THE PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
To City Subscribers, is EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance; or FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city, SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.
THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Press.

VOL. 9.—NO. 44. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1865. THREE CENTS.

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Wirz's trial was resumed yesterday. The Court agreed to send subpœnas, through the military commanders, for several witnesses for the defence. An official, named R. G. H. Kean, of the rebel War Department, identified the handwriting of Secretary of War Seddon and Assistant Secretary Campbell, endorsed on Col. Chandler's report, printed several days ago. He did not think, however, the secretary had acted on the subject. A Walter T. Davenport gave some facts, showing the products of the counties in Georgia, in the vicinity of Andersonville, during the year 1864. He had said that several ladies had offered to relieve the sufferings of the prisoners, but they were repulsed by Wirz. Major Noyes, who arrested the prisoner, denied that he made Wirz any promises that he would not be prosecuted. Captain Moore gave a report of the number of graves at Andersonville. They numbered twelve thousand nine hundred and twelve. A Mr. Yonkers told the story of a sick man who attempted to escape, but who was so torn by bloodhounds that he soon after died. The man in charge of the bloodhounds, when cautioned said that Wirz told him not to whip back any of the "Yankee ——." Several other witnesses detailed acts of cruelty which they had witnessed, after which the Commission adjourned.

Major-General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has received a communication from Major W. D. Sargent, assistant commissioner of freedmen's affairs in Arkansas, in relation to a former slaveholder by the name of Bird, refusing to recognize the act of emancipation. It seems that a freedman, a former slave of this man, had attempted to take away some property belonging to him, on his late master's premises, and not being successful, applied to the freedmen's bureau for assistance. An order was given him, which order was treated with contempt by Bird, who retained it, and stated that he considered the negro still his slave. Bird has been arrested.

An investigation is shortly to take place, in Nashville, in regard to a wholesale robbery of cattle, by General Thomas in season of Forrest, to Alabama. While near Galesville, the squad was attacked by the sheriff with a mob of men. The sheriff said he was acting under orders of Governor Parsons, of Alabama. One Union soldier was killed, and seven of the sheriff's party captured. The trial and the murder of the soldier followed. A thorough investigation is to be made of the affair.

The dedication of the monument to Thomas Wiley, the father of the Order of Odd Fellows, will take place in Baltimore to-day. A large attendance of the Order are expected to be present. Yesterday a delegation had a pleasant interview with President Johnson, who consented to take part in the ceremonies to-day.

Acting Assistant Secretary of War Eckert has assented to the transmission over the military telegraph lines, by agents of the Associated Press, of daily reports, not to exceed one hundred words, to and from Augusta and Mobile, agents being held responsible for the character and tone of such reports.

Mr. Johnson, president of the Georgia Central Railroad, who has been in Washington for some days past, has effected an arrangement with the Government, by which the latter furnishes on credit, railroad iron sufficient to complete the repairs of the road from Macon to Savannah.

At St. Louis, the trial of the steamboat burners began yesterday. The case of William Quigley was taken up. The attorney for the prisoner, Colonel Mills, states that he will call upon as witnesses for the defence, Admiral Farragut and Porter, Jeff Davis, and the rebel Secretaries Mallory and Seddon.

The rebel Indians belonging to the various tribes have signed the Indian treaty, with a memorandum attached claiming that their slaves should not be confiscated. Some five or six thousand Indians on the Red River are in a destitute condition, and need relief.

A letter from John Minor Botts recommending the people of Virginia not to vote for any congressional candidate who cannot take the oath prescribed by the National Legislature is published. A synopsis of it will be found in another column.

Champ Ferguson's trial has ended. The decision is to be forwarded to General Stoneman. Ferguson is still in jail. He, on Monday, made a statement of his own, but it was suppressed by his counsel.

A Pittsburg despatch states that the Attorneys of our city have been splendidly entertained there. They have closed the series of banquets in that city. They were victorious in every case.

A daring robbery was committed at Blain, Perry county, Pa., on Sunday night. The house of a private citizen was entered during his absence, and nine thousand dollars, together with the wearing apparel, etc., abstracted.

The whole loss by the fire on Water and Liberty streets, New York, on Monday evening, will amount to over $3,000,000. Further particulars are given this morning.

European dates of the 6th have been received. But the political news is unimportant. The French are highly pleased with the reception of their fleet met with in English waters.

The English capitalists were yesterday entertained by the citizens of Toledo, Ohio, with a excursion, and in the evening with a ball and banquet.

Joseph E. Johnston, late general of the rebel army, it is stated, is about to take charge of one of the most important railroads in Alabama.

Governor Perry, of South Carolina, has issued a message to the State Convention. A summary of it will be found elsewhere.

A batch of important treasury decisions will be found elsewhere.

