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# The Press.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1865.

## GRANT AND SHERMAN—REMARKABLE LETTERS.

The correspondence between Generals GRANT and SHERMAN, after the appointment of the former as Lieutenant General, on the 1st of March, 1864, which we copy to-day, is singularly characteristic of these two wonderful men. No better insight could be had of GRANT than his impulsive letter to SHERMAN at the moment of his elevation to the highest military position in the country, thanking him and General MCPHERSON for their noble co-operation in support of his plans, and even placing himself below his illustrious subordinates in that brilliant promotion. It will be seen that he almost felt he could not accept the splendid prize without first offering it to his friend! Could there be anything more knightly or chivalric? The reader will answer this question affirmatively as he reads the reply of SHERMAN. As we remember that SHERMAN wrote before he had projected his grand march upon Atlanta, thence to the seaboard, and from the sea to the centre of North Carolina, his words glow with a certain prophetic inspiration. He describes his own character as he unfolds that of GRANT; and with a quick and graceful candor delineates the soldier who baffles strategy with common sense, and leaves "books of science" for the steadier help of an undoubting faith. That part of SHERMAN's letter which draws a parallel between WASHINGTON and GRANT does not seem an exaggeration in the more sober light that reveals his moral nature, and proves it to be in marvellous harmony with his military fortitude and patriotic zeal. As we peruse and ponder on these two letters we do not wonder that LEE quailed and yielded to GRANT, nor that JOHNSTON succumbed to SHERMAN. May we not thank God that, above all that has happened of cavil and of clamor, our Republic has been served and saved by two citizens, who have been as great in war as they have been unspoiled in victory and peace.

## LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1865.

MY DEAR PRESS:—The rapidity with which the lustre of victories won for a good cause, men are prone to go back to see whether they might not have done better, and to give a long, preparing glance into the unborn years, so that they may not do worse in the future. Judging the late elections by what the Copperheads [I apply that phrase always, not to the honest Democratic masses, but to those who will persist in leading them to disgraceful defeat]—by what the Copperheads charged upon the National Union party, it might be fairly claimed that the people decided in favor of negro suffrage and even civil negro equality. Their accusation that we were committed both to negro suffrage and to negro equality, was so persistent and bitter, and the denial of it so contemptuous and exceptional, that if there was any burden to carry on the subject, it was borne not unwillingly and most successfully to the end. But while we can extract much from the late elections to encourage progressive and fearless action hereafter, we must be careful not to rush into rash or ill-digested proceedings. Much is said about the education of the enfranchised colored people, that they may be fitted for the responsibilities of their new condition. But is it not equally necessary to look to the education of the whites, and these latter not only of the South, but of all the States? Much has already been done in this respect. The schoolmaster has been a marvellous magician in dispelling the prejudices of party and of habit in the Northern and Western States; and the war, which gave us both texts and teachers, was the terrific tornado that purged the atmosphere of all its poisons, and tore out age-founded bigotry, even to the smallest fibres of its extremest roots. There is, nevertheless, a mighty work to be done. Happily, we have plenty of time to do it in. We have just passed out of a satisfactory election; and now, from the elevation secured to the Union party by the votes of a trustful people, we may patiently provide our plans. First, let us invite all men to come up and sit by our side in these preparatory counsels. There is no temptation for falsehood or faction—no excuse for the demagogue and mercenary—now. The national offices are occupied; the municipal offices have just been filled, and the contest for representative posts is a full year ahead of us. Bold men can talk without fear of misrepresentation by bad men; and the "weak sisters," who so frequently admit the truth they dare not assert, can now safely echo in words what they have silently responded to in thoughts. Is there any rational being who thinks that government, or party, or society, or the church, can go on in the old ruts and under the old rules? As well expect to run a locomotive along our stony streets, or to drive it through, or push it over our hills, without smoothing the one, perforating the other, or levelling the third. Even the brutal brawler against negro suffrage, cannot deny that the "nig-ger" of to-day is another animal from the slave of yesterday, and that he cannot get half as much either of rum or money by abusing the Abolitionists as he did a few years ago. The crafty leaders of the so-called Democracy are probably the most annoyed by their dilemma; but men who could so quickly forget their foul vituperation of Andrew Johnson, and become his friends, and coolly expect him to take them to his arms—such men will not stoop to discuss appearances when another change, more profitable and creditable, is demanded of them. They will no longer deny that the abolition of slavery has devolved certain duties even upon them, if indeed, they care to look to an intelligent suffrage, or to live in the great events of a mighty moral revolution. They must admit the degrading folly of attempting to make capital out of the possible enfranchisement of the comparatively few colored people in the free States, when four millions of freedmen in the late slave States must be educated, if the eight millions of whites in that section are to live and to prosper in safety and fair competition with their fellow-countrymen. Behold from this view of the compelled duty of the Democratic leaders, the solemn, exacting, yet not less agreeable obligation laid upon the prominent men of the great National Union Party! The voice of inspiration could not make this obligation stronger than the simple statement of it in a single sentence.

