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The Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Brevet Major General Canby has issued an important order, requiring the Provost Marshal General of the Department of Louisiana, with the names of all deserters (residents of that State), and of all persons also residents of the State, who, having been duly enrolled, left the jurisdiction in which they were enrolled, or went beyond the limits of the United States for the purpose of evading any draft duly ordered, and who refused or neglected to comply with the President's proclamation. The Provost Marshal General is also to furnish the registers of voters with the names of all persons (residents of the State) who were exempted from the draft on account of alienage, or who were under that plea, at any time since the formation of the district of their residences under the United States forces, evaded the duties and obligations of citizenship.

On Tuesday, in the Indian Council in session at Fort Smith, the seminoles presented papers, stating their desire to treat with our Government, and also their wishes as to churches, schools, etc. A treaty of peace was to have been proposed and presented yesterday for their signatures. A statement was made by the Indians, relative to their action in the War, and it is said that the names of the chiefs, affixed to the treaties with the rebels, were given without their knowledge—the same course was pursued with regard to the Indians in Kansas. The rebel chief of the Choctaws, Pitchlynn, arrived on Tuesday. He says that the other delegates will surely be here by Thursday.

Article 10 in the amended constitution of Virginia, prohibits all from voting or holding office who had in any manner helped on the Rebellion. The first disability has already been removed by the State Legislature. The adoption of the Governor now submits to the people the question whether the next Assembly shall have the power of altering the disability, namely, as to holding office.

Postmaster General Dennison has ordered the following: Establish Vicksburg, Union county, Pa., and appoint Joseph S. Randenbush postmaster; between Lewisburg and Milton, establish a new office at Krick's Cross roads, Pa., and appoint Abraham Krick postmaster; between the post offices of Oxford and North Heidelberg.

Secretary McCulloch has now under consideration a plan for a thorough reform of the Treasury Department. It contemplates the dismissing of useless officials, the enforcement of business qualifications as a condition of employment, and the placing the customs officers in line with the commercial wants of the republic.

Offers have been received from the commissioner appointed to negotiate with the western Indians, of which Major General Curtis is head. The party had arrived at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was on its way to Sioux City, where the conference is to be held. All were in excellent health.

Rev. Peter Hamill, a clergyman of New York, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday morning on a railroad train which was leaving Boston. He cut his throat, and afterwards jumped from the train. It is supposed he was acting under a temporary aberration of the mind.

An affrayment occurred at Selma, Alabama, on the 5th ult., between Mr. J. J. Nimmo, an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Andrew Hosmer, a late army officer. The parties fired at each other. Hosmer was unhurt, but Nimmo was killed. The former was arrested.

The National Telegraphic Union, which was in session at Chicago, adjourned yesterday to meet on the second Wednesday in September next in Baltimore. The list of officers elected will be found elsewhere. At the close, the delegates were entertained by the local Union of Chicago.

A grand Fenian pic-nic and flag presentation took place yesterday at Analostan Island, opposite Georgetown, D. C. In the District of Columbia the Fenians have four organizations, numbering about two hundred members, and a sisterhood with three hundred members.

General Sherman's letter to one of the leaders of the Democratic party is published. The letter is in favor of a return to civil law, and a more general observance of the constitutional rights of States. He hints at President Johnson on the negro-suffrage question.

It is said that General Steedman, commanding in Georgia, has been threatened with assassination by anonymous correspondents if he hanges the young men of Augusta who murdered Captain Healey, of one of the colored regiments.

Wirz was too unwell yesterday to be tried. He was suffering from nervous prostration. The prisoner's counsel said he could not give the names of those witnesses who said they were tampered with by the prosecution. This was placed on the record.

A large number of additional aids, recently relieved from the staffs of commanding generals, are ordered to return to their homes to report by letter to the Adjutant General, until they be mustered out.

Orders similar to those given the commander of the Department of North Carolina, relative to the mustering out of colored troops, have been issued to the commanders of the Departments of Virginia, Florida, and Arkansas.

C. C. Twombly, special agent of the Treasury Department, has arrived in Washington, from Augusta, with the hundred thousand dollars specie, captured from wagons of Davis and Co. it was passing out of Georgia.

Secretary Stanton has been living for several days on a vessel in the river near West Point, in search of quiet and rest. He went on Monday to Newport, and will visit Boston and New York before his return to Washington.

The business of the Freedmen's Bureau, Washington, is increasing. Ninety freedmen applied for work during the past ten days, fifty-four of whom were furnished with employment.

Our Government is in receipt of two decrees issued by the Government of Peru in reference to the war in that Republic. One of the decrees blockades certain ports of the Republic. Both decrees are printed in this issue.