The stock market was dull yesterday, but prices were without particular change. Government loans were firm at previous figures. Over two of the railroads were a shade higher, but the general market closed steady.

Flour was dull yesterday, and owners and holders were more anxious to sell. Wheat is also dull, and rather lower. Corn has advanced one cent per bushel. Oats are in good demand at former prices. Cotton is unchanged. Fish have advanced. Provisions continue scarce, and prices are firm. Whiskey is firmly held. Wool is more active, but prices are unchanged.

OUR ENGLISH GUESTS.

No event could have been so opportune and so productive of practical results as the visit of the English gentlemen, in company with Mr. James McHenry, through New York, Pennsylvania, and the great cities of the West. It is far more significant than the pageant of a foreign prince or plenipotentiary, for those who come to see us, giving the best proof that they had confidence in our country, at a time when our own faith in it had been roughly tried, if not shaken, by investing millions in our great public works, and by careful examinations into the management of these works, and with the capacities and resources of the people and the States to protect and carry on yet more extensive improvements. The reports of witnesses like these—men of vast fortunes of their own, and the representatives of millions belonging to others, and also connected for many years with the British Government as members of the British Parliament, will be read with surprise in Europe, and react rapidly and healthfully in the American States. Their views are always frank and manly; and the reader will notice that they never speak of the successful manner in which the rebellion was crushed without expressing their amazement at the great military power of the Government, and their rejoicing that slavery has been abolished for evermore—thus setting an example to those public and domestic politicians who refuse to see or to join in the universal exultation that all good men feel at the end of a system so criminal. On business matters they often make shrewd observations. Thus, Sir Samuel Morton Peto struck a most responsive chord when he said, in one of his late addresses, that the American practice of railroad officers expending the profits of their roads in buying other lines, or in investments of real estate, without consulting the stockholders, was a practice that might be productive of great evil and loss, and was certainly not known and would not be tolerated in England. He thought that when the road earned any money the stockholders should be paid their share of the profits, and that no such heavy expenditures should be undertaken by the officers without first consulting those who had put their money into the enterprise. These words were courteously spoken, but they will be sharply felt in more than one powerful quarter.

These eminent men have now visited Louisville, Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and on Saturday last, Chicago. At each of these places they were received with great distinction, and spoke with stirring and peculiar force. The ovation at Chicago must have been a marvel of its kind, judging by the reports in the daily papers. In a day or two we may expect them in Philadelphia. We will not ask what arrangements have been made for their reception; but there is a peculiar fitness in extending to them a marked as well as a magnificent greeting. It is not only because they have invested heavily in two of our great roads, and that the Atlantic and Great Western, which they mainly own, runs through one of the fairest sections of Pennsylvania. But Philadelphia should honor them for the manner in which they honor a former Philadelphian in James McHenry, under whose auspices and in response to whose appeal they invested so largely in these securities. That esteemed, patriotic, bold and untiring gentleman never more proved his loyalty than in the efforts he made to show that his country could not be beaten down by the greatest rebellion of any age. What is said of him all have seen. Now read, in conclusion, his capital little speech at Chicago on Saturday last. It is as follows:

Mr. President.—The many years of intercourse which I have had with you, had prepared me for something like the kind reception which I have received in this country in connection with the completion of a great national work; but I was not prepared—none of us were prepared—for this reception, which has amounted now, almost, or altogether, to imperial proportions. I regret very much that I cannot answer the toast so fully as it deserves. My friend, Mayor Rice, in alluding to the extension of the railroads in connection with the West, confined himself to the hope that we might give him facilities that would take him comfortably to New York without change. I can tell him that we are prepared now to do a great deal more than that. [Cheers. We are prepared, through one route or another—I shall not mention how—but we are prepared and determined to carry a double-track, broad-gauge railroad, not only to St. Louis, but also to Chicago. [Loud cheers.] We are determined to introduce some serious improvements in this communication, and we hope to be able, within certain limits of time, to send, at least, four express trains per diem from this city to the East. We are prepared, also, and I think my calculation will be found correct, to carry produce, Indian corn, for instance, from Chicago to New York, under a forfeiture, within five days. [Renewed cheers.] We are prepared to do that at a very much lower rate of freight than has ever yet been done. [Applause.] We think we can do it throughout the winter, not only in the summer, but also in the winter. We shall be able to do it at a large profit to ourselves, without which we could not undertake it, and yet at so much of a reduction from the present ordinary rates of carriage as will, I believe, amount to a clear profit to the State of Illinois of $100,000,000 annually. [Enthusiastic cheers.] These are the proverbs that will prove to be true. Gentlemen here, who know the distinguished engineer-in-chief of the enterprise—the greatest in the world at the present day—I think, gentlemen who know the great capitalists who are associated with me, and who say they are perfectly satisfied with the disposition of the capital which they have placed in my hands, amounting to over $30,000,000 within the last four years, will believe me when I say that I think we shall be able to accomplish the task which we have now undertaken. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—No. 2.

