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

The Press.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Captain Wirz's health was better yesterday. At the trial, the first witness, a Mr. Walker, gave a report of a speech delivered by Howell Cobb at Andersonville. Cobb said he was sorry say prisoners had been captured, as he was in favor of hanging all. He would, in fact, hang President Lincoln if he caught him. He commended Captain Wirz's management of the prisoners; and, pointing to the graveyard, said in a very significant manner, that if he had the power, he (Cobb) would take care of the prisoners. Ambrose Spencer, who resides nine miles from Andersonville, said that the country in which vicinity was well supplied with mills, both for grain and lumber, and that it was as fertile as any part of the Confederacy in 1861 there was a large crop of vegetables, but all that were sent to the prison were appropriated by the rebel officers. Some ladies, whilst attempting to alleviate the sufferings of our men, were rudely repulsed and insulted by Wirz, a Lieutenant Reed, and R. B. and W. S. Winder. The latter, whilst building the prison, said he was going to build a pen "which would destroy more d——d Yankees than were killed at the front." A surgeon named Head, who was in the prison in July and August, 1864, also gave a harrowing picture of the sufferings he witnessed, and corroborated Mr. Spencer's statement in regard to the treatment received by the ladies who attempted to relieve the wants of our soldiers. A Mr. Charles H. Russell gave an account of a man having died from the effects of a beating administered by one of Wirz's petty officers, named Duncan. (Duncan, who is a witness for the defence, was in the courtroom at the time the testimony was given.) A Samuel D. Rikeer gave an account of the killing of the soldiers by the rebel officials. A Mr. Smith heard Wirz tell a sentinel to shoot a man who overreached the dead-line whilst attempting to procure water. A rebel railroad agent, named Dyke, said that the stock of provisions on hand at Andersonville was always large, except when the prison was first built; vegetables were plenty. A Thomas Relsh, who had a memorandum, named a number of days on which no rations were issued; he did not know of a man who went into the hospital who came out alive. The commission then adjourned. The case for the Government will close today or to-morrow. Duncan, the man mentioned as having kicked a man who afterwards died from the injuries received, was arrested by order of the court.

The great cricket match between the champion St. Georges, of New York, and the Young America, of this city, was concluded yesterday. The Philadelphians were the victors. A return match will be played at Camden next week.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention met on Wednesday, and adopted resolutions endorsing President Johnson's policy, and opposing negro suffrage and suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Candidates for State offices were placed in nomination.

Reports have been received at Fort Laramie from General Conner, which state he attacked and defeated a force of Arrapahoes, near Big Horn, on the 28th ult. He captured one hundred head of cattle and a large quantity of plunder. He lost a number killed, among others several of his officers.

A reported decision by the Secretary of War will be found among our special despatches.

The Associate Press correspondent at Fortress Monroe is a queer genius. When short of "news" he manufactures it, and the next day contradicts it. He now states Jeff Davis is still in his casemate at Fortress Monroe, not having removed to Carroll Hall, and also that it was not the frigate Cumberland that was raised, but the Congress.

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Advices from Havana state that a royal decree has been issued, ordering the army in Cuba to be reduced to the same footing as before the campaign in San Domingo.

Judge M. H. Hall has finally disproved of the case of the United States vs. Colchester, the medium, by fining Colchester forty dollars, and ordering him to pay the cost of the trial, amounting to four hundred and seventy-three dollars.

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THE DEMOCRATS AND ANDREW JOHNSON.

Almost the worst fate that could befall a statesman or a party is to occupy an explanatory or defensive position. That has been the misfortune of the Democratic leaders all through the rebellion; and when they tried to change front their dilemma became even more pitiable. They are just now impaled upon their votes and speeches against giving thanks to General GRANT and against allowing to ANDREW JOHNSON the privilege of speaking in the Legislative halls of Pennsylvania. Transfixed by this fatal record, their efforts to be released from the torturing punishment of their indifference or hostility to the two great champions of the Republic in military and in civil life, are unutterably ridiculous. They now say that the Democratic leaders in the Senate refused to vote the resolution honoring General GRANT *because the Senate could not effect an organization!* This is the excuse seriously given by *The Age* of yesterday. It is not half as rational as BEAU BRUMMELL'S explanation of a severe cold which he caught by being put into a room with a damp stranger! It is more like the polite courtier who allowed his coat tails to burn off for fear of giving offence by moving from the fire while the king was talking to him. A worse doom befalls them, however, when they attempt to explain their bitter hostility to ANDREW JOHNSON. Just now they are full of ecstatic love for the President, and any proof of such a sentiment would be peculiarly unpleasant. So *The Age* makes the effort to explain it in the following desperate style:

