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

The Press.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Much of the Washington news which reaches the way of New York is incorrect. Our despatches from Washington, last night, state that Mr. Cutter was not, as the New York despatch of the 10th stated, appointed treasurer at New Orleans, vice Flanders removed. Cutter was for a time only placed in charge of Texas and a portion of Mr. Flanders' agency; but his operations are now confined to the southern half of Texas, and Mr. Flanders has resumed charge of the entire territory comprising the third special treasury agency. The volume on the eighth census, now being prepared at the General Land and Census Office, exhibits the number of book-binding establishments in New England in 1860—there were 391. The number of hands employed was 1,445 males and 388 females, at a yearly compensation, in the aggregate, amounting to $148,782; paying for material, $836,092; capital invested, $1,234,765. The annual yield of products amounted to $2,184,765.

Pennsylvania furnished to the army, from April 17th, 1861, to April 30th, 1865, three hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine men, and this without reference to priority of service, which varied from nine months to three years. Pennsylvania furnished more men and suffered more from the late war than any other Northern State of the Union.

The Matamoros *Monitor*, of a recent date, publishes a correspondence between General Mejia and General Steele. General Mejia complains that Colonel Jarvis had fired upon a number of Imperialists while on their way to Texas. General Steele replies that he regrets this violation of the international law, and that it was contrary to his express orders, but states that he thinks informs him of a similar outrage committed by General Mejia's men.

Captain J. B. Jones, of the 14th United States Infantry, arrived in Washington yesterday from Augusta, Ga. The captain brought with him eleven hundred pounds of gold and silver coin, and also a small amount of coin, or specie, to the value of $200,000. This money was received by the treasury agent, and is said to be a portion of the spoil captured from Jeff Davis.

Jacksonville, Florida, is greatly improving. The railroad to St. Marks is in operation, and steamers are regularly running to New York and New Orleans. Great quantities of cotton are arrive from the interior. The delegates to the State Convention takes place on the 10th by order of Governor Marvin. Advices from South Carolina state that the action of delegates to the State Constitutional Assembly on Tuesday passed off without disturbance. The majority of those elected are Conservatives. Wade Hampton and other officers of the rebel army have been received by a large majority.

Texas has gloriously followed in the footsteps of Vermont, by electing her Union State ticket by a majority of fifteen to twenty thousand. The returns which have been received are very meagre, but still they are full enough to warrant us in the assertion that her Great Union Convention has been re-elected.

A Virginian named Palmer, who was deputized to invite President Johnson to Richmond, gives an entire account of his interview with the Executive. He thinks that the President will temper mercy with justice. He thinks the South comes up to his requirements on the question of restoration policy.

Henry A. Wise, in his letter to General Grant, states that he was in favor of emancipation "long before the end of the war," instead of "just before the end of the war," as the newspapers North have stated it. The Richmond papers make this correction.

Colonel M. Lyle was, last evening, re-elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Philadelphia. There was not much contest for the place, the firemen who supported the Chief were quite jubilant last evening.

Yesterday, the Railroad Commissioners met at Norwich, Connecticut, to investigate the recent accident on the New London and Northern Railroad. They adjourned to some future day, without arriving at any decision.

The correspondence on the difficulty between Governor Sharkey and General Slocum relative to the organization of the militia of the State of Mississippi, will be found in our Washington despatches.

President Johnson yesterday received a delegation of Southerners, representing seven different States. The speeches made on the occasion will be found in our Washington despatches.

The National Telegraphic Union met in Chicago yesterday. No business of importance was transacted. All the Northern States were represented.

It is reported and believed that General Grant has tendered his resignation in consequence of the President having indorsed Governor Sharkey's action.

Fort Smith, Ark., advices say that the Indians there refused to treat with the Government, but, instead, offered to refer all our Government propositions to their councils.

Elsewhere will be found a special despatch from Cincinnati, giving an account of a novel and quite interesting scene which occurred at the Executive Mansion a few days since.

Secretary Seward and family visited Richmond on Sunday. They were shown the points of interest by General Terry and others.

Chesleman R. Beardsley has been appointed Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, vice Asa O. Aldis.

Jefferson Davis has not been removed from his casemate to Carroll Hall, as reported, but it is expected that he shortly will be.

Cornwell and Company, of Washington, have received authority to start a national bank at Lynchburg, Va.

The Jackson, Mississippi, *News* predicts that the colored troops will shortly be marched out of that State.

