THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

Peaches, Melons, Sweet Potatoes, fruit generally, constantly arriving at 138 Third street, below Smithfield street.

FLEMING & STAHL.

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 FORREST.

Dry Goods.

We call particular attention to our present stock of White Goods, Mourning Goods, Housekeeping Goods, &c.; also sheetings, Checks, Prints, Flannels, &c., Black and Fancy Colored Dress Silks, &c., heavy Cotton and Linen Duck for steamboat decks, wagon covers, awnings, &c. Storage for the same on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate, Allentown school. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Fifth street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Orders left as above will receive prompt attention. No charge for repairing provided the roof is not turned afterits is put on.

Reduction.

Per Mail, Mr. John Wien, No. 66 Federal street, Allegheny, was in the east when the glorious news of the capture of Richmond and surrender of the rebel General Lee was received, and taking advantage of the panic produced, and knowing the re-action that would follow, made very heavy purchases of the finest spring and summer goods at about one-half of the old prices. 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 furnishing goods and ready made clothing will also be found at his elegant establishment. Our Allegheny friends should give him a call.

Governor Hamilton of Texas.

Governor Hamilton made a speech to the citizens of Houston, Texas, on the 25th ult., which is reported in full in the Houston *Telegraph*. In it he says the right thing, and if we mistake not, has the beginning of a policy in view for the rebels which their insolence and barbarity during their short probation has rendered imperative.

HEAVENLY THE PURITAN'S MAY YOU HAVE.

You were asked, in the name of past and present prosperity, and of the promises of the future, not to act rashly. The institution of slavery was made the pretext for your course. You were afraid of the natural antagonism between free and slave labor—that one would eat out the other. That was true; the fear was well-founded. The people were not told the truth. They said to you, come and vote—vote as you please—but remember the "ready rope and the convenient limb." Vote openly or you shall not foist your ticket.

CONCILIATORY REMARKS.

Who denies, all this? Many valiant, prominent men heretofore prohibited to bollect all the blood, that would be shed in sturdy shimbole. All the people would be so collected. Some of them are here to-day, who still have the audacity to advise you as to whom you may visit. But I shall never make such a mistake in my recommendations—so advise you to trust them. Remember all that they said. Remember Fredericksburg, and how all their predictions have been falsified. They have lied to you from beginning to end. It may be said that all this is not conciliatory. I am done conciliating men who are at least rebels to their government. The man who, after the experience of the past four years, does not admit that his course has been criminal, is an unconquered rebel. He is joined to his idols—waste no time on him.

The North, you said, did not love slavery. They had a constitutional right not to love it. You seemed to think God had employed the last twenty five years of eternity in perfecting this institution. *You would not allow free thought and speech.* Slavery was too sensitive. You did murder men and maltreat tender women who would not even allow a man to be silent. If he stopped it, you made him run round and hunt up his neighbors to prove his soundness. Talk to me about a free man, with the right of free speech and conscience. The meanest dog in the community could bring you before a vigilance committee.

HIS RESPONSE TO THE INVITATION TO COME AND ENFORCE THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The late President, in the kindest feelings, offered peace. You heaped every vile epithet upon him, and taught your children to abuse him. Did your papers recommend consideration of his terms? They did not dare. Mere echoes of despotism, they called Mr. Lincoln "an old fool," and told him to come on and try his strength if he wished. They even invited me, the same who said Jack Hamilton, to come and enforce the President's proclamation, and I am here to-night in response to the invitation, though delayed by circumstances I could not control.

THE PROCLAMATION.

After using every other means to restore the Union, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, in accordance with the constitutional authority to suppress insurrection. Mr. Lincoln would not suffer the Union to be destroyed without availing himself of every means to save it. Slavery challenged the government to mortal combat, and one or the other had to go down. How many have told you of the wrongs inflicted upon you by this cruel war! How many lies were told you by those who minister in holy things! They shall yet be known! Christ was taken down on high, who prostituted their holy calling to political purposes, and insulted Deity himself by proclaiming that "inhuman falsehood, "this cruel war was waged upon us." You sent your ragmuffins to seize the public property at Sea Antonio. The mint was seized at New Orleans. You were in arms, and yet the President had called out no troops. It was boasted that your troops would soon occupy Washington city. At last Mr. Lincoln accepted the issue and said, slavery shall die, by the grace of God. The world said amen, and I believe God approved.

