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The Press.

VOL. 9.—NO. 38. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1865. THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS.

On opening of the trial of Wirz yesterday prisoner's counsel gave a list of the witnesses he wanted subpoenaed. Some of officers of the prison, who could that Wirz always acted under orders superiors, and that he was not responsible the misery endured by the men, nor for death of the dead line. Others were sur- who could give evidence that Wirz endeavored to obtain medicines, etc., for the use sick. The court held the list under con- A Mr. Braum testified as to seeing two shots at men drawing water, witnessing the act with horrid oaths. He the horrible tales of other witnesses, that rats were a great delicacy in the A Catholic priest, named Hamilton, at Macon, was placed on the stand to give a harrowing story of the suf- he witnessed. He had given Howell others a statement of the condition affairs at Andersonville, and had several suggestions, which were not A question as to what cause the sick described their dying condition, the refused to answer, as it would necessitate the divulgence of the confessional. A Mr. testified as to the filthy condition of grounds and to the rigorous punishment not of prisoners attempting to escape. Goldsmith, who had been detained Medical Director in Wirz's office, heard the an order to the guard to shoot any who spoke to them, and buck and gag refused to give information about men. He also said that the rations to our prisoners were only one that given to the rebel soldiers. He a furlough for a guard who had a Pennsylvania soldier, and he had Wirz say that he whipped more men General Johnston did. Another witness, Culver, heard Wirz declare that he was were good to the Confederacy than any in the field. He also detailed some of horrors of the chain-gang; after which the adjourned.

Saturday the Indian Council at Fort Atkinson was occupied in reading the proposals to be imposed by the Government treaties in the Southwest. These propose to form one confederacy the tribes, the national territory of shall be the present Indian Territory, other which the Government may settler upon, the tribes at present be removed south. It is expected the Southwestern Indians that they compel the tribes of the plains to com- these rules. The Indians state that opposed they were to meet the late in order to bring the hostile Indians to their thinking. The delegates of the Choctaws and Cherokees will arrive on Friday

Little else papers give an account of a conference between Governor Perry, General Ord and General Gillmore in reference to the resumption of civil law. They finally that all cases between white persons be tried in civil courts, which are not to extend. In cases of freedom, or people of where negro testimony is admitted, the marshals are, for the present, to have jurisdiction. Governor Perry stated military authorities were helping help in the work of restoring order. Gen. expressed himself well satisfied with he had seen during his tour through the and stated that he would be able, upon return to Washington, to make a good

It has been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that a person who merely sells goods and receives subscriptions for books, etc., is not within the meaning of the peddler. But if such a person at any takes payment when he receives the subscription, or if he delivers books, maps, etc., and receives pay, or obtains pay therefor upon a subsequent delivery, takes the himself or employs others, he is a peddler, and must take a license as such.

The latest official advices from Hayti state the revolutionists have held out longer than could have been expected, they must shortly submit before long. The rebellion in the Republic of Hayti has been in a manner precipitated, because President Geffrard, by investing the town, hoped to weary out the garrison, and thus save the inhabitants the horrors of a bombardment. Stronger measures have now, however, to be adopted.

Secretary Stanton has directed that all colored troops in the Department of North Carolina, who were enlisted in Northern States, be mustered out of service at once. 3,000 white troops in the Department of Arkansas, two independent companies of Marine Coast Guards," and detached companies of New Hampshire troops in the Department of the South, have also been ordered to be mustered out. Major General Augur, commanding Department of Washington, has been ordered to reduce his force to 6,000 men.

We hear that the condition of the freedmen in Maryland is quite encouraging. Many of the former slave-owners have hired their former bondmen at fair wages. The negroes work willingly. A school, which has been established for them at Harper's Ferry, now has about sixty scholars, and the number is steadily on the increase. Other schools are soon to be started.

In searching the City of Richmond, one of the detectives employed between Norfolk and Baltimore, to recover the valuables stolen from a lawyer named Garrison, of Accomac county, Virginia. Garrison said the watches belonged to Andersonville prisoners. A number of important papers were also found upon him, which are in military possession.

A number of the garrisons in Middle Tennessee having been removed, certain persons have taken advantage of this and closed up the colored schools and ordered the teachers to leave. This has been brought to the notice of the military authorities, and steps will be taken to correct the guilty parties and protect the schools.

A Raleigh letter states that the colored people intend holding a State convention on the 4th of September. The convention will consider the propriety of asking the restoration of the elective franchise, which they enjoyed prior to 1830. A number of prominent gentlemen have been invited to be present.