"A negro equality organ of our city says, that in lieu of a resolution was offered in the Senate of this State tendering to Andrew Johnson the use of the Senate chamber to address the people, and that all the Democrats voted against that resolution. Why! Because it was a mere *partisan trick.*"

Unhappily for the present Democratic leaders, their opposition to the resolution tendering the use of the Senate Chamber to ANDREW JOHNSON was produced alone by profound hatred of that eminent statesman. As *The Age* parades Hon. HEISTER CLYMER, of Berks, as one of the Democratic Senators who voted against this resolution because it was "a party trick," let us quote what that eminent gentleman, now one of the earnest friends of *President* JOHNSON's reconstruction policy, and a leading candidate for Governor next year, said of ANDREW JOHNSON on the 6th of March, 1863:

"But, sir, without regard to any question of his official position, take Andrew Johnson as an individual, assuming that he is rightfully clothed with the robes of office, and may constitutionally exercise the duties of that high position; even then I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I never by my vote will allow a man to come into these halls, and from this place speak to the people of this great State in support of what I know *to be the illegal, unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the Federal Government.* I know, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the farthest, *and is ready to go still further to destroy, to uproot, to upturn every principle upon which this great and good Government of ours was founded.* I know that he has bent with suppliant knee before the throne of power. *I know that for pelf, or some other consideration, he has succumbed to every measure presented to him for approval or disapproval; and I know that, in speeches delivered in the capitals of other States, he has enunciated doctrines which, if adopted by the people of the great North, would be subversive of individual freedom and personal rights.* Sir, by no vote of mine can any person holding such views address the people of Pennsylvania in this chamber. NEVER, SIR, NEVER, *so long as I have a right to forbid it.*"

We need make no other Democratic quotations to prove the hypocrisy of these leaders, and to show how inextricably they are involved by their insane denials of the bitter malignity they entertained toward ANDREW JOHNSON. Why not go down on their knees at once and beg pardon for slandering the man they now cover with false praise?

HON. JOHN B. HASKIN, the architect and engineer of the platform adopted in the recent Democratic (New York) State Convention, addresses a letter to the editor of the *Herald*, from which we take the following extract:

"I state that just before the organization of the committee in my room at the Delavan House, Mr. Calvert Comstock, one of the committee, formerly of the Albany *Argus*, requested me, as the chairman, to invite Mr. Marble, of the *World*, and Mr. Cassidy, of the *Argus*, to attend and participate in their proceedings. I replied that they were not members of the committee; that the committee would first organize, and after they had considered and digested the resolutions proposed he might invite Messrs. Marble and Cassidy before them for their suggestions and views. These gentlemen did not, however, come before the committee. Upon the organization of the committee I read for its consideration eleven resolutions, handed to me by Mr. Comstock, and which had been printed upon slips in the *Argus* office. Eight of these, after being discussed in the committee and amended, were adopted, and three of them—one on arbitrary arrests, military courts, suspension of habeas corpus, &c.; another in favor of disbanding the army, abolishing military bureaus, &c., and another in favor of abolishing United States revenue collectors and assessors, but of conferring the performance of their duties upon State officials; and still another endorsing the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey platforms—the committee had the good sense to reject, as foreign to the living issues of the approaching State campaign. The ninth resolution of the series adopted, the one heartily endorsing President Johnson, I had the pleasure to propose and ask to be incorporated in the platform, and which, after some opposition was adopted. But with this resolution the distinguished gentleman mentioned in the *World* article had nothing to do. Indeed, as Mr. Calvert Comstock, before the platform was submitted and voted upon by the convention, desired me to quit this from the series, I suspected that some of these gentlemen were opposed to it. I know he urged in the committee that the cold endorsement of the President's "restoration policy," contained in the fourth resolution, was a sufficient allusion to and endorsement of him. I differed with him, and advocated giving President Johnson a cordial and magnanimous support, as well for his past as his future constitutional measures, and with the assistance of Messrs. Jones and Childs, of your city delegation, carried the committee with me, and thus this resolution was adopted.

