took some of the prisoners aside and personally interrogated them; none complained of Wirz; against Captain Wirz; they complained of the want of food and insufficient clothing and shelter.

Question by the Judge Advocate: How long was it after your report was made that General Winder was promoted to the supreme command of the prison? Answer. Not till after two months and a half; he was made Commissary General of Prisons, which gave him the control over the larger number, but removed him from the immediate command of them. The witness said that he went to Richmond, Campbell, the Assistant Secretary of War, and wanted him to take up his report, but he believed it was never acted upon; he had no evidence that the report went to the President; he believed it did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker.—James A. Seddon was Secretary of War when the witness went to inspect the prison; Capt. Wirz showed him the rules, to one of which (the 6th, methinks) punishing the men who attempted to escape; he thought that to be wrong, but he considered the order to be Gen. Winder's, though Capt. Wirz's name was attached to them; he thought Gen. Winder's bitter feeling towards the prisoners was such as to render him indifferent to the comfort of the men, and hence their sufferings; the bake-shop which he visited was clean, with good police, and the bread was good as could be made from unbolted meal; the bake-house and cook-house should have been removed from the stream, as their presence affected the water running from them while he was on his inspection, there was no complaint made to him about the drinking water; the man out of the stockade; the corpse were not so good in 1864 as in the year before, but the farmers had a surplus.

W. W. Crandell, of the 4th Iowa Infantry, testified as to a man being badly bitten in the caves by the dogs, and soon thereafter fastened at each ankle with a chain and ball; the man's leg then kept in ulceration several weeks, the witness went to Wirz and pleaded for the release of the prisoner, but Wirz said he could not do it; the legs were swollen and had a putrified look; a rebel surgeon being appealed to, said he could not conscientiously take off more than one chain, which he did; the man finally died; the witness, as one of the detailed sextons, helped to bury thirty or forty of the men who had been shot; during the time General Sherman was marching from Atlanta to the coast, the prisoners were, of course, very anxious to hear the news; a report came that Sherman and his staff and fifteen thousand prisoners had been captured; Captain Wirz said he hoped this was true, and that if the prisoners were sent there he could take care of more n——d Yankees than four regiments in front; on one occasion a barrel of rotten pork was sent to the commissary's office to be used by the Yankees; the witness was employed in that office; the next day he received an order to weigh out the same number of pounds of beef and turn it over to Captain Wirz, who wanted the best, saying it was for his own eating; he knew the pork came from Captain Wirz's headquarters; prisoners who had money could procure food; one of them bought a pie, but soon vomited it up; another prisoner near by grabbed up the ejected pieces and ate them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker.—The dead were buried by Union prisoners, under the superintendence of a rebel sergeant; the bodies were not treated indecently, excepting that they were carted like logs of wood in order to get a full load, as there was only one wagon; officers and soldiers frequently came to the graveyard and upbraided them for not burying the dead in better style, saying they ought to work night as well as day; there were not more than thirty men employed in burying the dead, and in vain they had endeavored to procure more help; some of the visiting rebels said this graveyard would make a good vineyard, the Yankee bones affording good manure; he used to invite the Yankee friends to come and eat the grapes; he himself was put in the stocks for attempting to escape; he had proceeded one hundred and sixty miles before he was apprehended by scouts as a rebel deserter; fearing he would be hung for a rebel, he told them he was a Yankee; this was in September, 1864.

Willis Van Buren, of the 24 New York Cavalry, testified as to holes and pants from the Sanitary Commission having been appropriated by the rebels; Wirz said to him that he could take care of more G——d——d Yankees than Lee; the front Wirz had threatened to shoot witness for some trivial offence, and ordered the guard to fire upon a man who had stepped out of the prison; the guard; the man hastened back to the ranks before the guard could shoot. The witness said, among other things, that prisoners were reduced to skeletons, and would go to the sinks to pick up undigested particles of food. He mentioned several cases of shooting men; one of them was said by at least twenty men to have been shot by Captain Wirz himself.