John C. Breckinridge arrived in Quebec yesterday morning. He was to have gone to Montreal in the afternoon.

Messrs. Patterson and Fowler, Senators from Tennessee, are now in Washington.

Justice Wayne is in exceedingly feeble health.

Flour was dull yesterday, the difference in the views of buyers and sellers limiting operations. Wheat is unchanged. Corn and Oats have declined. Cotton is rather firmer. In provisions there is no change to notice. Whiskey is dull at former rates. Beef cattle are more active this week, and prices are better; about 1,800 head arrived and sold at from 11@12c ℔ lb. for quality. Sheep are also better; 8,000 head sold at 7@7½c ℔ lb. gross, for good fat Sheep, and $4@6 ℔ head for stock Sheep. Hogs are in demand at full prices; 1,800 sold at from $16.50 @16.50 the 100 lbs net.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1865.

The deliberate refusal of the New York Democrats, in their State convention, to make opposition to negro suffrage one of the issues of the day, is worth a good deal as a rebuke to those mere politicians who have attempted to make this a rallying point at the coming elections. In New York hundreds of colored people vote upon a property qualification, and it would have been wildly consistent for the Democratic managers, in their aspirations for a new gospel, and in their anxiety to get rid of the putrid Copperhead corpses to which they have been tied, to make hostility to a law which has worked well in their own State, a plank in what they intended to be a national platform. I have seen a number of Southern leaders who have expressed their willingness to adopt the New York statute in regard to colored suffrage in their new constitutions, as a pledge of their sincere desire to come up to the expectations of the earnest men of the times. This point did not escape the shrewd men who had charge of that convention, nor yet were they blind to the other fact that Congress will be compelled, before the next congressional apportionment, to take such steps as will prevent the party managers of the Southern States from representing the entire black population instead of three-fifths, as heretofore. General Schenck, in his late speech in Ohio, states the case with so much clearness, that I adopt his language, to show how wise were the Democrats of New York in avoiding a committal against what may, by the sheerest exigency, be forced upon the people of the country:

"Let us look into this matter, and I especially ask the attention of any Democrats who may be present, for I want them to answer whether there is anything anti-Democratic or anti-Republican in this proposition. By the present three-fifths rule, supposing the slaves of right to remain in bondage, the following were some of the results:

"Maine, by the census of 1860, had a population of 628,279, and this population was allowed seven representatives.

"Alabama had a population of 526,431, just 102,000 less than Maine, but she was allowed, under the three-fifths rule, *seven* members—two more than Maine.

"Vermont had a population of 314,389, upon which she was allowed *three* representatives.

"South Carolina had a population of 291,388—35,000 less than Vermont, and upon that, because of the large number of her slaves, she was allowed *six* representatives—twice as many as Vermont, though Vermont has the greatest free white population.

"Pennsylvania, with a population of 2,849,266, was allowed twenty-four representatives; while North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana, all combined, have an aggregate free population of 2,829,785—19,000 less than Pennsylvania alone—and yet they are allowed thirty-nine representatives—fifteen more than the same population in a free State.

"But let the Constitution of the United States stand unchanged, slavery being extinguished, and what will follow? Why, that the other two-fifths will be represented, and how many of these are there in the slave States? 1,680,212 more will be represented, when you come to add the other two-fifths. This will give to the South, in addition to the great advantage she already has, fourteen more votes in Congress. Then the Southern States I have mentioned in connection with Pennsylvania will have fifty-two votes in Congress, to her twenty-four, while having only the same voting population.

"By the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution that I propose, it is true that it may become a question with the people of Ohio whether they will, in case the South enfranchises its black population in order to get a representation for them, do the same for the colored people. For myself, I am willing to meet the South on this ground. If they can afford to give the ballot to their millions, surely we can afford to give it to our thousands.

"But this is a question for the future, and I shall not discuss it now. Let us amend the Constitution so as to make it to the interest of the Southern States to have their negroes vote, if they think proper. In the process of time, as the negroes become educated and fitted for the right of suffrage, if they wish to widen their representation by giving them the right to vote, well and good. But, until they do that, they must stand where they do in regard to representation.

"This is the platform upon which I propose to stand. I shall not discuss the question whether we shall force upon the rebel States negro suffrage. I will not discuss the question whether we shall allow them to vote in any of the States. I would simply so amend the Constitution in favor of freedom and in favor of equal representation, so that these people shall see it to their interest to let every intelligent lover of freedom vote, and give them the privilege of so doing if they choose."

