

VOL. VI.—No. 25.

THIRD EDITION
VERY LATEST NEWS.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

THE PEACE.

Treaty of Amity Signed by All of the Great Powers.

CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS ADVICES

Important from London.

DEBATE ON NEUTRALITY.

England Awaiting the Action of Congress.

THE LAWS TO BE REVISED.

The Previous Despatches.

HOW ENGLAND QUELLED A REBELLION.

The Dividends on Mexican Bonds.

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT RATE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

AN ARMISTICE FOR FOUR WEEKS AGREED UPON—LASTING PEACE TO BE THE RESULT.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Herald has the following special despatch over the cable:—

QUEEN'S HOTEL, London, July 28.—An armistice of four weeks from yesterday has been signed by Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and the other German powers. The propositions embrace a lasting peace over the whole continent of Europe.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS.

The following is the amplified text of a despatch just received through the cable by a distinguished public officer of this city:—

LONDON, July 28.—A treaty was signed at Vienna yesterday by the sovereigns of Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, and Hesse Darmstadt, and the representatives of France, Italy, Spain, Russia, Portugal, Great Britain, Turkey, and the German States. It is a compact securing a lasting peace throughout Europe. Prussia is to have sole dominion in the German States, excepting Hungary, Bavaria, and the Danubian Principalities. King Wilhelm is to be made Emperor of Germany. Italy is to have Venetia and three fortresses of the Quadrilateral. Austria submitted to every demand gracefully, the recent terrible defeat at Olmutz having decided the Emperor's course.

The British Parliament.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS LAST WEEK—THE AMERICAN CLAIMS—ENGLAND AWAITING THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES UPON NEUTRALITY—THE BRITISH CODE TO BE REVISED, ETC.

The New York Tribune has a special dated Friday night, which says:—

In the House of Commons on Monday night, Lord Stanley said that the Cabinet was anxious to remove any irritation arising out of the cases connected with the war between the North and South. If the claims were presented by the American Cabinet, the English Government intended to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the neutrality laws, and, if possible, revise them.

DIVIDENDS ON THE MEXICAN BONDS.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Tribune's special over the cable, dated London, July 24, says Baring Brothers announce that large remittances are on the way to pay the dividends on the Mexican bonds.

NO ALTERATION IN THE ENGLISH BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.

No alteration in the bank rate of discount was expected for the week.

THE REFORM BILLS IN LONDON—ROYAL HORSE GUARDS CHARGE UPON THE PEOPLE.

The Reform demonstration in Hyde Park, on the 23d, was prevented by a force of 1500 of the Metropolitan Police, who protected the Park. The gates were closed, but the mob broke the iron railing and forced an entrance. Several persons were injured. The Horse Guards charged upon the people, but did not use their words.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE CABLE

Four Thousand Words Transmitted in One Day—Explanation of Last Night's Commercial Despatches—Latest Dates Received on Monday at Noon—The Tariff of Charges.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The first business message to the Associated Press was received over the cable from London at 1:50 A. M., to-day, Tuesday, (it was published in the Philadelphia morning papers.)

The price of cotton 14½ in the Liverpool

market of the 26th, is doubtless that of middling uplands, rather than middling Orleans. The grade quoted is not stated in the despatch. But as middling uplands have been almost uniformly given when the price of one description alone was reported it is probably the description referred to.

We are informed by General Lefferts, engineer of the Atlantic Cable Company, that the company has not yet fully decided upon the subject of telegraphic charges for business between London and New York, and will not until it shall have been definitely ascertained at what rates of speed it is possible to signalize through the cable—a point which, General Lefferts informs us, may not be decided for several days.

Meantime various messages are being transmitted over the cable from Europe, probably subject to future decision in regard to tariff, etc. The latest London dates to private parties in this city are to Monday forenoon. Four thousand words were transmitted through the cable in twelve hours, on the 28th instant.

The rates of tariff decided upon last year were as follows:—Twenty guineas for each message of twenty words or less, not exceeding one hundred letters, and twenty shillings sterling for each additional word, from London to New York, counting the date, address, and signature as part of the message. It is very probable, we understand, that the same rates will be fixed on for the present year.

