THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

Rare Chance for Families.

Fresh up from Baltimore. Messrs. Potter, Aiken & Shepard, No. 60 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad, have just received a large lot of choice Peaches, suitable for canning and making peach butter. Prices range from $1 to $1 per bushel. Call early, this morning, and get the best. You will find quite a bargain.

Wamelink & Barr,

No. 12 St. Clair street, are prepared to furnish Brass and Cornet Bands with instruments of the finest quality. Teachers and others should call and get a copy of the illustrated catalogue and prices. Every instrument warranted. They are just in receipt of a new lot of Pianos for rent, 7 octave, carved legs. See card.

Black and Fancy Colored Silks.

A very full and complete assortment, and at low prices for cash, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets. Entrance, first door in Fourth. We are now located, having sold out the old stand.

O. HARKER, LOVE & BRO.

French Merinos and Poplins

Marked down, to close them out. They are cheaper than you can buy them in the Fall. Remember, the place to buy them is right on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets, at our new place of business.

O. HARKER, LOVE & BRO.

Reduction.

Our friend, Mr. John Wier, No. 166 Federal street, Allegheny, was in the east when the glorious news of the capture of Richmond and the surrender of the rebel General Lee was received, and taking advantage of the panic produced, and known the re-action that would follow, made very heavy purchases of the finest spring and summer goods at low prices, on behalf of his old patrons. Some of the finest cloths, cassimeres and vestings are included in his stock, which he is prepared to make up to order, on short notice, in the latest styles, and at correspondingly low rates. A choice assortment of ready-made clothing will also be found at his elegant establishment. Our Allegheny friends should give him a call.

New Goods.

South & Ross, 63 Market street, are now receiving a large stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, which they are determined to sell at more reasonable prices than any other house in the city. Having purchased their goods for cash, they are enabled to offer superior inducements to persons. They Also have a choice stock of city-made goods, which they offer at very low prices.

Those wishing to purchase should go early and secure bargains.

Remember the place, No. 63 Market street.

jy24:1t SOUTH & ROSS.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate, of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh. Residence, 4th ward, Penn street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORNEST.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PARIS, FRIDAY, July 14th, 1865.

A good deal of attention has been attracted here by a correspondence published in the French papers between Lord Cowley and Lord Russell. A short time previously the *Patrie* had contained a mysterious paragraph, significant of its old Southern tendencies, to the effect that "France and England had come to an understanding about what was to be done respecting America." From the well known sympathies of the above journal, some uneasiness was felt at the time by the friends of the United States in this country lest the above language was meant to intimate that the Imperial government had been drawn by England into some uniriendly action toward America. Such at least was the general impression of the moment. You may judge, therefore, that the surprise was considerable and the satisfaction not great when, by the correspondence above alluded to between the British Foreign Minister and the British Ambassador at Paris, it was made to appear that the right accorded to Confederate corsairs to be "disarmed and sold," and which so justly aroused Mr. Seward's remonstrances—that this right was first suggested and almost stipulated for by the French Foreign Minister, M. Drouyn de L'Huys. At least Lord Cowley, writing to Lord Russell on the 31st of May, says that the French Minister "suggested" this as a "slight further concession to Confederate vessels," while he himself supported the view that such vessels belonged absolutely to the United States Government. Lord Russell, writing back in reply to this French suggestion, admits that the English Crown lawyers recognized the claims of the American authorities to these vessels. Nevertheless, with strange inconsistency, and in compliance it would seem with this French suggestion, in his dispatch to Sir F. Bruce on the subject, Lord Russell authorizes the said disarmament, at the risk, it is true, of the parties offending it and without the privilege of the twenty-four hours' start. The British Minister, in short, while authorizing the transaction, leaves the risk of it to the transferees of the vessel. But the original proposition of "sale and disarmament" came from the French Minister, and both on the ground of *sauve qui peut*. Also that the American people may estimate aright the action of the parties towards themselves, I have thought it desirable to call attention to the above facts.

European politics would be a dead letter as usual at this season, were there not a rumor afloat of the Emperor's intention to revive the question of a Peace Congress. At present, however, the report is vague, traceable to no authorized source, and flatly contradicted in a semi-official tone, by *La-France*. I myself attribute no faith to it. In fact, the hope of a revived commercial intercourse with America is just now far more prominent in the French mind than any political question. How can one wonder that such should be the case. Casting my eye the other day over some recent official returns of French commerce, I was able to appreciate the effects of the late trouble in America upon this country. The exports of French silks alone to America, which amounted to one hundred and three millions in 1860, had fallen to twenty-three millions in 1863, while the total of French exports to the United States had decreased in the same three years from two hundred to ninety-four millions! Stimulated by the Treaty of Commerce with England, the French manufacturers have made prodigious progress of late and look forward to compete successfully with England in the new outlet opened to them by the return of peace. Every effort is being made to organize the Havre, Brest and New York line of steamers on the most complete footing. The calculation is that the voyage to Brest should be performed within ten days. The Europe did it lately in nine days and seventeen hours. Thence an express train will take on passengers and dispatches in twelve hours to Paris. There will soon be five first-rate steamers on the line, of which the Napoleon III. will be of 1,200 horse power.

