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more, sank outside of Newport, last night. The Captain and three men were lost. The Captain leaves a family in Somerset, Massachusetts. The schooner White Cloud, from Georgetown, of and for Providence, below, having lost sails, both anchors and chain, during the gale in the bay last night.

Hyannis, Mass., Oct. 20.—The schooner Alice B., Capt. Chase, from Boston for Baltimore, with ice, is ashore two miles from this place. Also, an unknown schooner.

Hyannis, Mass., Oct. 20.—The schooner W. R. Giens, from Philadelphia, is ashore two miles from this place.

Boston Oct. 20.—The gale last night was very severe on the coast.

From Tennessee.

Execution of Champ Ferguson—Stage Coach Attacked by Robbers.

Nashville, Oct. 20.—The notorious guerrilla, Champ Ferguson, was hung to-day. The execution was strictly private.

The stage coach on the way to Lebanon, Tenn., on Wednesday, was attacked by highwarmen. Several shots were fired, but no damage was done.

Execution of Magruder.

Louisville, Oct. 20.—The guerilla, Henry C. Magruder, in pursuance of his sentence, was hung in the yard of the military prison this afternoon.

Louisiana.

Trouble Apprehended from Disbanded Colored Soldiers, Etc.

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—A petition has been received from Gov. Wells, from the citizens of Northern Louisiana, asking him to take steps to prevent threatened negro insurrections in that section. Of two negro regiments raised by General Banks, one was disbanded yesterday, and the other this week, and it is charged that these regiments retain their organization, notwithstanding their disbanding.

Gen. Fullerton has issued a circular doing away with all restriction on the transfer or sale of real estate, and advising the parties to ascertain whether the property is not under lien, or in possession of the bureau of abandoned and confiscated property. It is stated that he intends in a few days making a large restoration of property.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 19.—The Legislature has endorsed the course of Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey, by electing him United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Jeff. Davis, commencing March 4th, 1865, by an overwhelming majority, 100 to 26, over Fulton Anderson, on the second ballot. There was no election to fill the unexpired term of Albert G. Brown. A majority of the Legislature is in favor of negro testimony.

North Carolina.

Raleigh, Oct. 20.—The State Convention adjourned last night to assemble again on the 4th Monday in May. An ordinance was passed preventing any future Legislature assuming or paying any debt created directly or indirectly for the prosecution of the rebellion. The copperheads and enemies of the Government insisted on the assumption of the Rebel State debt.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 20.—The Raleigh papers of yesterday publish a telegram from the President to Gov. Holden declaring that every dollar of the debt created to aid the rebellion should be repudiated finally and forever, and expressing the hope that the people of North Carolina will wash their hands of everything that partakes in the slightest degree of the rebellion, so recently crushed by the strong arm of the Government.

Colorado.

Denver, Colorado Territory, Oct. 18.—The Republican State Convention nominated for Governor Wm. Gilpin; for Representative in Congress, George M. Chilcott. Full delegations were present from all sections of the Territory. Among the resolutions passed were the following:

Resolved, That this Convention solemnly condemns the malignant attacks upon the soldiers of Colorado, who hastily left comfortable homes, profits, business, and, after a campaign of unusual vigor, met and vanquished a large tribe of Indians at Sand Creek, whose hands were stained with the blood of our citizens; who had taken into captivity, worse than death, helpless women and children, and whose lodges were ornamented with the fresh scalps of their victims. That, in the opinion of this Convention, the protection of the people of the frontier and the assertion of lines of supply demand more telegraphic communications, and that the localities of the Indian difficulties should be organized into departments, with an experienced Indian-fighting General in command.

New York.

Albany, Oct. 20.—James S. Thorn, the City editor of the Troy TIMES was, last evening, nominated as the Union candidate for the Assembly, for that district.

Albany, Oct. 20.—The Governor has appointed A. J. Dittenhoeffer, Judge of the Marine Court, in place of Judge McCarty deceased.

A Prominent Ex-Rebel Discovers the Right Road and Follows It.