Several arrests have been made of counterfeiters of the Government notes. So says the Executive Bureau of the Treasury Department.

A Washington despatch says that the military commission trying Wirz will summon a dozen, if not all, of the witnesses named by the prisoner's counsel.

Circular No. 15 of the Freedmen's Bureau, issued some days, has been rescinded, and other one issued in its stead. It will be found in our Washington despatches.

Texas advices say that the Spanish troops have all evacuated San Domingo. The recent rebellion there has been quelled. Kirby Smith is at Matanzas, broken down in health.

Postmaster General Dennison left Washington on Monday to attend the State Fair at Utica, New York. He will be away for some days.

In the temporary absence of Postmaster General Dennison from Washington, his duties devolve upon Hon. Alexander W. Randall, First Assistant Postmaster General.

A special despatch, published elsewhere, details extended financial speculations, is of interest.

Among the first troops to leave Washington after the recent order, exclusively published in *The Press*, will be the 3d Massachusetts.

Brigadier General Sidney Cadwalader has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the fifth district, in this State.

All the forts around Washington will be dismantled during the present autumn.

The Ohio State Fair opened at Columbus yesterday.

Yesterday the delegation of English capitalists left Cincinnati for St. Louis.

In 1859, there were five establishments for the refining of sugar in the Western States.

Applications for pardon by penitent rebels are still on the increase.

Breckinridge is in Canada, it is said, merely for the purpose of meeting his family.

The reported arrival of the frigate Niagara at the "Metropolis" is an error.

Gen. Grant is at St. Louis.

Government loans were in better demand yesterday, and prices were better, especially the 5-20 loan. Other loans were quiet. The railroad list was very dull, and the tendency of prices was for a lower range.

Flour was dull yesterday, but prices are without change. Wheat, corn, and oats are without change. Cotton is in fair demand at lower rates. Petroleum is in good demand for shipment at the advance. In provisions there is little or nothing doing. Whisky is quite active; prime Pennsylvania and Western parcels are selling at $2.28@2.30 per gallon.

THE REBEL WAR DEBT.

The Americans are supposed to be intelligent, and are apt to grow wise from experience; and the Southern people are no exceptions to this rule, even if they have for more than a century allowed themselves to cherish a relic of barbaric ages, and to cherish blood and treasure in its defence. The decisions of the war has made; the loss of four millions of slaves, whom they have always looked upon as chattels, and valued annually as a portion of their tangible and available wealth; the thousands of their sons and brothers who have filled dishonored graves, even while insanely defending what they supposed to be a "holy cause;" and their final and complete defeat; all contain lessons so pregnant with importance, that it is impossible that such an insurrection as that initiated in 1861 will ever again be attempted. But to all these fast thronging punishments, there is to be added another—"Ossa piled on Pelion"—equally instructive and forcible as any inflicted in the shock of battle or in the hours of inevitable and bitter defeat. This punishment is contained in a report from the prosy, financial pen of the North Carolina State Treasurer. We sum it all up in these five lines. He says in substance:

"Your *legitimate* debt, citizens of North Carolina, is $13,619,500, and your war debt is $20,002,985. But I think I may fairly subtract from that total the sum of $4,002,500, leaving your actual war debt $16,500,485!"

This is the *State* war debt only. The debt of the Confederate Government is not included in this total. And each State, if the Confederacy had succeeded, would have had to assume and raise its share. As it was, North Carolina, with the others, paid immense sums of money in taxes, tithes, and expenses of conscription. She may have returned some of her taxes in the shape of Confederate currency in the later years of the war, but in the earlier it came from the pockets of her citizens; and even in the later was made up in part by contributions of breadstuffs, etc., either levied upon by the Richmond despotism or given willingly by the "patrotic" people. In a word, the report of the State Treasurer, brief and formal as it is, includes a compressed history of suffering and poverty such as North Carolina will never again voluntarily endure. This history means immense losses from the hostile armies which swept like a pestilential tornado over her territory, obliterating railroads, towns, landmarks—everything. It means a loss of all the fixed capital invested in black labor; it means the total loss of all the precious blood, and youth, and everything consumed in the rebellion; it means poverty, obloquy, remorse, repentance. And the case of North Carolina is but a dreary counterpart of that of every Southern State engaged in this great war for slavery. Of course, such a succession of such blows as these are accepted always with more or less bitterness.