Extracts from the Journal of the "Great Eastern."

ASBY BAY, July 30.—Mr. Dean, the Secretary, having refused copies of the journal to the members of the press, I have gleaned the following from passengers on board:— July 27, 4:30 P. M.—The Terrible is firing a salute. Cheers from ship and shore. The cable is on shore.

4:35.—End of cable put through the telegraph house and window. Tremendous cheers by the British tars who carried it on shore.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28, via ASBY BAY, July 30.—The following are extracts from the Journal of the Great Eastern:—

All went well until 12:20 on the 18th (Greenwich time), when the first real shock was given to the cable, and that has been the case ever since, and this time we had real cause to be alarmed. A four fathom fluke took place in the afternoon. The engine was immediately turned astern, and the paying of the cable stopped. We were all soon on the decks, and heard that the running and paying out of the coil had caught three turns of the fluke immediately under it, carried them into the eye of the coil, fouling the toy-out and hauling up one-half turns from the outside, and five turns of the eye of the under flukes.

This was stopped, fortunately, by entering the paying-out machine; stoppers of hemp with chains were also put on near the wheel astern, and Mr. Canning gave orders to stand by to let go the buoy. This was not very cheering to hear, but, though the calm and collected man gave us confidence that his skill and experience would extricate the cable from the danger in which it was placed, no fishing line was ever entangled more than the rope when thrust up in apparently hopeless danger, from the eye of the cable to the deck. There were at least 5000 feet of rope lying in this state, and in the midst of the rain and increasing wind the cable crew set to work to disentangle it.

The Dolphin was there, too, patiently following the lights as they showed themselves, the crew now passing them forward and now aft, until at last the character of the tangle was seen, and soon it became apparent that ere long the cable would be severed and unrolled down to the tank. Captain Anderson was at the taffrail, anxiously watching the strain on the rope (as dark) endeavoring to keep it up and down, going, raising with paddle and screw.

When one reflects for a moment upon the rise of the ship and the enormous mass she presented to the wind, the difficulty of keeping her stern, under the circumstances, over the cable can be appreciated. The port paddle-wheel was disconnected, but afterwards there was a shift of wind, and the vessel came to the wrong way. Welcome voices were now heard passing the word aft from the tank that the heights were cleared, and to pay out.

Then the hemp stoppers were quietly opened, and at 9:05 A. M., to the joy of all, we were once more discharging the cable. They yered it away in the tank to clear the screw, and the paddle-engines were slowed so as to reduce the speed of the ship to four and a half knots. During all this critical time there was entire absence of noise and confusion.

Everything was silently done, and the cable men and crew worked with hearty good-will. Mr. Canning had experienced foul flakes before, and showed that he knew what to do in the emergency; but what of the electric condition of the cable during this period? Simply that through its entire length it is perfect.

A Message from Mr. Field—American Claims on the British Government.

VALENTIA, 2:53 P. M.—Stuart to Field.—Congratulate you and your fellow-citizens on your complete success. Are you in satisfactory electrical communication with New York and other cities? How soon are you likely to be so?

VALENTIA, 27th July.—Stuart and Glass to Field.—We intend opening the line to the public to-morrow morning, and so place beyond question all parties on equal footing.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Monday night Lord Stanley said the Cabinet were anxious to remove any irritation arising out of any cases connected with the war between the North and the South.

If the claims were presented by the American Cabinet, the English Government intended to issue a royal commission to inquire into the neutrality laws, and, if possible, to revise them.

Completion of the Work—The Shore End Laid and the Instruments Attached on the 27th Instant—The Line Between the two Continents now Perfect.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.—The route of the shore end from the Medway to the land attachment is now marked out, and men are engaged in digging an earth canal leading from the shore end to the telegraph office, and are now working with a will.

The officials who are to have charge of the Atlantic Telegraph have taken possession of the branch office of the telegraph office, and are now adjusting their instruments preparatory to sending messages from Newfoundland to Europe.

Cyrus W. Field has received the congratulations of the whole village, and is still undergoing a very vigorous banqueting.