OCCASIONAL.

### The Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 12.—The General Assembly of Vermont convened at this place to-day. The House was promptly organized by the election of Hon. J. W. Stewart as Speaker, and J. H. Flagg, Clerk. Mr. Stewart was elected on the first ballot by seven majority.

Governor Smith will deliver a valedictory this afternoon.

### Fire in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 12.—The extensive woollen mill of Chapin & Downey, at Olneyville, was partially destroyed by fire this evening. The carding, spinning, and dressing rooms were burnt out, and the other rooms damaged by water. The loss is heavy, but is mostly covered by insurance here and in New York.

### Sporting News.

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 12.—In consequence of a collision on the track yesterday, and also of the rain last night, the trot between General Dow and General McClellan has been postponed for the present.

# WASHINGTON.

## END OF MARTIAL LAW IN KENTUCKY.

## PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO THAT EFFECT.

## An Important Order Relative to Artillery and Cavalry Regiments.

(Special Despatches to The Press.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1865.

### Important Order Concerning Regular Artillery Regiments.

The following important order was promulgated to-day by the War Department:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 144.—The regiments of regular artillery, except mounted batteries of each, will be distributed as follows: 3d, Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine, one company; Fort Preble, Portland, Maine, one company; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, one company; Fort Warren, Boston, Massachusetts, headquarters and three companies; Fort Independence, Boston, Massachusetts, one company; Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island, three companies. Six dismounted companies, now in Department of Washington, will be sent without delay to report to Major General Hooker, commanding Department of the East, for assignment to Forts Sullivan, Preble, Constitution and Warren; headquarters of regiment will be forthwith transferred to Fort Warren. 1st, Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut, one company; Fort Schuyler, New York, three companies; Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, one company; Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, two companies; Fort Richmond, and Batteries Hudson and Morton, New York harbor, two companies; Sandy Hook, New Jersey, one company; five dismounted companies, now in the Department of Washington, one company in the Department of Virginia, and one in Middle Department, will immediately be put *en route* to New York City, to report to Major General Hooker, commanding Department of the East, who will assign them to Forts Trumbull, Schuyler, Hamilton, Richmond, and Sandy Hook. Headquarters of regiment will be transferred to Fort Hamilton. 4th, Fort Delaware, two companies; Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland, two companies; Fort Washington, Maryland, headquarters, and one company; Fort Foote, Maryland, one company city of Washington, D. C.; four companies, companies K, in Department of Washington, and L in Department of Virginia, will be sent without delay to Fort Delaware; companies I in the Department of Georgia, and M, in the Department of Tennessee, will be immediately put *en route* without horses or batteries for Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland. 5th, Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, headquarters, and four companies, Fort Taylor, Key West; two companies, Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas; West Virginia, four companies headquarters; one company in Department of Virginia; one in Middle Department; one in Department of East, and one companies now in Department of Washington, will immediately be put *en route* for Fort Monroe, Virginia. Remaining four dismounted companies now in Washington will be sent without delay, under command of Brevet Brigadier General B. H. Hill, lieutenant colonel 5th Artillery, to garrison Fort Jefferson, Tortugas. Two companies of regiment in Departments of Tennessee and South Carolina will be put *en route*, without delay, for Fort Taylor, Key West. The 2d United States artillery has been assigned to the Division of Pacific. The 2d United States cavalry will be immediately put *en route*, to report to Major General Sheridan, commanding Division of the Mississippi, for duty. The 6th United States cavalry, without horses or equipments, will be sent *via* New York to New Orleans, to report for orders to Major General Sheridan, commanding Division of Gulf. 4th Regiment United States infantry has been assigned to posts as follows: Fort Brady, Sault St. Marie, Michigan; two companies Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan headquarters, and two companies Fort Niagara, New York; one company Madison barracks Sackett's Harbor, New York; two companies Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York; one company; Rouse's Point, New York, two companies. Special orders have already been given for the movement of this regiment. 3d Regiment Pennsylvania heavy artillery at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and the 1st Regiment New York volunteers, at Fort Jefferson, Florida, will be mustered out of service as soon as relieved by the 5th United States artillery. All volunteer cavalry east of the Mississippi river will be mustered out of service. All sea-coast forts south of Fortress Monroe, Virginia, except Fortress Taylor and Jefferson, Florida, will be garrisoned by colored troops—requisite number of regiments having been selected for this purpose by department commanders; all other colored troops will be mustered out of service as fast as can be dispensed with. Department commanders will report to the adjutant by telegraph, number of colored troops required, but not already in their commands, or surplus number not required to carry out this order, that particular instructions may be given accordingly for transfer or muster out of regiments.