The last and unkindest one of all falls upon the heads of the very men who, by their position and its influence, were instrumental in fostering and precipitating the rebellion. This blow does not reach the Carolina mud-enter or the Georgia cracker, except in a more indirect way. They gave up their life blood before the Union bullets, and surrendered their little lands to the locust-like tread of the Union armies. Their punishment is already great enough, for it is written upon two hundred thousand tombstones, and traced in the ashes of myriads of humble cabins. They hold no bonds, eloquent in promises to pay thousands, done up in antiquated, battered type, and ornamented with a dingy cut of JEFF DAVIS, a flourish of C. S. A.'s, and a perspective view of the capitol of the empire of the Confederacy. The Senator, the aristocrat, the merchant, the planter—the men who duped the cracker and the mud-sill, and sent them forth to the war enthusiastic with ignorance and patriotism—are the victims now doomed to torture and embarrassment in the cruel sentences of a methodic State treasurer. "Sixteen millions dollars to lose, and already ruined," exclaims the North Carolina gentleman, as he tumbles in an empty ragged pocket, and looks abroad over ruined acres, only to smile again by paid labor, which he cannot pay until crops are gathered and garnered. "Sixteen millions to *lose*," he repeats; "have I not lost enough?" "Thirteen millions to *pay*, besides Yankee fines and taxes! and nothing, nothing to pay with." There is an added poignancy in this thought, when he reflects that every dollar that he pays goes either to liquidate a debt contracted within the Union for lawful purposes, or to liquidate the United States debt contracted for the very purpose (so it seems to his mind) of ruining him in slaves, and houses and lands, and taking additional thousands away, on account of Confederate and North Carolina war expenses. Neither he nor the State Treasurer for a moment consider debts owing in England on the cotton-loan account.

The hopelessness of another effort to assail the national authority, the utter ruin wrought by the rebellion, and the mission of the American Government as it is administered by ANDREW JOHNSON, may be gathered almost at a glance from these startling facts, and candid yet sorrowful confessions.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, September 13, 1865.

The great change in public feeling, within a short time, is proved by the remarkably favorable reception in the work of "Radical" circles, of the sentiments announced by President Johnson in his late interview with the Southerners. The same sentiments, spoken at an earlier period, would have been angrily questioned and controverted. The secret is to be found in the operation of those generous and humane elements which enter so largely into the composition of the American character. It is hard to maintain antagonistic and much less virulent feelings against the South, in the face of the overthrow of slavery and the submission of the people to a fact resisted by them for a long time with bloody obstinacy, and at last wrought out by the combined forces of moral and military logic. I have always contended that the most forgiving and least cruel people on this continent are the Abolitionists—the old anti-slavery leaders. Till the rejellion forced the war, they were the pioneers and the apostles of every movement of peace. It was, in fact, horror of inhumanity which created that combination against slavery which, when slavery flew to arms, was so overwhelming. It is, therefore, only resuming a natural state of mind when they proclaim their anxiety for reconciliation with the Southern people. One thing remains to make the anti-slavery people ready for the completest restoration, viz: *The assurance that the freedmen will not be left to the tender mercies of the brutal and savage men who were found among their former masters.* It was well said by a great thinker, a few days ago, that unless this assurance was given and clinched by ample legislation and by practical efforts on the part of the late masters, the black population would be simply enjoying a brief interregnum between two degrees of human slavery; one made cruel under what was called law, and the other rendered intolerable because inflicted without law and in the absence of the natural protectors of the freedmen. But these people will be under the constant guardianship of the Executive and of Congress. On that head there must always be solicitude, but there need be no well founded doubt among philanthropic men. Apart from the act of Congress organizing the bureau of which General Howard is the chief, and upon which he is building a system that will be equally practical and permanent, there are numerous vigilant agencies in the States of the North and West that will maintain a jealous as well as a zealous organization for the protection and subsistence of those who not having begun the war, were made freemen by its development, and must never again be oppressed or enslaved. OCCASIONAL.

Return of Massachusetts Troops.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The steamer Karnak, from Charleston, arrived at this port to-day, with six companies of the 55th Massachusetts Regiment, comprising 467 men. The remainder of the regiment was awaiting transportation.

SHIP NEWS.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—Arrived, brigs Princess Louise, Guttenburg; A. Hart, New Orleans.

WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM PERU RELATIVE TO THE WAR THERE.

THE ABANDONED AND CONFISCATED LAND OF THE SOUTH.

An Important Circular of the Freedmen's Bureau.

ALL THE NORTHERN COLORED TROOPS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

[Special Despatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 13, 1865.

The Abandoned Lands.