The expenditure of a first-class European Power is very great. Last week we showed, even from a Blue Book itself, that the money paid to Queen Victoria and her family by the British people, or, if not by them, of their own free will, out of the taxes chiefly raised by the sweat of their brow, amounts to three million dollars a year, besides palaces on palaces kept in fine repair and splendidly refurnished, every year or two, out of the aforesaid taxes. And all this is independent of additional sums paid to some members of that family on other grounds. The Prince of Wales, for example, receives about $75,000 a year extra, as a general, and as colonel of a crack regiment, while the Duke of Cambridge, as field-marshal, commander-in-chief, and colonel of one of the best regiments in the service, adds about $50,000 a year to his parliamentary allowance. It would seem as if there was nothing too hot or heavy, with money in it, for a "Royal Highness" to carry off. We are not quite sure (writing this where we have no book to consult) if the Prince and the Duke are not also Keeper of Windsor Forest and Ranger of Hyde Parke, also paid for.

The diplomatic service costs England a great deal of money. The embassy to France, consisting of an ambassador and four secretaries, with naval and military *attachés*, costs about $75,000 a year. In addition, the ambassador has one of the best houses in Paris to live in, near the Champs Elysées, the property of England. The rent of such a mansion, furnished, would be at least from $12,000 to $18,000 a year. The Turkish embassy costs $55,000 a year; the Russian is the same; the Austrian a trifle less; the United States consists of five paid persons, the ambassador and four others, and costs about $35,000 a year; and so on, ranging lower and lower until the ambassador to Morocco, last on the list, receives only $2,000 a year—which probably goes a great way in that dark-complexioned empire.

The British judges receive salaries which would be considered enormous here. For example, the Lord Chancellor has $50,000 a year salary, and when he leaves office, which he must do when his party is compelled to resign, he obtains a life pension of $25,000 a year. In the first place, he probably gives up from $100,000 to $150,000 per annum, which he realizes at the bar, to accept a position which may be of brief tenure. Lord St. Leonards (better known as the Edward Sugden, who wrote "On Powers"), was Chancellor for only ten months, February to December, 1852, and Lord Chelmsford was little more than a year on the woolsack. Now, when Chelmsford, long known as having a barpractice of at least $100,000 a year, became Chancellor, he gave up that practice forever, it being a positive rule in English practice that an ex-judge never can return to the bar. He gave up a steady income of double what the chancellorship could yield him—he was about fourteen months in office—he never could go back to the practice of his commission and his pension of $25,000 a year. Though it may seem large, it is not a great compensation for the income he relinquished.

The Master of the Rolls in England receives $10,000, and in Ireland has $25,000 a year. The Irish Lord Chancellor has $40,000. The Chief Justice of England has $40,000 a year; of the Common Pleas, $35,000, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the same. Each of the twelve other common law judges, as well as three Vice Chancellors, receives $25,000 a year. There are admiralty and probate judges paid the same, and quite an army of stipendiary police magistrates and county court judges, each having from $6,000 to $8,000 each. A dozen bankruptcy judges have $9,000. In Scotland, there are about fifteen judges, called Lords of Session, each receiving from $15,000 to $24,000 a year. In Ireland, the judicial staff is somewhat more numerous, as well as more costly. On the whole, however, these salaries are compensative for work done, and generally well done. We come now to some cases where this cannot be alleged.

The pension list of England is uncommonly heavy, and is swelled up with large grants to members of the aristocracy. Five ex-Chancellors receive $25,000 per annum each, as compensation for losing the salary of double that amount, which they respectively received in office. Two Irish ex-Chancellors have $18,460 each, and five English judges also have retiring pensions of $25,000 per annum each. Viscount Avonmore, grandson of that Barry Yelverton, who was the bosom friend of Curran and Prior of the bibacious and facetious Monks of the Screw, annually pockets $20,950, as compensation for an abolished and well-salaried legal sinecure in Ireland, which his father held for twenty-five years. The Earl of Ellenborough, who has been Viceroy of India, and is immensely rich, receives $38,500 as chief clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench, of which his father was Chief Justice. The office became vacant about sixty-two years ago, and the Judge instantly conferred it upon his son, the present holder, then a school-boy, who has never yet discharged any of its duties. Then there is the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, nephew of the gruff old Chancellor, who receives $58,670 a year, viz: as Keeper and Clerk of the Hanaper, (whatever that may be,) as late Prothonotary of the Court of Police at Durham, a nice employment for a clergyman, and as pantentee of bankruptcies—never doing duty in any of these offices. The late Duke of Wellington, besides a national gift of $3,500,000 to buy an estate, had a pension of $20,000 a year, which is continued to his son, the present, and will be paid to the next Duke. Sir H. M. Havelock and his mother have $5,000 each, to which no Englishman will be found objecting. Viscount Eversley, who had $25,000 a year as Speaker of the House of Commons for twelve years, has a pension of $20,000 for life "to support the dignity of the peerage." The eldest son of Lord Colchester, an ex-Speaker, has $15,000 a year; and the son of Lord Raglan, who died in command of the British army before Sebastopol, has $10,000 a year during his own life, which will descend to his son, and his mother has $5,000 while she lives.