Naval Force of England.

The *London Quarterly Review*, in an article entitled "Our Ships and Guns," deplores the feeble condition of the British navy in these terms: "In the Channel our iron-clad fleet is with few exceptions, reported to be not very seaworthy. We have only four ships with turntables, [i. e. of the Monitor pattern,] and not one of them is a seagoing ship. In the Mediterranean there are only three iron-clads, and the two admirals there hoist their flags in wooden screw line-of-battle ships, with which it would be madness to meet the smallest iron-clad of Italy or France." It is further stated that of the twenty-four wooden ships on the coast of North America, none are iron-plated, and that no gun on board any of them is capable of making an impression upon an iron-clad ship.

GEN. SHERMAN, in a speech at Indianapolis on Tuesday, said we needed no expansion of territory. There was land enough in the Mississippi Valley alone, which was yet unsettled, to last two hundred years. There was time enough for another war. Speaking of Mexico, he said of that land that it was not worth anything at all. He would not give a quarter section of Indiana for the whole State of Chihuahua. Alluding to himself he said he would never accept a civil office. He never expected again to have to draw his sword. If obliged to do so, he would call on his comrades to rally around him.

ISA A. SATTERFIELD, editor of the Vicksburg *Herald*, died on the 15th, from the effects of a gunshot wound, received accidentally last night in a pistol gallery.

THE NEW YORK NEWS ON TORTURE.

Here is something which shows the despicable subserviency of a certain class in the North to the worst of traitors. Not satisfied with its extenuating the guilt of treason, the *News* utters a plea for a wretch whose only distinction is that he was the direct agent in the murder of thousands of men who had never in the most remote manner injured him. For to him is wanting the miserable plea that his victims were the enemies of his country. He was a foreigner, born in Germany, who deliberately accepted the position which made him the instrument of rebel hatred. But the *News* says:

"Captain Henry Wirz was, we have no doubt, included in the surrender of General Lee or of General Johnston. On that ground then he has received for all his acts, committed in the discharge of his duty to the Confederate Government, the amnesty involved in his right to return to his home without molestation from the authorities of the United States. Unless his treatment of the prisoners under his charge can be shown to have been such as to have drawn down the reprobation of his own Government, he cannot be held bound for it, individually, in view of the consequent presumption that it was carried out in the line of his duty."

So unless his masters expressly disowned the brute, not only his treason, but his numberless crimes against individuals are all to be covered by that amnesty which was intended only to apply to offences against the nation. The *News*, however, seems to take it for granted that his acts were "committed in the discharge of his duty to the Confederate government." Such is the monstrous perversity of its idea of duty, which seems to be the offspring of a hallucination deserving rather contempt than indignation.

Brigham Young.

The President of the Mormon Church is six feet high, portly, and weighs about 200. He is wonderfully well preserved for a man who has passed his sixty-fourth birthday. His face is fresh and unwrinkled, his step agile and elastic. I can hardly detect a single gray hair in his cutting auburn locks, or the whiskers of the same hue, which in smooth, crescent line fringe his cheek and chin. As Brigham Young indeed a new Ponce de Leon, who has discovered in Polygamy the fountain of Perpetual Youth!

His eyes are of a sparkling blue. They do not express one as frank and open, but have a secretive expression. He has an eagle nose and a mouth that shuts like a vice, indicating tremendous firmness. His manner is dignified, courteable and affable rather than cordial, and he carries the unmistakable air of one having authority. Ordinarily cold in conversation, he has little, abolitions of earnestness. In public he speaks right at people, using his dexter forefinger with great force to point a moral. He treats the hot sun with scorn, throwing his arm carelessly about them, and facing fearlessly after the wives and babies.