An army officer who arrived at Washington reports that in his journey through Georgia he saw great quantities of cotton on the road to market. Those who had suffered by the war seemed most anxious for a restoration of order, while those who did not lose much were inclined to be arrogant.

A communication from General Fry to the Governor states that Wisconsin has furnished thirty-six thousand troops to the Federal Government, whose terms of service vary from three months to three years. This is about one-half of the arms-bearing population of the State.

President Johnson on Monday appointed John Greiner as receiver of the land office at Santa Fé, New Mexico. Mr. Greiner has also been selected by the Treasury as depositary at that place.

During the trial yesterday of Wirz the prisoner wanted to make a statement contradictory of one of the witnesses, but the court refused him permission.

Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, has been appointed by the President to be minister resident to the United States of America to Guatemala.

A meeting of bank officers, at New York, yesterday, adopted resolutions favoring a system for the redemption of national bank notes.

At an election held by the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery on Monday, the day of the Maine State election, nine hundred votes out of one thousand were cast for the Union ticket.

Ohio's State treasurer, C. Volney Dorsey, has been arrested on the warrant of the Governor, charged with a breach of trust of his office in loaning State money to a private firm.

Calhoun Benham, T. G. Anderson, and Chas. Helm, ardent devotees of the defunct rebellion, have arrived at Montreal from England.

It is not as yet definitely settled where Jeff Davis will be tried, or whether or not Chief Justice Chase will preside.

At 6.30 Monday evening the yacht Henrietta was seen off Barnegat, four miles ahead of her competitor, the Fleetwood.

There was another Cabinet meeting yesterday. Postmaster General Dennison, and Secretaries Stanton and Welles were not present.

On Monday Hon. John J. M. Brodhead resumed his duties as Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

Hon. William E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is on a short leave of absence from Washington.

The plan proposed to the Indian Council at Fort Smith further stipulates that slavery must be immediately abolished.

Generals Sheridan and Wright arrived at San Antonio on the 1st of last month.

At Baltimore, yesterday, the anniversary of the battle of North Point was celebrated.

Flour was rather more active yesterday, at about former rates. Wheat is dull, and prices unsettled. Corn and oats have declined. Cotton is more active, at the advance. Fish and fruit are unchanged. Naval stores are rather better. Petroleum is in good demand, and prices have again advanced. Provisions continue quiet. Whisky is less active, and prices are rather lower.

WASHINGTON.

NEITHER THE PLACE NOR TIME OF JEFF DAVIS' TRIAL YET DETERMINED UPON.

The Civil Law to be Restored to the Other Southern States Beside South Carolina.

All the Northern Colored Troops in North Carolina to be Mustered Out.

[Special Despatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 12, 1865.

Trusting the South.

The gentlemen who called upon President JOHNSON, and to whom he made his frank and liberal speech, yesterday, were new men—there was not an old politician among them. The fact was more than auspicious: it proved that the destinies of the South were not in the hands of its betrayers, but would be shaped by men who were not fettered by records or poisoned by faction. The President proposed, you will notice, to repose the fullest confidence in the Southern people. Having repeatedly stated what he would expect them to do, and what he would not tolerate, and having as often declared what he was ready to offer in return for firm allegiance, he now waits to see how his generosity will be received. It is an old saying, that the best way to show your sincerity is to exhibit faith in your friend. And no doubt the President felt justified in the course he has taken by the signs of the times. He has reason to believe that there is no longer any opposition to the measures of restoration in the South. He has received the most sorrowful details of the starvation and destitution of the people there. There is not a day that he does not meet them by scores. He has realized that the rebellion is not only dead, but that even the idea of reviving it is dead. He knows, also, that if his generous tenders are followed by ingratitude, Congress will be at hand to help to correct and to chastise the treachery. The President sees what strong laws have been enacted by adhering Southern States like Maryland, Tennessee, and Missouri against allowing the returning rebels to control, and he is not without hope that powerful preventive measures of the same sort will be adopted in the recent insurgent sections, under the auspices of his avowed policy of restoration. ***

The Muster-out of Colored Troops in North Carolina.

The Secretary of War has issued the following order in reference to the muster-out of colored troops serving in the Department of North Carolina:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1865.

CIRCULAR NO. 44.

Orders and instructions relative to the muster-out of enlisted volunteers, viz.: Organizations of colored troops enlisted in Northern States, and certain white troops in various armies and departments:

I. ORGANIZATIONS OF COLORED TROOPS ENLISTED IN NORTHERN STATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1865.

[Telegram.]

