THE PRESS.
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# The Press.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the great pressure upon our columns we have been compelled to omit our usual news summary.

## LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1865.

The President does not pause in his policy towards the Southern people because some citizens refuse to recognize or reciprocate its magnanimity. It seems to be certain that the known friends of the Government were defeated in the Charleston (S. C.) district, in the late contest for delegates to the convention, to reform the Constitution of that State; and it is positively stated that, with a few exceptions, none but what were known as secessionists have been chosen to that body. Before we set this down as discouraging, let us recollect that only a very few first-class men in the South had the nerve to stand out against the fiery fanaticism of the rebellion, and that we never can restore or reconstruct society there unless we secure the sincere aid of many of those who were forced to co-operate against the Government. We are just now greatly pleased with what has been done in Mississippi; and yet, among all the men who spoke for and voted the recent strong anti-slavery clauses in the new constitution of that State, there was not one who was an outand-out Union man during the war. Every provisional Governor makes it his first study to find the men who were always against secession in his State; and as these are always found to be too few in number to make a party, he must invite help from the majority. We have seen how even Governor Pierpont, one of the most unflinching of the ultra Union men of the South, has been constrained to take this course to create and conduct a government in Virginia. Andrew Jackson Hamilton, of Texas, is already charged in some of the papers with appointing secessionists to office; a charge true, doubtless, only in the sense that he could not recruit his administration from a Union party that did not exist. The President has felt the force of this necessity more powerfully than those who have contented themselves with wondering at some of his acts and complaining of others. Thus far, nothing has been lost by confiding in these Southern men. The most active of the rebel managers are all unpardoned, and many refuse to take part because their activity might be the cause of suspicion among the friends of the Government, preferring to let more moderate or less conspicuous persons take the lead. There is not a Southern paper that I read that does not contain a card from some one of the former party (late rebel) leaders declaring to run for office, or to take any prominent part, for this very reason. No one has had less cause not to forgive the rebels than the President. He was the especial object of their vengeance from 1860 to 1865. He struck the first blow at them in the Senate of the United States, and in all their after sufferings they never suffered more fatally than when they felt that crushing and tremendous attack. From that moment they have followed him with the fury of fiends. They made him an outlaw from his home and his State for many months, compelled his family to become fugitives, shot his friends, destroyed his property, and covered his name with inconceivable opprobrium. No living being is this day so complete a monument of the savagery of treason as Andrew Johnson. And yet he is forgiving the leaders, or, rather, he is forgiving them a full, generous and fair new trial. I have shown how he has been moulded and controlled by circumstances, and yet among all of these circumstances nothing has done more to practicalize his actions than the sense of the supreme power of his government, and the consciousness that he has not been made the trustee of their interests to gratify personal resentment or a barbarous revenge. Resentment and revenge may be forced upon the Executive when he is taught that the Southern people must be treated only as barbarians. OCCASIONAL.

## WASHINGTON.

### Favorable Reports from the South Carolina Convention.

Special Despatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 14, 1865.

**The Dead at Andersonville.**

Capt. J. M. MOORE, A. Q. M., who was detailed with the party to Andersonville for the purpose of identifying the remains of our prisoners who died in the notorious prison-pen at that place, is in daily receipt of letters from the friends of the soldiers buried there, requesting information as to whether their remains can be found and removed North. Captain M. desires to state, in reply to these inquiries, that the record of burials, together with such other information as he could obtain, will be given to the public on the 1st proximo.

**A New Depository of Public Funds.**

The First National Bank of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., was on Wednesday selected, designated by the Treasury of the United States as a depository for public money.

**The Military Division of Tennessee.**

Colonel JAMES F. RUSLING, Inspector Quartermaster's Department, having reported in person to the Quartermaster General, has been ordered to return to his station at Nashville, Tennessee, employing himself in his duties as inspector, and in reducing the expenses of the Quartermaster's Department in the Military Division of the Tennessee, under previous and standing orders.

**Pennsylvania Post Offices.**

The Postmaster General has ordered the following:

Appoint JACOB L. SNYDER Postmaster, Campbellville, Sullivan County, vice H. CAMPBELL, deceased.

MRS. KATE G. MINNICH, Postmaster, Nefsville, Lancaster County, Pa., vice J. MINNICH, Jr., deceased.

W. GLASS BENGHAM, Postmaster, Mansfield's Valley, Allegheny County, Pa., vice JAMES A. EWING, declined.

WILLIAM C. REYNOLDS, Postmaster, Hebron, Potter County, Pa., vice STEPHEN P. REYNOLDS, resigned.