In the face of such figures and facts as these, how ridiculous it would be to attempt to rally an intelligent and progressive people, whose minds are directed to the discussion of immortal truths, and to the discovery of proper remedies for great complications, on such a subterfuge as opposition to colored suffrage! OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

Important Conference between the President and Delegations of Southerners.

THE LATTER AVER IT TO BE THEIR PURPOSE TO EARNESTLY SUPPORT HIM.

THEY BELIEVE HIS POLICY WOULD BE SUSTAINED BY THE SOUTH.

The Executive Expresses himself Gratified at Evidences of an Early Restoration.

He Trusts the South will Elect none but Loyal Men to Congress.

THE TRUE VERSION BETWEEN GOVERNOR SHARKEY AND GEN. SLOCUM.

(Special Despatches to The Press.)

WASHINGTON, September 11, 1865.

Hon. Frederick P. Stanton.

This eminent gentleman, partner and compatriot of Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, left for Cincinnati last night, to argue a great case before the Superior Court there.

National Banks South.

All the national banks South are proving to be flourishing institutions. SMOOT and Company have obtained authority to start one at the great cotton depot, Lynchburg, Virginia.

Tennessee.

The two Senators from Tennessee, Messrs. PATTERSON and FOWLER, are now in Washington. Their loyalty is of the ANDY JOHNSON metal—sharp, decisive, and conscientious.

Justice Wayne.

The health of this eminent jurist, one of General JACKSON's earliest appointments to the Bench of the Supreme Court, is exceedingly feeble.

A Pardon for a Pistol.

A few days ago a very interesting scene took place at the usual crowded reception of the President. Applicants were approaching Mr. JOHNSON, each with his case ready; after briefly stating which, and a record being made of it by the private secretary, some were made for others. In the line was Mr. BANKS, an enterprising young merchant of New York, and his friend Mr. KERVAN, of Petersburg, a leading miller, who applied for pardon, coming as he did within the twenty-thousand dollar or thirteenth clause of the amnesty proclamation. As soon as the President saw Mr. BANKS he recognized him, asked him his business, and hearing that it was to ask a pardon for Mr. KERVAN, he took a note of it, and told him, smilingly, he would hear from him in the morning. The reason why the President recognized the young New Yorker is best explained by the following short narrative: In April of 1861, after the Senate of the United States had adjourned, Mr. BANKS was going from Washington to the South, on the railroad running by Gordonsville and Petersburg. At his side was a very pleasant person, who conversed freely on the different topics of the hour, and finally asked him to change a $2.50 gold piece, which he did. When the cars stopped at Gordonsville there was a great and excited crowd assembled. They at once demanded, and sent some of their number into the train to see, "whether Andy Johnson was on board?" "Lets hear from him!" "Drag him out!" At this moment the gentleman at the side of Mr. BANKS rose, and was walking to the platform to show himself, when the engineer started the train and dashed off at his best speed. His companion was Andrew JOHNSON! As he took his seat, Mr. BANKS asked him where he was going. He said, "To my home at Greenville, Tenn." "I am glad we got off from those gentlemen, Governor," said BANKS. "I am sorry," said JOHNSON; "I wanted to tell them what I thought of secession." Mr. BANKS then asked the Governor if he was armed. The reply was in the negative; when the New Yorker handed one of his fine revolvers to the Tennessee Senator, and they soon afterwards parted to meet a few days ago in the Presidential mansion. BANKS has his gold piece to this day. The next morning he was sent for, and as the President met him he said, "I have often thought of you, Mr. BANKS. You gave me a pistol that might have saved my life. I now give your friend, KERVAN, a pardon to start him in business."

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts for the week past are $13,000,000.

(By Associated Press.)

More of Jeff Davis' Gold Recovered.

Captain J. B. JONES, of the 14th United States Infantry arrived here to-day from Augusta, Ga., by the way of New York, bringing with him eleven hundred pounds of gold and silver bullion, with a small amount of coin, of the aggregate value of perhaps $200,000. This wealth was recovered by the Treasury agent, and is said to be a part of the spoils captured from JEFFERSON DAVIS. Captain JONES has delivered the money to the Treasurer of the United States.

A New York Statement Denied, etc.