He has about red much, thought much, mingled much with men of all sorts, and seems a little unfamiliar with cultivated society. He is abstemious and temperate, using neither tea nor coffee, spirits nor tobacco. Provincialism of his Yankee birthplace and his Western manhood still clinging to him. He says "feelz," "beyond" and "eleemosynary." An irrepressible conflict between his nominatives and verbs now and then clogs out in expressions like "they rose," "I go." Yet those who hold Brigham Young a cheap charlatan, are wilder if possible than the Saints who receive him as an angel of light, or those Gentiles who denounce him as a gross sensualist. A most striking embodiment of the One Man Power, he holds a hundred thousand people in the hollow of his hand. Gathered from every nation, always poor, usually ignorant, sometimes vicious, he has molded them into an industrious, productive, honest and homogeneous community. He has grown very rich; the Gentiles charge him with extortion and cheating his people. He certainly owns much of the most desirable property in Utah. But his adherents as a class have vastly improved their condition by coming here. I believe that all admit that his large commercial dealings are characterized by integrity; and that he possesses great kindness of heart. He is a man of brains, quick intuitions, good judgment and untiring industry. He would doubtless have achieved great success in politics, trade, manufacturing, or almost any other walk of life.—*A. D. Richardson, in N. Y. Tribune.*

The Christian Commission—Closing up Affairs.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: The Christian Commission, like the Sanitary Commission, has necessarily ceased its active field operations, and is now prepared to close its work and discontinue its labors. Many of its stations throughout the South have already been removed, as our armies have been disbanded and sent home, but still there is a very large and valuable fort in their supervision in those parts of the country where troops are still stationed. Almost all the Eastern branches have been withdrawn, most of those remaining being in the West and Southwest. St. Louis is the headquarters for the latter section, while St. Paul, Minnesota, is used as a base for operations among the soldiers who are engaged against the Indians.

There are also yet stationed at Nashville, Louisville, &c., but orders have been sent to most of these to dispose of the surplus articles on hand, and forward the proceeds to the general fund, which is hardly sufficient even now to meet the demands made upon it from all quarters. Persons have ceased contributing to the Commission now that the war is over, and it requires the greatest economy of its resources to carry on the important work it has on hand.

The Commission is engaged in getting up what they call "local libraries"—little bookcases nicely furnished and holding one hundred and twenty-five volumes, which are sent to all the military stations throughout the United States, with the simple condition of requiring a monthly report of the number read. They contain not only religious books, but volumes of history, of travel, of fiction, and extract from works. Something like two hundred of these have been already sent out, and fifty more are nearly ready.

In addition to these, over one hundred libraries, of second hand books have been furnished. Some of the facts connected with those are very interesting, and it is the intention of the Commission at the close of its work to publish two volumes, giving an account of its doings. One of these is to be a history of its whole work, to be written by the Home Secretary, while the other volume will contain the various incidents, humorous and pathetic, which has come under its observation. Both of these books, no doubt, will be exceedingly interesting.

The Richmond Whig out Again.

This paper, which was lately suppressed for seditious language, was issued again on the 25th, by the same editor and proprietors. Not at all cured of their rebellious propensities, they say in their first issue:

"After a suspension of nearly a fortnight, by order of the military authorities, the Richmond *Whig* greets its friends and patrons once more. That it may be permitted to live unmolested for many a year come, is our fervent hope. That we should be allowed absolute and perfect freedom of discussion on all subjects in the heavens above, or the earth beneath, is the dearest wish and aspiration of our hearts. But as that, it seems, cannot be, we shall endeavor to do the best we can, under the embarrassing and harrassing circumstances that surround us. If we fail to give free and independent utterance to the opinions we entertain and the convictions we cherish, we desire the good people of Virginia to understand, that it is no fault of ours. "Cribbed, cabined and confined," as it is our unfortunate lot to be, we cannot expect to make up a paper satisfactory to ourselves or acceptable to the public, and the generous people of Virginia, we are sure, will not only sympathize with our situation, but extend to us and to the *Whig* all the "aid and comfort" in their power, during the continuance of the restrictions which the military authorities have seen fit to impose upon us. With these hints, we have only to ask our friends in city and country to lend us the light of their countenances, as in the better and brighter days of yore, and we trust to do for them as well as can be expected—under the circumstances."

The Lake Tunnel at Chicago.

The monster crib for the new lake tunnel in this city was launched about 10 o'clock Monday with decided success, in the presence of Governor Oglesby, Mayor Rice and an immense concourse of citizens. It was towed to a point where it is to be sunk, two miles from shore, and was safely moored by 12 o'clock. This crib has over 750,000 feet of lumber in it, and is 40 feet high, pentagonal in shape, and 90 feet in diameter. Immense beams of hard wood are laid up, tier upon tier, supported and braced by thwarts and huge iron bolts, cased with heavy three inch oak plank. It is divided into five water-tight compartments. Each is provided with valves for letting in water and sinking it. These compartments will be filled with stone, and when filled and anchored, the crib will extend but five feet above water. It will require six hundred and fifty tuns of stone to sink it to the bottom, and four thousand tuns of stone will be placed in it to keep it in position, giving 3,900 tuns resistance. In the centre of the crib is a large hollow space, into which huge cast iron cylinders will be lowered and forced down into the bed of the lake. The water will be pumped out of these cylinders, and workmen will then commence excavating the lake, striking out to meet those engaged at the other end of the tunnel. The work will then progress with great rapidity, and in a few short months Chicago will have an ample supply of as pure and healthy water as can be found in the world.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Late Elections in Virginia.