By command of Lieutenant General Grant,
J. A. AIKEN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

### Arms for Richmond.

A Richmond paper of to-day begs leave to "respectfully submit to his Excellency, Governor PEIRPOINT, whom we know to feel deep interest in all matters that concern law, order and the safety of our people, that it might be well before the departure of the United States garrison to take measures for the procurement of some small arms at least from the Government at Washington, and, if possible, to organize the nucleus of a force for this city." Richmond made such good use of the last Government arms in her possession that it would be doubtless only right to grant this just request.

### Shipment of Southern Products.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular providing that products of the insurrectionary States may be shipped to either of the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cairo, St. Louis, and New Orleans without the prepayment of taxes at the place of purchase, on the execution by the shipper of a satisfactory bond in double the amount of the taxes due for the payment of said taxes to the collector of the port where the goods may be delivered. All the necessary forms of certificates, &c., required in such cases accompany the circular.

### The General Land Office.

Returns just received at the General Land Office represent that last month 16,000 acres were taken up for actual settlement at Winnebago City, Minnesota, under the homestead act, besides a number of locations made with land warrants. Returns have also been received of the survey of the Bacho Las Bauliues, containing 8,911 acres, situated on the Pauliues bay and the Pacific ocean. A patent is claimed from the United States for this ranch, as finally confirmed to Gregories Bringones. The returns of sales and entries from Boonsville, Missouri, show extraordinary activity in the disposal of public lands. Returns from California, just received, accompanied with maps, give detailed and interesting results connected with the administration of the survey system in that State. The land sales at Olympia, Washington Territory, for August, 1865, amounted to $1,563,040, besides several entries for actual settlement under the homestead act.

### Application to the Freedmen's Bureau for Laborers.

Application has been made to the Freedmen's Bureau for four hundred freedmen to go to Michigan to work on the railroads in that State. The application represents that eighty-seven cents per day and board will be paid all laborers.

### Discharged.

A recent order from the War Department discharges the 1st Colorado and Co. A, 1st Dakota Cavalry, 140th Indiana, 5th Iowa Cavalry, 5th Kansas Cavalry, 110th New York, 18th Ohio, 15th and 52d Wisconsin, 60th, 79th, 83d, 93d, 50th, and 77th United States Colored Heavy Artillery.

### Examining Surgeons Appointed.

The Commissioner of Pensions yesterday appointed the following examining surgeons for the places opposite their respective names:

Dr. ISAAC H. KEEDER, Lacon, Illinois.
Dr. SAMUEL FORD, Newcastle, Kentucky.
Dr. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

### Sunday Gunning.

The Justices of Fairfax county, Virginia, have applied to the military authorities for assistance in the suppression of Sunday gunning. There is not a Sabbath passes that there are not from fifty to a hundred persons trespassing upon the farms opposite the district.

### Personal.

Extra BILLY SMITH, of Virginia, is again in Washington.

Hon. H. N. CONGER, Acting Assistant Secretary of State, returned to Washington last night from a visit to New Jersey. The Secretary of State, who is now absent from the city, is not expected to return for several days yet.

### Property Restored.

The DANGERFIELD property in Alexandria, valued at about fifty thousand dollars, which was seized by the Government, has been restored to Mrs. DANGERFIELD by direction of the President.

### The Minerals of Virginia.

A large number of capitalists, accompanied by scientific geologists and experienced miners, have left Richmond on a tour of a general mineral exploration along the James river.

### Mass Meeting of Masons.

A Richmond paper of to-day has the following:

A mass meeting of Masons will be held to-day at two o'clock, on the battle-field of Fredericksburg, Virginia, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards organizing a monument association, the object of which is the erection of a monument commemorative of the officers and soldiers of the United States army who fell there in the battles around that city in December, 1862. This enterprise has been started by citizens of Fredericksburg. The President, members of the Cabinet, Generals Grant, Butler, Burnside, Sickles, Hooker and many other distinguished citizens have been invited, and are expected to be present. General T. M. Harris, commander of the district, and many other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting.