To the Commanding General, Department of North Carolina, Raleigh, N.C.:

The Secretary of War directs that all organizations of colored troops in your department, *which were enlisted in the Northern States*, be mustered out of service immediately.

The muster-out will be by entire organizations, including all additions thereto by recruits and from other sources.

The musters-out, discharges, and payments will be made under the regulations promulgated in General Orders No. 94, current series, from this office. * * * * *

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

II. WHITE TROOPS IN VARIOUS DETACHMENTS—SERVICES NO LONGER REQUIRED.

[Memoranda.]

1. August 11, 1865.—Major General Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas, was directed to muster out 3,000 additional troops of his command.

2. August 24, 1865.—Major General Hooker, commanding Department of the East, was directed to cause the two remaining, "independent companies Marine Coast Guards," to be mustered out.

3. September 1, 1865.—Major General Hooker is directed to relieve from duty, for mustering out, Companies A and B, New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, and Company D, 1st Battalion.

4. September 8, 1865.—Major General Augur, ordered to relieve the volunteer forces now stationed in the District of Columbia, officers and enlisted men of all arms.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

This order is simply a measure to reduce the army expenses, and has no effect whatever upon the organizations of colored troops which were enlisted in the Southern States.

Receiver of the Land Office at Santa Fe.

The President on Monday signed the commission of JOHN GREINER, as Receiver of Land Office at Santa Fé, New Mexico; and the Treasury has selected Mr. G. as the depositary at that place. Mr. GREINER has held this important office for the past three exciting years. The bonds of receiver and designated depositary are $185,000.

The Freedmen in Maryland.

Lieutenant CLARK, of Gen. Howard's staff, has returned from a tour of inspection of the condition of the freedmen along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry. He reports the affairs of the freedmen in Maryland, along the section of country he traveled, as quite encouraging. The planters, as a general thing, have hired their former slaves at fair wages, paying them regularly, while the freedmen work willingly, highly pleased with the improvement in their condition. At Harper's Ferry a colored school has been established, which now numbers about sixty scholars. This school is constantly increasing in numbers, and other schools will have to be organized.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a person who merely canvasses and takes subscriptions for maps, books, &c., is not a peddler within the meaning of the internal revenue laws. If, however, such a person pay for the books, maps, &c., at the time he takes the subscription, or if he delivers them and receives pay therefor upon a subscription previously taken by himself or by another, he is a peddler, and should take a license as such.

Hon. B. G. Harris and Montgomery Blair.

The story runs that MONTGOMERY BLAIR, whose strong sympathy with the returned rebels of Maryland was so clearly shown in his late Clarksburg speech, is anxious to get Hon. B. G. HARRIS out of his seat in the next Congress, which can only be done by proving him (HARRIS) to be disloyal! Mr. BLAIR has made last Congress and failed, and HARRIS was afterwards re-elected. The cause Mr. BLAIR wants HARRIS out is that he may run for the vacancy thus made and get his place—both men being in the same district. Query! How much would the Unionists in Congress gain by obliging Mr. BLAIR in this swap!

Civil Law Being Generally Restored in the South.

The restoration of the civil law in South Carolina will shortly be followed by the same generosity to the States of Florida, Texas, Arkansas and Georgia. It seems to be conceded that the Government resorted some weeks ago to act on the doctrines of the President's speech of yesterday. Hence, the mission of CARL SCHURZ and General MEADE. The Freedmen's Bureau, however, will be continued with stronger power than usual.

The 1st Maine Heavy Artillery Poll a Heavy Vote for the Union Party.

The voters of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, stationed in the fortifications around this city, held an election on Monday last, that being the day of the Maine State election, and cast over nine hundred votes out of one thousand for the Union State ticket.

Resumed his Duties.

Hon. J. M. BRODHEAD on Monday resumed the duties of Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

Collector of Internal Revenue.

JOHN FERRIS, Esq., has been appointed Collector of internal revenue for the Fifth District of Indiana.

(By Associated Press.)

Mail Contracts.

The Post Office Department to-day ordered a contract with Arthur Levy, of New York, to convey the mails from that city to Charleston, S. C., and back, twice a Week. Also, with Edmund A. Souder & Co., of Philadelphia, to convey the mail by steamboats from Savannah, Georgia, via Darien, Frederica, Brunswick, St. Marys, Fernandina, Florida, Mayport Mills, Yellow Bluff, Jacksonville, Mandovia, Tocoi and Orange Mills, to Pilatka, three hundred and thirty-two miles, and back, twice a week, from the 30th of September, 1865, until the 30th of June, 1869, at the rate of 45,000 per annum.

Cabinet Meeting.