**Southern Manufactures.**

From the returns of the eighth census of manufactures we deduce that there were, in 1860, 1,925 establishments for the manufacture of boots and shoes in the Southern States:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital invested | $1,444,772 |
| Cost of material used | 1,614,350 |
| Male hands employed | 4,904 |
| Female " " | 1,315 |
| Annual cost of labor | 1,403,058 |
| Annual value of products | 3,973,313 |

**Activity of Land Operations.**

The general land office has received returns from the sales of Winnebago Indian lands, made at St. Peters, Minnesota, in the month of August, which amounted to $5,992.27.

**Death Sentence Commuted.**

President JOHNSON has directed in the case of HENRY LUKE, Company A, 4th United States Artillery, tried in this city by court-martial, for murdering a companion at Camp Barry, and sentenced "to be hung," that the sentence be commuted to "imprisonment at hard labor for life." The prisoner was sent from the old Capitol prison to the penitentiary at Albany, New York, a few days ago, which has been designated as the place of confinement by the Secretary of War.

**Resolutions on the Death of Mr. Lincoln.**

Secretary HARLAN, of the Interior Department, in behalf of the board of managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to-day informally presented to the President and the Secretary of State, two elaborated engraved resolutions adopted by that board, at a late meeting, on the death of our lamented Chief Magistrate. The resolutions are enclosed in frames composed of polished walnut.

**The 2d District Regiment.**

This regiment has ceased as a military organization, the men having received their pay and final discharges on Tuesday.

**Pardoned.**

The well-known Mayor SLAUGHTER, of Fredericksburg, was among those pardoned on Monday.

**Soldiers' Forged Discharges.**

It has been ascertained that, in this and other cities, a large number of soldiers' forged discharges have been presented, and payments obtained thereon.

**Tax Commissioner.**

The President on Wednesday appointed J. C. BATES tax commissioner for the district of the State of Georgia.

[By Associated Press.]

**South Carolina Convention.**

It is said that a telegram has been received here from Columbia, S. C., stating that the State convention assembled yesterday, one hundred members being present. It is regarded as the ablest body ever convened in that State. Resolutions of discontent were offered, and received only five votes, and were laid on the table after a refusal to print them. The Governor's message strongly sustains the President's reconstruction policy.

**Internal Revenue Decisions.**

The internal revenue bureau rules that if a person makes a business of selling patent-rights, whether he or some others be the patentees, he is liable to the excise taxes, as a dealer in patent-rights; and also that no deductions can be made from successions on account of costs and attorney's fees in proceedings for partitions of real estate.

**Pardons Granted.**

Yesterday and to-day the President granted fifty-nine pardons, distributed as follows: North Carolina, 18; Virginia, 27; Mississippi, 12; Alabama and South Carolina, 1 each. The pardon business has not only increased the duties of the President and Attorney General, but those of the Secretary of State and some of his subordinate officers.

**The Muster-out of Colored Troops.**

General VAN WYCK returns to New York to-night. He has been endeavoring to obtain an order mustering out his old regiment, the 56th New York Veteran Volunteers. He regrets the muster-out of so many colored regiments, because veteran regiments are required to remain longer to do what could as well be done by them. He says, from his observation in South Carolina, where he was on service, that the clamor by planters against colored troops is without foundation, and that no more outrages are committed by black soldiers than by whites. He and his regiment have been in the service four years, and he thinks it unjust to them that they should be retained because Southern men have prejudices against colored soldiers. The regiment has always been in active service on the Peninsula and the Department of the South.

## HARRISBURG.

### The Dead Bodies of Union Soldiers in Virginia to be Removed to this State.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 14.—The time for the disinterment and removal of the dead bodies of Union soldiers buried in the Department of Virginia will commence on October 1st. This information is communicated to Col. Gregg, chief of telegraphing and transportation, by an officer in command in the Department of Virginia. It should be understood by persons going to Virginia to remove the bodies of soldiers, that when graves are near the stations of troops who are supplied with wagons, the use of such vehicles will be given for the purpose of bringing in remains to points at which railroad or steamboat transportation can be obtained. All applications for transportation to and from Virginia, for the removal of the dead bodies of Pennsylvania soldiers for burial within this State, should be addressed to Col. Charles F. F. Gregg, Chief of Transportation, Harrisburg, Pa.