Some of the large English pensions are to endure as long as the British empire itself shall last! The heirs of William Penn are to receive $20,000 for ever. Whoever may be Lord Rodney, to the end of time is to be paid $12,500 a year, and every future Lord Nelson is to have double that amount. The heir of the great John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, such a famous commander in the reign of Queen Anne, is to be paid $20,000 a year through the *secula seculorum* of the British monarchy. As the grant was made in the year 1702, the house of Marlborough has already received $3,220,000 on this account, which is a heavy payment for glory—considering also that the Blenheim estate was a present to the first Duke, the nation also erecting Blenheim Palace for his Grace's accommodation. Most curious of all, however, is the perpetual payment of $12,800 a year to the heirs of the Dutch Duke of Schomberg, who assisted William of Orange to fight the Battle of the Boyne. It will be seen from these items, selected out of scores of instances, that monarchical gratitude is a very costly thing.

It was a pleasant thing to learn from the proceedings of the recent convention of "Wool Manufacturers" that Pennsylvania is rapidly gaining upon the competitive manufacturing States in this branch of industry. The report records that during the last five years Massachusetts has increased her woollen manufactures from 26,271,200 pounds to 43,022,000 pounds, and during the same time New York has risen from 11,708,850 pounds to 17,936,000 pounds; while in the same period Pennsylvania has increased hers from 6,223,850 pounds to 12,557,500 pounds. This result places our State completely in the line of this interest, and, although far from preeminent in it, we were gratified to find that we stood so well in a branch to which public attention has not been especially attracted. Pennsylvania's oil wells and mines of coal and iron, with all their consequent and attendant manufactures, have been a subject of self-congratulation, and we gladly add another to the list of her numerous minor interests.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, Sept. 18, 1865.

While we are speculating upon contingent cotton, problematical tobacco, and possible rice crops, we must restrain our impatient desires for exemplary obedience and model governments in the Southern country. When a whole people madly (I had almost said deliberately) set to work to destroy the sources of their subsistence, and when they too sadly accomplish the work of suicide, the relief and the cure are not sudden and complete because the repentance is quick and sincere. Nor can we look for the sweetest temper and the readiest submission to events from a people so long familiar to a life of ease and so rudely taught the keenest of sufferings. It does not make facts more stern to say that these sufferings were self-inflicted. That is a consideration for the historian when he comes to distribute censure and praise, and to prepare his decree for the judgment of posterity. The immediate matter is not how to govern, but how to feed the Southern people; not whether they are patient under their burdens, nor whether they will make good citizens, nor how they intend to treat the freedmen; but how they are (whites and blacks) to get through the winter. As I look upon the case in this light I am sometimes tempted to smile at the ridiculous indignation of a few of the Southern editors at the Northern "radicals," and the no less "ridiculous" recrimination of some Northern editors over these harmless explosions. The power to strike the hand that is stretched out to help, is in such dismal disproportion to the necessity for help, that one is half-inclined to call that insanity which at other times would be ingratitude. How long it will be till such a people can again take the Government by the throat is not now the question. It will not certainly be before they are lifted out of their present sorrows and deprivations. Nor need it be a matter for grave apprehension that they will too soon appear in Congress to push us from our stools. There are in fact so many matters of immediate necessity to adjust, that political dissertations sound like idle mockeries. It would seem, however, to be within the realms of reason that when the sharp pangs of hunger are satisfied, and the deep wounds of voluntary insurrection are soothed and healed, the generous almoner and the good physician will not be incontinently kicked from the door. And we cannot do otherwise than wait to see the result of "the experiment."

Occasional.

Abandoned Lands—Order of Gen. Canby.—Gen. Canby, commanding the Department of Louisiana, under date of the 8th inst., issues the following general order relative to confiscated and abandoned lands:

"The commanding general understands that persons whose property has been seized as confiscated or abandoned, and who have had it restored through the clemency of the Government, have threatened the tenants or lessees of the Treasury Department with vexatious suits to recover rent for the terms for which it has been held by such tenants or lessees, and have endeavored to harass or coerce them into compromising these unlawful and unfounded demands, the tenants of the Government are warned that the rents for the terms during which they are held under lease or demise from the Treasury or other Departments are due to the Government alone, and no plea or excuse of a payment to a third party will be accepted or entertained, but the lawful rights of the General Government will be rigidly enforced and its tenants protected."