The President advised with me as to the good effect of the proclamation, which some doubted, unless enforced by armies. I said: Your armies will make it effectual. Slaves escaping to your lines heretofore have been sent back to their masters; but now wherever the armies go, they will break the institution down. I told him foreign intervention was threatened, but no foreign nation would dare interfere in behalf of slavery after the promulgation of his proclamation. Recognition, after this, never would have come, though the South had waited ten years.

Some think the proclamation only a military order, and that slavery can be revived after the resumption of civil rule. This is folly. To say nothing about the constitutional argument, it is the law of war that a commanding general has the right to destroy the property upon which his antagonist depends, and thus break him down. You claimed that slaves were property, and only property, and the President had the right to destroy any of your property, especially slaves, which was the cause of the war. [A voice —"Do you proclaim that the slaves are free?" *I do! They are free by the majesty of the law and government, through the voice of the martyred President, and will forever be defended in their freedom.* The man who now opposes is more guilty than the man who at first favored the rebellion.

ADDRESS TO THE NEGROES.

Governor then addressed the vast throng of negroes present. They were required, he said, to remain on the plantations of their former masters, for the good of the country, and their own, to gather the present crops. But at the beginning of another year, they might make their own arrangements, without hindrance, supported by the law and government, and work for those who pay the highest. "Your enemies say you will not work, that you will steal, etc. They have lied in everything they have predicted; let this be the last lie proved upon them. You who are sore upon the subject must remember that the government could do no less than it has done. You may go down to your graves believing that slavery was right. It is dead—let us bury it out of sight."

HOW THE NEGROES ARE TREATED.

It is hard to convince a man that it is better to work than to have another to work for him. What will become of the negro, do you ask? Tell me what will become of the white man and he will know. If we do our duty to the negro, he will live and prosper. He is inferior, you say; it is our duty then to elevate him. Some would drag negro down rather than lift others up. Your former slaves cannot be forced upon your society, nor upon your table; nor can you force yourself upon his. Conduct and character will prove which is the best man. I am willing to take my chances with the black man, and if he has a better moral character than I have, or better moral conduct; his claim to be the best man is just.

Now some pro-slavery men will go off and say this man Hamilton is in favor of social equality between the whites and the negroes;" which will be a lie, for I have said every man is to do as he pleases on the subject. Are you mad with the negro? For what? Had he anything to do with all this trouble? Nothing whatever. All that he has done in this country will have to be accounted for some day. The midnight conclaves for murder will be known, and the names hung on high. You charged that Lincoln would take your lands and divide them among the negroes, and you did not believe a word of it. But every negro believed in his heart, from the moment of Lincoln's election, that he would some day be free. You said servile insurrection would be stirred up. How have the negroes behaved during the war? Never was there among a people so situated, and having such hopes, such order, such good behavior, such God-like patience. What do you say to it? Like the negroes; "true, true," they cried.] Make the best of the condition of things. Will you go to the black man with your superior intelligence, and talk as one Christian to another, or will you strive to have your predictions of him fulfilled? The black man has enough to attend to to let the question of voting alone for the present. Dream not of immediate enfranchisement—forgetting what does not exist. Until your State recognizes this, her congressmen and senators will never be admitted. "But we must control the labor of the negro." How control it, I ask? "Well, he won't work." Well, the laws suppress vagrancy, and we shall take up and punish both white man and negro equally for it. They will be treated precisely alike.

"But we want a law to make the negroes fulfill their contracts." Well, pass any law on the subject you please, so it acts equally on both white and black men, and equal justice to both alike. Rid yourselves of the idea of treating the negro differently from the white man in any particular. The action of any convention which compels a negro to do what a white man is not compelled to do, will not be received. Can you expect better things?

THE NATURE OF THE TRIAL.

The President took this course to humiliate you, and you know it; otherwise he would not have sent me here to grant amnesty to all, except a few, who will receive it unconditionally. If your minds are not fired "in the eternal rat of falsehood," you will be just to the President. If you refuse to restore civil government on the plan proposed, a government will be established for you, whether you like it or not.