## RICHMOND.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY INDIGNANT—THEY WANT TO KNOW WHETHER GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON WOULD BE AN ACCEPTED PRESIDENT.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—Richmond papers of this morning have been received.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, on Wednesday, resolutions were adopted denouncing the seizure, by the United States, of the Piedmont Railroad, a branch of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, as altogether contrary to right and justice, and that there is no ground on which said railroad and other property can be withheld from the said company. A committee was appointed to wait on President Johnson and request his assistance in recovering the road.

The stockholders of the Danville Road met on Wednesday, for the purpose of electing a president. General Joseph E. Johnston, late of the rebel army, and Mr. S. S. Buford, who was a member of the Virginia Legislature during the rebellion, were the nominees. After a lengthy discussion as to whether General Johnston would be acceptable to the Government authorities, an adjournment was wished for to await the arrival of a telegraphic despatch from Washington, in answer to a question propounded by General Terry, as to whether the Government would object. No despatch was, however, received.

One of the stockholders said that General Terry was perfectly neutral in the matter, but that if no response was received, the stockholders might consider that the authorities at Washington did not assent to the election.

Another stockholder stated that in reply to an interrogatory as to the propriety of electing General Johnston as President of the road, Governor Pierpont said that while he had very great respect for Johnston, he believed that his election at this time would be exceedingly injudicious.

After further debate, and a strong advocacy of the claims of Johnston by several stockholders, and appeal to vote for him, the vote was taken, with the following result: A. S. Buford, 1,281; J. E. Johnston, 1,726. Buford's majority is 551. The vote of the stockholders stood for Johnston, 1,727; Buford, 676. The vote of the State—1,602—was cast by Mr. Charles Palmer for Mr. Buford.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the president and directors to name the amount that may be necessary to put the road in thorough repair and provide the necessary rolling stock, and also authorizing a pledge of the net earnings of the road to the payment of any obligations created under the resolutions.

## FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 13.—The following officers have been appointed from the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery as assistant superintendents of the Freedman's Bureau: Captain J. B. Bispham, Elizabeth City county; Lieut. Jas. Darling, New Kent county; Lieut. Frank Martin, Charles City county; Lieut. Marshall, James City county; Lieut. J. W. Kage, York county.

The fleet of vessels that came into this harbor, wind bound, sailed to-day.

The U. S. steamer Pembina, from Pensacola, bound to Boston, is at Norfolk with her machinery disabled.

The steamer Sylvan Shore arrived to-day from Fredericksburg, and sailed for Cherrystone.

The steamer Silas arrived from City Point, with the 4th U. S. Colored Troops, for Baltimore.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

### The English Visitors at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—The English party arrived this morning, and proceeded to the Lindell Hotel, where rooms had been reserved for them. A steamboat excursion on the river, witnessing the capacity and efficiency of our steam fire engines, a drive to the botanical garden of Henry Shaw, at Tower Grove, and other prominent points about the city, have been the order of the day. A grand supper at the Southern Hotel will be given them tonight, to which all the distinguished persons in the city are invited. They leave to-morrow morning for Chicago, via the Terre Haute and Alton and Illinois Central Railroad, in the same train, and accompanied by the same party that escorted General Grant to this city.

**The Indian Treaty.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—A special despatch to the *Republican*, dated Fort Smith, 13th, says: The Council was opened at one o'clock by Cooley, who asked if the different tribes were ready to sign the treaty of peace. The agents for the Seminoles and Cherokees said their people had read it, and would sign it to-morrow.

The treaty was read. It is between the commissioners designated by the President and the representatives of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Osages, Senecas, Seminoles, Shawnees, and Onapaws. It is to the effect that they had entered into treaties with the so-called Confederate States and forfeited all their rights, but that the Government would exercise clemency, and re-establish order among the different tribes, as they had become satisfied it was for the good of their people to unite and establish the relations with the Government which had formerly existed between them, and hereafter recognize it as exercising exclusive jurisdiction over them, and not enter into alliance with any other State, nation, power, or sovereignty. In accordance with the above stipulations, the Government will furnish protection and security for the persons and property of the respective tribes.

A message was received from the delegates at Armstrong's Academy, to the effect that the rebels are desirous of coming in to make peace with their loyal brethren. The Council adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

**Storm on the Gulf of Mexico—Wreck of the Steamer Shooting Star.**

CAIRO, Sept. 14.—New Orleans papers of the 8th inst. contain an account of the wreck of the steamer Shooting Star, on the night of the 16th ult., when fifteen miles west of Timbalier light-house, while *en route* from New Orleans to Galveston. The ship and greater portion of the cargo were lost. A very heavy gale swept over the gulf, and no vessels had arrived at New Orleans for three days prior to the 8th inst.

## THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

### The Ohio State Treasurership.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—The office of State Treasurer still remains vacant, Mr. Winn having declined the appointment.

### Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The Republican State Convention assembled here to-day, and is largely attended. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Hon. Charles Sumner as president, and two vice presidents from each congressional district, and a large number from the State at large. Among the latter is General B. F. Butler. The several committees, on resolutions, finances, &c., were appointed, when Mr. Sumner addressed the convention at length.

The following nominations were made unanimously: For Governor, Colonel Alexander H. Bullock; for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. William Claflin.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Mr. Sumner spoke about an hour and a half, and was listened to with marked attention and applause.

The Hon. Amasa Walker presented resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, declaring that, in the death of Richard Cobden, late member of the British Parliament, we feel that our country has lost one of its most earnest and devoted friends, and we mourn his loss as that of a great benefactor of the human race; expressing joy that he, having done so much in our great cause, had lived long enough to be assured of its certain and glorious triumph; recognizing how much we owe to his coadjutor, John Bright, who stood as the fearless friend of our country and its cause.

It was voted to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of Mr. Cobden.

The State ticket was then nominated with great unanimity as follows: Governor, A. H. Bullock; Lieut. Governor, Wm. Claflin; Auditor General, H. S. Briggs, of Pittsfield; State Treasurer, Jacob H. Land, of Plymouth; Attorney General, Chester J. Reed, of Taunton; Secretary of State, Oliver Warner, of Northampton.

A series of resolutions were read and adopted. The first recognizes the Divine hand in leading our armies to victory. Second, congratulates and thanks our brave soldiers and sailors. The third extends cordial welcome and confidence to President Johnson, pledging him an unanimous good will and support in his efforts to re-establish the Government in the South on the basis of exact justice to all. The fourth reaffirms the platform of the last National convention on the subject of slavery, and asks that there be no relaxation of vigor or vigilance in the Government of the revolted States, which would put at hazard the rights of the people, to whom the national faith is pledged, or which leaves in existence society the seeds of the national crime—slavery.

The fifth resolution agrees with the Republicans of Pennsylvania that the people lately in rebellion can only be safely entrusted with the political rights they forfeited, until they secure to all men within their borders the inalienable right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and calls upon Congress to see that loyal people, white and black, shall have the most perfect guarantees for their safety, before any final steps are taken towards restoring the revolted people of the South to their forfeited rights.

The sixth resolution declares that no part of the powers of the Government can be safely committed to the Southern men lately in rebellion and in arms, or to Northern men, who at Chicago, declared that the experiment of war to restore the Union was a failure, &c.

*Seventh.* That no compromise must be put to the professions of an organization that declared the necessary protection of the polls from the assaults of ignorant rebel traitors to be a shameful violation of the Constitution, which ought to be resisted, and that now seeks to reinstate itself in power by the nomination of soldiers, and passing resolutions of confidence in a Republican Administration.

The eighth resolution says that, although we have no new theories, in relation to negro suffrage, we oppose allowing the elective franchise to rebel soldiers and disloyal politicians, while loyal men, who have borne arms and shed their blood in the nation's defence, are denied the right, and pledges the Congress should maintain the public faith toward the freedmen, while it provides for the peace and security of the country.

After addresses from General Butler and others, the convention adjourned.

## CALIFORNIA.

### The Elections—Cotton Manufacture.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—All the principal counties in the interior of the State have elected the "Union" members to the Legislature. Two or three small counties have gone Democratic, but, as a whole, the "Union" party has not lost anything.

The first cotton-manufacturing company organized on the Pacific coast have commenced their operations will the San Francisco with a paid up capital of $100,000, and they will begin manufacturing in November with thirty-two looms, employing thirty operatives. They will manufacture drills and standard sheeting. The raw cotton to supply the mills will come from Mexico at present, but experiments are now being made which justify the belief that the article may be raised cheaper in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Business is gradually reviving. The prices of many articles of prime necessity from the East have an upward tendency. Coal has again advanced 10c; Butter touched 50½; Coffee is in lighter supply at prices ½c advancing; Sugar 4@4½c higher; Candles in small supply, and firm at last advance; Soap, nearly all kinds of case goods, and liquors are tending upward; staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes are all very firm; Breadstuffs firm, and 5c higher. Money is unchanged at 2@3 per month. The new California refined Petroleum, of 800 gallons, at 140, took place recently. The prospects of a large production of this article are not yet very promising.