"During the night the resolutions were adopted by the committee Mr. Marble dropped into my room and examined them; after doing which he desired to know what the committee had done with the other resolutions submitted, prepared jointly by Mr. Tilden and himself. I informed him that the committee had deemed them redundant, and rejected them.

"The Committee on Platforms are entitled to credit for amending the resolutions submitted, and for cropping out of them those which were unnecessary for making the platform symmetrical, comprehensive, and strong, and for the last resolution, frankly and honestly endorsing President Johnson. I know that some of our 'leaders,' so-called, desired a simple endorsement of him, 'to divide and conquer the enemy;' but with me the game mount ided—and it induced me to go to the convention, in view of the curse of the Chicago platform—was to avoid the Bourbon Vallandighamism of the Ohio, the Jerry Black Buchananism of the Pennsylvania, the Camden and Amboy Rip Van Winkleism of the New Jersey Democratic platform, and to give President Johnson a sincere and hearty endorsement to make him the great leader of the people and of the Democratic party, as his great prototype, Andrew Jackson, was of old. My association with and knowledge of President Johnson during the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions of Congress gave me opportunity to know that he was, as a Democrat conservative, as a statesman able, and as true a Union patriot as lives. With the United States Senate controlled by New England fanaticism, and sectionalism against him (as it was against Jackson), I felt and know that it is the duty of the Democracy of this State and of all the States to come generously and manfully to his support in his great work—the pacification and restoration of the Union."

It will be seen that Mr. HASKIN, who was one of the Democrats who fought the organization when JAMES BUCHANAN attempted to make his Kansas policy a test, and who was re-elected to Congress from a heavy Democratic district in defiance of party usages, forces the present leaders in this issue to give up their copperheadism and come squarely out for the policy of President JOHNSTON. The New York *World* tries to show that everything was satisfactory to it and its satellites at Albany, and the same view was taken by the SEYMOURS, CASSIDIES, and others of the extreme sympathizing school. From Mr. HASKIN's letter, however, it appears that their peculiar and offensive doctrines were deliberately rejected by the committee, and only those resolutions afterwards adopted in convention which proved that the leaders who had led the Democracy in defeat must hereafter take a back seat.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, September 21, 1865.

After the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson had completed his great lexicon, commenced and continued in the midst of the ridicule of his enemies, and the doubts of many of his best friends, he was congratulated by Lord Chesterfield in two essays in a periodical paper which, by a strange coincidence, was called the *World*. This tardy and condescending tribute, although couched in language of characteristic refinement and politeness, aroused the ire of the great philosopher, and recalled the almost insurmountable obstacles against which he had to contend for so many years, before consummating that great production which still stands as a monument of his genius and perseverance. He exclaimed to his friend Garrick and others, "I have sailed a long and painful voyage round the world of the English language, and does he now send me out two cockboats to tow me into harbor?" The letter he addressed to Lord Chesterfield on the subject, in itself a model of composition, may now be reproduced for the purpose of illustrating another class of gentlemen, who only see the merits of a great public character when he has reached the highest position after the most terrific struggle. I accordingly subjoin it:

TO THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

"7TH FEBRUARY, 1753.

"MY LORD: I have been lately informed by the proprietor of *The World* that two papers, in which my dictionary is recommended to the public, were written by your lordship. To be so distinguished is an honor, which, being very little accustomed to favors from the great, I know not well how to receive, or in what terms to acknowledge.

"When, upon some slight encouragement, I first visited your lordship I was overpowered, like the rest of mankind, by the enchantment of your address, and could not forbear to wish that I might boast myself 'le vainqueur du vainqueur de la terre'—(the conqueror of the conqueror of the earth)—that I might obtain that regard for which I saw the world contending; but I found my attendance so little encouraged that neither pride nor modesty would suffer me to continue it. When I had once addressed your lordship in public, I had exhausted all the art of pleasing which a retired and uncourtly scholar can possess. I had done all that I could, and no man is well pleased to have his all neglected, be it ever so little.