The court adjourned till Monday.

THE argument in Champ Ferguson's case will be given on Monday, after which the proceedings and sentence will be submitted to the General commanding the Department for approval, when the result will be published in general orders.—*Nashville Union, 7th.*

CHICKERING GRAND PIANOS.—All the great musical artists use only the "Chickering Grands." The largest collection ever exhibited here, 914 Chestnut street.
sep9-12t* WM. H. DUTTON.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The present easy condition of the National Treasury renders further borrowing entirely unnecessary. The receipts from internal revenue are very large, the expenses of the Government are daily on the decrease, and new sources of revenue are opening, that during the war were unavailable. The custom receipts are so large that the Secretary is at a loss to know what to do with the large amounts of gold which are daily pouring into the Treasury. The latest estimate of the amount of surplus gold is $80,000,000. Of this, at least $50,000,000 can at any moment be disposed of without prejudice to the requirements of the Department. At present prices this would yield $70,000,000 in currency. There is to be redeemed prior to January 1, 1868, of Certificates of Indebtedness, and no other debt, say

Four months' army payments	$47,450,000
Four months' navy payments	40,000,000
Four months' Interior Department	12,000,000
Four months' civil list	8,000,000
Total in currency	$115,450,000

On the other hand, his resources may be thus stated:

Currency on hand Sept. 1	$42,800,000
Internal revenue (122 days)	105,806,000
Total	$148,606,000
Surplus over the four department	33,246,000
His stock of gold was, Sept. 1, after providing for the 10-40 interest	45,485,000
Four months' customs receipts	56,190,000
Total gold resources	$101,555,000
Deduct Nov. interest on the 5-20s	18,107,000
Surplus of gold for sale	$83,358,000

But these resources are not all he has at command. The Secretary is empowered to

5-20 loan of June 30, 1864	$8,500,000
10-40 loan	27,300,000
Total bonds for sale	36,800,000
Add surplus from internal revenue and customs	33,246,000
Probable surplus of currency on Jan. 1, 1866	70,046,000

Beside this surplus should he use the bonds unsold, he will have $83,358,000 of gold to sell.

At the time the Secretary will perhaps issue certificates of indebtedness in payment of sundry large army and navy indebtedness in addition to the amount already issued (viz: about $30,000,000) $45,000,000, making a total of $75,000,000 additional debt, which he can either provide for by funding or pay out of the above surplus. This latter is the authority by which he proposes to do anything; he contended that when the witness spoke to him of the great mortality, and suggested that, as the hot season was coming on, the swamp should be drained, better food furnished, and other sanitary measures adopted, Gen. Winder replied to him, he thought it would be better to let one half die, so they could take care of the remainder; his (Chandler's) assistant, Major Hall, had previously reported to him that General Winder had made a similar expression to him; the witness remarked he thought this was discreditable, when Major Hall said General Winder had repeated that expression to him several times. The R. B. Winder, the quartermaster, spoken of in his report, is the cousin of General Winder; the witness said soon after his arrival at Andersonville he rode around the stockade and found that the stream was very offensive; he wanted General Winder to have an examination made in order that it might be drained; this would have contributed to the health of the prisoners; more wood might have been furnished; if there had been no other means of procuring it he would have turned the prisoners out to bring it in guarded by the soldiers; he should have removed the cook house much earlier than it was removed, and placed it on another stream in the vicinity; the commissary might have compelled the purchase of green corn; there was plenty of it there; cabbage in limited quantities might have been purchased; there was a difficulty in getting timber from the crowded condition of the prison much shelter could not be put up; Winder might have compelled medical officers to reside at the post; there were fifteen or eighteen of such officers at the prison; on his suggestion about nine hundred of the sick were put under the trees; he urged upon the department the removal of General Winder, believing that if there was another head, a good deal might be done; Winder had not the inclination to exert himself; the witness had also urged the removal of the assistant commissary, because of his physical inability, and because he was satisfied of his inefficiency and want of experience; his name was Moore; when he in his report spoken in commendation of Captain Wirz he had no suspicion of the facts subsequently developed; he at that time saw nothing to indicate cruel treatment to the prisoners; he had himself been a prisoner and knew how unwilling prisoners were to make complaints in the presence of the officers for fear of being punished; he took some of the prisoners aside and personally interrogated them; none complained of Wirz; against Captain Wirz; they complained of the want of food and insufficient clothing and shelter.