The Medway came to anchor opposite the telegraph office about ten minutes before 2 P. M., when a hawser was attached, and four small boats, manned by powerful crews, commenced hauling the heavy shore end to its point of attachment with the land. During this operation, Captain Anderson, of the Great Eastern; William Canning, and several other gentlemen, left the Medway for the purpose of witnessing the interesting ceremony.

The shore end was safely landed, amid a scene of the greatest excitement, the people cheering lustily and the sailors fighting among themselves for the honor of dragging the massive wire on shore. The end was safely brought to the cable house.

After reaching the telegraph house the cable

was coiled alongside of the building, and the end pulled round to the little aperture made for its reception, and where it was shortly after united with Varley's instrument, in the interior, preparatory to sending the first message to England.

The cheering on the completion of this operation was, if possible, louder and more enthusiastic than any preceding. During this time the electricians and directors were assembled in the office, congratulating each other, and receiving the applause of the excited crowds.

About five o'clock, religious exercises took place at Mr. Gardner's church, in thanksgiving for the successful completion of the great enterprise. Four Episcopal clergymen officiated. The colored services were a stirring finale to the eventful day, which will be ever memorable in the annals of science. The Rev. Mr. Phelps delivered a short sermon, taking his text from the twenty-first chapter of St. John. The discourse was appropriate to the occasion.

During the evening Mr. Field received several short despatches from different parties, among others from Mr. R. Stuart and Mr. Glass, congratulating him on the success of the cable. The steamer Great Eastern was the theatre of a lively scene, the sailors making up and down the deck beating drums and kettles and enjoying themselves to their hearts' content. Rockets were sent up from the deck of the Great Eastern, which illuminated the heavens, and from the shore fireworks were displayed in abundance.

Mr. Field has despatched the steamer Niger to repair the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, under the direction of Mr. Mackay. The steamer Bienville, of St. John's, has also been chartered by Mr. Field to assist in the work. The new cable will be laid across the gulf by the Medway as soon as the end of the Atlantic cable is grappled and attached to the shore cable, thus making two lines of electric communication between this place and Europe.

The following is the first official dispatch sent to an official personage in England, after the completion of the line:—

MR. GOOCH TO LORD STANLEY, FOREIGN OFFICE, WHITEHALL, LONDON.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 27.—Mr. Gooch has the pleasure to inform Lord Stanley that the Newfoundland shore end of the Atlantic cable was laid to-day, and the most perfect telegraphic communication has been established between America and Europe. God grant it may be a lasting service of great benefit to our country!

The message to the President of the United States has been received, and the arrangements will be completed by Monday, when it will be at once forwarded.

LATEST NEWS BY THE EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

The Armistice Negotiations at Napoleon's Suggestion.

The Paris Monitor of July 29 says:—Prussia has engaged, at the suggestion of Napoleon, to abstain from all acts of hostility for five days on condition that Austria proposes a similar course, and within that time the Austrian Government must make known its acceptance or refusal of the basis agreed upon. If the reply from Vienna be in the affirmative and Italy gives consent, an armistice may be signed immediately.

THE PARIS MONITOR, of the 21st of July, says Austria has accepted the proposals of Prussia to abstain from hostilities, during which the Court of Vienna will have to notify its acceptance on the subject of preliminaries to peace.

AUSTRIAN RETIRE FROM THE CONFEDERATION.

It is asserted from Paris that Austria has consented to retire from the German Confederation.

THE ENGLISH INTERPRETATION.

The London Times, speaking before the Monitor's announcement, says it is the report of the acceptance of the armistice by Prussia is a suspension of arms with a view of signing an armistice of six weeks, which period will allow ample time for the settlement of the details and the signature of peace. The suspension of arms implies a preconcerted agreement on the basis of pacific arrangements. Prussia would lose all if defeat at Floridsdorf, and with victory could gain little beyond what she has already done.

PRUSSIAN DEMANDS AND PREPARATIONS.

The London Times says that Prussia limits her demands very nearly to the exclusion of Austria from the new federal or imperial confederation.

PRUSSIA MAY TAKE HANOVER.

In the English Parliament Lord Stanley declared a statement to the effect that England would not allow Hanover to be handed over to Prussia. The statement was entirely unfounded.