### Freedmen and Refugees.

The following table gives the entire number of freedmen and refugees in Colonel Eaton's district, and the number of sick and destitute receiving rations from the Government:

| | Total No. | No. rec'g rations. |
|---|---|---|
| Washington, D. C. | 15,740 | 350 |
| Freedmen's Village, Va. | 1,060 | 117 |
| Alexandria, Va. | 8,000 | 107 |
| Government farm, St. Mary's County, Md. | 498 | 250 |
| London County, Va. | 6,000 | .... |
| Fairfax County, Va. | 3,000 | .... |
| Total | 34,308 | 824 |

### Prizes Ready for Distribution.

The following additional prizes are ready for distribution at the office of the Fourth Auditor:

| Captor. | Prize. |
|---|---|
| Bainbridge | Three Brothers, alias Baigoney. |
| Iuka | Comus. |
| Pursuit | Peep O'Day. |
| Magnolia | 12 bales cotton and 4 bbls. turpentine. |
| James L. Davis | Florida. |
| Kanawha | Mary Ellen. |
| Keystone State | 4 bales of cotton. |

### Woods on Fire near Richmond.

A fire has been raging for several days past, in the woods along the line of the Fredericksburg Railroad, some ten miles above Richmond. I have not learned the amount of damage, but the excessive dry weather favors the chances of an extensive conflagration.

### Sale of Government Bakery.

The buildings and ovens of the Government bakery at Alexandria were sold yesterday, realizing over two thousand dollars.

### Thieves Arrested.

The Chief of Police of Richmond, Va., has succeeded in looking up an organized band of thieves which have for a long time infested that city.

### Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day amount to $882,174.81.

### Designated Places of Imprisonment Approved.

The Secretary of War has ordered:

I. The action of Brevet Major General John E. Smith in designating the military prison at Alton, Illinois, as the place of confinement in the case of Thomas Cresslius, citizen, sentenced by a military commission "to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of ten years, ten days of each month for the first year, to wear ball and chain attached to his right leg, at such place as the commanding general may direct," is approved.

II. The action of Major General Washburne, in designating the military prison at Alton, Illinois, as the place of confinement in the case of William F. Landreth, citizen, sentenced by a military commission "to be confined at hard labor in such military prison as the commanding general shall direct, for the period of ten years," is approved.

III. The action of Brevet Major General John E. Smith, in designating the military prison at Alton, Illinois, as the place of confinement in the case of Private Edward Spalding, company E, 8th Illinois Cavalry, sentenced by a general court-martial "to be dishonorably discharged the service, with the loss of all pay due or to become due, and to be confined in some penitentiary for the period of five years," is approved.

### Important Order Concerning Lands in Southern States.

The following order has been published by the Secretary of War:

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

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 145.

*Whereas*, Certain tracts of land, situated on the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, at the time for the most part vacant, were set apart, by Major General W. T. Sherman's special field order, No. 15, for the benefit of the refugees and freedmen that had congregated by the operations of the war, or had been left to take care of themselves by their former owners; and whereas, an expectation was thereby created that they would be able to retain possession of said lands; and whereas, a large number of the former owners have now returned and claim the same, and promising to absorb the labor and care of freedmen; It is ordered that Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, proceed to several above-named States and endeavor to effect an arrangement, mutually satisfactory to freedmen and landowners, and make a report, and in case a mutually satisfactory arrangement shall be effected, he is *only* empowered and directed to issue such orders as may become necessary after a full and careful investigation of interest of parties concerned.

By order of President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

### The Richmond Commercial Bulletin.

This paper reappeared, according to announcement, to-day. It says:

"We shall steadily maintain the pacification policy of the President, and will not cease till replace Virginia as an equal and independent member of the Federal Union."

In another part of the same paper is the following:

"Virginia must be regenerated and replaced in the Federal Union. She must regain so much influence as to be an independent and respected member. She must take her stand upon the grave of the past. She must arise and make ready for the duties of the future. She must adopt the spirit of the age and progress. Let it not be supposed that in doing this she makes an undue concession to the ideas of her conquerors. Let it be seen that adopted the practice and science taught by modern progress.