There was a protracted Cabinet meeting today, which was attended by Secretary SEWARD, Secretary MCCULLOCH, and Attorney General SPEED. Postmaster General DENNISON, Secretary WELLES, and Secretary STANTON are absent from the city, but the two last were represented respectively at the meeting by Major ECKERT, Assistant Secretary of War, and Captain FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Trial of Jeff Davis.

It has heretofore been stated that JEFFERSON DAVIS will be tried before a civil tribunal for treason, probably the United States Court for the Eastern district of Virginia. Nothing additional has transpired on that subject since the announcement was made. It is a mistake to suppose that Chief Justice CHASE has anything to do with the preliminary arrangements any more than he has with the preparation of the cases for adjudication before the Supreme Court of the United States, nor has he expressed, as has been stated, a desire to try the case of the United States against JEFF DAVIS, but will try that as he will all others which may come before him in the usual course of business.

The Wirz Trial.

During the trial to-day, while a witness was testifying to Capt. WIRZ's requisitions on the commissary of the post of Andersonville for supplies for the prisoners, and showing that the rations were only one half, as to quantity, of those guaranteed to the rebel guards, the captain, who, according to his counsel, was very sensitive on that point, asked the commission to permit him for himself to make an explanation, but the request was refused, for the reason that the facts in the case must be obtained through witnesses.

Cotton in Georgia.

An army officer, who has arrived here direct from Georgia, reports that while recently traveling from Atlanta to Savannah, he saw in all directions teams loaded with cotton, on their way to points whence the staple could be transported to market either by rail or water. Large quantities of the article are gathered at Augusta, and conveyed thence by boat, thence to Savannah for shipment North. He reports that the people of the country, especially those who have suffered by the war, express an apparently sincere desire to conform to the changed condition of affairs and to sustain the General Government, while in towns which have sustained comparatively little damage by the war a spirit of disaffection exists, principally confined to the young men who assume to belong to a boasted better class of society, but very few of whom served in the rebel army.

Coal for the Treasury Department.

A Washington merchant has contracted to furnish 1,000 tons of coal to the Treasury Department at $11.43 and $11.55 per ton.

FORTRESS MONROE.

IMPORTANT ARREST MADE ON A BALTIMORE BOAT.

A Virginia Lawyer, with Watches Belonging to Andersonville Prisoners in His Possession, in Custody.

A NUMBER OF REBEL LETTERS FOUND UPON HIM.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 12.—The English brigantine Carrie, from Liverpool, with a cargo of iron for Baltimore, is here windbound. The captain, Daniel Williams, is very ill from an attack of paralysis.

The steamer T. G. Cannon has arrived from Richmond bound to Richmond.

Major General Carroll has gone to Richmond. He is to have a command in this department.

Information was received by the provost marshal at Norfolk yesterday that five stores at City Point had been robbed, and it was most likely that the perpetrators had taken on one of the Richmond boats for Baltimore. A detachment of the provost guard and detectives searched the baggage and passengers on the steamers City of Richmond and Magenta. On the former they found the stolen property from City Point, and on the latter a box of watches, in possession of G. T. Garrison, Esq., of Accomac county, Virginia, which he said were taken from the Andersonville prisoners. Garrison is counsel for R. B. Winder, now in Capitol Prison. Some important papers were also found with the watches, all of which are in possession of the provost marshal at Norfolk, Captain Gilmer.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The Norfolk *Post* gives additional particulars of the capture of a box of watches belonging to the Andersonville prisoners, as mentioned in the Fortress Monroe letter of yesterday. The box was found in the possession of G. T. Garrison, of Accomac, from Richmond, *en route* for home, on the Eastern shore. Mr. Garrison is a man above all suspicion, and is the counsel for R. B. Winder, now confined in the old Capitol prison. He voluntarily gave up the articles placed in his possession to Captain Gilmer, provost marshal, as well as all the papers pertaining with his client's case. We give the. The papers will no doubt be returned to Mr. Garrison for the benefit of his client.

[COPY.]

RICHMOND, May 5, 1865.

Mr. George T. Garrison, Accomac county, Va.:

DEAR SIR: Having arrived in Richmond, the United States, and unwilling to leave myself connected with any transaction which could by any possibility be construed into a violation upon myself, I give you the following facts: Some time during the summer of 1864, General Stoneman and his command, while on a raiding expedition through the State of Georgia, were captured, and the privates were sent as prisoners of war to Andersonville, Ga. Owing to the fact that they had been pillaging and stealing everything that they could lay their hands upon, they received very little kindness, he saw two men killed at the dead line; as for himself, when he first came into the prison he weighed one hundred and fifty-eight (158) pounds, but when he left he weighed only ninety (90) pounds, and was a mere skeleton; he was reduced to the last life in Dr. Bates, an acting assistant surgeon at the hospital; owing to the starved condition of the prisoners, rats were a great delicacy; Dr. Bates managed to get them something to eat, and therefore no more rats were caught.