I referred a few days ago to the efforts to modify, if not to nullify, the several acts of Congress providing for the disposition of property abandoned by the voluntary absence of the owners, or when they were engaged in the rebellion. The last act of Congress, March 3d, 1865, expressly declares that the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands shall "have authority to set apart, for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, such tracts of land within the insurrectionary States as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise; and to every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, as aforesaid, shall be assigned no more than forty acres of such land, and the persons to whom it was so signed shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land, for the term of three years, at an annual rent not exceeding six per centum upon the value of such land as it was appraised by the State authorities in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, for the purpose of taxation; and in case no such appraisement can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the commissioner may prescribe. At the end of the said term, or any time during said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the land and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of determining the actual rent aforesaid."

Four orders have been issued by direction of the President in execution of this law. One from the War, one from the Treasury Department, and the last as late as July 28, 1865, from General O. O. HOWARD, which expressly states,

"The pardon of the President will not be extended to lands of the South including abandoned or confiscated property, which has been set apart for refugees and freedmen, or in use for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of national military occupation within said insurrectionary States formerly held as slaves, or who are or shall become free."

The late insurgents feel this law and its execution most keenly, and a desperate effort is made to destroy its operation. You will note that it reaches more than those who have borne arms, and that some of the easy gentlemen who left early in the war for foreign countries are reached by it. I do not think that the President is disposed to go very far to oblige these claimants, but they are not the less backward. Especially as they object to the order that the pardon of the Executive does not restore to them their abandoned lands, some interest may be expected from their efforts.

Financial Speculations.

One class insists that Congress should make all the National Bank notes legal tenders, and repeal the law to pay duties in gold; another argues for the early resumption of specie payments on the ground that if gold continues to accumulate as now, we shall have nearly eighty millions on hand by the new year; and, instead of selling gold, as it is now said (though I doubt it) is being done, this mass of specie might be held as a sort of protection for the banks. The croakers contend that our income tax next year will fall far short of this year, because the next incomes will be very greatly reduced. Another and a growing party is confident that the best way to pay the national debt is to lay an export tax—say on tobacco, &c.; and to make this acceptable to the South, a bonus might be offered to her in the shape of paying off her old and legal State debts. This idea was mooted to a leading Englishman a few days ago, and he seemed to be greatly alarmed, but soon grew tranquil, as he reflected that this tax could not be laid without amending the national Constitution, which prohibits any such measure. But if everybody were agreed to it in this country, it would not take long to alter the Constitution in that particular. And especially if we could do so at the expense of our British and French relations.

Movements of Breckinridge.

The appearance of BRECKINRIDGE in Canada induces the surmise that he has some hopes of Executive clemency. His uncle, Dr. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, is said to be extremely anxious on the subject. Those who know the late Vice President, however, think if he is in Canada it is rather to meet his family, whom he has not seen for some months. As there is no restriction upon persons visiting Canada, and none upon unsuspected persons visiting the United States from that province, he can also confer with his friends as to his future state on this mundane sphere.

Flag Presentation.

This afternoon a grand pic-nic and presentation of a flag to the Fenian Brotherhood took place at Analostan Island, near Georgetown. The Fenians have four organizations in this district, averaging two hundred members, and a sisterhood with three hundred members. The flag was presented on behalf of the sisters by Mayor WALLACH, and received by Major DEWEY, president of the Washington Circle. Speeches were made by the Mayor, Major DEWEY, Gen. STEPHEN MAGRADY, and Col. THOS. B. FLORENCE. The flag was painted in Baltimore, and cost two hundred and fifty dollars. It is beautifully designed, and contains the emblems of another country. The dancing was kept up until a late hour. A large crowd was in attendance. The best of order was observed.

Freedmen's Affairs.

The business of the intelligence office of the Freedmen's Bureau is on the increase. During the past ten days ninety freed people applied for work, and fifty-six were furnished with employment in the same length of time. Fifty applications for servants were received, of which twenty-five were for males, and twenty-five for females. The average number of rations issued from the Government Soup House, on New Jersey avenue, per day, is one hundred and thirty. For the past six days, seven hundred and eighty-one one rations of soup were furnished to colored people.

Stolen United States Property Recovered.

C. E. TWOMBLY, special agent of the Treasury Department, has just arrived from Augusta, Georgia, with the hundred thousand dollars in coin which was captured from JEFFERSON DAVIS' wagon train as it was passing out of Georgia. Captain J. D. JONES, and twelve picked men of the 10th United States Infantry, guarded the treasure to this city. This treasure was probably given up to our pursuing cavalry to prevent the entire amount, variously estimated from five hundred thousand to two millions, from falling into our hands.

Department of Washington.

The War Department has directed General AUGUR, commanding the Department of Washington, to reduce the volunteer force in his command to six thousand commissioned officers and enlisted men of all arms. Under this order quite a number of regiments, hereafter to be designated, will be mustered out of the service.

Applications for Pardon.