### The Connecticut Races—A Collision Between "Henry Clay" and "Stonewall Jackson."

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 14.—The third and last day of the National Horse Fair promised to be a greater success than any previous one, the attendance was very large, and the show of horses excellent. There were three entries for the five-mile trot, viz: "Frank Vernon," "Henry Clay," and "Stonewall Jackson." The first prize was for $800. "Frank Vernon" won the first and second heats in 2:36¾ and 2:32.

In the next heat, "Henry Clay" and "Stonewall Jackson" collided, threw their riders and ran away; the former running once, and the latter three times around the track before they could be stopped. "Frank Vernon" trotted the best he could, being obliged to keep clear of the runaways. This ended the race, and "Frank" was awarded the prize.

Several persons were injured, including Carpenter, the driver of "Stonewall Jackson." The scene at one time was a most fearful one.

### The Reconstruction of Alabama—Meeting of the State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 14.—The newly-elected State Convention of Alabama met here to-day. About ninety members are present.

Ex-Governor Fitzpatrick was chosen president by acclamation. The delegates comprise many of the ablest and best men in the State.

It is supposed that the action of the body will pretty closely follow that of the Mississippi Convention. Governor Parsons believes and hopes that the resolutions permitting negro testimony in the courts will be passed. In any event, the doings of the convention will be of a decidedly conservative tone.

All the members present have taken the prescribed oath of loyalty.

### Maryland Nomination.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Judge Thomas A. Spense, an original Unionist and Emancipationist, has been re-nominated as Judge of the Twelfth district of this State.

### General Grant at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Gen. Grant and family spent the day at the homestead of his father-in-law, General Dent, nine miles from the city. No public demonstration has yet been made in his favor; but at the request of Mayor Thomas, and many other prominent citizens, he will visit and remain three hours at Lafayette Park, to-morrow afternoon, and give the masses of the people an opportunity of paying their respects to him.

## ANOTHER R. R. ACCIDENT.

### Collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad—Five Cars Destroyed—The Railroad Men say "Nobody Blame."

The "owl" train, which left Jersey City at a quarter past twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, for Washington, ran into the rear of a freight train near Princeton, N. J., at two o'clock, and five cars in all were broken up and entirely destroyed. The two trains, it appears, were running in the same direction. The freight train was a long one that night, though the cars were mostly empty, and they were moving slowly. The owl train was going at a comparatively high rate of speed—perhaps twenty-five miles an hour.

The place where the collision occurred was near Princeton Junction, about 3 miles this side of Princeton. The train ahead was not seen by the engineer of the other train until his engine was close upon the rear freight car, and all or nearly all of the momentum of the owl train was expended upon the freight train. The engine crushed the first and second cars to pieces, and two other freight cars were ruined. Much injury besides was done to the freight train, but the motion of the owl train was stopped with the destruction of the four cars. The damage to the owl train was principally to the smoking car attached to it. Ahead of this car was the mail car, which was literally driven through the smoking car; and the end of the mail car was canted upward so that the rear of it, after breaking the sides and frame of the smoking car, had mounted to the extreme upper corner of that car, and remained in that position.

Persons in the employment of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company assured the passengers on the mail train that nobody was injured by the accident. It is added that the brakeman on the freight train did not do his duty in keeping red lights on the rear car. The engineer of the owl train claims that he is excusable on this ground, because he have seen the trains of the car destroyed by the collision near Princeton, and who are not unfamiliar with accidents of the same kind, give little or no credit to the statement of the railroad men that no person was hurt on board either train. If any death had occurred, however, the fact would doubtless have come to light.

## STATISTICS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

### Losses in the Armies of the East and the West at Different Periods—The Amount of War Property Captured—Some Interesting Facts.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* sends to that journal the following interesting facts:

CASUALTIES IN THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF 1864.