"Seven years, my lord, have now past since I waited in your outward rooms or was repulsed from your door; during which time I have been pushing on my work through difficulties, of which it is useless to complain, and have brought it at last to the verge of publication without one act of assistance, one word of encouragement, or one smile of favor. Such treatment I did not expect, for I never had a patron before.

"The Shepherd in Virgil grew at last acquainted with Love, and found him a native of the rocks.

"Is not a patron, my lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling in the waters, and when he has reached ground encumbers him with help? The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labors, had it been early, had been kind; but it has had it been delayed till I am indifferent and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary and cannot impart it; till I am known and do not want it. I hope it is not a very cynical asperity not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received, or to be unwilling that the public should consider me as owing that to a patron which Providence has enabled me to do for myself.

"Having carried on my work thus far with so little obligation to any favorer of learning, the patron should think my labors hasten to their end, and hope that I shall not be disappointed though I should conclude it, if less be possible, with less; for I have been long wakened from that dream of hope in which I once boasted myself with so much exultation. My lord, your lordship's most humble, most obedient servant,

"SAM. JOHNSON."

Without asking whether Andrew Johnson inherits the stubborn courage and lofty genius of his great namesake, I think I may claim there is a good deal of resemblance between the rebuke administered by the distinguished *ursa major* to a presumptuous and complacent nobleman, and that which might, with equal force, be administered to those political courtiers who waited for more than four long years of war, before they discovered that the patriotic Tennessean, the first to strike boldly and fearlessly against treason in the Senate of the United States, and from that hour the constant and heroic opponent of the rebellion, sacrificing his fortune and risking his life that his country might be saved, was entitled to anything but their most cruel scorn and malignity. It may be said, without qualification, that no public character has been so unscrupulously maligned as Andrew Johnson by the leaders of the Democratic party; and he who addresses himself to the task of collecting the random specimens of their vituperation, will be startled at the fertility of their epithets and the exhaustless stores of their hatred. The most remarkable passage in political history is that which records their contemptous silence in December, of 1860, (at a time when a bold, strong denunciation of the rebellion ought to have been hailed with grateful applause by all patriotic men,) when Andrew Johnson terrified Jefferson Davis and his fellow-conspirators by unmasking their plots, and calling down upon their heads the vengeance of the people. The indifference of the Democratic leaders to that exhibition is perhaps the best proof of their hearty sympathy with the authors of the subsequent rebellion; for when Andrew Johnson first spoke in the Senate, it was after having in the previous month traversed Tennessee in favor of John C. Breckinridge, the Southern candidate for President, who was also supported by the mass of the Democratic party in the free States. But that fact did not extract a single word of cheer from any of the men who then, as now, had the destinies of the Democratic party in charge. This want of sensibility to a demonstration which touched the national heart everywhere and taught the traitors themselves that they would not be permitted to achieve an easy triumph over the Government, was but a promise of the after hostility of the Democratic leaders to Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. And it is a curious fact, that the malevolence of Jo. Lane, when he replied to Johnson in the Senate, and the drunken diabolism of Wigfall, were equalled, and in many cases surpassed, by the vindictive vituperation of these leaders, when after the adjournment of the Senate in 1861, Andrew Johnson continued his noble career in Tennessee, subsequently again in the Senate, then as Provisional Governor, appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and at last as the popular champion of the republic, in his several journeys through the border and free States. They neither abated nor abandoned their fierce antagonism to him when he was placed on the ticket by the Union National Convention at Baltimore as the Vice Presidential candidate in connection with Mr. Lincoln. The acceptance of that honor confirmed, for it could not increase, their former hatred of his character and his principles. The spectacle is now presented: In a little more than seven months after the relnauguration of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and in a little more than six months after, by reason of an act of unspeakable inhumanity, he is himself called to the Presidential chair, the Democratic leaders of the country are making support of Andrew Johnson and of his policy the foundation of their political platform, and the star by which their future movements are to be controlled!