The applications of Southerners for pardon continue to be received at the Attorney General's office at the rate of between two and three hundred per day, requiring the constant attention of the efficient clerical force of the office to classify and arrange them for investigation by the Attorney General.

Additional Aids.

Quite a number of the additional aids recently relieved from the staffs of commanding generals, and ordered to their homes to report to the Adjutant General by letter, have been mustered out of the service.

Postmaster General Dennison.

The Postmaster General left Washington yesterday morning for Utica, N. Y., to attend the State fair there. He will be absent about ten days. His family has been sojourning near Utica for some time past.

The Indian Bureau.

The Acting Commissioner of the Indian Bureau is in receipt of advices from the Commission, of which Major General CURTIS is at the head, appointed to negotiate with the Northwestern Indians. The Commission had arrived at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was *en route* to Sioux City, where the conference is to be held. The health of the party was excellent.

The Muster Out of Colored Troops.

Similar instructions to those given by the Secretary of War to the commander of the Department of North Carolina, in regard to the discharge of certain colored organizations, have been given the commanders of the Departments of Virginia, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

The Post Office.

The Postmaster General being absent for a few days, his powers and duties devolve, for the time being, on the Hon. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, First Assistant Postmaster General.

Western Manufactories.

In the Western States, in 1860, there were five establishments for the refinery of sugar. Capital invested, $1,175,000; cost of raw material used, $2,510,600; male hands employed, 574; cost of labor, $132,060; annual value of products, $3,089,390.

[By Associated Press.]

Official Decrees from the Peruvian Government.

The Government has received from the legation of the United States in Peru, copies of two decrees issued by the President of that Republic. The first closes the ports of Islay, Arica, and the bay of Quilca to all merchant vessels, national as well as foreign. In order to make effectual the responsibility which any ship may incur from an infraction of this article, the period of time fixed, taking the date of the decree, June 8th, is, for all vessels proceeding from ports in Europe or Asia, or from the United States, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela, in the Atlantic ocean, five months.

The second decree is, in part, that every person who, without the authority and order of the legitimate and competent authority, shall export guano from the Chincha Islands, or from any other deposits of that manure, will be considered as a robber of the public wealth, and an offender against the rights of the consignees and all the creditors, who have on the guano a positive guarantee for the fulfilment of their contracts, and will be prosecuted and punished with severity, agreeably to the law of the republic, and international right.

A Massachusetts Regiment.

Among the regiments first to go home under the recent order issued by the War Department, mustering out all but six thousand troops in the Department of Washington, is the 3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, which has been in garrison at Forts Slocum, Stevens, Sumner, Lincoln, Reno, and Porter. They now number about twelve hundred men. Two-thirds of the officers of this regiment have risen from the ranks.

An Important Clause of the Virginia Constitution Removed.

A clause in the Virginia amended constitution prohibited all who had aided, participated in, or sympathized with the rebellion, from either voting or holding office. The first disability has already been removed by legislative action. The proclamation of Governor PIERPONT now submits to the people the question, shall the next General Assembly be clothed with power to alter or amend the third article of the constitution—namely, as to holding office? There seems no doubt that this disability will also be removed.

The Wirz Trial.

The Military Commission will summon a part, if not all, of the witnesses named yesterday by Captain WIRZ, through his counsel, and by whom he expects to prove that many of the acts ascribed to him were done by persons higher in authority. The prisoner has been sick ever since the trial commenced, and is now nervously prostrated.

Pardon Seekers.

The ante-room of the Executive mansion was again crowded to-day with pardon seekers from all parts of the South including a member who formerly held clerkships under the Government at Washington.

Forts Dismantled.

All these forts will be dismantled during the present autumn.

A Commissary Sale.

At a commissary sale at Alexandria, yesterday, one lot of pork was sold as high as $44.25; hams at 8½, and salt beef from $2.30 to $2.85 each per barrel.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

The secret-service division of the Solicitor's office has been informed of the arrest of several persons engaged in counterfeiting. One, named JAKES, jumped from a railroad car while in motion, and was recaptured some days afterwards by Detective NETTLESMITH, and another, named TOBIAS C. ECKERT, was arrested in New York yesterday by Detective LOWELL. ECKERT had on his person five hundred one-dollar United States notes. Arrests are continually being made all over the country.

Presidential Appointments.

ALGERNON SIDNEY CADWALADER has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of Pennsylvania.

J. C. BATES has been appointed direct tax commissioner for the district of the State of Georgia. This is believed to be the same gentleman who testified in the WIRZ trial, and is known to have been exceedingly kind to the prisoners at Andersonville—always having been a Union man, but who sought employment there as a volunteer surgeon in order to avoid being forced into the Georgia militia.