The telegraphic statement from New York, under date of the 10th instant, that Mr. Cutter has been appointed treasury agent at New Orleans, vice Flanders, removed, is incorrect. Mr. Cutter was placed temporarily in charge of the State of Texas and a portion of Mr. Flander's agency, but his operations are now confined to the southern half of Texas, and Mr. Flanders resumes charge of the entire territory, composing the third special treasury agency.

Speech of the President to a Delegation of Southerners.

To-day a delegation of Southerners, representing seven States—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Virginia, and Tennessee—and numbering between fifty and sixty persons, called upon the President of the United States.

Hon. W. H. MCFARLAND, of Virginia, addressed him on behalf of the visitors. It became his agreeable and pleasant duty to say that they desired to assure him of their personal regard and their confidence in his purpose to administer the Government upon the highest principles of wisdom and mature statesmanship. They were confident that his policy would be earnestly sustained by the entire South, and that devotion to the Union and free institutions would ever characterize all their political and personal acts; and it was their purpose ever cheerfully and earnestly to support him and his administration of the general Government; and in making this pledge, as gentlemen, they had a right to demand full credence for their sincerity.

Mr. MCFARLAND elaborated their views, concluding with thanks to the President for his patient attention and disposition to give full faith to the sincerity of those he represented. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the purposes and object of the entire South, he felt assured, was for restoration and peace upon the basis of the Union of the States.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, in reply, expressed his surprise at receiving so large a number of gentlemen from the South. He had no idea that so many persons would call upon him when he consented to this interview. He could not command language sufficiently to express the deep gratification he felt at the visit and at the patriotic remarks of the speaker who had just retired. He spoke of his antecedent position before the civil war. He had urged his Southern brethren to remain in the Union, and there to contend for their constitutional rights. He felt it was their only safety and protection. He had always been for the recognition of all the constitutional rights of the slave-owning States, and believed they could have been preserved in the Union if the issue had been made in the forum instead of in the field. He, himself, had been a slave-holder, but he had made up his mind that if the issue ever narrowed itself down to the question of Union and slavery that slavery must go and the Union be saved. He had confidence in the expression just uttered of devotion to the restoration of the Union and the professions of loyalty so generally evidenced, and he was assured that the disposition was to aid in building up the waste places of the South, and restoring peace, happiness, good will, and union.

He did not believe the sensation letter-writers and editors who were endeavoring to create the impression that there exists in the South disaffection and dissatisfaction; for the presence of so many eminent and distinguished gentlemen, representing such a large constituency, fully disproved the fact, and gave the lie to their pestilent and malignant utterances. He had confidence in the professions of the people of the South, and of their purpose to restore the Union upon the principles of the Constitution, and he hoped and believed they were ready to come up and rally around the Union and the Constitution.

The feud that existed was in a family circle, and the ties of friendship, now that it had ended, he trusted, would be stronger and more enduring than ever. The mission of this great people is a high and holy one, and in the Union only could the purposes of its people and free Government be administered. The President referred to the existing condition of public affairs and the gratifying and patriotic evidences presented to him of an early restoration of fraternity between the different sections of the Union, and the good to follow this peaceful state of affairs; and in conclusion expressed the hope that men thoroughly loyal would be elected to Congress in order that the South might be again admitted to the councils of the nation. The remarks of President Johnson were frequently interrupted by applause, and all seemed highly gratified by the interview.

Mississippi—The Correspondence Between the President and Governor Sharkey.

The following is a correct version of the correspondence between the President and Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi:

On the 19th ult. Governor SHARKEY issued a proclamation calling on the people of the State to organize, under the existing laws of the State in each county, a force to detect and apprehend criminals and to prevent crime.

The President saw this proclamation, and it is supposed, approved it, as he issued no order countermanding it.

Upon the 29th of August the President received a despatch from CARL SCHURZ expressing fears of the propriety of General Slocum's proclamation, and deprecating any action by the President adverse to the order issued by Major General SLOCUM, the department commander.