THE FLORIDA APPOINTMENTS.

Resignation of General Milroy.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mails Going South Regularly.

TREASURY BOND ROBBER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

THE APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS.

Large Roll of Honor Being Prepared.

IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING PENSIONS.

MEMORIAL OF COLORED PERSONS.

The Right of Suffrage Asked.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A large number of men are to be discharged from the navy immediately.

The Quartermaster's Department will soon begin the sale of buildings, grain, &c.

The mails for Richmond left Washington today by the railroad route.

The Richmond *Republic* says: The late elections in Richmond and Henrico counties do not indicate the Virginia sentiment, and never did. It states that Virginia will in the October elections repudiate Richmond, and place herself right before God and the country.

The President has appointed Lemuel Wilson Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district of Florida, and Alexander Taylor, Collector of Customs for Apalachicola, Marvin.

Major General Milroy has tendered his resignation as an officer in the volunteer forces.

President Johnson returned this morning from his excursion down the river.

The President has recognized Enrique Barrollet as vice Consul of Peru, at San Francisco; also, Robert Barth, as Consul of Saxe Weimar for Missouri, Iowa and Western Territories, and Christie Moller Hurst as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, at Savannah, Ga.

To-morrow morning, by direction of the Postmaster General, the mails will be transmitted over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Richmond, Va., as formerly, via Gordonsville. In the course of a few days regular mail communications will be placed on other important railroad lines.

William W. Whitlesey, who was recently arrested on a charge of robbery of Treasury bonds, waived a preliminary examination this morning, and in default of twenty thousand dollars bail, he was committed to prison to await his trial.

A large proportion of the applications for pensions by widows, mothers &c., now coming into the Pension Bureau, state as the cause of the death of their husband, "Chronic diarrhea," &c., starvation, exposure, or shooting by the prison guards, at Andersonville, Georgia, and Salisbury, North Carolina.

A large roll of honor, embracing the names of almost every meritorious officer who served during the war, and who are being brevetted for their services, is being prepared, and when completed will be published. These honorary distinctions are conferred mostly on officers of all ranks, who have served in the volunteer service. Over three thousand have been brevetted during the last month.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day decided that blacksmiths serving with cavalry forces are entitled to the benefits of the pension laws, and that the same rule will apply to saddlers and other artizans provided for as part of the cavalry organization, and to teamsters in general, unless enlisted as privates and detailed to service as teamsters.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—During the past few weeks the colored people of Washington and Georgetown have been earnestly discussing the question of the right of suffrage. This evening a meeting of the ward delegates was held, and a memorial for presentation to Congress submitted for approval. In this they say: "Our patriotism is unprecedented; our loyalty has never been doubted, for in all our country's trials we have responded voluntarily and with alacrity, to the utmost extent of blood, of high pay, bounties and promotion. We have honorable aspirations, and cherish hopes and laudable desires in connection with our country. We ask you especially to regard them and give encouragement to our patriotism. Enjoying what liberty we do, makes us more miserable in contrasting our lot with that of other just rights. Without the right of suffrage we are without protection and liable to combinations of outrage for even the petty offense of law." The memorialists state some reasons and considerations as a basis on which they point out their claims for suffrage and civil equality before the law.

The sale of public vessels will take place at New York on the 4th instead of the 15th of August.

JEFF. DAVIS' HEALTH.

His Appetite Considered Good.

OUT-DOOR EXERCISE ALLOWED.

Jeff's Appearance and Dress.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A Fortress Monroe letter of the 25th says Jeff. Davis's in better health than when he left the Clyde. His appetite is good, his diet such as is prescribed by his physician, and his lease on life, as far as bodily infirmities go, is stronger now than the day Richmond fell. His eyesight is just as it was when he was in Washington, six years ago, the sight of one eye being then apparently gone and that of the other much impaired.

At sundown last evening, Jeff. was allowed to take fresh air by a promenade on the ramparts of the fort. Major Gen. Miles walked on one side of him and another officer on the other side. Davis leaned on the arm of neither, and walked alone, firm and erect, and very unlike an invalid. The evening was particularly fine, and Davis seemed to enjoy the quiet repose. He was decked in a full suit of fine gray, his head was covered with a very broad-rimmed, light gray felt hat, and he wore green goggles over his eyes, his cheeks are covered with beards of light grow'h, altering the appearance of his face very much from that usually presented in his photographs, where he appears with but a tuft of hair on his chin.