It may be wrong to revive at this time the bloody recollections of the four years fearful struggle for the solidarity of the nation. Many of your readers may not thank me for presenting to their contemplation once more, in a condensed form, the great loss of life and limb incurred by our armies last summer in the great campaigns of General Grant in Virginia, and of General Sherman in Northern Georgia. But during the progress of the events of these two grandest episodes of the war, the most extravagant statements and estimates of the losses of our forces were made in public prints, that left still lingering erroneous impressions upon the public mind. To correct these, at the late date, I have compiled from various official sources the following detailed comparative statement of the casualties in the Army of the Potomac from the 3d of May till November 1st, 1864, and of these in General Sherman's army from the time it moved on Dalton until after the capture of Atlanta. I believe correct returns in this consolidated form have never been given to the public. The statement may prove a not altogether valueless contribution to the history of the war. The part relating to the Army of the Potomac shows the losses in the great sections of its campaign; that relative to Gen. Sherman's army exhibits only the total losses of its great subdivisions. A statistical showing of the losses of the latter in particular actions in the course of its campaign could not be extracted from official documents. Its heaviest loss in any action it experienced in the battle of July 22d, in front of Atlanta, amounting to nearly four thousand killed and wounded:

CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, UNDER LIEUT. GENERAL GRANT, FROM MAY 5, 1864, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

| Corps. | Date. | Officers. Killed. | Officers. Wounded. | Officers. Missing. | Enlisted men. Killed. | Enlisted men. Wounded. | Enlisted men. Missing. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2d | May 5 to June 12 | 260 | 1,017 | 170 | 3,610 | 18,201 | 2,387 | 25,645 |
| 5th | May 5 to June 12 | 146 | 1,012 | 143 | 2,365 | 12,037 | 1,817 | 17,520 |
| 6th | May 5 to June 12 | 229 | 1,037 | 149 | 2,742 | 13,416 | 1,761 | 19,334 |
| 9th | May 5 to June 12 | 140 | 1,000 | 110 | 2,458 | 12,811 | 1,349 | 18,868 |
| 18th | May 5 to June 12 | 14 | 100 | 1 | 1,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 6,115 |
| Cav. Corps | May 5 to June 12 | 36 | 216 | 14 | 323 | 1,424 | 157 | 2,170 |
| Total | May 5 to June 12 | 825 | 4,382 | 587 | 12,498 | 61,889 | 8,471 | 89,652 |
| 2d | June 13 to July 26 | 152 | 1,000 | 100 | 2,000 | 12,000 | 1,000 | 16,252 |
| 5th | June 13 to July 26 | 100 | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | 8,000 | 500 | 10,450 |
| 6th | June 13 to July 26 | 150 | 1,000 | 100 | 2,000 | 12,000 | 1,000 | 16,250 |
| 9th | June 13 to July 26 | 100 | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | 8,000 | 500 | 10,450 |
| 18th | June 13 to July 26 | 14 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,315 |
| Cav. Corps | June 13 to July 26 | 30 | 200 | 10 | 300 | 1,500 | 100 | 2,140 |
| Total | June 13 to July 26 | 546 | 3,900 | 311 | 6,400 | 42,500 | 3,200 | 56,857 |
| 2d | July 27 to Aug. 31 | 100 | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | 8,000 | 500 | 10,450 |
| 5th | July 27 to Aug. 31 | 100 | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | 8,000 | 500 | 10,450 |
| 6th | July 27 to Aug. 31 | 100 | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | 8,000 | 500 | 10,450 |
| 9th | July 27 to Aug. 31 | 100 | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | 8,000 | 500 | 10,450 |
| 18th | July 27 to Aug. 31 | 14 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,315 |
| Cav. Corps | July 27 to Aug. 31 | 30 | 200 | 10 | 300 | 1,500 | 100 | 2,140 |
| Total | July 27 to Aug. 31 | 444 | 3,500 | 211 | 4,400 | 35,500 | 2,200 | 46,255 |
| 2d | Aug. 31 to Nov. 1 | 100 | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | 8,000 | 500 | 10,450 |
| 5th | Aug. 31 to Nov. 1 | 100 | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | 8,000 | 500 | 10,450 |
| 6th | Aug. 31 to Nov. 1 | 100 | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | 8,000 | 500 | 10,450 |
| 9th | Aug. 31 to Nov. 1 | 100 | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | 8,000 | 500 | 10,450 |
| 18th | Aug. 31 to Nov. 1 | 14 | 100 | 1 | 100 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,315 |
| Cav. Corps | Aug. 31 to Nov. 1 | 30 | 200 | 10 | 300 | 1,500 | 100 | 2,140 |
| Total | Aug. 31 to Nov. 1 | 444 | 3,500 | 211 | 4,400 | 35,500 | 2,200 | 46,255 |
| Grand Total | | 2,259 | 15,282 | 1,320 | 28,698 | 175,389 | 16,071 | 238,969 |