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SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO ARRIVE.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE.
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29
Edinburg	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 30
Cor'ew York	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 30
America	Southamp'n	New York	Aug. 30
Scotsman	Southamp'n	New York	Aug. 30
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 31
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 2
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 2
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 5
Allemania	Southamp'n	New York	Sept. 5
Damascus	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 7
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 9

TO DEPART.

Atalanta	New York	London	Sept. 12
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 14
Europe	New York	Havre	Sept. 15
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
United Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 16
Propontis	Philadelphia	Liverpool	Sept. 20

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.
Steamer Hibernian, Hughes, Liverpool, Sept. 30
Steamer Britannia, Gallagher, St. Thomas, Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, Sept. 9

BOARD OF TRADE.

THORNTON BROWN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH
HENRY LEWIS, }

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 11.

SUN RISES..5 45 | SUN SETS..6 15 | HIGH WATER..7 21

Arrived.

Ship Morning Star, (Br.) Smith, 65 days from Liverpool, with mdse to John R Penrose, towed up by tug Reliance.

Ship Caltharine, Ewell, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Baetjer & De Vertuie. Towed up by tug J H Hammitt.

Steamer Buffalo, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.

Steamer D Gazley, Stone, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Keystone State, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah Jones, 48 hours from Hartford, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Brig Bonita, Lanzit, 21 days from Orchilla, with guano to Baker & Tatnall.

Brig Burmah, Sherman, from Providence, in ballast to captain.

The following stocks have been decreased since statement August 1st, A. D., 1865:

Wisconsin 6s	$6,000

The following stocks have been increased during the last month:

United States 6s	8,000
The circulation has been decreased during the last month	25,678
The whole amount of circulation outstanding is:	
Par banks	250,499
Banks winding up	114,990
Total	$365,489

Secured as follows:

Wisconsin 6s	$223,900
United States 6s	31,000
Total	$254,900
Treasury notes	124,528 15
Coin	8,231 89
Total	$387,660 04

The following are the financial advices (by mail) from New Orleans, under date of Aug. 30:

Gold exhibited more firmness, which was attributed to the large holders standing off and, there being, consequently, only a moderate supply offering. The sales and resales included 2,000 at 143¼, 100 at 143¾, 500 at 144, lot at 143¾, two lots of $2,500, $3,000, $3,100, two lots of $5,000, $10,000, and $15,000 at 144, $2,500, $4,000, $7,000, $8,000, $9,000, $24,000 at 144¼, $2,000, and a larger lot at 144½, and a lot of one dollar pieces at 143. The market closed with 144½ against 143@144 last evening. There was some inquiry for silver, but we heard of no sales. American half-dollars would fetch a premium, if offered, holders asking for more. We found no material variation in foreign exchange, which continued firm.

The New York *Post* of Saturday evening says:

The foreign market is abundant and firm at 9 per cent. Commercial paper is wanted, and the limited amount offering passes at 6½@9%. The stock market opened dull and feverish, became weak, and closed with an improving tendency.

Before the board N. Y. Central was quoted at 92½, Erie at 88¼, Hudson River at 110, Reading at 106¾, Michigan Southern at 66⅞, Illinois Central at 134, Cleveland and Pittsburg at 71¾, Rock Island at 110, Northwestern at 58⅞, Northwestern preferred at 61⅞, Fort Wayne at 97.