You will live to thank God that slavery does not exist. I thank God for it now. It made you arrogant to all the world, and it was rightly taken away. We can now talk about all our institutions without danger of being hung. What very fools your leaders were to say that the United States would not struggle for life! We shall now be stronger than ever.

Some will yet say you are ruined. If you do as much to build up the country as you have done to pull it down, you will flourish. Let all exercise Christian forbearance, and we shall see the progress of republican freedom, the United States leading in the grand march of the nations allied forward, the perfectibility of mankind.

AN ARDENT QUARREL.

The Chicago *Times*, so notorious as the leading champion of the rebels in the Northwest, and the organ of the copperheads, has given mortal offence to the Hibernians of that region by an article on "Irish Squatter Sovereignty." We have not seen the article, but its effect on the parties offended may be judged from their indignant utterances. One writes to the editor and closes his communication with the following threat:

"But, sir, do not forget the fact that you have hitherto lived upon the Irish people. They have kept you, fed you and paid you for printing, and when they have resolved to fling you off, as they will do, you will be likely to find yourself a very small personage."

You have flung aside, sir, your best friends, and speaking for the Irish people of this city, let me say:

"Beware of the thunder, but never more be Editor of mine."

Well, it is not much to their credit that they "kept, fed and pampered" a viper who, during the whole war did all that one could have done to create domestic rebellion—and finally called the country and to scatter his poison around him, and since they did that thing, loyal men will not be grieved to hear that they too have been made to feel his fangs.

But this is not all. The Fenian Brotherhood took the matter up, and in a preamble and series of resolutions severely denounced the *Times*. We give the preamble and the final resolution.

WHEREAS, The Chicago *Times*, by an article published in its issue of Sunday, the 6th instant, has made a flagrant and unwarranted attack upon the poor but industrious Irish of this city; therefore be it

Resolved, That we withdraw our patronage from the Chicago *Times*, and that we regard it as a journal unfit for introduction into our families, and wholly unworthy of and beneath the countenance and support of the members of this society, and that these resolutions be published in the Chicago *Daily Tribune*, *Republican* and *Evening Journal*, and the German papers.

The *Times*, under this furious volley, retracts a little, and evidently feels that it is guilty of what such politicians regard as worse than a crime—a blunder.

It is an interesting little war, and one out of which some good at least is likely to spring both to the offended parties themselves and to the country.

North Carolina.

The situation of this section, from the times of the surrender until the inaugurations of law is fearful to contemplate—and the same is true of all sections where military power does not reach, and civil authority has not yet been established. The weak have had no protection against the strong, and stealing and fraud have been unchecked. These people hailed the appointment of magistrates with the same feelings with which a shipwrecked man bound to a spar in mid-ocean would hail the approach of a strong ship. Even the bitterest rebels were glad to see law set up once more. The citizens of Surry county slept more soundly that night that they had since the first conscription. Small as the town was it had room for a clique of desperate rebels. Until within a day or two they had carried their rifles with them when they walked the streets, and boasted how they would defend each other and resists all attempts at Yankee rule. The leader declared that the Confederacy was by no means destroyed as yet, and that the English, France and Austria would certainly interfere to "establish it," and so the slaves being free, that was all foolishness.

Even the Union men are not united, and do not trust each other. The war has trained every man to suspect his neighbor, and few have occupied the same position during the war. Some have been incendiaries, and others were guided constantly by policy. Then many are claiming to have been Union all the time, though no one ever suspected it of them in all the four years. So society is split up into little parties, each having its own views, and striving to attain objects of its own.

The women in this region seem to be better satisfied with the war than their sisters in the cities and towns below. They have seen too much hanging and shooting; too many of their friends have been forced into the army, or kept hiding in the mountains, to cause them any grief at the failure of the Confederate cause. They have not been as fierce for bloodshed as those who have seen less of it. They share the bitter feeling toward the blacks that the women of the State possess in so large degree, and glory in the same feelings of caste which disgrace the whole mass of citizens in general.—*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Oil Wells.

From a new work with the above title we take a recapitulation of the oil business of the Venango region as it was at the time of the author's visit last spring.

The number of wells denotes, not the engines which were pumping merely, but those which were pumping oil on the days of my visit. On the Tarr and other farms I estimate that at least fifty more were at work, exhausting the water, making the active aggregate three hundred and seventy-five. This will probably be increased to five hundred before mid-summer.