Rev. Father Hamilton, of the Roman Catholic Church, residing in Macon, testified in relation to his acting as a missionary at the Andersonville prison, and stated that the facts of interest similar to those heretofore elicited during the trial, including the distressing condition of the Union prisoners, starvation and suffering and great mortality; the witness stated that General Howell Cobb had asked him what he could do, and what he had done; he advised that officer to parole all the prisoners on their word of honor, and send them to Confederate lines; he also gave Gen. Cobb a particular account of affairs at the prison; publications on this subject appeared in all the newspapers of South Carolina.

Judge Advocate Chapman. The law protects you from disclosing the secrets of the confessional. Please state, if you feel inclined to do so, to what cause the sick men under your ministrations ascribed their dying condition.

Father Hamilton. I cannot answer the question, for the confessional. It is the most sacred and inviolable of our institutions; I do not decline to answer because I want to take any advantage, but because outsiders might charge I had violated the confessional, therefore I respectfully decline to answer. The witness desired to make a correction. He and Father Whelan were not chaplains of Andersonville prison, but had rendered gratuitous services there as priests.

Charles E. Tibbits, of the 4th Iowa, testified to the cruelties of Captain Wirz and the filthy condition of the prisoners; the dead was buried from a foot to eighteen inches deep, but when the rain fell it was all washed out, filled with lice and maggots, and was offensive throughout the prison; on one occasion Wirz said to witness and his companions, "I bring meat and bread for you, and you come out of my own pocket; and you young sons of bitches, I'll make you smell hell before night. You are sentenced to work in the graveyard every day, put on half rations, stand in the stocks at night, and be the last man exchanged. If you don't work I'll put you on the top of the dead and cover you up." The next day Captain Wirz, in pursuance of orders, sent them to Florence.

John H. Goldsmith, of the 14th Illinois Infantry, a prisoner at Andersonville, testified that he was detailed to perform clerical duty in Captain Wirz's office; an order was issued by Wirz for the guards to fire upon any one who spoke to them, and a verbal order was given to the rebel sergeants that in case Union prisoners should fail to report any of the missing men, they should be placed in the stocks or bucked and gagged; the rations to the prisoners were just half in quantity to each man as those issued to the rebel troops; for three days Captain Wirz increased the ration of meal and peas to a pound and a quarter a day, and then put them back to the usual standard, remarking that as the Yankees were getting a—d saucy, he would bring them to their milk.

The witness heard Captain Wirz say that he was doing more good there than in the field, and that he whipped more men than General Johnston did; this was in the latter part of January last; the witness, while employed in Wirz's office, made out a furlough for a rebel soldier, who said he had earned it by killing a Union prisoner; the rebel soldier's name was Scott, and the name of the prisoner was Henry Lochmire, of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

On the cross-examination the witness said Capt. Wirz ordered him to write out a furlough for thirty days, the rebel soldier saying that he had earned it.

Jasper Culver, of the 1st Wisconsin, among other instances of cruelty, mentioned that a chain-gang of twelve men complained because one of their number was very offensive from diarrhœa; this man was detached and left to himself, the thirty-two pound ball fastened to his leg and the iron collar around his neck; the irons were not taken from the man until after he died; the witness heard Captain Wirz declare that he was doing more for the Confederacy than any general in the field.

The Commission then adjourned till tomorrow.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—The plan proposed to the Indians in council at Fort Smith further stipulates that slavery must be immediately abolished, and freedom have rights, being incorporated into the tribes on an equal footing with other members thereof.

Fires in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 12.—Fires are raging in the woods in every part of this State, particularly in Carmel, Herman, Oldtown, Veazie, Bradley, Milford, Orono, and Holden, and much valuable property is being destroyed. On the B. O. and M. Railroad the tunnelers are in danger of being destroyed, and the cars find it difficult to get through the flames.

Democratic Nominations.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 12.—The Democratic County Convention met to-day, and nominated only one candidate for Assembly, Dr. Lewis Heck. Colonel Wesley Awl was nominated for District Attorney and George Hoesker for County Commissioner. No candidates were nominated for the remaining offices.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

AN INKLING GIVEN YESTERDAY OF THE DEFENCE TO BE MADE BY THE PRISONER.