THE COMMERCIAL EFFECT.

A despatch from Liverpool, dated July 21, says:—The announcement that Austria had accepted the proposals for the suspension of hostilities had caused great buoyancy in all markets.

The prevailing opinion, especially among Germans, was that peace is almost certain to be concluded, and, consequently, there will be no resumption of hostilities. The Italian newspapers had not yet been received. There were no reports of further fighting.

A HUGE AUSTRIAN FORCE IN FRONT OF VIENNA.

A correspondence from Vienna states that the Austrian forces gathered together for the defense of Vienna are estimated at four hundred thousand men and six hundred field guns. It is said that one hundred thousand men are crowded within the entrenched camp of Floridsdorf.

From sixty thousand to eighty thousand fresh soldiers from Venetia have joined, and everything betokens the coming conflict as inevitable.

CONFIDENT IN BATTLE.

The London Times' correspondent says the confidence of Austria is not shaken. A battle on the Danube may reverse the battle on the Elbe. Success is a necessity for the Prussians. The consequences of a reverse is beyond calculation. The Prussians have marched five hundred miles into the enemy's country, and have left hostile fortresses in their rear.

PRUSSIAN INVASION OF HUNGARY.

A portion of the Prussian army has crossed the river March, near Horitz, in Hungary. Archduke Albrecht had issued a proclamation announcing his assumption of the command of the Austrian army at Vienna.

General Benedek, who has been relieved from his functions as commander-in-chief of the Northern army, remains commander of an army corps.

The Frankfort contingent has been disbanded and the military clubs closed. Frankfort had paid a contribution of six millions of forins towards the maintenance of the Prussian troops.

The Prussians had occupied Wiesbaden and Hochst, and had commenced a regular siege of the fortress of Mentz. Boats on the Rhine were not allowed to pass the fortress.

The War in Italy.

A despatch from Liverpool of July 22 reports:—In the great naval fight of Lissa the Italian iron-clad Re d'Italia was sunk by collision at the commencement of the battle.

An iron clad boat blew up with all on board, and cries of "Long live the King and Italy!" from the crew.

Italian Accounts state that the Austrian squadron retired after one man-of-war and two steamers had been sunk.

A Vienna despatch says:—The Italian fleet, driven back, was being pursued by the Austrians in the direction of Ancona.

As already announced, the Italian fleet opened an attack upon the island of Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia, on the 18th of July.

The Italian official reports state that after seven hours' obstinate fighting the fleet silenced the port of St. George.

The iron-clad frigate Re d'Italia, which was sunk by the Austrians, was built by William H. Webb, in New York, in 1863. She was launched on the 16th day of April, in that year, and sailed for Europe eight or ten months later. The length of her keel was about 277 feet, and over all the measurement was 289 feet. The breadth of the ship was fifty-two feet. She was plated with four-and-a-half inch iron.

Her previous trip to her depot for Italy, in December, 1863, she made a trial trip to Fortress Monroe, and was run on the Jersey shore. It became necessary to throw her guns overboard in order to get her off. Being among the first of the iron-clad built in this country, she was not so obvious a reason, so good a vessel as those afterwards made.

A despatch from the headquarters of Garibaldi, dated St. John, July 19, says, in consequence of recent engagements, and the occupation of Comino and the Valle Ledro by the volunteers, the Austrians in Fort Ancona have been compelled to capitulate, conditionally, after an obstinate defense.

Prince Carignano and the Minister of War had previously ordered Garibaldi on his success.

The Italian vanguard was at Pieve on the 20th of July.

The army had been separated into two corps, one under General Cialdini, consisting of fifteen divisions, and the other commanded by General La Marmora, composed of six divisions.

Intelligence received from Rovigo reports that the Austrians had erected batteries on all the roads leading to Padua, and that Brevion, the commander of the fortress of Verona, had ordered the inhabitants to provide themselves with provisions for three months.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Venice on the 19th of July.

A decree had been officially promulgated organizing an administration for Venetia.

The Marquis Peppi had been appointed Italian Commissioner at Padua, Signor Martini at Vicenza, and Signor Alievi at Rovigo.