List of casualties of the Grand Army of the Mississippi, composed of the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio, under command of Major General Sherman, in the Atlanta campaign:

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

| Corps. | Officers. Killed. | Officers. Wounded. | Officers. Missing. | Enlisted Men. Killed. | Enlisted Men. Wounded. | Enlisted Men. Missing. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th | 84 | 311 | 14 | 1,037 | 5,419 | 474 | 7,325 |
| 14th | 69 | 230 | 11 | 1,026 | 4,321 | 295 | 5,941 |
| 20th | 51 | 302 | 8 | 905 | 5,217 | 308 | 7,221 |
| Cav. Com'd | 12 | 68 | 1 | 127 | 639 | 73 | 920 |
| Total | 216 | 911 | 34 | 3,095 | 15,596 | 1,150 | 21,407 |

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

| Corps. | Officers. Killed. | Officers. Wounded. | Officers. Missing. | Enlisted Men. Killed. | Enlisted Men. Wounded. | Enlisted Men. Missing. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15th | 54 | 188 | 28 | 396 | 3,207 | 693 | 4,673 |
| 16th | 29 | 81 | 8 | 366 | 1,599 | 183 | 2,266 |
| 17th | 8 | 12 | 1 | 93 | 1,733 | 952 | 2,799 |
| Total | 91 | 281 | 37 | 1,357 | 6,628 | 1,726 | 10,314 |

ARMY OF THE OHIO.

Classification of the commissioned officers and enlisted men not reported:

| Corps. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23d | 20 | 90 | 1 | 111 |
| Cavalry | 1 | 8 | | 9 |

TOTAL CASUALTIES IN THE GRAND ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

| Army of the | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland | 216 | 911 | 34 | 1,161 |
| Tennessee | 1,448 | 6,093 | 1,873 | 10,314 |
| Ohio | 531 | 2,278 | 1,080 | 3,889 |
| Total | 2,195 | 9,282 | 2,986 | 15,364 |

From the above statement it appears that in the Army of the Potomac, in six months, seven hundred and ninety officers and nine thousand six hundred and ninety-three enlisted men, or a total of ten thousand five hundred and seventy-two, were killed outright, and two thousand seven hundred and ninety officers and fifty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-one enlisted men, or a total of very nearly fifty-four thousand, wounded by the time the enemy fled. I think the total of sixty-four thousand killed and wounded was about one-third of the aggregate force under General Grant. In computing the original strength of the army (when it left Culpeper, and the reinforcements sent to it) in the stated time, the Cavalry Corps must be taken into the greatest; next, that at Cold Harbor. The unparalleled bloodiness of the struggle at that place is illustrated by the unusually large number of killed.

OTHER INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Against a total of missing of twenty-three thousand, we have to set down as taken prisoners off of fifteen thousand three hundred and seventy prisoners, captured from the enemy. Or guns, the same army lost twenty-five, and captured twenty-two.

The Grand Army of the Mississippi captured and received an aggregate of 12,983 prisoners and deserters during the active operations ending with the fall of Atlanta, of whom about twenty-five per cent. came voluntarily into our lines. Of prisoners we have taken and sixteen lost by General Sherman's army.

From May 1st to the middle of September, no less than 36,236 of Sherman's soldiers, besides the wounded, were medically treated, of which aggregate the remarkably small number only 300 died of wounds or diseases.

Of artillery ammunition, the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio expended together 146,670 rounds; of small arms ammunition, 22,137,132 rounds.

## THE SOUTH.

### Some Facts as Gleaned from its Newspapers.

From our Southern exchanges we gather the following interesting facts:

GENERAL GILMORE'S ORDER ON THE RESTORATION OF CIVIL AUTHORITY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 30.

HDQRS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sept. 8, 1865.

In order to remove all seeming conflict of jurisdiction between the civil and military authorities throughout the State of South Carolina, promote the preservation of quiet and a decidedly conservative tone of public sentiment, and reduce the expenses of the military establishment, it is hereby ordered—

*First.* That the Superior and Circuit Provost Courts, established by General Orders as heretofore, and shall have, as against any and all civil courts, exclusive cognizance to try and adjudicate all cases in which officers and other persons of color are directly or indirectly concerned. This will not be so interpreted as to restrict the authority of the agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

*Second.* The civil courts may be opened, and all civil cases pending before them shall have taken the amnesty oath last prescribed, and who, if they belong to either of the classes excepted from amnesty, shall have received Executive pardon, will be allowed to resume the exercise of their official duties, under such of the laws of South Carolina in force immediately before the 17th day of November, 1860, as are not inconsistent with the laws of Congress and the proclamations of the President, which laws and proclamations are in all cases to be respected.