The President, under date of August 30th, telegraphed to Mr. SCHURZ, as follows:

"I presume General Slocum will issue no order interfering with Governor Sharkey's efforts to restore the functions of the State, without first consulting the President, and giving the reasons for such proposed interference. It is believed there can be organized, in each county, a force of citizens or militia to suppress crime, restore order and enforce the civil authority of the State and of the United States, which would enable the Federal Government at once to reduce the army and withdraw, to a great extent, the forces from the States, thereby reducing the enormous expenses of the Government. There is no danger from an organization of the citizens for the purpose indicated, the military are those to be suppressed, on the first appearance of any movement of insurrectionary in its character. One great object is to induce the people to come forward in the development of State and Federal Government. General Washington declared that the people, or the militia, was the army of the Constitution, and that when the United States, and as soon as it is practicable the original design of the Government should be restored, under the wise provisions of the great charter of freedom handed down to the people by the founders of the Republic. The people must be trusted with the 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 might be in his power, the different agency adopted by the Government, for restoring the States to their former relations with the Federal Government. It is hoped much aid has been given.

"The proclamation authorizing the troops in the provisional Government requires the military to aid the Provisional Governor in the performance of his duties, as prescribed in the proclamation, and in no instance 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,
President of the United States.

By direction of the President a copy of this was ordered to be given to Governor Sharkey.

On September 2 the President received a despatch from Governor Sharkey, stating that General Slocum had issued an order preventing the execution of his proclamation of August 19, and acknowledging the receipt of the copy of the despatch sent to General Schurz on the 30th ult., which despatch Governor Sharkey earnestly requested permission to publish.

To this request the President replied, by telegraph, as follows:

"My despatch was not intended for publication, but you can make such use of it as you seem best."

On the same day the following despatch was sent to General SLOCUM:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1865.

Major General Slocum, &c., &c.

Upon the 19th of August Governor Sharkey issued a proclamation, calling on the people of the State to organize companies in each county to detect criminals, prevent crime, and preserve good order in places where civil authority may be insufficient to do so. If you have issued an order counteranding this proclamation, or interfering with its execution, you will do me the kindness to acknowledge the receipt of this order, and telegraph your action on it.

By order of the President of the United States.

J. T. ECKERT,
Acting Secretary of War.

In this connection it is appropriate to refer to the first paragraph of the President's proclamation of September 17, announcing the appointment of a Provisional Governor for Mississippi, which reads:

"And I do hereby direct that the military commander of the department and all officers and persons in the military and naval service aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and any persons who shall be found to be in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State Government as herein authorized."

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

Counsel for the Prisoner Desires More Witnesses for the Defence.

An Assertion that the Prosecution Tampered with their Witnesses Made and Denied.

THE LAWYER OF WIRZ IN A PREDICAMENT.

General Wilson Gives a Description of the Country in the Vicinity of Andersonville.

HE THINKS THE REBELS COULD HAVE MADE OUR MEN COMFORTABLE.

He Denies that he had Promised Wirz a Safe Return if he would Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—After the record of Saturday had been read, Mr. Baker brought to the attention of the commission a matter in relation to witnesses for the defence, which he thought it would be better to attend to at this time. The Judge Advocate had suggested to him that it might be a subject outside of his own authority, and, therefore, properly belonging to the court. Some time before he had communicated to the gentlemen who were then acting as the prisoner's counsel requested that a number of witnesses for the defence should be sent for, and on their application this was done. Some of them could not be found, and others who were found had not reported for the reason that they regarded the counsel, of course, did not know. Since the trial had been progressing matters were developed which showed the necessity of other witnesses being summoned, in order to meet new points brought out in the trial. Those witnesses were scattered throughout the country, and may be found within a few days; but in some places there were no mails or other means of reaching them by written communications, therefore, it was not probable they could be reached by the time they were wanted to testify in this case. The question of course was it was for the Government to say whether the defendant should have the facilities which the Government could afford, or whether he must be deprived entirely of those witnesses. It was an absolute necessity that the defendant should have the means of reaching them in the way or not at all. Counsel believed this defendant could show an ample defence. This was their sincere belief, and it was for them to say that the prisoner could have the means of making his defence. "Members of this court, if they could be induced to believe the defendant had a defence, would feel it their duty to allow him to make it." He believed this was the generosity of every man's heart. If it was within the jurisdiction of this court, he would send a messenger with despatches with subpoenas for such persons whom he felt absolutely necessary to summon for the defence of this prisoner.

The Judge Advocate had shown every disposition to procure the attendance of witnesses, as far as possible, which witnesses concerned, and so far as it was within the means of the defence to give their names, as had been asked for by the Judge Advocate. Some sixty or seventy were in New York. After sifting them they came to the conclusion that only some twenty would be required. And now that the trial was approaching an end, he repeated that the witnesses he had asked for were absolutely necessary for the prisoner's defence. They villainous but the Government to say unnecessary expense. So far as the interests of the Government were concerned, there were two hundred and fifty Union prisoners at Andersonville when he reached there; they were nothing but shadows, and could not be moved without endangering their lives; many died after they were brought into his lines.