In Berlin, the Prussian Minister of the Interior had received a letter from the leaders of the political parties in Prussia, in reference to the convocation of the German Parliament.

Some prominent men of the National party, belonging to the different German States, had been invited by the Prussian Government to take part in the conference.

The official journal says, the Prussian Government has no intention of controlling, but desires to give the German nation the benefit of its advance, and to consult for that purpose, representatives of the various nationalities who place national unity above all other considerations.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The Prussian correspondent of the Times writes:—An overwhelming majority of Austrians is noticeable in the hospitals of the Prussians, consequent upon the latter remaining masters of the various battle-fields. In their praiseworthy endeavors to provide all necessities for their hospitals, the Government are greatly assisted by the public. Large contributions of money, as well as of every imaginable article of food and clothing required, are continually flowing in to the numerous committees established in the capital as well as the provinces.

From the variety and profusion of the gifts supplied by the benevolent, the central depot at Berlin is a perfect industrial exhibition for the noblest of objects. Imagine thousands of shirts heaped up by the side of hams, jellies, and puddings of various dimensions. Mountains of lint may be seen in strange, but, alas! too appropriate, juxtaposition with casks of Cape wine and other restoratives, while stockings and ice, Bibbs and combs, plates and tumblers, are to be seen by the side of other contributions of the various articles of the household.

Backwoodmen, the cash and the different commodities together, the voluntary contributions are estimated at £4000 a day.

An especial room office has been rendered the sick by the Prussian surgeons, a new kind of pillow to lay wounded limbs upon. Very small bits of paper, torn so as to offer uneven sides, are put into a linen case, and this again into a covering of thin leather. This simple contrivance, which has lately been introduced into the House by General Schenck.

The former provided for the payment of \$100 per year to the soldiers who had served three years, with a Government bounty of not more than \$100, the bounty to be deducted from the amount this to be paid them.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—A Victoria despatch says the bark Onward, of the Collins telegraph expedition, sailed yesterday for Petropaulowki.

Bids for \$50,000 worth of seven per cent. school bonds of the city and county of San Francisco, have been awarded at 84, 83, and 81.

They run fifteen years from April 1, 1866.

An auction sale of Circle sugar took place to-day. It sold at 10¢ cents less per pound than at the previous sale.

The arrival of the Atlas Greenman, the first ship that ever came here from Siam, has caused difficulties at the Custom House, the officials here claiming ten per cent. additional duties on the cargo, because there is no reciprocity between this country and Siam.

Mining stocks are weak. Ophir, \$24; Gould & Curry, \$70; Imperial, \$91; Chollar Potosi, \$178. Legal-tenders, 71.

Arrival of Hamill, the Champion Oarsman.

Hamill, the champion oarsman, arrived yesterday morning by the City of New York, and was welcomed back by many of his friends, whom he entertained at his hotel with anecdotes of the manners and appearance of the North-American oarsmen, which he has lately been sojourning. He regretted that his arrangements did not permit of his being in London on the evening of Thursday, July 19, to witness the presentation of the £1000 stakes won by Harry Kelley, his antagonist in the great sculling contest. He confesses to having been beaten in the first race from High Level Bridge to Leamington Point, on the Tyne, a distance of four and a half miles, and in the second race, from High Level Bridge to Paradise Quay and back, a distance of five miles, which latter race was run in thirty-eight minutes and twenty seconds. Hamill says he was treated with the greatest kindness by the people of Newcastle, with whom he became a favorite, and who, notwithstanding national prejudices, seemed to be rather desirous that he should win. He affirms that the races were conducted in the most honorable manner, not the slightest foul play being shown or disagreeable feeling manifested, and that the utmost harmony and good-will prevailed at the contests. His Newcastle friends, on his departure, presented him with a massive gold watch and chain, as a mark of the esteem in which he was held.—N. Y. Herald.

A BLACKSMITH DRAWING A PRIZE.—One of the prizes of five hundred thousand francs belonging to the Mexican bonds, lately drawn in Paris, was gained by a locksmith of the Marais, named Bessens.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

(SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.) WASHINGTON, July 31.

Mr. Sloanaker Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District.