"It is the right and duty of Virginia to conform to the same ideas. Their adoption is indispensable to the welfare of every modern community. It is by this route alone that the ancient renown of Virginia may be maintained." It is thus that the high standard of manhood and womanhood of the commonwealth can be preserved. Apply the old spirit to the new work."

### Letter from the Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

The following letter, from the Second Comptroller, settles an important question:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
October 10, 1865.

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant has been received. In substance, you inquire whether the first section of the act of 31 March, 1863, which provides "that the measure of allowance for pay for an officer's servant is the pay of a private soldier, as fixed by law at the time," was intended to be retroactive.

I have to say in reply that such, in my judgment, was not the intent of the law.

The last section of that act provides that it "shall take effect from and after its passage," and the published proceedings of Congress show that the Senate amended the bill as it came from the House, for the express purpose of preventing any retroactive effect which might allow a difference of pay anterior to the date of its passage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. HAWKE, late Lieutenant Colonel 49th Indiana Volunteers, New Albany, Ind.

### The Richmond Whig to be Enlarged.

The Richmond *Whig* is to appear in a few days in an enlarged form.

(By Associated Press.)

### The Wirz Trial.

It appears to have been assumed from the report of the proceedings, in the Wirz case on Saturday last, that the position of the Judge Advocate, on the point of excluding, as witnesses for the defence, prominent rebel officers on the ground of incompetency, by reason of their having been engaged in rebellion, was ruled and sustained by the commission. Such was not the fact. Counsel for the accused, in reply to an inquiry by the President of the court, stated that he would not insist on the attendance of those witnesses if there the matter ended, the president stating that there was nothing before the court for decision on that point.

### Martial Law Abolished in Kentucky—A Proclamation.

Whereas, by a proclamation of the 5th day of July, 1864, the President of the United States, when the civil war was flagrant, and when combinations were in progress in Kentucky for the purpose of inciting insurgent raids into that State, directed the proclamation suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be made effectual in Kentucky, and that martial law should be established there and continued until said proclamation should be revoked or modified;

And whereas, since then the danger from insurgent raids into Kentucky has substantially passed away;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby declare that the said proclamation of the fifth day of July, 1864, shall be, and is hereby, modified in so far that martial law shall be no longer in force in Kentucky from and after this date hereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord [L. S.] 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

WM. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

### An Important Naval Court Martial.

The Navy Department has ordered a general court-martial to convene in Washington on the 1st of November, composed of the following officers: Vice Admiral D. G. Farragut; Rear Admirals Hiram Paulding, Charles H. Davis and J. H. Dahlgren; Commodores J. S. Missroon, T. Turner and J. S. Palmer; Commander J. A. Winslow; Captains S. P. Lee, M. Smith and James Alder.

As this is a solid court it is conjectured that persons high on the navy list are to come before it, but their names are not yet promulgated.

### A Scene in the White House.

A drunken man from Alexandria visited the White House to-day, seeking an interview with the President, but becoming disorderly was ejected by the officer on duty; the latter had just turned to re-enter the house when the sentry noticed the man drawing a pistol, and seized it. The man was taken before a justice of the peace and fined for carrying a concealed weapon.

### Personal.

Lieutenant General GRANT has returned. It is understood that he is now prepared to carry out the plan already agreed upon for the reduction of the army to a standard required only for the ordinary condition of the country in times of tranquillity at home and peace abroad.

### Southern Mail-lettings.

Great preparations are now making for the great Southern mail-lettings. The Department is ready and willing to serve all the former accommodations, but there is a difficulty in finding suitable men who have not been engaged in the rebellion, and who can take the prescribed oath.

### The South Carolina Convention.

The committee appointed by the late South Carolina Convention to intercede in behalf of JEFF DAVIS had an interview with President JOHNSON to-day.

### A Merchants' Exchange Contemplated.

A large number of merchants have taken preliminary measures for the establishment of a Merchants' Exchange. The population of Washington is now estimated at over 125,000.

### Major General Thomas.

Major General THOMAS, to whom was referred the Kentucky PALMER difficulties by the President for investigation, arrived here to-day.

### The Eight-Hour System.

The Mechanics' Convention adopted an address to the workingmen of the United States in advocacy of the eight-hour system.

# THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

## TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Wirz trial was resumed this morning from Saturday.

Mr. Schade, counsel for the prisoner, read from the letter book of Captain Wirz, the following letters:

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDER OF PRISONERS, CAMP SUMPTER, June 5, 1864.—CAPTAIN: I most respectfully call the attention of the Colonel commanding to the following, which are the following facts: The bread which is issued to prisoners is of such a bad quality, some being made of husks, that it is almost unfit for use, and increases dysentery and other bowel complaints.