Governor Hamilton publishes an ably written address to the people of Texas, from John H. Reagan, ex-rebel Postmaster-General, which contains some sensible advice, in regard to the course it is necessary for the people to pursue to insure a rapid reorganization of the State. Mr. Reagan tells them that to avoid military rule, and to secure local self-government, they must recognize the supreme authority of the United States. "You must also recognize the abolition of slavery, and the right of those who have been slaves to the privilege and protection of the laws of the land." In regard to conferring elective franchise on their former slaves, he says: "Present appearances indicate that this will be required by Northern public sentiment and by Congress. And our people are in no condition to direct and that question or power with safety. But I am persuaded you may safely both without further injury to yourselves than has already occurred. If you can do this, and secure to yourselves liberty, the protection of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and the right of local self-government, you will be more fortunate than many other conquered people have been." He advises them to extend the privileges and protection of the laws over negroes as they now over whites, and allow them to testify in the courts on the same conditions as among their testimony subject to the rules resting to its credibility; but not objecting to its admissibility. He thinks the adoption of these measures would tend to the ends of justice and fairness; secure the establishment of the state government, the admission of her senators and representatives in Congress, the suspension of military rule, and the restoration of civil, constitutional and local self-government. And it would do more. It would secure your property against other great and lending evils; and, if I am persuaded, of the greatest consequence to your material welfare, prosperity and happiness."

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Argument for the Prosecution.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Col. Chipman this morning read his argument on the part of the prosecution in the Wirz trial. He argued the jurisdiction of the Court, quoting numerous authorities to show that the President had the right to convene military commissions to try civilians for certain offences. Much indulgence had been extended to the defendant, which, contrasted with his cruel treatment of our soldiers, must make him more fully realize such. Colonel Chipman proceeded at length to notice the evidence with regard to the prisons at Andersonville, to the credibility of some witnesses, the horrible condition of that place and the sufferings endured; to hold the extent of the conspiracy, the responsibility of the conspirators, and the crimes and devilish motives which led to the purpose of conspiracy, and crime. He contended that to a greater or less extent all were guilty, and the roof name we hear are involved in the venue, but he did not wear to present to the world, on this account, this great conspiracy of treason, the consideration of traitors, though it shock the moral sentiment of the Universe, to, however much we may deplore the fact that at its head and those were American, once prominent in the counsels of the nation, they have deserted all rights—they have no rights in any way to represent the true spirit of Americanism. They are outlaws and criminals, and cannot by their crimes, taint our fair escutcheon. It is the work of treason, the legitimate result of that sum of all villainies, and by many, very many, those during the past four years has shown itself in spite of the last one disguised. When we remember that the men he charged, and those implicated but not named in the indictment, are some of them men who were at the outset of the late rebellion from its beginning to its close, and as such sanctioned the brutal conduct of their soldiers as early as the first battle of Bull Run; who perpetrated unheard of cruelties at Libby and Belle Island; who encouraged the most atrocious propositions of retaliation in their Congress; who sanctioned a guerrilla mode of warfare; who instituted a system of steamboat burning and firing of cities; who employed a surgeon in their service to steal into our capital city with infected clothing; who approved the criminal treatment of the captured garrisons at Fort Pillow, Fort Washington and elsewhere; who were guilty of the horror, treachery, in sending paroled prisoners into the lines, who pointed torpedoes in the track of our soldiers, who paid their emissaries for loading shell in the shape of coal and intermixing them in the fuel of our steamers; who ordered an indiscriminate firing upon our transports and vessels and railroad trains, regardless of whom they contained; who organized and carried to a successful termination a most diabolical conspiracy to assassinate the President of the United States. When we remember these things of these men, may we not without hesitancy bring to bear the conspiracy here charged. Let us see, will Colonel Chipman, what the evidence are of a common design to murder by starvation those helpless victims. First: Who are the others, high and low, civil and military, whom the evidence implicates in the great crime? As he should show by the evidence, there are associated in this conspiracy as directly implicated, and as perpetrators, the prisoner at the bar, Brigadier General John H. Winder, Captain Henry Wirz, James H. Duncan, W. S. Winder and Jno. Barrow. If little note the scene, but notice responsibility those named, has, united with a fiendish spirit of satisfaction upon them, as the leader of the rebellion, his War Ministers, his supreme advisers, his Cabinet, army and quartermaster-General, his Commissary-General, and all others subordinate, with an authority to have prevented these atrocities, and to which the knowledge of them was brought, and among the conspirators, with the stated particulars in the crime—he, Jefferson Davis, and his advisers of the rebel government, constituted a nation. Winder, Duncan, Barrow, the state of Rebel Congress, and the Rebel Cabinet, to have by the Government which he represented, taken the prisoners before the bar of the United States and answered a charge of conspiracy and murder, and that he would have sustained and supported by Davis, Duncan and his confederates, and upon proper, by, the conviction, the evidence would show, in truth to show, Wirz's guilt, and the extent to which he carried the design, was in part to show the extent of the prisoners, Capt. W. S. Winder, the man who, when he said, "I am sorry to build a pen and fill it with Northern Yankees," Barrow, Duncan, Barrow, and the rest, "I am sorry to build a pen and fill it with Northern Yankees."