After the board New York Central closed at 92¾, Erie at 88, Reading at 106½, Michigan Southern at 66, Pittsburg at 71⅛, Northwestern at 57¾, Northwestern preferred at 61, Rock Island at 110¼, Ohio and Mississippi Certificates at 28, and Quicksilver at 38.

At the one o'clock call the market improved 1/8@⅜ per cent., closing firm but dull.

Drexel & Co. quote:

New United States Bonds, 1881	107⅝@107¾
U. S. Certificates of Indebt., new	99⅝@99¾
" " old	99¼@100
New United States 7 3-10 Notes	99½@99¾
Quartermasters' Vouchers	96½@97
Orders for Certificates of Indebt.	98½@99
Gold	144¼@144¾
Sterling Exchange	158 @159
Five-twenty Bonds, old	107⅜@107¾
" " new	105½@105¾
Ten-forty Bonds	94½@94¾

Sales of Stocks, Sept. 9.

THE PUBLIC BOARD.

100 Dunkard Oil	.30	50 Dunkard Oil	.58
300 Winslow Oil	¾	1000 do	.10
1500 Dunkard	.56½	500 do	.15
100 do	.56¾		

AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS

Reported by Hewes, Millers & Co., No. 50 S. Third st.

BEFORE BOARD.

500 Mount Farm	¼		

FIRST BOARD.

450 U S 7-30 T N	99¾	100 Cat'w R	30
4000 do	99⅝	200 Cataw R	14¼
1000 do	99⅝	100 Cataw pref	25½
2500 do	99½	100 Phila & Erie	29½
500 U S 6s '81	107⅝	100 do	29¾
1000 U S 5-20 ids	99½	50 Phila Gas	52½
500 City 6s Mun	91½	1 Fifth & Sixth R	44

BETWEEN BOARDS.

8000 Elmira Bonds	10	100 Cam & Am Sa st.s	90
1000 do	2d ys.	100 Cam & Am 6s '80	88
8000 City 6s new	ifts. 91½	100 Phil & Er R	30
100 Fulton Coal	1	100 do	29⅝
100 Cataw pref	25¼	300 Sugar Val.	1¾
100 do	25½	100 do	1¾
100 do	25½	100 Hestonv'l R	17½
100 Cataw R	14¼	200 U S 7-30 T N	99⅝
300 Maple Shade	90½	100 Reading R	44½
200 do	90	100 do	44½
500 Dalzell Oil	30-3 d	100 Leh Nav st.s	58
500 do	3	12 Mechanics' Bk	39
100 do	30	100 St War Loan 6s	100

Philadelphia Markets.

(SEPTEMBER 9—Evening.

The receipts and stocks of Flour continue light; the market, in consequence, is very dull; only sales are limited. About 1,200 bbls sold at $9@9.25 ₽ bbl for good Northwestern extra family, and $9.50@10.50 ₽ bbl for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. The retailers and bakers are buying at from $8@9.50 for superfine, $8@9 for extra, $9.25@10.50 for common to good extra family, and $12@12.50 ₽ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6.25 ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at former rates.

GRAIN.—Wheat is less active, and prices are unsettled and drooping. About 3,000 bush sold at 200c for good new Delaware fair to prime red, and 210@215c for do; 9½ for Susquehanna Canal; 30 for Delaware Division, and 5¼ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

There are no alterations to be reported in regard to money matters. The supply of capital is abundant, the demand for it is moderate, and the rates of interest are without any change.

The following were the rates for gold Saturday, at the hours named:

10 A. M.	144½
11 A. M.	144⅝
12 M.	144¾
1 P. M.	144⅝
2 P. M.	144⅝

A. L. Tyler, Esq., has been appointed 2d Super intendent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, in place of Joseph D. Potts, Esq., resigned, and will assume the duties of the situation on the first of October.

The Commissio