I would respectfully suggest if the post be notified to have the meal bolted or some other contrivance adopted to sift the husks before issuing. If the meal now used was sifted, the bread rations would fall short full one quarter of a pound. There is a great deficiency of buckets. Rations of rice, beans, vinegar and molasses cannot be issued in a commander for want of buckets. I AM, &c., WIRZ.

Captain commanding the Prison.

Captain A. D. Chapman, Assistant Adjutant of Post.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. MILITARY PRISON, Oct. 9, 1864.—CAPTAIN: I have the honor to call your attention to the following facts:

There are at the post a large number of paroled prisoners of war who are doing work for the Government, which work, if it was done by hired men, would be done by impressment, or other hire, and thus be a heavy expense to the Government. These men are, from their occupation, unauthorized, for having been so long at work that what shoes they had are entirely worn out.

I wish to know if I cannot be authorized to make a requisition on the Quartermaster's Department to supply them with shoes, or, if this be done, with leather through the Quartermaster, and have the shoes made up, as there are plenty of shoemakers among the prisoners.

Recommending the statement to your favorable consideration, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Captain commanding prison.

To G. W. MCMARIE, A. A. G., and A. A. G.

JOHN C. CHIPMAN, Second Corporal, stated that he was a *deficiency of commissary supplies, and from the beginning of the war more or less scarcity; he would infer only the necessary supplies, prohibits of starvation, but that there was much privation; thirty thousand barrels of flour had accumulated at Richmond in the spring of 1864, but the whole of that reserve was consumed by the Union prisoners.*

Cross-examined by Colonel Chipman.—The witness knew nothing about the Andersonville prison, but the prisoners were removed from Richmond thither because supplies were principally drawn from Georgia. He did not know of any reason why the prisoners were removed from Richmond thither because supplies were principally drawn from Georgia. He did not know of any reason why the prisoners were removed from Richmond thither because supplies were principally drawn from Georgia. He did not know policy, iron will and unyielding patriotism will restore order and fraternity among the people, bring peace to the country, and prosperity to the nation.

*Fourth.* That the Speaker of this House be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and also, that he furnish copies to each of the Governors of the several States of the Union.

The following resolution was adopted in place of the above by a vote of sixty to four:

*Resolved*, That we endorse the Administration of his Excellency, the President of the United States, and especially his declaration that treason shall be made odious and traitors punished.

Mr. Bromwell, of Illinois, stated that the commissary department, testified to the deficiency of supplies in the winter of 1863 and spring of 1864. The rations were very much reduced, and vegetables imported from Bermuda through the blockade. For five months preceding the evacuation of Richmond there was never ten days supply on hand for Lee's army, and Lee complained of the reduction of the rations.

By the court.—General Lee said bread every day, for several times telegraphed to Richmond that he was without meat; in such instances the people at Richmond would collect the supply for the army. General Lee stated that he had frequently been prevented from moving because of not having subsistence.

Dr. Joseph Jones recalled.—Capt. Wirz, he said, was sick two-thirds if not the whole of the month of September; he had never observed, in the dressing of the wounds of men who had been wounded with a pistol or revolver; the witness said he told Captain Wirz that he was sorry that he might be treated, but the captain thought it would get well by his own treatment, he being himself a doctor.

J. W. Armstrong, Jr., of Macon, Georgia, a captain in the commissary's office of the Confederate war department, testified that he had sent to Andersonville the rations to the Confederate soldiers and the prisoners were the same; the board of survey condemned but very little, and that condemned, they had to do with the commissary supplies, excepting to receive them.

The court adjourned until to-morrow.

# THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

## THE UNION CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS SUCCESSFUL.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 12.—The Virginia election passed off quietly, and the Union Congressional ticket is probably elected in the First and Second districts. L. H. Chandler is undoubtedly elected to Congress from Norfolk.

THOSE WHO VOTED AND WERE VOTED FOR.