It is in precisely this place that the noble letter of Dr. Sam. Johnson to Lord Chesterfield may be read and applied to these modern Pharisees. There would be some reason, some explanation, and, indeed, some congratulation for this exhibition on the part of men thus suddenly enlightened, if they had acted in a moment of peril, if their friendship came to assist their country in its hour of despair, or if they based their eleventh-hour support upon the decent pretext of being properly penitent for that continuous factiousness which, after the machinations of the rebels themselves, did so much to embarrass and cripple the national cause. But, curious to say, not content with assuming to be the real friends of President Johnson, they class as his enemies all whom they call the radicals of the country. And this, too, when the fact is not only of historic but of notorious record, *that no measure, no matter how radical, how extreme, and how startling, adopted to suppress the rebellion, from the beginning of the war, has ever been questioned, much less opposed by Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.* Nay, it was because of his sympathy with such measures, and his identity with the men who originated and pressed them, that the invectives of the Democratic leaders to which I have referred were hurled in such merciless profusion upon his head. It is equally true that the reconstruction policy which these same politicians affect now exclusively to support, had always been Andrew Johnson's principle and platform, but was never recognized as entitled to their confidence until he became President of the United States.

There is, then, left for these leaders a single excuse; and that is, that they agree with Andrew Johnson in opposing negro suffrage. But even here they stand upon the weakest ground; for Andrew Johnson is not opposed to negro suffrage, as the Copperheads assert that they are. He is simply opposed to the interference of the Executive or of Congress, in what he believes to be purely a matter of State concern. Entertaining a natural doubt as to the propriety of conferring this sacred franchise upon untrained and uneducated millions, he has never declared that if the people of the States, respectively, decided to bestow it upon the colored race, such a decision would be opposed in his official capacity. Nor does the great Union party at his back take issue with him here. There are exceptions now, as always. There are violent and unreasoning men, who, because they cannot induce the President to act upon their counsel, are disposed to weaken and antagonize his administration. Nearly the same men antagonized Mr. Lincoln, and I believe the same fate which overwhelmed their opposition to him will refute and dissipate all their objections to Andrew Johnson.

That the people of the United States have not seen and do not see the double profligacy and dissimulation of these Democratic leaders, it would be madness to believe. But woe to our country, which is now in the forefront of the grandest future ever opened to any people, should it confide its policy and the administration of its government to men who have won an ignoble fame by standing in the way of those mighty results by which a defiant insurrection was crushed, and the only republic on earth reserved for immortal endurance. The statesmen who stood firm during these four years, the heroes who successfully combatted the traitors, and the powerful party that rallied round and strengthened both—that were the saviours of our soldiers and their families in the darkest hours of the rebellion, and the staunch stay and rampart of our servants in civil life—are alone competent to conduct and to conclude the mighty mission of the American people. OCCASIONAL.

The Press.

VOL. 9.—NO. 46. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1865. THREE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

THE NOVEMBER INTEREST ON THE 5-20 BONDS TO BE ANTICIPATED.

[Special Despatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

Decisions.

The Secretary of War has decided that free transportation on Government transports and United States military railroads will be furnished to such teachers only of refugees and freedman, and persons laboring voluntarily in behalf of the freedmen, as may be duly authorized by the commissioner, or assistant commissioners of the bureau. All stores, schoolbooks, &c., necessary to the subsistence, comfort, and instruction of the dependent refugees and freedmen, may be transported at Government expense, when such stores and books shall be turned over to the officers of the quartermaster's department, with the approval of the assistant commissioners or the department commander; the same to be transported as public stores, consigned to the quartermaster at the place where they are destined, who, after inspection, will turn them over to the commissioners or the bureau agent for whom they are intended for distribution.

All army officers travelling on public duty, under the order of the commissioner or assistant commissioners, within the limits of their respective jurisdiction, will be furnished mileage at actual cost of transportation, according to the revised army regulations, when transportation has not been furnished by the quartermaster's department.

Disloyal Southern Property Bureau.

The intelligence office of the Freedmen's Bureau, from the 10th to the 19th of September, found employment for sixty-five male and thirty-one female colored persons. For the same period there were ninety-two applicants for work, of whom twenty-seven were seventy-five males and seventeen females.

The Veteran Reserve Corps.

An order just issued from the War Department shows that in June last over one thousand men were transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps from various regiments.

General Howard.