The Freedman's Bureau.

The Circular No. 15, dated September 4th, having been published prematurely and promulgated, it is recalled, and the following circular, revising in some particulars, substituted therefor by the War Department:

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, Sept. 12, 1865. Circular No. 15, of July 28th, 1865, from this bureau, and all portions of circulars from this bureau conflicting with the provisions of this circular, are hereby rescinded.

This bureau has charge of such tracts of land within the insurrectionary States as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired, by confiscation or sale, or otherwise, and no such land may be disposed of, except as be rendered to any claimant except as hereinafter provided.

Third. Abandoned lands are defined in section 2 of the act of Congress approved July 2d, 1864, as lands the lawful owners whereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom and engaged in aiding, or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion.

Fourth. Land will not be considered as confiscated until the proceedings shall be had by decree of the United States court for the district in which the property may be found, and the title thereto thus vested in the United States.

Fifth. Upon its appearing satisfactorily to any assistant commissioner that any property under his control is not abandoned as above defined, and that the United States has acquired no title to it by confiscation, sale, or otherwise, he will formally surrender it to the authorized claimant or claimants promptly, reporting his action to the commissioner.

Sixth. Assistant commissioners will prepare accurate descriptions of all confiscated and abandoned lands under their control, keeping a record thereof, and forwarding copies monthly to the commissioner copies of these descriptions, in the manner prescribed in circular No. 9, of May 19, 1865, from this bureau. They will set apart so much of said lands as is necessary for the immediate use of loyal refugees and freedmen, being careful to select for this purpose those lands which most clearly fall under the control of this bureau, which selection must be submitted to the commissioner for his approval. The specific division of lands so set apart into lots, and the rental or sale thereof, according to the provisions of the laws the authorities of the bureau, will be completed as soon as practicable and reported to the commissioner.

Seventh. Abandoned lands held by this bureau may be restored to owners pardoned by the President, by the assistant commissioners, to whom application for the restoration should be forwarded, so far as practicable, through the superintendent of the district in which the lands are situated. Every application must be accompanied by:—First, evidence of special pardon by the President, or a copy of the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's proclamation of May 29th, 1865, when the applicant is not included in any of the classes herein excepted from the benefits of said oath. Second, proofs of loyalty.

Officers of the bureau through whom the application passes will endorse thereon such facts as may have come to their knowledge in the decision, stating especially the use made by the bureau of the land.

Eighth. No lands under cultivation by loyal refugees or freedmen will be restored under this circular, until the crops now growing shall be received for the benefit of the cultivators, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products, and for their expenses thereon.

Major General and Commissioner.

Approved.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—General Grant and party arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening, and taken to the Lindall House, under the direction of Major Thomas and a few citizens. He will receive the public this evening. The English party of capitalists will arrive about midnight, and will occupy apartments at the Lindall House.

Tobacco firmer. Hemp $1.70@1.75 for prime undressed. Cotton active at an advance; sales at 34½@36c. Flour lower; single extra $7.56¼; low double extra $8.12½@3.75; extra $10.50@12.12½. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull and lower; sales at 66@70c. Oats declined; sales at 43@50. Whisky lower at $2.27@2.28.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 13—11 P. M.—The weather is clear and calm. There were no signs of the Asia, now due from Liverpool.

The Indian Council.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Sept. 12.—In the Council to-day the Seminoles presented papers showing their desire to treat with the United States, and their wishes in relation to churches, schools, and internal improvements. The Commissioner stated a treaty of peace would be prepared and presented for signature on morrow. The Creeks made a lengthy statement in regard to their action in the war, saying the names of their chiefs affixed to their treaties with the rebels were used without their knowledge; and the same was true with regard to the Indians of the Plains.

Governor Pitchlynn, rebel chief of the Choctaws, arrived to-day, and says the other set of delegations will be here on Wednesday or Thursday.

The Ocean Yacht Race Won by the Fleetwing.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 13.—The yacht Fleetwing has returned, winning the race in one hour and eighteen minutes ahead of the Henrietta.

Departure of the Africa.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The royal mail steamship Africa sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with twenty-two passengers for Halifax, and fifty-one for Liverpool. Her specie list amounted to $13,258.

From Pit-hole.

PIT-HOLE, PA., Sept. 13.—The exaggerated reports of an epidemic prevailing in the oil regions are without foundation, and those having friends in this section of the country need feel no anxiety in this respect, as the general health is good.

THE REBELLION.

WHAT THE NORTH DID TO SUPPRESS IT.

An Historical and Scientific Review of what it Accomplished.

ELOQUENT SPEECH OF MAJ. GEN. DANIEL E. SICKELS.