An editorial in the Richmond *Republic*, published on the day of election (Thursday) shows who were entitled to participate in the election and who were competent to be elected to office. The *Republic* says:

"There should be no confusion or mistake in the public mind on the subject of eligibility to conform to regulations with regard to members of Congress from those states. The congressional test oath has been made so prominent in the canvass that it would be a pity if it should be taken in vain. It requires everybody claiming office under the Federal Government to swear that he has not countenanced, abetted or participated in the rebellion; and the oath is couched in such searching terms that no one who has countenanced, abetted or participated in the rebellion, in its cause, can hold office. The provisions of our State constitution and laws on the subject of eligibility to office are very stringent in excluding persons who have held office under the Confederacy from office under the State Government, but it is more liberal with reference to the elective franchise. All can vote for State officers who have not held office under the Confederacy and its State governments; but those who have held office can neither vote or hold office. The Legislature did not have the power to rescind the oath. THEY, I have not voluntarily given aid and assistance, in any way, to those in rebellion against the United States Government since January 1st, 1864," so far as office-holders are concerned. For the Constitution expressly says: "The Legislature shall *only* have the power to modify the oath with regard to voters." The Constitution further says: "That those who have been disfranchised by all or any provisions of the oath shall be restored to the rights of voters *only*," and this right was restored last June. But with respect to office-holders under this Constitution, "They shall take and subscribe the aforesaid oath," to wit: "That I have not, since January 1, 1864, voluntarily given aid or assistance, in any way, to those in rebellion," etc. The removal of the restriction upon voters was submitted to the people by the Legislature last June, and will be voted upon on the second Thursday in October, current month. The Legislature in June last rescinded the oath, "That I have not aided or assisted in the rebellion," as regards voters only, because the provision to repeal it was in the Constitution at the time it was adopted by the convention which met in Alexandria February 13, 1863. But there was no similar provision provided in the Constitution for office-holders. Hence it is beyond the possibility of doubt that, whether any one held office or not under the Confederate Government, it is impossible for one who did service in the rebellion to take the essential to holding office without committing the cleanest perjury, viz: "That I have not given aid or assistance, in any way, to those in rebellion," etc. Upon the authority of the Constitution, this is the oath to be taken by the office-holders under the Constitution, and none other."

SECOND DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—From returns received here to-night, there is no doubt of the election to Congress of R. Johnson Barbour (Union), in the Third district, over John S. Pendleton and others. His district includes the city of Richmond. Robert Ridgway (Union) was elected in the Fourth, and Alexander H. H. Stuart probably in the Sixth district. Robert S. Conrad's majority in Alexandria, a part of the Seventh district, over Lewis McKenzie (Union) is fifteen. Conrad was one of the signers of the ordinance of Secession, and avowed, previous to the election, that he could not subscribe to the oath if elected. There is nothing definite from other portions of the district, but Conrad is probably elected.

# PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

### PHILADELPHIA.

TENTH WARD.

Official vote of the Banner ward:

AUDITOR GENERAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| John F. Hartranft, U. | 2,380 |
| W. W. H. Davis, D. | 1,074 |
| Hartranft's majority | 1,315 |

COMMON COUNCIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Albert H. Franciscus, U. | 2,302 |
| Wetherill Lee, D. | 1,067 |

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Agnew, U. | 2,354 | P. L. Simmers, D. | 1,039 |
| Wm. J. Fascoe, U. | 2,354 | S. Williamson, D. | 1,715 |
| Jas. H. Bryson, U. | 2,355 | Charles Yard, I. | 770 |
| L. P. Baker, D. | 1,679 | Jas. M. Stewart, U. | 2,344 |
| John Mooney, D. | 1,059 | | |

ASSESSOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| James V. Stokes, U. | 2,354 |
| John Smith, D. | 1,051 |

### INDIANA.

The Union majority in Indiana county is 2,150.

### CAMBRIA.

Cambria gives a majority of 800 for the Democratic ticket.

### VENANGO.

FRANKLIN, Oct. 12.—In the twenty-one districts heard from, the Republicans have a majority of 166, a gain over last year of 233. The eight districts yet to hear from gave last year a Union majority of 243. The probable Union majority in the county is 400.

### WAYNE.

HONESDALE, Pa., Oct. 12.—Wayne county gives a Democratic majority [illegible] Democratic loss of nearly 500.

### WESTMORELAND.

Westmoreland gives a Democratic majority of 900.

### Vote of Ohio Soldiers.

The following is a correct vote of the Ohio soldiers in this District and vicinity on Tuesday:

| | Cox. | U. Morgan. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rush Barracks | 54 | .. | .. |
| Douglas Hospital | 12 | .. | .. |
| 19th Ohio Volunteers | 252 | 120 | .. |
| 105th Ohio Volunteers (part) at Alexandria | 174 | 109 | .. |
| 1st Army Corps, Fort McHenry, Baltimore | 60 | 3 | .. |
| Total | 554 | 232 | .. |

*(Yesterday's Washington Chronicle.*

# HAYTI.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—St. Domingo advices to the 10th ult. state that President Cabral has prohibited the further issue of paper money.