This out-door exercise was not accorded to Davis, because of the critical state of his health, but was discussed and prescribed weeks ago, to take effect in this sultry term. Sea breezes are becoming the best medicine. The weather is sultry. Out-door exercise is granted to Davis to keep his vigorous health; not to restore the failing or broken down physique. To guard against the possibility of an attempted escape, a lamp is kept burning all night in his cell. Against this light, Jeff. entered a protest, but the light was kept burning despite the demurs of the prisoner; and that was the pet grievance for a little while. Then his leading questions on the present state of the country are not answered, and that makes Jeff. querrulous. He becomes tired of silence at times, and launches into a special plea in his own behalf, aimed at the innocent officer of the guard, to prove that the United States Government cannot possibly convict him of treason. The patient officer makes no reply, and the chief of all rebels looks daggers at the walls of his prison, but his health and comfort are not permitted to suffer. He is not allowed luxuries, and receives no favors. Another letter from the same place and date says: Exercise was prescribed on account of Jeff's failing health, and that the Secretary of War was consulted, and gave his consent.

THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION TO DESERTERS.

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The power to effect further loans is now exhausted, but the Secretary of the Treasury is of the opinion that owing to the continued reduction of the expenditure of the Government, the treasury can be kept in an easy condition by the receipts from the usual sources of revenue, and meet all requisitions which can be properly made upon it until the meeting of Congress.

It is estimated at the Internal Revenue Bureau that the receipts of income taxes, &c., for the next seventy-five days will be at the rate of one million per day. The next statement of the public debt will be made early in August. It is published every two months.

About seventeen hundred deserters from the draft availed themselves of the pardon offered them in the late President Lincoln's proclamation. Thousands of others, still absent, are liable to arrest, wherever found in this country, and are subject to punishment for the offence.

Nothing, as yet, is determined as to the trial of Jeff. Davis.

THE FREEDMEN IN ARKANSAS.

Dick Taylor Applying for Pardon.

TRIAL OF THE IRON-CLAD DICTATOR.

Admissibility of Negro Testimony.

ELECTIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Jeff. Davis' Health Greatly Impaired.

HE IS ALLOWED OUTDOOR EXERCISE.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The *Herald's* Washington special has the following: "The affairs of the freedmen in Arkansas are represented as in a most prosperous condition. In a report received to-day, at the Freedmen's Bureau, from Col. Strong, now making a tour of examination in that portion of the South, for the purpose of observing the working of the system now being tested by the Bureau, the writer says that in the Little Rock district alone, there are 3,050 freedmen, who are now employed in pursuance of orders from the Secretary of War, at the following rates of wages: First class male laborers receive from twenty-five to fifty dollars per month and rations, and first class women laborers receive from fifteen to eighteen dollars per month with rations. One half of the wages of these employees are paid to them every two months and the balance is ordered to be retained for them to the end of the year. Of the above number of laborers upwards of two thousand are employed by some forty-three lessees of plantations. The latter profess to be entirely satisfied with the labor they receive from the freedmen, and have but little trouble with their employees. They claim, however, that the established rate of wages is too high, and that they have to pay one-third more than is charged at any point on the Mississippi Valley. They estimate that their cotton will cost them from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound when baled and ready to market. Colonel Strong remarks, in this connection, that in a tub three feet wide and sixteen inches deep only. He was taken on board, but was found to be in a complete state of exhaustion from hunger and fear. At mid-day three men and a woman were picked up, making some spars. They declared that they had clung to those pieces of wreck for forty-eight hours, and could have held out but little longer. These other persons had been with them on the raft, disappeared during the night, and of that number was the husband of the woman now saved.

Among the episodes of this catastrophe is mentioned that of a young woman married a few months married, and expecting shortly to be a mother, who in the confusion which prevailed while the ship was being cleared for action, mistook to be her husband. The sailor swam away with his burden to the boat, and they were both picked up, but the young wife's disposition on discovering herself was painful to witness. There are, however, still hopes that the husband may have been saved in the other boat.

Among the forty-three persons saved by the Mercury is an infant only a fortnight old, born on board the William Nelson, and who, with its mother, aged three years, are all that remain of their family. The parents and all the children in the boat and then attempted to swim to it themselves, but were both drowned. The infant was tended with maternal solicitude by a young woman in the boat.

An emigrant was so fortunate as to save his four children from both fire and water, and get them on board one of the boats. His wife was, however, still on the burning ship. He swam back to the William Nelson, got on board, threw his wife into the sea, jumped in after her, and again reached the boat with her, thus saving his entire family.

Gen. Sherman—Another Heavy Rain—Advices from Texas

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Gen. Sherman left here this morning for Lancaster, Ohio.