The court, after deliberating with closed doors, announced its decision relative to the witnesses, that the defendant should present to the court affidavits to the names of the several witnesses, the places of their residence, and a synopsis of the evidence that they can be found; and secondly, the facts he expects and believes he can prove by each of them. From this the court will determine the materiality of the evidence, and order the witnesses accordingly.

Mr. Baker said the court understood from his remarks that with all the time counsel could give to this subject, they could not, with their other duties, now on separate affidavits. He was willing, however, to do anything in his power to give the prisoner a fair defence, and must beg the indulgence of the court to allow him to work day and night, so that the subpoenas might be sent as soon as possible.

The court said that it would be better to grant the time now than after a while, and not when the prosecution is closed. That involved time to make the affidavits, and to send a messenger to Texas, and elsewhere.

Mr. Baker replied they had no witnesses beyond New Orleans.

The court said they were disposed to grant the time, but the question was whether they should do so now or after a while.

Mr. Baker suggested that if they waited till after the prosecution was ended, many things will have been developed for which they could provide in their summoning witnesses, but if the court should adjourn, they would lose a great deal of time; but after the prosecution should close counsel must have time to look over witnesses and witnesses have to be notified to, and if they had an opportunity they could confine the witnesses for the defence to particulars.

The court repeated that an affidavit as to what the prisoner proposed to prove must be appended to the name of each witness, or the prisoner could state his belief.

Mr. Baker said the President of the court being a lawyer, knew that lawyers always shaped their affidavits.

Major General Wallace. "And there are two of you."

Mr. Baker. It is impossible to do so now.

General Bragg said the counsel must have approved of the names of witnesses, and what they would swear, or else the application was made in bad faith. If the defendant found out the names of any witnesses, all that was necessary to be done was to consult with the defendant, and draw out the facts which he expected to give it to him by those whose names he handed in this morning.

Mr. Baker replied that required time, and the counsel had to give it to him by adjourning. He must have time to know how to shape things.

Major General Thomas said this question was pretty well opened the first week; he knew it as well then as he did now. He knew what the defence would be, and it was too late at this day to ask the court for further time.

Mr. Baker. I only asked the court to send a courier.

The Court. You heard the ruling.

Mr. Baker repeated what to his mind appeared the difficulty in the way.

General Bragg. How long will it require you to draw the affidavits?

Mr. Baker. Two or three days, working steady. There are twenty or thirty witnesses. I could state generally what we expect to prove, and do this at the Judge Advocate's office, with the aid of a reporter. This could be done without an adjournment of the court.

The Court. Very well. The question is settled.

Judge Advocate Chipman requested that a portion of the remarks of the counsel be read, reflecting upon himself and his associate, Major Hosmer.

Mr. Baker said he would not have the Judge Advocate rest under a wrong impression.

The official reporter then read the exceptionable words given in a former part of this report.

Mr. Baker. There is no reflection there.

The Judge Advocate. The language is improper, if it expresses what the Judge Advocate believes to be false. He, himself, had been a slave-holder, but he had made up his mind that if the issue ever narrowed itself down to the question of Union and slavery that slavery must go and the Union be saved. He had confidence in the expression just uttered of devotion to the restoration of the Union and the professions of loyalty so generally evidenced, and he was assured that the disposition was to aid in building up the waste places of the South, and restoring peace, happiness, good will, and union.

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Upon the 29th of August the President received a despatch from CARL SCHURZ expressing fears of the propriety of General Slocum's proclamation, and deprecating any action by the President adverse to the order issued by Major General SLOCUM, the department commander.

The President, under date of August 30th, telegraphed to Mr. SCHURZ, as follows:

"I presume General Slocum will issue no order interfering with Governor Sharkey's efforts to restore the functions of the State, without first consulting the President, and giving the reasons for such proposed interference. It is believed there can be organized, in each county, a force of citizens or militia to suppress crime, restore order and enforce the civil authority of the State and of the United States, which would enable the Federal Government at once to reduce the army and withdraw, to a great extent, the forces from the States, thereby reducing the enormous expenses of the Government. There is no danger from an organization of the citizens for the purpose indicated, the military are those to be suppressed, on the first appearance of any movement of insurrectionary in its character. One great object is to induce the people to come forward in the development of State and Federal Government. General Washington declared that the people, or the militia, was the army of the Constitution, and that when the United States, and as soon as it is practicable the original design of the Government should be restored, under the wise provisions of the great charter of freedom handed down to the people by the founders of the Republic. The people must be trusted with the 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 might be in his power, the different agency adopted by the Government, for restoring the States to their former relations with the Federal Government. It is hoped much aid has been given.