A hurricane had caused great damage on the coast.

A national guard and municipal police are being organized.

J. F. Bazora has been appointed Government agent at New York.

An earthquake in Santa Cruz threw many houses down, but no lives were lost. It was also felt in St. Domingo.

St. Thomas advices state that Santa Anna had raised one hundred and twenty men for the Juarist cause.

Later intelligence from Hayti conveys information of an attempted revolt in Port-au-Prince in favor of the ex-Emperor Soulouque. The leaders of the plot intended to proclaim the fall of the President, annul the republic, and announce an empire, with Soulouque at its head.

The health of the country is good. President Geffrard is well.

No further military movements have taken place.

# NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 12.—The following are the resolutions endorsing the Administration, which were tabled by a vote of 35 to 25 in the House of Representatives:

*Resolved*, That we do hereby approve and cordially endorse the administration of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and do hereby promise him our faithful and unflinching support, carrying out his policy in organizing the government of the States lately in rebellion, and restoration to Governor Holden of North Carolina, in which he declares that returned Confederate soldiers, who have been loyal and have taken the oath prescribed by him, and who do not come within any of the exceptions of the amnesty proclamation of amnesty, shall be restored to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of full and complete citizenship. It is wise, just, liberal, and generous, and, if carried out, will be the true solution of our present unhappy condition, and faithfully carried out and sustained by the people will lead us to peace, happiness, and prosperity.

*Third.* That in our present difficulties we look to President Johnson with hope and confidence, and that we have full and implicit faith in his statesmanship and patriotism, and we firmly believe his policy, iron will and unyielding patriotism will restore order and fraternity among the people, bring peace to the country, and prosperity to the nation.

*Fourth.* That the Speaker of this House be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and also, that he furnish copies to each of the Governors of the several States of the Union.

The following resolution was adopted in place of the above by a vote of sixty to four:

*Resolved*, That we endorse the Administration of his Excellency, the President of the United States, and especially his declaration that treason shall be made odious and traitors punished.

Mr. Bromwell, of Illinois, stated that the commissary department, testified to the deficiency of supplies in the winter of 1863 and spring of 1864. The rations were very much reduced, and vegetables imported from Bermuda through the blockade. For five months preceding the evacuation of Richmond there was never ten days supply on hand for Lee's army, and Lee complained of the reduction of the rations.

By the court.—General Lee said bread every day, for several times telegraphed to Richmond that he was without meat; in such instances the people at Richmond would collect the supply for the army. General Lee stated that he had frequently been prevented from moving because of not having subsistence.

Dr. Joseph Jones recalled.—Capt. Wirz, he said, was sick two-thirds if not the whole of the month of September; he had never observed, in the dressing of the wounds of men who had been wounded with a pistol or revolver; the witness said he told Captain Wirz that he was sorry that he might be treated, but the captain thought it would get well by his own treatment, he being himself a doctor.

J. W. Armstrong, Jr., of Macon, Georgia, a captain in the commissary's office of the Confederate war department, testified that he had sent to Andersonville the rations to the Confederate soldiers and the prisoners were the same; the board of survey condemned but very little, and that condemned, they had to do with the commissary supplies, excepting to receive them.

The court adjourned until to-morrow.

# THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

## SEVENTH DAY'S SESSION.

The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies reassembled yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, in St. Andrew's Church.

The usual devotional services were read by Rev. Dr. Gillette, of Texas, and Rev. S. Y. McMaster, of Minnesota.

The minutes of the previous day were read and approved.

The order of business being the reception of reports from committees, Rev. D. H. Buell, chairman of the Committee on New Dioceses, submitted the following report:

*Whereas*, A petition has been presented to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies from the clergy and parishes of Western Pennsylvania, praying that all that portion of the State of Pennsylvania lying west of the eastern line of the counties of McKean, Cameron, Clearfield, Cambria, and Somerset, as the said line of those counties is now established by law—said portion of the State being part of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and of no other diocese—be separated from the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and formed into a new diocese; and whereas, it appears by official documents laid before this House that both the bishop and the convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania have consented to such separation and formation of a new diocese, and that all the requirements of the fifth article of the Constitution and of the canons are thereby fulfilled;—therefore

*Resolved*, That, the House of Bishops concurring, this convention does hereby ratify the above-mentioned division of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and that the Standing Committee of the Di