A FURTHER INSTALMENT OF THE HORRORS OF ANDERSONVILLE.

The Rations for the Prisoners Only One-half that Given the Rebels.

WIRZ BOASTS THAT HE WHIPPED MORE MEN THAN JOHNSTON.

He also Thinks He Did More Good to the Confederacy Than Any General in the Field.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—In the Military Commission to-day, Mr. Baker, in accordance with the ruling of the Court yesterday, presented a partial list of the witnesses whom he desired to have subpœnaed.

Mr. James Orman, of Atlanta, Georgia. His name was on the former paper, but the messenger could not find him, and therefore now required a little looking up. He was adjutant from the middle of July, 1864, to April, 1865, and could give full and minute accounts of all transactions while at Andersonville.

James Armstrong, of Macon, Georgia, was one of those whom the courier could not find. He was commissary of the post before Capt. Wirz was placed in charge of the prison, and until April, 1865, exercising the same duties he could state the condition of the commissary supplies all the time. Major Proctor, of Munfordville, Kentucky, was acting commissary during Armstrong's sickness, and could swear that no supplies could be purchased for the hospital, as the fifty thousand dollars set from the commissary to the hospital fund could not be procured.

Lieutenant Gamble, of Tallahassee, Florida, who was in command of the battery, could swear that the guns were not fired by orders from Captain Wirz, but in pursuance of those issued by General Winder in person, and that many of the sentinels were put under arrest by Captain Wirz for firing at Union prisoners contrary to orders.

Lieutenant Thomas, of Tallahassee, connected with the post, would swear that the orders for firing on the Union prisoners came from the commandant of the post, and Captain Wirz had only to obey them; and he also knew that Captain Wirz had preferred charges against sentinels for shooting against orders, and ordered them put in irons, all excepting under aggravated circumstances.

Brigadier General L. J. Gartrell, of Georgia, commanding the guard forces, would swear that no sentinel ever obtained a furlough for shooting a Union prisoner, and that nobody connected with him ever heard of any such thing.

Dr. Perryman, surgeon of the Georgia militia, would swear that the health of the militia was no worse than that of the Union prisoners, and they died in as large a proportion. The sick men had the same rations and medical treatment as all prisoners, and Captain Wirz could not help or improve their condition.

Dr. Mudd, of Springfield, Kentucky, who was inside of the hospital often, conversed with Captain Wirz on the condition of the hospital, and would testify that Captain Wirz, many and many times, tried to get relief for the prisoners, but could not obtain what was needed.

Dr. Dillar, of Bardstown, Georgia, chief assistant surgeon, could testify as to the total deficiency of the medical department, and that Captain Wirz had requisitioned for articles for the use of Union soldiers; things could not be procured. The doctor could also explain everything relating to supplies for the Sanitary Commission for the Union soldiers.

The two Doctors Collins, who were at Andersonville when Captain Wirz first came there, could testify as to the entire subject of vaccination, and that Captain Wirz had nothing to do with it.

Captain and Quartermaster Barnadieu could swear that Captain Wirz applied to him from day to day for transportation for the comfort of the Union prisoners, but he had not had at the post.

James H. Sullivan, of Bardstown, Georgia, who was in the Quartermaster's Department, in charge of the carpenter and blacksmith shops, could testify that as long as there was any lumber there he was ordered to make and one time a shed was torn down for that use; Captain Wirz frequently complained of the lewness of tools, and urged, and was once in place of those which were broken.

Several others, whom Mr. Baker named, all immediately under Captain Wirz, could testify as to the searching of Union prisoners; they were also very minute at the headquarters of Captain Wirz.

Mr. Baker said what he had stated would show the materiality of these witnesses. He thought the testimony of these witnesses would be most important. The list was not yet complete.

The Court said that what several of the witnesses could swear to was material evidence.

TREASON. That is for the Court to judge.

Mr. Baker. I trust the court will give to us every consideration.

The Court. We will give you whatever is proper.

Mr. Baker. We can show hundreds of other things by these witnesses.

Peter Nelson, of New York, testified, among other things, of Captain Wirz firing two shots at two men who were drawing water; he was one of them in a gang of twenty-five; Wirz accompanied the act with the exclamation "that's the way I get rid of you——sons of——!" The witness related many perpetrations of cruelty, such as keeping men for long periods without water, putting men in the stocks, fastening the feet of men in the stocks, stocking and gagging, and hunting them by the hounds; he saw two men killed at the dead line; as for himself when he first came into the prison he weighed one hundred and fifty-eight (158) pounds, but when he left he weighed only ninety (90) pounds, and was a mere skeleton; he was reduced to the last life in Dr. Bates, an acting assistant surgeon at the hospital; owing to the starved condition of the prisoners, rats were a great delicacy; Dr. Bates managed to get them something to eat, and therefore no more rats were caught.