The *Enquirer* says: The late heavy rains had a disastrous effect on the oats crop. Another heavy rain commenced falling here at 10 o'clock last night, and continued to an early hour this morning.

The *Gazette's* Chicago dispatch of the 26th, says: After a suspension of 24 hours the rain re-commenced falling this morning, and has continued, with no present prospect of ceasing. Accounts from all parts north and west, however, agree that no serious damage was done the crops.

The *Gazette's* Cairo dispatch of the 26th says: The Galveston correspondent of the Houston *News*, writes under date of July 1st, that orders have been issued to the officials at Matamoras to prepare accoutrements for thirty-five thousand troops of the empire, the troops to consist of French, Austrians and Belgians. The reason given for this collection of troops is because we have a similar number at Brownsville and adjoining points.

A French officer asserts that there is no reason why the United States should send an army of eighty or a hundred thousand men to Texas, unless she designs aggressive movements upon Mexico. The spirit of the two armies is described as hostile, and there is no affiliation between our officers and those of the empire.

Stock and Money Markets.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The rapid advance in Erie common Stock has given a stimulus to speculation in Railroad shares. The market to day was very active; sales of railroad stocks at the morning session were 4,000 shares, against 13,500 on the morning of last Thursday; sales of Cleveland and Pittsburgh were 6,000 shares, partly on western orders, and have since risen 4½. All western shares were very strong, and more active speculation appears to be confined chiefly to brokers, though considerable orders have been received from the interior for western stocks.

Governments continue active and firm; an advance has arrested the disposition to sell, and the demand is in advance of the supply. Miscellaneous Shares were very steady, and most of them were higher, with a disposition to purchase.

Gold has been excited since noon. Large sales of Cash Gold, aggregating about two million dollars, have been made. It is generally understood upon the street that the Sub Treasury has been selling, though not positively known. The price advanced in the face of the large amount thrown upon the market, touching at one time 144.

Money is easy. The Gold Exchange moved to the new quarters on New street, to-day. The room is a very large and airy one, with two entrances, one on Broad and the other on New street.

Distinguished Visitors at Cape May.

CAPE ISLAND, July 27.—Secretary Seward and party arrived here on the gunboat Northerner this evening. The party consists of Secretary Seward, Attorney General Speed, Assistant Secretary F. W. Seward and wife, Gen. W. H. Seward, Jr., Lieut. Col. Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, Mrs. L. M. Worden, sister of Secretary Seward and Miss Emily Seward and Miss Ellen Federy. A. W. Markley welcomed the distinguished guests. The Secretary replied, expressing a gratification at reaching the celebrated watering place. The visitors were then placed in portable carriages and conveyed to Club Cottage, attached to Congress Hall and fronting the lawn where elegant quarters have been fitted up for them. As soon as the Secretary and party reached the cottage the band commenced playing national airs, and the lawn in front of Congress Hall was brilliantly illuminated.

Riotous Demonstrations of Returned Soldiers.

CONCORD, N. H., July 27.—Demonstrations of a serious riot were made here during last night by some two hundred returned soldiers, which commenced by their threats to clean out the clothing store under the Eagle Hotel, the proprietor of which charged a soldier with attempting to steal a suit of clothes. After breaking some windows the soldiers proceeded to the jail and demanded the release of two of their number who had been arrested, and threatened to demolish the jail. At this time two companies of veteran reserves were ordered out, and the riotous soldiery scattered in different directions. There is much sympathy felt for the soldiers, who it is alleged, are unnecessarily kept out of their pay and discharge papers.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamer Glasgow, from Liverpool via Halifax, has arrived.

The London *Times'* correspondent on board the Great Eastern says: The electrical condition of the cable is entirely satisfactory. The operators are able to send four words a minute with low battery power, and it is thought the speed can be increased to eight or ten. The enormous weight on board the Great Eastern causes her to sink very low in the water, and she has the appearance of sagging amid ship.

From California—The Coinage of Mint—Large Yield.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The gold and silver coinage of the San Francisco mint, during the fiscal year just ended, equals nineteen millions of dollars. A telegram from British Columbia states that one mining claim in Cariboo yielded over $20,000 during the week ending July 7th.

The ship Gallatin has arrived.

THE WILLIAM NELSON DISASTER.

CAPT. LEVY'S ACCOUNT OF THE BURNING.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE CATASTROPHE.