RECAPITULATION.

Sections.	In operation.	Wells Total yield.	Av'ge Per day
Watson Flats, etc	21	223	10.1
Miller Farm	1	23	23.0
Foster & McElhenny's	15	623	34.9
Funk & Boyd Farms	16	548	40.8
Wash. McClintock Farms	15	345	23.0
Hyde & Egbert Farm	6	725	120.8
Sidney Farm	22	535	18.3
Tarr & Ely old	19	411	21.6
Rynd & Widow McClintock Farms	14	147	10.5
Hunter & Buchanan Farms	17	415	24.4
A. McClintock to Oil City	16	682	42.6
Oil Creek Valley	162	5 141	31.7
Cherry Run	51	1,273	25.7
Pithole Creek	2	200	100.0
French and Sugar Creeks	14	50	3.6
Lower Allegheny	51	404	7.9
Upper do	51	668	21.6
Omitted	10	317	31.7
Grand Totals	223	6,630	27.6

At this rate the annual product of Petroleum may be set down at three million nine thousand barrels. We can very well afford to leave out of the account the odd thousands, and accept the round three millions as the amount of very small by perspiration which has exuded from the pores of our common mother in that twenty miles square block of Pennsylvania.

Fall of a Tenement House—Six Persons Buried in the Ruins.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—A three story brick building on Race street—a tenement house—fell down yesterday morning, burying six families in the ruins. One woman was killed and several persons badly injured.

A Quartermaster's clerk, named Russell, was arrested here yesterday, charged with absconding with twenty thousand dollars of Government funds while stationed at Louisville.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE

TOTAL LOSS OF INSULATION.

Opinions of the Press.

CONTINUATION OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST SAN DOMINGO.

THE GREAT VICTORY OF THE BRAZILIANS.

Slaughter Described as Terrible.

RAVAGES BY CHOLERA

The Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The steamship Bremen, from Southampton on the 2d, arrived this noon.

The following is additional concerning the Atlantic Cable: A telegram to Valentia from the Great Eastern on the 29th says: There was an accident to the Cable; cause unknown; total loss of insulation; no communication with Great Eastern; seven hundred miles out.

The telegram of the 30th says: All is going on well; fault removed; insulation perfect.

A telegram from the Great Eastern on the afternoon of the 31st says: Nine hundred miles paid out; seven hundred and fifty miles run by the Great Eastern; all is going on well; one thousand and fifty feet laid successfully.

A telegram dated August 1st says: All is going on well.

HALIFAX, August 14.—The steamship China, from Liverpool on the 5th, via Queenstown on the 6th, has arrived. Communication with the steamship Great Eastern remained suspended. Nothing has been heard of her since noon of the 2d instant.

Much anxiety and excitement existed concerning the Atlantic Cable, which had continued entirely without signals since noon of Wednesday the 2d. The general feeling was one of despondency and hopelessness, although there were many who refused to fall in the removal of the communication.

LIVERPOOL, August 5.—Afternoon—Nothing further has transpired concerning the Atlantic cable. It is supposed to remain in the same state as previously reported. The earth currents were returning stronger and show it has connection with the earth twelve hundred miles from Valentia. Fifty-seven per cent. was offered but no insurance effected at that price on the cable.

A Valentia telegram of noon to-day says: There has been no change since yesterday in the Atlantic cable.

Original shares closed at 330@350; preferred shares 2½@3¼ discount.

Another fatal accident is reported on the Swiss mountains. A party of seven were swept away by an avalanche, but fortunately only one, a porter was killed.

The *Times* is despondent, although not entirely without hope.

The *Daily News* clings to the hope that the accident is not irremediable, as the weather has not been unfavorable.

The *Star* hopes that on board the Great Eastern they are employed slowly but surely, in hauling back the Cable to the affected part, in shares of five pounds sterling experienced rapid fluctuations. On Friday they were down to 2 discount, rallied to 1 discount, and closed heavy at 1½@1 discount.

A test taken at Valentia shows the accident to the Cable to be a total loss of insulation for 1,250 miles from Valentia. The Cable is in almost the deepest water along the whole route.