"The proclamation authorizing the troops in the provisional Government requires the military to aid the Provisional Governor in the performance of his duties, as prescribed in the proclamation, and in no instance 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,
President of the United States.

By direction of the President a copy of this was ordered to be given to Governor Sharkey.

On September 2 the President received a despatch from Governor Sharkey, stating that General Slocum had issued an order preventing the execution of his proclamation of August 19, and acknowledging the receipt of the copy of the despatch sent to General Schurz on the 30th ult., which despatch Governor Sharkey earnestly requested permission to publish.

To this request the President replied, by telegraph, as follows:

"My despatch was not intended for publication, but you can make such use of it as you seem best."

On the same day the following despatch was sent to General SLOCUM:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1865.

Major General Slocum, &c., &c.

Upon the 19th of August Governor Sharkey issued a proclamation, calling on the people of the State to organize companies in each county to detect criminals, prevent crime, and preserve good order in places where civil authority may be insufficient to do so. If you have issued an order counteranding this proclamation, or interfering with its execution, you will do me the kindness to acknowledge the receipt of this order, and telegraph your action on it.

By order of the President of the United States.

J. T. ECKERT,
Acting Secretary of War.

In this connection it is appropriate to refer to the first paragraph of the President's proclamation of September 17, announcing the appointment of a Provisional Governor for Mississippi, which reads:

"And I do hereby direct that the military commander of the department and all officers and persons in the military and naval service aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and any persons who shall be found to be in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State Government as herein authorized."

MAINE FOLLOWS VERMONT.

THE ELECTION HELD THERE YESTERDAY

THE UNION MAJORITY BETWEEN FIFTEEN AND TWENTY THOUSAND.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11.—The State election today passed off quietly. Up to this hour, 6 o'clock P. M., very few returns have been received, but they indicate that the State vote will probably not exceed 75,000, against 112,000 polled last year, and that the Republican majority will be about 15,000, against 19,000 last year.

The official vote of Portland foots up as follows:

For Governor, Cony (Republican)	.....	1,711
" Howard (Democrat)	.....	708
Last year, Portland gave Cony	2,769,	and
Howard 1,736.		

	Vote this year.		Vote last year.	
	Cony, R.	Howard, D.	Rep.	Dem.
Bangor	838	97	1,658	701
Bath	734	177	945	334
Saco	597	368	....	....
Biddeford	598	672	....	....
Eastport	304	164	....	....
Ellsworth	588	163	....	....

Seventy-three towns give Cony 17,346, and Howard 9,318. Last year the vote stood: For Cony 22,516, and for Howard 15,570.

THE LATEST.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11—Midnight.—Returns from ninety-nine towns have been received which gave, last year, an aggregate vote of 17,346, while the aggregate vote of the State was 111,186. The following is the result:

	1865.	1864.
For Cony	22,421	28,104
For Howard	11,765	19,107

The Republican majority in these towns this year is 10,656 against 8,997 last year—a net gain for the Republicans of 1,659, and a relative gain of about 4,000.

The majority in the State last year, exclusive of the soldiers' vote, was 16,242. If the same relative gain continues throughout the State, the Republican majority will nearly reach 20,000.

The aggregate vote of the State will nearly reach 80,000, of which Cony will have about 50,000, against 62,529, the vote he received last year, and Howard about 30,000, against 46,287 last year. These calculations are made exclusive of the soldiers' vote, which was last year, Cony, 3,054, and Howard, 116, which swelled Cony's majority to 19,189.

The Republicans have made a gain in the representatives, of which, however, they had all but about thirty last year, with the entire Senate.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE IMPROVING—A PROSPEROUS TOWN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Jacksonville, Fla., correspondence of the Savannah *Herald* says that within the past month that city has been improved greatly, and business is prosperous. The railroad to St. Marks is in full operation, and two steamers are run to New York, and two to New Orleans. Large quantities of cotton arrive daily from the interior. Governor Marvin has ordered an election for delegates to the convention on October 10th.