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Judge Advocate Chapman. The law protects you from disclosing the secrets of the confessional. Please state, if you feel inclined to do so, to what cause the sick men under your ministrations ascribed their dying condition.

Father Hamilton. I cannot answer the question, for the confessional. It is the most sacred and inviolable of our institutions; I do not decline to answer because I want to take any advantage, but because outsiders might charge I had violated the confessional, therefore I respectfully decline to answer. The witness desired to make a correction. He and Father Whelan were not chaplains of Andersonville prison, but had rendered gratuitous services there as priests.

Charles E. Tibbits, of the 4th Iowa, testified to the cruelties of Captain Wirz and the filthy condition of the prisoners; the dead was buried from a foot to eighteen inches deep, but when the rain fell it was all washed out, filled with lice and maggots, and was offensive throughout the prison; on one occasion Wirz said to witness and his companions, "I bring meat and bread for you, and you come out of my own pocket; and you young sons of bitches, I'll make you smell hell before night. You are sentenced to work in the graveyard every day, put on half rations, stand in the stocks at night, and be the last man exchanged. If you don't work I'll put you on the top of the dead and cover you up." The next day Captain Wirz, in pursuance of orders, sent them to Florence.

John H. Goldsmith, of the 14th Illinois Infantry, a prisoner at Andersonville, testified that he was detailed to perform clerical duty in Captain Wirz's office; an order was issued by Wirz for the guards to fire upon any one who spoke to them, and a verbal order was given to the rebel sergeants that in case Union prisoners should fail to report any of the missing men, they should be placed in the stocks or bucked and gagged; the rations to the prisoners were just half in quantity to each man as those issued to the rebel troops; for three days Captain Wirz increased the ration of meal and peas to a pound and a quarter a day, and then put them back to the usual standard, remarking that as the Yankees were getting a—d saucy, he would bring them to their milk.

The witness heard Captain Wirz say that he was doing more good there than in the field, and that he whipped more men than General Johnston did; this was in the latter part of January last; the witness, while employed in Wirz's office, made out a furlough for a rebel soldier, who said he had earned it by killing a Union prisoner; the rebel soldier's name was Scott, and the name of the prisoner was Henry Lochmire, of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

On the cross-examination the witness said Capt. Wirz ordered him to write out a furlough for thirty days, the rebel soldier saying that he had earned it.

Jasper Culver, of the 1st Wisconsin, among other instances of cruelty, mentioned that a chain-gang of twelve men complained because one of their number was very offensive from diarrhœa; this man was detached and left to himself, the thirty-two pound ball fastened to his leg and the iron collar around his neck; the irons were not taken from the man until after he died; the witness heard Captain Wirz declare that he was doing more for the Confederacy than any general in the field.

The Commission then adjourned till tomorrow.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—The plan proposed to the Indians in council at Fort Smith further stipulates that slavery must be immediately abolished, and freedom have rights, being incorporated into the tribes on an equal footing with other members thereof.

Fires in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 12.—Fires are raging in the woods in every part of this State, particularly in Carmel, Herman, Oldtown, Veazie, Bradley, Milford, Orono, and Holden, and much valuable property is being destroyed. On the B. O. and M. Railroad the tunnelers are in danger of being destroyed, and the cars find it difficult to get through the flames.

Democratic Nominations.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 12.—The Democratic County Convention met to-day, and nominated only one candidate for Assembly, Dr. Lewis Heck. Colonel Wesley Awl was nominated for District Attorney and George Hoesker for County Commissioner. No candidates were nominated for the remaining offices.

BALTIMORE.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of North Point—Troops Return for Home.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The anniversary of the battle of North Point is being celebrated to-day, with a gay display of flags and military parades.

The steamship Continental, with the 8th and 18th Indiana, 14th Maine, and detachments of the 36th Maine and 12th Connecticut Volunteers, arrived at this point this morning at half-past seven o'clock.

The ship arrived at the mouth of the river about ten o'clock last evening. Colonel Bolar, of the 14th Maine, commanded the troops, and Captain Sumner was in command of the ship. By reason of an ineffectent pilot sent aboard at Savannah, Georgia, the ship was run aground twice, and delayed several days on her passage.

The Continental left Tybee Roads on Saturday, September 9th, at noon. The Indiana regiments will be disembarked and take rail at this point. The 14th Maine and the detachment of the 36th Maine will be conveyed by ship to Portland, Maine, for final muster-out.