*Third.* It being impracticable to establish and preserve military posts in interior districts, and to employ a proper police military police in every portion of the State, the civil magistrates will be allowed to make arrests in all cases of breaches of the public peace; but the arrest of freedmen and other persons of color, when rendered necessary by the absence of the military police, must be immediately reported, and the custody of the person or persons arrested promptly transferred to the nearest military commander.

The functions of civil officers who disregard this order will be suspended.

By command of Major General Q. A. Gilmore,

W. L. M. BURGER, Asst Adjt General.

LABOR CONTRACTS IN ALABAMA.

The following important order, issued by the commissioner of freedmen's bureau of Alabama, has been approved by Governor Parsons:

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 31, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 12.

1. All contracts with freedmen, for labor, for the period of one month and over, must be reduced to writing, approved by an agent of this bureau, and one copy deposited with him. In proper cases he shall require security.

II. For plantation labor:

1. Such contracts will be made with heads of families. They will embrace the labor of all the members of the family able to work.

2. The employer will stipulate to provide good and sufficient food, quarters, and medical attendance for the entire family, and such further compensation as may be agreed on.

3. Such contracts will be a lien upon the crop, of which not more than one-half will be removed until full payment is made, and the contract released by an agent of this bureau, or a justice of the peace, in case it is impracticable to procure the services of such agent.

III. The usual remedies, for violation of contracts to the employer, of forfeiture of wages and restitution to the freedmen of damages, secured by lien or personal security, are deemed to be sufficient, and all that is practicable.

IV. But, as freedmen have not yet learned the binding force of a contract, and that freedom does not mean living without labor, it is further ordered that when any employer, under this order, shall take oath before a justice of the peace acting as an agent of this bureau, and having local jurisdiction, that one of his employés has been absent from labor without good cause for a longer period than one day, or for an aggregate of time greater than three days in one month, the justice shall proceed against such person as a vagrant.

V. Freemen committed as vagrants may be set at work on roads or at other labor by the county or municipal authorities, which provide their support, or they may be turned over to an agent of this bureau.

VI. No contract will be approved which does not expire on or before the 1st day of January, 1867.

WAGER SWAYNE,
Brig. General and Asst Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 4, 1865.

The foregoing order is approved, and will be enforced by the military authorities in this department, in the absence of or in support of the parties charged with its execution.

By order of Major General Woods.

W. E. WOODS,
Brig. General and Chief of Staff.

ALABAMA RAILROADS.

The railroads in the country about Selma are being rapidly put in order, and business is being done to a very considerable extent. The railroad bridge over the Tombigbee at Demopolis, on the Selma and Meridian railroad, will be completed in about a month. The Alabama and Tennessee road, from Selma to Blue Mountain, is in complete running order. Considerable trade and travel is passing over it.

NEW COTTON IN ALABAMA.

The first bale of new cotton was sold in Montgomery, August 29th, for thirty-five cents. It was classed strict middling. The first bale of new cotton in Mobile, on August 21, brought forty-five cents. It was classed fair.

# EUROPE.

## TWO ATLANTIC CABLES TO BE LAID NEXT YEAR.

### The French Fleet Pay the English a Return Visit.

HALIFAX, Sept. 14.—The steamship Asia, Captain Moodie, from Liverpool, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 2d, via Queenstown on the 3d instant, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received. She has 52 passengers for this port, and 60 for Boston.

The steamship City of Dublin left Liverpool for New York simultaneously with the Asia.

**The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.**

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have unanimously accepted the offer of the Telegraph Construction Company to manufacture and lay down a new cable, and complete the present one, so as to have two perfect cables between Ireland and Newfoundland next summer.

The manufacture of the new cable has commenced, and the work is being done with the utmost care.

Captain James Anderson received an offer from the Telegraph Construction Company to command the Great Eastern for five years in laying cables, and accepted of it.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field sails for New York in the steamship Australasian on the 9th instant.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

It is stated that in consequence of the spread of Fenianism, the number of regiments in the south of Ireland is to be increased.

The report that Mr. Bright is to visit America next spring, and is once repeated to be without foundation.

The Board of Trade retur