General O. O. HOWARD, chief of the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, left the city yesterday for Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Richmond, and other places in Virginia to examine into the condition of freedmen's affairs in that State. He will be absent between one and two weeks.

(By Associated Press.)

The Postal-Service in the South.

The Post Office Department to-day ordered the resumption of postal service at post offices in North Carolina, and has accepted the offer for the conveyance of the mails through from Brashear City, Louisiana, to Galveston, Texas; the service to be three times a week.

The Five-twenty Coupon Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to anticipate the payment of the interest on the five-twenty coupon bonds which becomes due on November 1st, and the same will be paid on and after September 25th, upon the presentation of the coupons to the assistant treasurers, or those designated depositaries authorized to pay interest on Government securities.

The Wirz Trial.

The evidence for the United States in the Wirz trial is closed, and will close to-morrow or Saturday. The Government has shown a proper disposition to afford the prisoner a fair opportunity for his defence, having thus far subpenaed about seventy witnesses, thirty of whom have already arrived at Washington. Counsel for all the prisoners, through his counsel, desires. He now states Jeff Davis is still in his casemate at Fortress Monroe, not having removed to Carroll Hall, and also that it was not the frigate Cumberland that was raised, but the Congress.

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FORTRESS MONROE.

FURTHER STORIES ABOUT JEFF DAVIS AND LAWYER GARRISON—A REBEL GENERAL ARRESTED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 19.—G. T. Garrison, of Accomac county, has not been taken to Washington, as was reported. He is at this place on parole.

Jeff Davis has not been removed to Carroll Hall, but occupies his casemate as heretofore.

It was not the old frigate Cumberland, but the Congress, that was raised. No safe has yet been found.

The wrecking steamer Alpha, from Baltimore, has passed here, bound to Wilmington, N. C., to raise the sunken blockade-runners.

General George S. Dodge has arrived from Washington, on an inspecting tour through this department. The object is to cut down all unnecessary expenses to the Government in the quartermaster and other departments. After completing his work here he will go to North Carolina, on the same mission.

A man named Lane, from Mathews county, was arrested and brought here to-day. He was one of Stonewall Jackson's generals, and is charged with making secession speeches in his county recently. Since his arrest it has appeared that he was not the man who made the speeches referred to, and Dr. Garnet, of Mathews county, has been arrested, charged with the offence.

NORFOLK COTTON MARKET.

Cotton is arriving in small lots. There is ready demand at 30@36c.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Another Treaty Signed with Two Tribes.

FORT SMITH (ARK.), Sept. 20.—The commissioners decline to rescind their action regarding John Ross, as they discontinued his case from the loyal Cherokees, and assure the latter that his rights will be protected.

The disloyal Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles have filed a statement explanatory of their understanding of the treaty. There is much destitution among the disloyal Seminoles.

There are seventy-five loyal and seventy-four disloyal delegates, not including the chiefs who signed the treaty of peace.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

FORT SMITH, ARK., Sept. 21.—A treaty was signed to-day between the United States commissioners and the Chocktaws and Chickasaws, providing for the re-establishment of friendship between the Government and the said tribes; promising that they will exert all their influence in compelling the Indians of the plains to maintain peaceful relations with each other, with the Indians of the territory, and with the United States; that slavery shall be prohibited forever; that freedmen shall be suitably provided for; that lands shall be issued to the Indians of Kansas and elsewhere; that the right of way shall be granted to railroads; and that the consolidation of the Indian tribes, with a territorial form of government, shall be recommended by them to their respective constituents.

The commission then adjourned *sine die.*

Colonel Sells will go to Humboldt, Kansas, to conclude a treaty with the Osage Indians.

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH.

The New Yorkers Vanquished by the Philadelphians.

SPLENDID PLAYING OF THE YOUNG AMERICA CLUB.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The great cricket match, commenced yesterday between the St. George's Club of this city and the Young America of Philadelphia, was resumed to-day. The St. Georges completed their first innings, making 67 against 115, made by the Young America. The latter then played their second inning, making 65.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The cricket match terminated in favor of the Young America, by a score of 180 to 119. When the stumps were drawn on Wednesday night the latter had three wickets to fall, with a score of 51. This (Thursday) morning they added 16 runs to the score, Pomeroy having to retire without losing his wicket, owing to his having had a finger broken with a ball from Charles Newhall. Pomeroy was well in at the turn, and apparently good for double figures. At half past eleven o'clock the Young America began their second innings, and a good defence was shown at the bat. The improved bowling rendered the run getting rather difficult. Harry Wright, especially, bowling very fine innings. Finally, in two hours time, the whole eleven were disposed of for sixty-five, although the fourth wicket had fallen for forty-three.