HAYTI.

The Revolutionists Still Holding Out—President Geffrard Determined to Take More Vigorous Measures.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The latest advices from Hayti, through official sources, states that though the Revolutionists have held out longer than was expected, they must submit before long. The rebellion had been prolonged at Cape Haytien, because President Geffrard, by investing the town, hoped to weary out the rebel garrison without inflicting upon the citizens the horrors of a bombardment; but the President has now decided to take more determined measures and bring matters to a close.

The State Treasurer of Ohio Arrested for Breach of Trust.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—G. Volney Dorsey, Treasurer of the State, was arrested last night at Columbus, on a warrant issued by Governor Anderson, charged with breach of trust and embezzlement. Mr. Dorsey gave bail in the sum of $60,000—the amount fixed by law. The warrant charges him with loaning $50,000 to a banking firm at Columbus. The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring the office of Treasurer of the State vacant.

The delegation of European capitalists arrived here last night. A grand banquet is to be given this evening.

THE RESTORATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Important Conference Between Gov. Perry and Gen. Meade.

The Civil Courts to Try all Cases to which White Men are Parties.

THE FREEDMEN TO HAVE A HEARING BEFORE PROVOST MARSHALS.

The Press last evening received files of Charleston papers to the 9th inst. The *Courier* of yesterday (Tuesday) week contains the following report of an important conference lately held at Columbia. The *Courier* says:

Major General Gilmore and staff, who accompanied General Meade on a visit to the interior of the State, came as Columbia on Friday evening by the Northeastern Railroad. General Meade and his party took the Winnsboro' road, and returned in cars as Florence, S. C., for Wilmington, *en route* on his return North.

The Party, on leaving here last Friday, took the Northeastern Railroad, and, notwithstanding the delay in the examination of the military stores at Camden, including Darlington, Sumpter, and Florence, reached Columbia Sunday, where they were met by his Excellency Governor Perry, and a long and full and satisfactory interview took place, resulting in an agreement, and the partial restoration of civil power through the entire State, by the full and complete establishment of the civil courts for the trial of all cases except those of freedmen and persons of color. In all cases of the latter, and where the testimony of colored persons is necessary, the provost marshal courts are, for the present, to have exclusive cognizance and adjudication.

All cases between persons are to be heard and adjudicated by the State courts, municipal authorities, or civil officers, under and according to the laws of the State. The civil courts will act under instructions to direction of his Excellency the Governor, and the test to resume their offices are to be permitted.

During the interview Governor Perry spoke in warm terms of commendation of the courts and proceedings of the courts lately established by order of Gen. Gilmore. Gen. Meade accused himself of being surprised with the condition of affairs in South Carolina, stating that everything was working to his entire satisfaction, and he was now proceeding duty to report the fact to the Department at Washington.

Mr. Sth the result of the interview our citizens have every cause for congratulation.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Scarcity of Houses in Newbern—Timber Lying Useless in the Neighborhood of the City—A Colored State Convention Contemplated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A Beaufort, N. C., letter, of September 9th, states that not a single house can be had in Newbern, and warns Northerners who intend emigrating there to be prepared accordingly. The lack of mechanics, saw-mills, and building material, combined with the refusal of property holders, who have been identified with the rebellion, to sell any of the thousands of acres of timber land within sight of Newbern, prevents any progress in building by enterprising persons, and what is needed that most meetings be held at Newbern, Beaufort, and Washington, to demand the enforcement of the confiscation act, if this proscriptive policy is not abandoned.

A Chamber of Commerce is about to be organized in Newbern.

A Raleigh letter, of September 8th, says the colored people will hold a State Convention on the 26th of September, and have invited ex-Secretary Chase, Horace Greeley, Gen. Butler, Henry Wilson, Charles Sumner, Gerritt Smith, Thaddeus Stevens, and others to be present. The convention will consider the propriety of asking for the restoration of the elective franchise, which they enjoyed prior to 1830.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The pilot boat reports that she saw at 6.30 last evening, eight miles north of Barnegat, the yachts Henrietta and Fleetwood, going south. The Henrietta was about four miles ahead. Wind light.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

The first and second mates of the bark Frank Lovett were killed to-day while overhauling the rigging, by the foremast falling upon them.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH FRIGATE.

The French steam-frigate Thenus, Admiral Dedelot, arrived here to-day, from Sydney, Cape Breton.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

At a meeting of bank officers to-day, resolutions were adopted by a vote of twenty-three to twelve, that, in the opinion of the meeting, a system for the redemption of