The Shipping *Gazette* says that small insurances were taken in the City on Friday at fifty pounds, but most of the underwriters declined risks at any price.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says it is understood that an astronomer of the Royal Observatory has communicated the following facts to the Atlantic Telegraph Company: At noon of Wednesday, when the signals became unintelligible, the instrument at the Greenwich Observatory showed that what is termed magnetic storms had commenced. These storms cause the currents to flow through the telegraph wires, and seriously affect the working of both land and sea lines. He also stated that although the storm has much abated, there is still a passing of sufficient strength to confuse the signals passing from the ship through the delicate instruments used at Valentia. This magnetic storm is the greatest that has occurred for many years.

GREAT BRITAIN.—It is reported that Hon. Frederic Peel, has resigned the secretaryship of the Treasury, and that T. S. Baring is likely to succeed him.

The London *Times* editorially expatiates on the difficulty of maintaining and finding the list of the United States of the South, and says that it is only for victorious governments, by a few words to strike off the slaves' fetters, and dislocate and destroy the industry of the whole community, but it is not easy for it to find an answer to the awful question of "what are the people to do in," which it has raised for itself, and which it has every more and more importantly demands an answer.

The cattle plague continued violent, and energetic measures were progressing to check it.

The *Times* says the Spence mission that orders have been sent to General Gaudent to declare war against San Domingo. The statement is considered very doubtful.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.—Alarming rumours had been current of the total failure of the negotiations between Austria and Prussia, relative to the Duchies of Holstein and Vienna. Bourse was affected, all funds falling.

LATEST.—Dispatches say that the negotiations have not been broken off, but have merely entered upon a new phase.

The Brazil mails are received, with details of the great national victory of the Brasilians over the Paraguayan squadron. Both sides exhibited great heroism, and the slaughter is described as terrible. The battle occurred three leagues below the City of Corientes, and lasted from nine o'clock in the morning till six in the evening. The Paraguayan fleet consisting of eight steamers and six gunboats, mounting eighty guns, and also forty rifled cannon which was almost annihilated by the Brazilian force. Their loss was nine hundred men, including nineteen officers. The main army of the Brazilians, numbering thousand strong, was encamped on the banks of the Uruguay, and on the confines of the Brazilian territory another wing of fourteen thousand men was stationed. The condition of the Brazilian army was unsatisfactory. The typhus and dysentery were making sad ravages. A body of two thousand Paraguayans desolated the Province of Corientes, and they afterwards burnt into the Rio Grands, swept the banks of the Parna and marching thus into the Province.

The political news is unimportant.

Accounts remain, as yet, the farthest point the cholera had attacked in its north-western route. The number of deaths at that place on the 4th reach 84.

LATER.—*Liverpool, August 5.*—Cotton sales to-day are 5,000 bales, including one thousand bales to speculators and exporters. The market is flat and quotations remain unchanged.

Breadstuffs.—The market is unchanged and quiet. The weather is more favorable for the crops.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Bigland, Athiyal & Co., report beef with an upward tendency, mostly for fine qualities; pork firmer, and lard firm, and quoted at 78@80s.

Liverpool Produce Market.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports sugar quiet and steady. Coffee, steady. Rice, quiet and steady. Petroleum, market quiet and steady.

London Markets.—Wheat, firmer and advanced 1s 1½d.

Provision market steady.

LONDON, August 5.—Evening—Consols closed at 89¾@90 for money. Erie 50@50¼; United States 5-20's 68@68¼.

PARIS, August 5.—Evening.—The bourse closed quiet; Rentes closed at 67@67c.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Richardson, Sheare & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co.; report flour quiet and steady; wheat dull and Tuesday's improvement lost; corn quiet, mixed 30s 6d @31s 6d on the spot, 31s@29s 6d to arrive.

Terrific Hurricane.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The Government has received official information dated May 23d, narrating the devastating effects of a terrific hurricane which visited the society of Surrey and Palmerston Islands, and most probably others. One of the Palmerston Islands, in the rear on the Northeast, has been entirely washed away, rendering navigation extremely dangerous. Nothing but the coral breakers remain, which, in case of a heavy sea, are entirely invisible to the eye; but in perfectly calm weather, they are observable. All these Islands are well-known to the sailors in the South Sea. Owing to this damage by the hurricane, several vessels have been wrecked, but so far as known, none were Americans. Tahiti also suffered considerably from the same cause.