By the Scotia we receive fuller accounts of the burning of the emigrant ship William Nelson at sea. Her Captain makes the following statement:

I am an American, and my name is John Levy; my ship was of 1050 tons burthen, and had on board a crew of thirty men. I left Antwerp on the 22d of June, and finishing on the 4th, with six hundred tons of rails, different other merchandise, and four hundred and fifty emigrants, bound for New York. Yesterday I had just taken an observation, which showed that I was in 40 deg. 31 min. north latitude, and 60 deg. 21 min. west longitude, from Greenwich, when I learned that my men, in fumigating the vessel had set her on fire. I made every effort to extinguish the flames, but they spread with such fearful rapidity that our labor was unavailing. I then ordered the four cared boats to be launched. In the disorder which had seized every one, they were immediately filled by those persons who were nearest at hand. I remained on board the vessel, but was soon surrounded by flames, and was obliged to throw myself into the sea, when I was picked up by one of the boats. My ship was all on fire, and my unfortunate passengers were perishing in the flames, or drowning, without my being able to assist them. The scene was horrible. This morning, at four o'clock, everything had disappeared. My four boats were laden with people; I ordered them to follow, and proceeded in a northwesterly direction, thinking I should have a chance of meeting with some ships. The two other boats cannot be far off."

The captain of the Mercury, who rescued forty-three persons, says that during the night of the 27th ult., when in 41 deg. 48 min. north latitude, and 48 deg. 58 min. west longitude, he heard voices to windward calling for aid. Nothing could then be seen, but the ship was put about, and a few minutes after a boat in which were thirty-eight persons, including four women and three children, came alongside. The occupants were taken on board, and related that they belonged to the ship William Nelson, which had been burnt two days before.

The captain consequently cruised about the spot to try and save other lives; at about eight in the morning of the 8th he saw a quantity of wreck, and three hours later a man was perceived floating in a tub three feet wide and sixteen inches deep only. He was taken on board, but was found to be in a complete state of exhaustion from hunger and fear. At mid-day three men and a woman were picked up, making some spars. They declared that they had clung to those pieces of wreck for forty-eight hours, and could have held out but little longer. These other persons had been with them on the raft, disappeared during the night, and of that number was the husband of the woman now saved.

Among the episodes of this catastrophe is mentioned that of a young woman married a few months married, and expecting shortly to be a mother, who in the confusion which prevailed while the ship was being cleared for action, mistook to be her husband. The sailor swam away with his burden to the boat, and they were both picked up, but the young wife's disposition on discovering herself was painful to witness. There are, however, still hopes that the husband may have been saved in the other boat.

Among the forty-three persons saved by the Mercury is an infant only a fortnight old, born on board the William Nelson, and who, with its mother, aged three years, are all that remain of their family. The parents and all the children in the boat and then attempted to swim to it themselves, but were both drowned. The infant was tended with maternal solicitude by a young woman in the boat.

An emigrant was so fortunate as to save his four children from both fire and water, and get them on board one of the boats. His wife was, however, still on the burning ship. He swam back to the William Nelson, got on board, threw his wife into the sea, jumped in after her, and again reached the boat with her, thus saving his entire family.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Attempt to Break the Wheeling Jail—Three Prisoners Escaped—One Man Killed and Three Severely Wounded.

On Tuesday morning about two o'clock the attention of Mr. Hoffman, one of the watchmen at the Wheeling jail, was attracted by the barking of a small dog, which was inside the room beneath the cells. He raised the window and sprang in, and there found six men who had made their escape. He was seized immediately by the villains and beaten badly with bricks and stones. He was rendered insensible for a few minutes, but recovering himself he called loudly for assistance, which was soon rendered by Mr. Brieser, watchman, and Mr. Jones, jailor, upon the approach of whom the scoundrels endeavored to make their escape up stairs, and were there met by the warden, Mr. Jones, who ran hastily to his room and armed himself. Two of the convicts had by this time made their way up stairs and had jumped from the window, alighting on the gas lamp, completely demolishing it. The third one, William Moreland, was endeavoring to reach the second flight of stairs, and threw a brick at Mr. Jones. Jones then fired and hit him in the left side. Moreland turned around once, and fell. He expired almost instantly. The men still coming from the basement, he fired at each one, and succeeded in wounding three. The wounds are serious, but not fatal.

The plot had no doubt been in long contemplation, and the arrangements were perfect. Those engaged in it were the worst men in the institution, men who have served more than one term in the penitentiary. The leader of the conspiracy was John Shelton, who was convicted of burglary and sentenced to serve fifteen years. In 1860 he made his escape from the penitentiary at Richmond, Virginia, after killing the keeper. Charles Wilson was sentenced in March to serve six years, for robbing a man named Lutz of $1200. N. T. Eldridge, *alias* Bidwell, *alias* Brand, was serving two years for obtaining goods under false pretences. Abner Marks, for robbing Adams Express Company at Grafton, was sentenced to seven years. Was incarcerated in May last. Joseph Hughes, for stealing horses in Cabell county and bushwhacking, was serving two years. William Moreland was serving five years for stealing a horse from the Grant House.