Mr. Albert B. Sloanaker has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, vice Colonel John H. Taggart, removed. The President handed the commission to Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C. for the First District, this morning, at whose solicitation the appointment was made. Mr. Rankin, Mr. Flanigan, and others recommended Mr. Sloanaker for the position also.

The Customs Collector.

It is understood that the President has consulted Mr. Attorney-General Stanbery relative to the case of Colonel William B. Thomas, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and he has decided not to remove that official for the present.

Confessions.

It is ascertained at the Treasury Department that the amount of seizures and confiscations for the year ending June 30, exceeded by over \$150,000, the cost incurred in protecting the commerce and revenue from smuggling.

Farragut's and Porter's Commissions.

The commissions of Admiral Farragut and Vice-Admiral David D. Porter were, on Saturday, signed by the President and the Secretary of the Navy, and forwarded to each respectively, to the former at Long Branch, and the latter at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Customs.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed Collectors of Customs, who have rented private property for the use of the Department, to report the total number of buildings and rooms occupied, the amount of rent paid, and their respective locations. It is the intention of the Department to dispense with all unnecessary apartments of this character, and as soon as the reports shall have been received there will be a large retrenchment of expenditures for the above-named purposes. The Government annually pays over \$100,000 for the accommodation of custom and other officers.

Financial.

The expenditures of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments in the week ending yesterday, were as follows:—War Department, \$848,000; Navy Department, \$1,116,729; Interior Department, \$235,850; total, \$2,199,486. The amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury Department for the ending week was \$254,000. Amount shipped, \$177,500. Amount destroyed, \$342,400, a large portion of this being received from Portland ruined by the late fire.

Conflicting the Customs Laws.

Under a recent joint resolution, General Garfield and Senator Creswell have been appointed by their respective branches of Congress to codify the Customs Laws. A third person is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Naval Prize Claims.

The prize list of the United States ship Montgomery for the capture of the prize Pet has been prepared, and is ready for payment at the office of the Treasury; but owing to the fact that the claims of the crews of fifty-five vessels for the Red River and Mobile captures are yet to be settled, this list will not come up for payment for five or six weeks yet.

The Equalization Bill.

An opinion prevails that the Bounty Equalization bill, which passed Congress on the last night of the session, will cost the Treasury several hundred millions of dollars. It is proper to say that this opinion is based upon the bill first introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wilson, which would have cost from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000. The bill finally adopted is a compromise between the above bill and the one introduced into the House by General Schenck.

The former provided for the payment of \$100 per year to the soldiers who had served three years, with a Government bounty of not more than \$100, the bounty to be deducted from the amount this to be paid them.

The latter provided for the deduction of local instead of Government bounty. The bill as passed is estimated to cost seventy-five to eighty millions, quite enough, but not so much as stated by Mr. Fessenden. The Paymaster-General says that it will take three years to examine the accounts of the soldiers to whom this extra bounty is due. The amount paid each year will, therefore, be about \$25,000,000. The clause in the new Bounty bill awarding to two years' soldiers who have received a bounty of \$50 a sum of \$50 more, is inoperative, as there is no such clause.

General Rousseau's Resignation.

General Rousseau states that whoever applied to Speaker Colfax to withdraw his resignation did so without any authority from him; that he would not allow it to be withdrawn. He is still here, and will return to Kentucky soon.

The Printing Bureau.

It was the understanding here yesterday that General Steedman had not accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Printing, as the law requires that the Superintendent must be a practical printer and binder, and he being neither, is ineligible. An evening Administration paper states that Cornelius Wendell has been appointed. Wendell was Public Printer under Buchanan, and distributed the money used in passing the Lecompton bill.

The Health of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 30.—The total number of deaths to Sunday was 95. Two deaths and one new case are reported to-day. The total number of cases in the hospital is 87. The cholera is subsiding. Three sporadic cases of yellow fever have occurred in this city.

Boiler Explosion in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The steamer Henry L. Gais, of Shriver's canal line of steamers to Philadelphia and New York, exploded her boiler this morning. One man was killed.

Arrival of Spocle.

New York, July 31.—The steamer Henry Chaucery, from Aspinwall, brought \$1,678,000 in gold.