PERSONAL.

—Emerson Etheridge will be tried by court-martial at Memphis in a few days, for sedition, in villifying and holding up to public infamy Governor Brownlow and President Johnson.

—Dr. Craven, formerly chief medical director of the 10th Army Corps, and now chief surgeon at Fortress Monroe, reached Petersburg on Monday. The Doctor is accompanied by his lady and daughter.

—William Mitchell, formerly member of Congress from the Tenth district of Indiana, died lately at Macon, Georgia. He was a native of New York, but removed some years since to Indiana, where he made much reputation in the practice of the law, and became an active and influential politician. In 1860 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and served on the Committee on Indian Affairs. He was on an unofficial visit to the South at the time of his death.

—Rossini and Rosa Bonheur have been decorated by the Emperor of Mexico.

WASHINGTON.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND A COMMITTEE OF ODD FELLOWS.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS' OPINION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL TEST OATH.

HE RECOMMENDS ALL VIRGINIANS TO ONLY VOTE FOR THOSE WHO CAN TAKE IT.

(Special Despatch to The Press.)

Washington, Sept. 19, 1865.

John Minor Botts has written a letter to a committee of citizens of Albermarle county, Virginia, on the approaching Congressional election in that State. It is dated Auburn, near Brandy Station, September 12, and like all the effusions of that gentleman, is very long. In regard to the oath which must be taken by all elected members of Congress before they can take their seats in that body, he says that there is no constitutional provision prohibiting Congress from imposing any oath they may see proper, except it be one of a religious character. If any elected members of Congress are tainted with former treason, there is no surety that they can get their seats. He therefore thinks it advisable for all voters to cast their ballots for those who can take the congressional oath, and for them only, as there is not the slightest chance for the repeal, or even modification of this oath, at the coming session of Congress. There is, however, a probability that it will be made more stringent, for this Congress will be more radical than the last. There is no question now but there will be then that the South is only physically crushed—the *spirit* of rebellion still living. This suspicion will be increased by disqualified parties presenting themselves for admission. It will create the impression that there is some plot in conception to give the elections to the government lands to Southern hands, and, by that means, undo all the work of the loyal North accomplished during the rebellion. Mr. Botts therefore thinks that the people of the South should not vote for any one who hesitates to take the oath in good faith. He denounces all those who are endeavoring to create dissiffection by saying that the candidates should not take the oath. Their foolishness is only exceeded by their spirit for doing mischief. Mr. Botts concludes with a stirring appeal to the people to abide by the law, and all will be well. It is the easiest and best way to accomplish their ends, and will, of course, ultimately redound to their benefit.

Freedmen's Bureau.

Major General Howard, commissioner of this bureau, has received a communication from Major W. D. Sargent, assistant commissioner of freedmen's affairs in Arkansas, in reference to a former slaveholder, by the name of Bird, who refuses to recognize the emancipation act. The communication represents that a freedman had made an effort to get possession of some property belonging to him from the premises of his former master, and not being successful, applied to the bureau of freedmen in that vicinity for assistance, when he was furnished with a circular bearing the following endorsement from the provost marshal:

"The bearer of this circular will be allowed to take from the premises where his family resided everything that belongs to him. Any person interfering with him will be held accountable for the same."

The colored man repaired again to the residence of his former master, who read the circular, and gave it the following endorsement:

"The bearer of this circular I consider my property still, having seen no enactment of the Federal or State Government authorizing any one to demand him of me, nor anything furnished him white with seal. Until I see such authority I shall treat the slaves have been emancipated by such authority as is regarded as constitutional by our higher courts of law and equity, *them*, and not *till them*, will I willingly, by word or deed, make any contract with a slave, nor regard them in any other light than as property of those who have either purchased or raised them. Of course, I do not propose to interpose any force or impediment to the exercise of the authorities of the United States. I am, captain, the owner of the boy who bears this note."

The assistant commissioner, upon the receipt of the endorsement, had Bird arrested, restored the man to his property, and fined the belligerent former slaveholder $50. This prompt vindication of a freedman's rights has had a beneficial effect upon other refractory spirits.

The Wood Torpedo.

The gallant Lieutenant Cushing, who destroyed the Albemarle, will get, it is said, some $30,000 as his share of prize money out of that transaction. He deserves it; and yet the persevering Engineer Wood, who invented the wonderful torpedo that did this work of wonder of death, don't get a cent for his great discovery. Being an officer of the navy, and not in the brilliant action that effected the victory, he gets nothing.

Joseph E. Johnston.