Double figures were scored by George, Charles and Daniel Newhall and Davis, the latter showing the best defence and Daniel Newhall the liveliest batting. There was a draw for four byes, Daniel having the best hit of the innings.

At 2½ o'clock P. M. the St. George's went in to wipe off the score of 114, and average. At the fall of the second wicket there was probable prospect of a favorable result. After they fell off in play, and were finally defeated for 52, Bainbridge's score of 31, not being out, being the finest display. He and Charley Newhall carried off the honors of the game at the bat.

The match was a very agreeable one and a most creditable victory for the Young America Club, who did what no other club has done this season, won a ball from the first eleven of the St. George's Club. Next week the St. George will play the Philadelphia Club at Camden.

The match between the Young America and Willow clubs will not take place.

The base-ball match between the Atlantic and Eckford clubs was won by the former by a score of 28 against 23.

NEW ORLEANS.

Important Orders of Governor Hamilton, of Texas—A Chain-gang for Negroes at Montgomery, Alabama.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—The steamer Cassandra arrived to-day from New York.

General Sheridan has returned from Texas.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, directs that the present organization of districts and the terms of holding courts continue; that all negroes must be put on an equality with white men in respect to the punishment for crime, and when they are tried, on indictments heretofore provided, and found guilty, the judgment of the court will be the same as if the defendant was a white person.

The commission appointed by Governor Hamilton to examine the books of the State Government under the rebel rule will be full.

All is quiet on the Rio Grande.

A rumor prevails that the Imperial army is being reinforced by 20,000 men.

General Woods, commanding in Alabama, directs his officers to enforce discipline and prevent improper intercourse between the citizens and soldiers.

The chain-gang system of punishment of negroes has been adopted in Montgomery.

The first through mail from Columbus, Kentucky, to Mobile, via the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, arrived at Mobile on the 18th, in two days' time.

TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—The completion of the Jackson Railroad is being pushed vigorously. Governor Wells will soon issue a proclamation for the election of State and municipal officers on the first Monday of November.

Governor Hamilton has ordered the assessment of Texas according to the law before the war.

Telegraphic communication with San Antonio has been opened. The bark Houston, from New York, was blown ashore sixteen miles from Galveston but will probably get off without serious damage.

THE CHOLERA.

Medical Apprehensions—It will be with us in Three Weeks.

The College of Physicians met last night in the hall of the New York University, for the purpose of hearing reports on the origin and progress of yellow fever and cholera, and their character and effects.

Dr. Harris, of the sanitary Commission, was the first speaker. He stated that since the occupancy of New Orleans by the United States, the city had been changed by the stringent rule of the United States military law, from the pest spot of the continent to one of the healthiest cities in the South, or the United States. This he attributed solely to the excellent hygienic rules of the military authorities, which, if removed, he declared would cause the return of the city to its former unwholesomeness.

Dr. Harris also declared that yellow fever broke out spontaneously, and was not necessarily brought to a city from any other port, citing many instances.

The president stated that the paper applied with much force to this city, which was welcoming the fever with the vilest streets and alleys which it was possible to contrive.

Dr. Driscomb read an able paper on cholera, *in which he prophesied that in three weeks the Asiatic cholera would be among us.* He said the cholera had already reached London, the last papers showing one hundred and forty-seven deaths in one week from that cause alone. The city of New York could avert the calamity if it would. He then gave a history of the particular portions sought by the cholera, and where it has raged more particular, as well as giving instances of its annihilation by prompt and thorough hygienic efforts. The meeting then adjourned.—*New York Express.*

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

Important Testimony of Rebel Officers and Residents of Georgia.

THE COUNTRY PROVED TO HAVE BEEN VERY FERTILE.

A Large Stock of Provisions always on hand at Andersonville.