FROM WASHINGTON.

COAL SHIPPED AT GEORGETOWN.

Case of Fuller the Forger.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRTZ.

LATEST ADVICES FROM TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—There is a large increase in the coal trade, and there is scarcely a coast vessel but what is induced by the coal shippers at Georgetown, D. C., to largely increase the rate of freight to New York, Boston, and other shipping points.

The statement was heretofore made, and is now going the rounds of the press, that T. W. Fuller, who is in confinement in the Old Capitol under orders from the War Department, is the party who defrauded the Union Congressional Committee out of five thousand by means of drafts drawn and signed in blank by the Treasurer, Mr. Harlow, which drafts the said Fuller stole, filled up, and collected; and received for, giving receipts also signed in blank. This, it now appears, is erroneous. Senator Harlow never signed either drafts or receipts in blank for that Committee. The drafts and receipts were forgeries as well as the letter presented by the rogue, as a voucher for his authority to make co lections. None of the signatures were genuine.

He had barely commenced, when being advised by his friends of his nefarious work and line of trade, he was interrupted by means of telegraph, arrested and imprisoned, but escaped some weeks afterwards through the aid of some of his accomplices at Racine, Wisconsin, where the arrest was made. The whole amount collected by means of the forgery as far as the committee could learn, did not exceed seven hundred dollars.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The trial of Capt. Wirtz, rebel commander of Andersonville Prison, will commence to-morrow, before the military commission, of which General Underwood is President and Col. Chapman Judge Advocate. About one hundred witnesses have already been subpœnaed, and by them, and many individual cases of cruelty are expected to be proved against the accused. They will testify from personal experience.

Private letters read here from prominent citizens of Texas, state that very many of those who were intense secessionists are now equally fervent and zealous for the Union.

The largest slave-holders express themselves reconciled to the changed conditions of affairs, and say that well regulated free labor will prove more profitable than servile help, the war having irretrievably demolished the domestic institution.

The crops through Texas are unprecedentedly good. The opinion among leading men is, that no lately rebellious State will more easily return to the Union than Texas.

THE ST. LOUIS POSTOFFICE

MR. HOLLOWAY'S RESIGNATION

NEW YORK, August 14.—The contest for the St. Louis Postoffice is very active. There is very little probability of Post's removal.

Hon. Daniel P. Holloway visited the President yesterday for the second time, and tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Johnson distinctly informed him that he would not have him turned out, but if he was determined to resign and would fix a day beyond which he would not remain, that he would reluctantly accept the resignation. He furthermore expressed his entire satisfaction with Mr. Holloway's management of the bureau. The latter gives as independent reasons for having his successor appointed by Tuesday of this week, and expects to vacate his office at that time. Mr. Holloway leaves little less than one hundred thousand dollars as a surplus fund in his office for his successor.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS BEING REPAIRED.

Trouble in Petersburgh Between the Whites and Blacks.

HURRICANE AT SOCIETY AND OTHER ISLANDS

NEW YORK, August 14.—The Petersburg Va., *Express*, of Saturday, says the first through train on the Petersburg railroad since the 16th of August last, came into Petersburg on Friday evening. The railroad connection between Petersburg, Raleigh and Wilmington and points further south, is now completed. The *Express* says the war on the railroads in that section continues, there being much trouble between the soldiers and the negroes and white citizens and negroes.

The planters are sending large quantities of cotton into Petersburg for a market. Sales were making at 30 cents.

The Weldon and Petersburg railroad, which will open in a day or two, will bring a much larger stock of cotton.

THE PARDONING OF REBELS.

RICHMOND MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Failure of a Gold Operator.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The President has been urged to consider the question of the pardoning of several prominent rebels.

Citizens of Richmond are here to make representation concerning the recent municipal election in that city.