It is reported that Joseph E. Johnston, late general of the rebel army, who was recently defeated by Mr. Buford for the presidency of the Danville railroad, is about to take charge of one of the most important roads in the State of Alabama.

(By Associated Press.)

Important Treasury Decisions.

The following is a synopsis of the decisions rendered by the Acting Second Comptroller:

A soldier receiving advance bounty on entering the service, afterwards deserted, was arrested, returned to his regiment, and served out his term. On settlement of his claim, advanced bounty was deducted from his pay. He claimed said deduction to be improper; held that an honorable discharge is essential to payment of bounty, and having, by desertion, forfeited the right to such discharge, the deduction was properly and legally made.

All soldiers violating their contracts with the Government by the crime of desertion, during the time for which they were enlisted, or drafted, have no claim to the pay which had accrued at the time of desertion, or to any payment of bounty provided by act of July 22, 1860; and any payments made in conflict with this decision will be disallowed at the Treasury.

An officer commissioned by a Governor, and doing duty prior to the 3d day of March, 1863, but not mustered until after that date, is not entitled to three month's extra pay.

A soldier in possession of Government property, and losing the same by "neglect of duty," is responsible for its loss, and subject to deduction of its assessed value, from any unpaid pay or bounty due him, unless the Government shall be otherwise indemnified for the loss of the same.

The accrued unpaid pension of a pensioner deceased, without heirs, reverts to the United States.

The Odd Fellows' Interview with the President—Invitation to Baltimore Accepted.

Joseph B. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, Past Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; H. L. Page, of Wisconsin; L. M. Campbell, of Indiana; E. D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee; F. A. Ellis, of Maryland, and Wm. R. McLean, of the District of Columbia, constituting a committee from the Grand Lodge now in session at Baltimore, this afternoon waited upon the President to invite him to be present in that city to-morrow at the unveiling of the statue of Charity in commemoration of the introduction of Odd Fellowship in the United States.

Past Grand Sire Nicholson, in his address to the President, said that knowing the great interest he took in anything calculated to restore good feeling, and believing that the convocation in Baltimore would go far toward uniting the people, they had come to ask his approbation and his presence, which would do much to bind the people of the North and the South more firmly together. The Southern brethren had to-day expressed in the warmest terms their love for their Northern brethren, and he believed the unity between the members was more complete than ever.

The President thanked the delegation for their visit and the invitation, expressing his gratification that they had delegates from all parts of the country. The order by this convocation showed a good example—one worthy everywhere of imitation. If he could possibly accept the invitation he would, but if absent he would be present in spirit. The convocation was at the proper geographical point, and could not fail to exert a powerful influence upon the people of the country in the re-establishment of good will and harmony. In the course of the general conversation which ensued, the committee understood that the President accepted the invitation. In view of this, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has ordered a special train for to-morrow morning at half past 10 o'clock.

President Johnson will probably be accompanied to Baltimore by several members of the Cabinet, and by the Mayor of Washington.

The Wirz Trial.

Judge Advocate Chapman stated this morning, that he had subpœnaed ninety witnesses for the defence of Captain Wirz, and Mr. Baker said he had twenty-two more, but that they would not be all wanted. The prisoner to-day appeared to be somewhat improved in health, though he was compelled by weakness to lie on the sofa during the progress of the trial.

The St. Albans Raid.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has been officially informed by the Governor of Vermont that the Canadian authorities have paid to the Bank of St. Albans in that State $89,512.15 in gold and $30,000.10 in bank notes, pursuant to an act of the Canadian Parliament, on account of the amount deposited with the authorities upon the arrest of the St. Albans marauders.

Pardons Granted.

President Johnson to-day granted pardons to one Marylander, seventy Virginians, one Kentuckian, seven North Carolinians, four Georgians, two Alabamians, five Mississippians, and one Floridian.

Southern Mail Routes.

The Post Office Department has ordered a service on the Southern Mississippi Railroad, in conveying the mails from Jackson to Meridian and intermediate points, ninety-six miles and back, daily, at the rate of seventy-five dollars per mile per annum. Other routes are reopened in Georgia.

Consul Appointed.

The President has appointed Raphael M. Columbus consul at Payta, Peru.

The North Carolina Convention.

Major General Ruger, in command of the Department of North Carolina, has issued an order in regard to the conduct of the convention election which is appointed to be held on the 21st instant. As a matter of special interest we annex the rules:

I. On the day of such election, no officer or enlisted man will visit the polls, nor will permission to leave camp or station be given to officers or men, except in cases of necessity.

II. Officers having command of troops will, at the request of the civil officers having charge of the elections, render all needful assistance for the preservation of order. If serious disturbance should anywhere occur at the polls, such disturbance will be at once suppressed, and the guilty arrested, even if such request be not made.