More New Facts brought to Light Regarding Secretary Stanton's Thwarting of the Traitors in 1861.

Another Tribute to that Eminent Statesman's Efforts to Crush the Rebellion.

The annual fair of the American Institute commenced in New York on Tuesday evening. The opening address was delivered by Major General Sickles. It gives such a scientific review of the work performed by the North, in the great national conflict, and is such an eloquent tribute to our people, that we gladly transfer it to our columns, feeling sure that all who read it will do so with profit, and all the more proud of their country. General Sickles said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE INSTITUTE: This national exhibition of the useful arts is a gratifying illustration of the happy peace which blesses our country. It also suggests one of the greatest elements of our strength in war—that industrial power which multiplies weapons, equips armies and fleets, and supplies the material for great campaigns. I am happy to meet the society under circumstances so favorable to the development of national prosperity. The brilliant display of products which distinguishes this exhibition, and the numerous attendance on this occasion, equally manifest the habitual appreciation of our population for industrial pursuits. This quality of our history, so novel and impressive, presents no feature more remarkable that the facility with which a nation that has made such magnificent in war, resumes its peaceful avocations, disbands its armies, sells its fleets at auction, and only disturbs the tranquillity of its rivals by the commanding influence of a noble example. I regret that my pursuits have not been such as to fit me for a paper upon the practical themes most appropriate to this occasion. It is only in the most general way that I have been able to appreciate what has been and interesting in the progress of the arts. Of course I have not failed to observe during the period of my military service how much the industry, ingenuity, and enterprise of our people have contributed to augment our resources in war. When the Merrimac attacked the wooden fleet in Hampton Roads and ship after ship of ours reeled and sunk under the staggering blows of the rebel monster, and the heroic Morris had laid his broadside from the Cumberland as he went down with her beneath the waters, you remember how the little monitor, ridiculed as a new invention, sneeringly called a "pepperbox," took up the unequal combat, and, under the gallant Worden, drove the rebel ship to her hiding place in the harbor of Norfolk, where she was soon afterwards given to the flames. You have not forgotten the magnificent combat between Admiral Farragut's fleet and the Tennessee—one of the most extraordinary fights that ever occurred on the waters. A single ship repelling the crushing blows of a fleet, driven upon her with a force that would have made a breach in the wooden walls of Sebastopol; single ship receiving unharmed broadside after broadside, for more than an hour, making no more impression upon her armor than the Indian arrows made upon the cuirass of Cortez, until the Chickasaw, under Lieutenant Commander Perkins, herself invulnerable, struck the Tennessee a terrible blow with a shot from an eleven-inch gun that disabled her rudder and left her, helpless and paralyzed, at the mercy of her consorts. The Tennessee was armed with the heaviest British cannon. The more powerful guns of the Chickasaw were American, and one of the improvements developed during the war. Nor have you forgotten the time when the splendid fleet of Admiral Porter ran past the point of Vicksburg and on the Red river, owing to the sudden fall of its waters. Then it was that the genius of General Bailey, after all other expedients failed, devised a dam, which so deepened the channel by turning all the water of the river into a narrow course that the fleet was saved, and the army of General Banks preserved its supplies, and was enabled to retire in good order to a tenable position near his base of operations. Need I remind you of the unmatchable exploit of young Cushing, who, under the orders of Admiral Porter, destroyed the ironclad Albemarle, one of the most formidable ships ever launched, by means of a small torpedo-boat, constructed under the superintendence of Chief Admiral Lenthalls, and Engineer Wood, of the navy! This little craft, manned by a boat's crew, and filled with powder, boldly approached, at night, the rebel ship, lying near her moorings within the rebel lines, capturing on her way their picket-boats. Steering straight for her victim, her commander and crew leaped into the water and escaped in a small boat, while the torpedo made all headway against the Albemarle, and, at the moment of contact, with a fearful explosion, buried her beneath the waters on which, a moment before, she had floated in disdainful defiance. I endeavored, without success, to obtain for this occasion an official statement of the number of mechanics employed by the Government in the shipyards, dockyards and gun yards of the War and Navy Departments, at some given period during the recent war. I have no doubt, taking into account the Quartermaster's and Ordinance Departments of the army, and all the navy yards, that the number was greater than any one of our armies—greater than the victorious army at Waterloo. Probably in all the history of war there can be found no parallel to the operations of this American Quartermaster General's Department from 1861 to 1865. Nevertheless, there are some striking European examples. In preparing for the siege of Lille the allies were compelled, owing to the interruption of the water communications of the army, to import from Holland by land all their cannon, ammunition, and materiel. Sixteen thousand horses were required for the wagons in the train, which was created by Prince Eugene