LADIES BRUTALLY TREATED AND INSULTED WHILE ON MISSIONS OF MERCY.

"No Man who Entered the Hospital Came out Alive."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Capt. Wirz is somewhat improved in health to-day.

J. Burns Walker testified, among other things, that General Howell Cobb came to Andersonville on the 4th of March, and the paroled prisoners outside were notified that if we desired to hear the general we could go down; a good many of us went down, I among the others; General Howell Cobb in the midst of the crowd—the 2d corps regiment, I think, was down at the shed that was being built for a brick yard; he made a speech, in which he referred to the prisoners, saying he was sorry that any prisoners had been captured, and that he should hang every traitor he met with. Some prisoners come up to your house to take your chickens or your pigs, hang them; if a prisoner comes up to your house to speak to your women, hang him;" he then referred to President Lincoln, saying: "If President Lincoln ever gets me he will hang me, and if I ever get President Lincoln I will hang him." In referring to the conduct of Captain Wirz, he said that he "was glad to find the state of things around Andersonville to be such as he did;" and recommended Captain Wirz as being a very meritorious and efficient officer, doing his duty, and doing it well. He said to the Confederate troops around him, "Look over into that stockade"—pointing his finger directly to it—"go back over there, and compare yourselves with those men, and go home and kiss your wives and sweethearts, and see if you cannot gain your independence;" he further said, in connection with the graveyard and the stockade, he had seen the dead prisoners: "I would treat the prisoners here well; I would feed them well; I would care for them well; and if I died he would take care for them, assumed a stentorian tone; he spoke harshly, and as if with deep meaning, pointed with his finger to the land to the graveyard, as if meaning that that would be the care he would give them; the speech was received with applause, but he spoke so unenthusiastically as I have seen speeches received in other places.

Ambrose Spencer, residing nine miles from Andersonville, testified that he visited the prison every month, and had ample opportunities of ascertaining its condition, which was as wretched and degrading as the mind well conceive; the odor from the stockade could be detected at a distance of two miles; that petition was made to Captain Wirz with mills, both for grain and lumber; it was probably the most densely wooded of any in the State of Georgia; the country for fifteen miles Southwestern Georgia was regarded as the garden spot of the Confederacy, and from which immense quantities of supplies were drawn for the army; there was an uncommon large supply of vegetables in the summer of 1864, some of which were taken from America to Andersonville for the use of Confederate officers; the witness had knowledge of ladies who were in the habit of gathering clothing and food for the relief of the prisoners; General Winder, in the presence of himself and several Other ladies, said, with an oath, that he "believed the whole country was becoming Yankee," and that he wished he "knew what it would take to stop to it, if not one way he would another;" the witness replied: that "the exhibition of humanity was considered treason;" to that assertion;" Winder said it was a slur on the Confederate Government, and a covert attack upon himself; he then informed him that the supplies were forwarded at the request of Rev. Mr. Davies, when General Winder replied, "that's a d——d lie, as he himself was within so soon the d—d Yankees should die there as anywhere else; he believed it would be better;" General Winder's conduct on this occasion was utterly unfit to be repeated in the presence of ladies, but the meaning was that he could very easily make Confederate officers by putting them in a certain condition. In a subsequent conversation with R. B. Winder, Lieutenant Reed, and Captain Wirz, Reed observed that, if General Winder had done as he wanted him to do, he (Reed) would have made a good speech out of the clothing and supplies. Captain Wirz said, if he had his own way, he would have a house built for certain infamous purposes, in which he would place those brutal violent women. R. B. Winder concurred in the remark by laughing. At the laying out of the prison, Mr. C. Winder was there superintending. The witness asked him if he was not going to erect sheds and shelter, and why he was putting up these; the reply he replied: "I am going to build the pen so as to destroy more damned Yankees than can be destroyed in Georgia." General J. H. Winder always swore whenever the name of Andersonville was named. The witness described him as bereft of feelings of humanity—in fact a brutal man.

Dr. B. J. Head, who was on duty as surgeon at Andersonville from July 1, 1864, to May, 1864, testified in relation to affairs at the hospital, including the sufferings of prisoners from disease, and the want of proper diet, shelter, and medicines; men would often die for the want of stim