III. Any person guilty of attempting, by force, to prevent an orderly and quiet election, or interfering therewith, will be punished with the severity due to acts in their nature essentially hostile to the Government, and to this end such persons will be arrested by the nearest military commander, and all the facts in each case reported by him direct to these headquarters, as well as to his immediate superior.

IV. Commanding officers of districts, regiments, posts, or separate detachments, will be held strictly responsible for the enforcement of this order.

V. The foregoing order is not published under apprehension that the conduct of the troops would otherwise be improper, or that the elections would not be orderly, but that there will be then that the South is only physically crushed—the *spirit* of rebellion still living. This suspicion will be increased by disqualified parties presenting themselves for admission. It will create the impression that there is some plot in conception to give the elections to the government lands to Southern hands, and, by that means, undo all the work of the loyal North accomplished during the rebellion. Mr. Botts therefore thinks that the people of the South should not vote for any one who hesitates to take the oath in good faith. He denounces all those who are endeavoring to create disaffection by saying that the candidates should not take the oath. Their foolishness is only exceeded by their spirit for doing mischief. Mr. Botts concludes with a stirring appeal to the people to abide by the law, and all will be well. It is the easiest and best way to accomplish their ends, and will, of course, ultimately redound to their benefit.

Freedmen's Bureau.

Major General Howard, commissioner of this bureau, has received a communication from Major W. D. Sargent, assistant commissioner of freedmen's affairs in Arkansas, in reference to a former slaveholder, by the name of Bird, who refuses to recognize the emancipation act. The communication represents that a freedman had made an effort to get possession of some property belonging to him from the premises of his former master, and not being successful, applied to the bureau of freedmen in that vicinity for assistance, when he was furnished with a circular bearing the following endorsement from the provost marshal:

"The bearer of this circular will be allowed to take from the premises where his family resided everything that belongs to him. Any person interfering with him will be held accountable for the same."

The colored man repaired again to the residence of his former master, who read the circular, and gave it the following endorsement:

"The bearer of this circular I consider my property still, having seen no enactment of the Federal or State Government authorizing any one to demand him of me, nor anything furnished him white with seal. Until I see such authority I shall treat the slaves have been emancipated by such authority as is regarded as constitutional by our higher courts of law and equity, *them*, and not *till them*, will I willingly, by word or deed, make any contract with a slave, nor regard them in any other light than as property of those who have either purchased or raised them. Of course, I do not propose to interpose any force or impediment to the exercise of the authorities of the United States. I am, captain, the owner of the boy who bears this note."

The assistant commissioner, upon the receipt of the endorsement, had Bird arrested, restored the man to his property, and fined the belligerent former slaveholder $50. This prompt vindication of a freedman's rights has had a beneficial effect upon other refractory spirits.

The Wood Torpedo.

The gallant Lieutenant Cushing, who destroyed the Albemarle, will get, it is said, some $30,000 as his share of prize money out of that transaction. He deserves it; and yet the persevering Engineer Wood, who invented the wonderful torpedo that did this work of wonder of death, don't get a cent for his great discovery. Being an officer of the navy, and not in the brilliant action that effected the victory, he gets nothing.

Joseph E. Johnston.

It is reported that Joseph E. Johnston, late general of the rebel army, who was recently defeated by Mr. Buford for the presidency of the Danville railroad, is about to take charge of one of the most important roads in the State of Alabama.

(By Associated Press.)

Important Treasury Decisions.

The following is a synopsis of the decisions rendered by the Acting Second Comptroller:

A soldier receiving advance bounty on entering the service, afterwards deserted, was arrested, returned to his regiment, and served out his term. On settlement of his claim, advanced bounty was deducted from his pay. He claimed said deduction to be improper; held that an honorable discharge is essential to payment of bounty, and having, by desertion, forfeited the right to such discharge, the deduction was properly and legally made.

All soldiers violating their contracts with the Government by the crime of desertion, during the time for which they were enlisted, or drafted, have no claim to the pay which had accrued at the time of desertion, or to any payment of bounty provided by act of July 22, 1860; and any payments made in conflict with this decision will be disallowed at the Treasury.

An officer commissioned by a Governor, and doing duty prior to the 3d day of March, 1863, but not mustered until after that date, is not entitled to three month's extra pay.

A soldier in possession of Government property, and losing the same by "neglect of duty," is responsible for its loss, and subject to deduction of its assessed value, from any unpaid pay or bounty due him, unless the Government shall be otherwise indemnified for the loss of the same.

The accrued unpaid pension of a pensioner deceased, without heirs, reverts to the United States.

The Odd Fellows' Interview with the President—Invitation to Baltimore Accepted.