with fifty-three battalions of infantry and ninety squadrons of horse, the main body of the allies being within supporting distance; and although the French army, a hundred thousand strong, under Marshal Vendome, threw the flank of the line of marching and extended over seventy miles, it was reported that not a gun or carriage was lost. If the trains of the army of the Potomac had been put in motion on a single road toward Richmond, the head of the column would have entered Richmond before the rear was out of sight of the Capitol at Washington. In the Quartermaster's and ordnance departments at Nashville, in the summer of 1862, more than fourteen thousand mechanics and laborers were employed in providing material for the armies operating in General Sherman's department. The warehouses of the commissary of subsistence, at the same post, contained provisions for one hundred thousand men for eight months, or twenty-four millions of rations, besides forage for fifty thousand horses for an equal period—that is to say, one hundred and sixty-eight millions of pounds of oats, corn, and hay. These stores, besides vast numbers of troops, and all the sick and wounded, were transported over a single railroad across the peninsular campaign, in the summer of 1862; remember the general discontent and weariness of the struggle which preceded the repulse of the enemy at Gettysburg; the profound disappointment and just indignation felt by the people of the Union, if the army could not destroy the army of Lee; the sullen menaces and the outbreaks which hindered the enforcement of the conscription; the disloyal party in this city; the undisguised hostility of half of Europe; the discouraging doubts and predictions of nearly all the world; and, finally, the increasing power and boldness of the formidable numbers at home who pronounced the war a failure, demanded an armistice, and advised the acceptance of the best terms of peace that could be obtained. It was at this moment that the decisive triumph at Vicksburg was announced. Soon afterwards he was summoned by the Secretary of War in person to Chattanooga to retrieve the disaster of Chickamauga. Gaining the great victory of Missionary Ridge, and opening a pathway to the sea for Sherman, he came to the Rappahannock and brought fortune and final triumph to the glorious standards of the Army of the Potomac. While Grant, Sherman, and Meade were to the war of the succession; what Lourois and Turenne were to the struggle of Louis XIV. for European empire; what Carnot and Bonaparte were to the wars of the French Republic; what Pitt and Wellington were to the European alliance against Napoleon, Stanton and Grant have been to the grandest struggle of ancient or modern times for the maintenance of authority, order, and justice in the government of nations. The great war from which the nation is now reposing has made the institutions of all the States homogeneous. It has removed from our political system the element that most impaired its vigor—insufficient power to suppress an insurrection sanctioned by the government of a State. It has banished from our civilization the reproach of servile labor, thus elevating to the rank of freemen all whose honorable toil supports the State, the commonwealth whose honor and rights they uphold in war. Besides the rank won by the valor of our army, the amplitude of the resources we have displayed, and the constancy shown in the conflict, we shall emerge from our ordeal of exhaustion and bankruptcy at its history a stronger nation than we have ever been. Let us try to avoid the obvious perils which now engage the attention of our statesmen and people. Who will not welcome and hasten the time when the asperity and alienation between the old antagonists in the Union shall yield to the kindlier sentiments of common nationality, common interests, and common destiny? The South is now represented in the councils of the nation by the President. Thoroughly loyal, honest, able, and fearless, he of all men knows the South, and can be trusted by the whole country. In his vast and laborious undertaking to restore tranquillity and bring order out of the political and industrial chaos which pervades the South, let us give to the President the same generous and confiding support accorded by all parties to the statesmen of the period when our Government was established.

When the war of Independence terminated, the colonies were in a more favorable condition for the development of their resources, and for the settlement of their institutions of government on sure foundations than we find the insurgent States to be at the present time. Let us be guided by the President in the line of conduct we shall adopt in our relations with the conquered States and people. Let us ratify the amnesty he has granted. Let us help him to maintain regular civil authority in the subjugated States by the action of their own loyal citizens. Let us do all in our power to consolidate our people once more in their ancient attachment to the Constitution and the Union. It has been almost the uniform error of the successful party in civil wars to perpetuate the passions of the conflict by penitentiary and proscriptive measures against the vanquished. Let us avoid this error. If the victors are magnanimous the vanquished will be loyal. The proscription of the Huguenots cost France a million of her most industrious and loyal citizens, arrayed the Protestant powers of Europe against her in long and exhausting wars, and more than a century elapsed before the successors of Louis XIV. regained the position and power lost by persecution. The expulsion of the Moors and Jews from Spain, the rigor of the Inquisition, and the sanguinary policy of Philip II. in the Spanish Netherlands, were followed by the declining prosperity and rank of Spain among nations. The cruel legislation of the British Parliament have driven