A reward of one hundred dollars has been offered for the arrest of the three men who made their escape,—Eldridge, Shelton and Wilson.

Shocking Tragedy in Washington County —A Hus and attempts to Kill his Wife and then Commits Suicide.

The Washington *Examiner* gives the following particulars of a terrible tragedy in Hanover, near Florence, Washington county, on Tuesday of last week: A man named Samuel Devore, of Virginia, about two years ago, married a girl named Andrews, whose father resided a mile from the village. After living together until sometime in the spring, he and his wife separated, she returning to her father's. He had been to see her several times since; was there on Monday evening, and resided by the father not to return. The next morning, having procured a revolver, he asked his mother for a clean shirt, saying he wanted it to be buried in. Towards evening he was seen to approach himself to the house. There he went to a sheep-house, a short distance from the dwelling occupied by Mr. Andrews, and seeing his wife called her to come up, that he wanted to talk with her. She did so, and taking her into the sheep house, he snapped the revolver at her two or three times. He then went out of the door and fired, the ball entering her head below the left ear, and lodging in the head. No sooner did the wretched man awaken to the enormity of the crime he had committed, that the burden of life was too much for him to bear, he placed the pistol to his head, fired, and was almost instantly a dead man, the ball having entered above the right ear. The wife still lingers in almost hopeless condition. She is attended by Dr. McCarroll, of Florence, who, we understand, has very little hopes of her recovery. The victims of this horrid act leave one child.

An Interesting Married Couple.

A blushing young married couple made their appearance at the Mayor's office yesterday evening, and the bride exhibited to his Honor a marriage certificate showing that the knot had been duly and properly tied by an Alderman. The bridegroom is an innocent lad who has just returned from the army, and is awaiting his back pay before returning to his home. He had picked up his inamorata somewhere in his travels, and thinking that he had found a treasure, proposed marriage and was accepted. The object of the bride in visiting the Mayor's office can only be divined in this way: The young lady, being of a hopefulness temperament, had been committed some time since to the House of Refuge, but at the solicitation of some of her friends she was restored her liberty. Perhaps it was from a desire to impress the Mayor with the knowledge of the change in her life that she made the visit—perhaps she was only impelled by that singular fatuity that directs one's steps to places with which they had been previously familiar, but at all events the fond couple, with one of the associates of the bride, paid the visit. The young man has doubtless married hastily, and he will therefore have ample time in which to repent.

Death from Intemperance.

A man giving his name as Thomas Martin, a brief mention of whose case we gave in our evening paper, and who was lying at the watchhouse during all of yesterday in a very critical condition from the effects or intemperance, died last evening at seven o'clock. Dr. Rogers, the physician in attendance, did everything which medical skill could suggest, to restore him, but without avail. He was assisted in his ministrations by several of the Mayor's police. The body was confined by undertaker Devore, and will be removed to his house, on Second street, this morning, where an inquest will be held.

The deceased appears to be a stranger, and no one as yet has been able to identify him, or give any information concerning him. He was a stout man, of about forty years of age, bald-headed, wore a moustache and imperial, and is believed to be a returned soldier, although his gray uniform did not indicate him to be a member. He had in his possession sixty five dollars, which will be devoted to paying the funeral and other expenses, and enable the authorities to have the remains respectably interred in Hillside Cemetery.

Death of a North Carolinian in Pittsburgh.

John Weaver, of Burke county, North Carolina, died yesterday at his low boarding house in the Ninth Ward, from lockjaw. Weaver was impressed into the rebel service in North Carolina, and served about nine months in the Confederate army. He then deserted and came within the Federal lines. For some time he has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a brakeman. Last week, while in the neighborhood of Florence station he stumbled and fell with his hand upon the track, when a moving train took off two of his fingers. Mortification set in, and death was the result. The deceased was commissioned at once, but was unavailing. He died yesterday. He had not heard from his parents since he entered the rebel service. This paragraph may meet the eye of an acquaintance, who will convey the sad tidings to his former home.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with their usual generosity, largely contributed, if not altogether defrayed the expenses of the funeral, and the proprietor of the boarding house interred him with as much respect as if he had been a son.

Homicide in Lancaster County.

On Saturday evening last a shooting affray occurred at Mountville, Lancaster county, which resulted in the death of a returned soldier, of the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, named John Hogerdobler. There appears to have been some ill-feeling between Hogendobler and Wm. Bookman, the homicide, arising out of some love affair. On Sunday evening, Bookman drove into the village, and hitched his horse in front of a tavern. Shortly after Hogendobler drove past in a buggy, having with him two women who were the original cause of the ill feeling. In passing Bookman's carriage Hogendobler's vehicle came in contact with it breaking the wheel. The latter drove on, but shortly after returned through the village, when Bookman ordered him to