Joseph B. Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, Past Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; H. L. Page, of Wisconsin; L. M. Campbell, of Indiana; E. D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee; F. A. Ellis, of Maryland, and Wm. R. McLean, of the District of Columbia, constituting a committee from the Grand Lodge now in session at Baltimore, this afternoon waited upon the President to invite him to be present in that city to-morrow at the unveiling of the statue of Charity in commemoration of the introduction of Odd Fellowship in the United States.

Past Grand Sire Nicholson, in his address to the President, said that knowing the great interest he took in anything calculated to restore good feeling, and believing that the convocation in Baltimore would go far toward uniting the people, they had come to ask his approbation and his presence, which would do much to bind the people of the North and the South more firmly together. The Southern brethren had to-day expressed in the warmest terms their love for their Northern brethren, and he believed the unity between the members was more complete than ever.

The President thanked the delegation for their visit and the invitation, expressing his gratification that they had delegates from all parts of the country. The order by this convocation showed a good example—one worthy everywhere of imitation. If he could possibly accept the invitation he would, but if absent he would be present in spirit. The convocation was at the proper geographical point, and could not fail to exert a powerful influence upon the people of the country in the re-establishment of good will and harmony. In the course of the general conversation which ensued, the committee understood that the President accepted the invitation. In view of this, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has ordered a special train for to-morrow morning at half past 10 o'clock.

President Johnson will probably be accompanied to Baltimore by several members of the Cabinet, and by the Mayor of Washington.

The Wirz Trial.

Judge Advocate Chapman stated this morning, that he had subpœnaed ninety witnesses for the defence of Captain Wirz, and Mr. Baker said he had twenty-two more, but that they would not be all wanted. The prisoner to-day appeared to be somewhat improved in health, though he was compelled by weakness to lie on the sofa during the progress of the trial.

The St. Albans Raid.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has been officially informed by the Governor of Vermont that the Canadian authorities have paid to the Bank of St. Albans in that State $89,512.15 in gold and $30,000.10 in bank notes, pursuant to an act of the Canadian Parliament, on account of the amount deposited with the authorities upon the arrest of the St. Albans marauders.

Pardons Granted.

President Johnson to-day granted pardons to one Marylander, seventy Virginians, one Kentuckian, seven North Carolinians, four Georgians, two Alabamians, five Mississippians, and one Floridian.

Southern Mail Routes.

The Post Office Department has ordered a service on the Southern Mississippi Railroad, in conveying the mails from Jackson to Meridian and intermediate points, ninety-six miles and back, daily, at the rate of seventy-five dollars per mile per annum. Other routes are reopened in Georgia.

Consul Appointed.

The President has appointed Raphael M. Columbus consul at Payta, Peru.

The North Carolina Convention.

Major General Ruger, in command of the Department of North Carolina, has issued an order in regard to the conduct of the convention election which is appointed to be held on the 21st instant. As a matter of special interest we annex the rules:

I. On the day of such election, no officer or enlisted man will visit the polls, nor will permission to leave camp or station be given to officers or men, except in cases of necessity.

II. Officers having command of troops will, at the request of the civil officers having charge of the elections, render all needful assistance for the preservation of order. If serious disturbance should anywhere occur at the polls, such disturbance will be at once suppressed, and the guilty arrested, even if such request be not made.

III. Any person guilty of attempting, by force, to prevent an orderly and quiet election, or interfering therewith, will be punished with the severity due to acts in their nature essentially hostile to the Government, and to this end such persons will be arrested by the nearest military commander, and all the facts in each case reported by him direct to these headquarters, as well as to his immediate superior.

IV. Commanding officers of districts, regiments, posts, or separate detachments, will be held strictly responsible for the enforcement of this order.

V. The foregoing order is not published under apprehension that the conduct of the troops would otherwise be improper, or that the elections would not be orderly, but that there will be then that the South is only physically crushed—the *spirit* of rebellion still living. This suspicion will be increased by disqualified parties presenting themselves for admission. It will create the impression that there is some plot in conception to give the elections to the government lands to Southern hands, and, by that means, undo all the work of the loyal North accomplished during the rebellion. Mr. Botts therefore thinks that the people of the South should not vote for any one who hesitates to take the oath in good faith. He denounces all those who are endeavoring to create disaffection by saying that the candidates should not take the oath. Their foolishness is only exceeded by their spirit for doing mischief. Mr. Botts concludes with a stirring appeal to the people to abide by the law, and all will be well. It is the easiest and best way to accomplish their ends, and will, of course, ultimately redound to their benefit.

Freedmen's Bureau.

Major General Howard, commissioner of this bureau, has received a communication from Major W. D. Sargent, assistant commissioner of freedmen's affairs in Arkansas, in reference to a former slaveholder, by the name of Bird, who refuses to recognize the emancipation act. The communication represents that a freedman had made an effort to get possession of some property belonging to him from the premises of his former master, and not being successful, applied to the bureau of freedmen in that vicinity for assistance, when he was