John C. Breckinridge in Canada.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—John C. Breckinridge arrived here this morning per the steamship Hibernia. He will proceed to Montreal this afternoon by rail.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Steamboat Collision on the James River—Jeff. Davis not yet Removed from his Cell.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 10.—The steamer Creole, Capt. Thompson, from Richmond, bound to New York, ran into the steamer Thomas Collyer, at Norfolk, last night, carrying away part of the hurricane deck. The damage is said to be $2,000.

General Torbert and staff are stopping at the National Hotel, Norfolk.

A marine from the frigate Constellation was drowned last night, while attempting to swim ashore with the intention of deserting.

Grelle Lodge, I. O. of O. F. of Fortress Monroe, will attend the dedication of the Wildey Monument, in Baltimore, on the 20th inst.

The United States frigate Macedonian has arrived from Newport, R. I., with boys for the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Jeff. Davis has not been removed from his casemate to Carroll Hall, as reported. His quarters are being prepared, and it is expected he will be an occupant of a room in Carroll Hall in a few days.

MISSISSIPPI.

Reported Resignation of Gen. Slocum.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The steamers Guiding Star, Monterey, and George Washington, from New York, have arrived here.

A special despatch from Jackson, Miss., to the *Times*, says it is creditably rumored that General Slocum has tendered his resignation, in consequence of the President's endorsement of Governor Sharkey's action.

The *News* predicts confidently that the colored troops will be marched out of the State for muster out or transfer to another locality.

An engine and one passenger car were precipitated down a high embankment near Clinton, Miss. Fortunately no person was hurt.

The Railroad Accident on the New London and Northern Railroad.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 11.—The Railroad Commissioners met at Montville to investigate the late accident on the New London and Northern Railroad, between Norwich and New London, but came to no decision, and adjourned to some future day.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens on the Great Topic of the Hour.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE CITIZENS OF LANCASTER, SEPT. 6, 1865.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In compliance with your request, I have come to give my views of the present condition of the rebel States—of the proper mode of reorganizing the Government, and the future prospects of the Republic. During the whole progress of the war, I never for a moment felt doubt or despondency. I knew that the loyal North would conquer the rebel despots who sought to destroy freedom. But since that traitorous confederation has been subdued, and we have entered upon the work of "reconstruction" or "restoration," I cannot deny that my heart has become sad at the gloomy prospects before us.

Four years of bloody and expensive war, waged against the United States by eleven States, under a government called the "Confederate States of America," to which they acknowledged allegiance, have overthrown all governments within those States which could be acknowledged as legitimate by the Union. The armies of the Confederate States having been conquered and subdued, and their territory possessed by the United States, it becomes necessary to establish governments therein which shall be republican in form and principles, and form a "more perfect Union" with the parent government. It is desirable that such a course should be pursued as to exclude from those governments every vestige of human bondage, and render the same forever impossible in this nation; and to take care that no principles of self-destruction shall be incorporated therein. In effecting this, it is to be hoped that no provision of the Constitution will be infringed, and no principle of the law of nations disregarded. Especially must we take care that in rebuking this unjust and treasonable war, the authorities of the Union shall indulge in no acts of usurpation which may tend to impair the stability and permanency of the nation. Within these limitations, we hold it to be the duty of the Government to inflict condign punishment on the rebel belligerents, and so weaken their hands that they never can again endanger the Union; and so reform their municipal institutions as to make them republican in spirit as well as in name.

We especially insist that the property of the chief rebels should be seized and appropriated to the payment of the national debt, caused by their unjust and wicked war which they instigated.

How can such punishments be inflicted and such forfeitures produced without doing violence to established principles?

Two positions have been suggested:

First, that the States have never having been out of the Union because the Constitution forbids secession, and, therefore, a fact so decided by law could not exist.

Second. To accept the position in which they placed themselves as severed from the Union; in short, to treat them as *de facto* nations, and alien enemy to be dealt with according to the laws of war.

It seems to me that while we do not aver that the United States are bound to treat them as an alien enemy, yet they have a right to elect so to do if it be for the interest of the nation, and that the Confederate States are estopped from denying that position. South Carolina, the leader of the rebellion, passed the ordinance in the month of January, 1861, passed the following resolution by the unanimous vote of her Legislature:

Resolved, That the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union is just, and she has no further desire to be a member of the United States and that the only appropriate negotiations between her and the United States are as to their mutual rel