The *Commercial* says that an operator in gold P. R. Memiford, No. 19 Wall street, has failed to provide for checks to the considerable amount. On Saturday he received large amounts of gold stated at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, giving his checks in payment. Nine of the checks have been honored. Up to noon to-day the party himself has not been found.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Condition and Deportment of Jeff. Davis.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* writes: Dr. Craven, Medical Director at Fortress Monroe, under whose especial care Jeff. Davis is placed, gives accounts of the condition and deportment of his prisoner. He represents Davis in excellent health but troubled in spirit. The guards are regular in their attendance upon him, and constantly their attentions to please the fallen chief. Few communications occur between Davis and Dr. Craven, but no one is permitted to engage Davis in talk for even a few moments.

The other day Davis and Clay met on the grounds and had a very brief conference in French, of which the guards understood nothing. With this exception Jeff. Davis has had no communication with any one but his medical adviser, and none whatever by letter with any body. He frequently made attempts to allude to his own case to discuss his chances in the trial, or his punishment, or get some idea of the purpose of the government towards him, but such efforts are always fruitless, for Dr. Craven immediately changes the subject.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR WM. MARVIN.

His Proclamation to the People of Florida.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Provisional Governor Marvin, of Florida, issued his proclamation to the people of that State, announcing his appointment, by the President, and informing them of the necessary steps to be taken to restore civil government. The days for the election of delegates to a Convention and for the assembling of the same are not decided upon, but they will be named as soon as the proper time shall have been given for the people to take the oath of allegiance, and for other necessary preliminaries, as has been done by all other Provisional Governors.

Mr. Marvin informs the citizens that slavery is dead and cannot be resuscitated, but he does not like for some of his colleagues to reappoint the local officers who officiated under rebel rule, although the old county incumbents are authorized to still act in matters pertaining to the administration of estates and the recording of deeds, until the regular civil Government shall have been restored. The Government leaves to the military to preserve order and take cognizance of his breaches throughout the State, and only national officers, or the civil officers of a local State or Territory are authorized to administer the allegiance oath.

GEORGIA CENTRAL AND ATLANTA R. R.

Their Completion Rapidly Pushed Forward.

PULASKI HOUSE RESTORED TO ITS OWNER.

REBELS FINED AND IMPRISONED.

Emancipation in Brazil.

FROM MEXICO.

THE PHŒNIX BANK ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The *Herald's* Savannah correspondent says: The low state of water on the present time prevailing in the Savannah river, interfering seriously with the transportation of cotton to the market, has rendered the people additionally anxious for the completion of the Georgia Central Railroad, and the work on it is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, as also on the Atlanta Railroad, running west of Savannah.

General Brannon has given orders for the Pulaski house to be restored to the original proprietor, Maj. Wittburger, who was an officer in the rebel army.

J. D. Hornell, a brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis who as previously stated was arrested for drunken and disorderly conduct, and uttering insulting and disloyal language in the Pulaski House, has been sentenced to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, six months imprisonment and subsequently to be sent out of the District. Another rebel who participated with Hornell in his criminal demonstration has been imprisoned in the city guard house.

Encouraged by the progress of events in different parts of the world, and especially by the abolition of slavery throughout the whole of the United States, and the prospect of the total prohibition of it in this country at a very early day by the Constitutional Amendment, the friends of emancipation in Brazil are actively at work in looking to its extinction in that empire. All which we publish this morning, have been introduced in the Brazilian Senate, with a good prospect of becoming a legal enactment. If successful in these measures their advocates intend to continue their efforts for still further concessions in the matter, and hope that within many years that they will be able to effect the complete abolition of slavery in their country.

Advices have been received from the city of Chihuhua, Mexico, to the 23d of June. Everything was then progressing well with the Government of President Juarez, and accounts were daily being received of the rapid uprising of the people everywhere throughout the Republic against the Empire.

The commission of our civil war and the prospect of aid from us, had created universal confidence in the early triumph of the patriots over their oppressors.

President Juarez is soon to consummate important arrangements with the United States.

Additional important developments in connection with the Phœnix Bank defalcation are continually being made. It appears that Mrs. Brower was not the only one who received the favors of Jenkins. In possession of one of the noted female boarding houses in Crosby street, has been found a fine cluster diamond ring worth eight hundred dollars, which the girl says was given her by the alleged defaulting teller. She also says that he frequently presented her with large sums of money, at one time as high as five hundred dollars.

DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN CITIZENS AND FREEDMEN.

Ravages Committed by Negroes.

Dissatisfaction Among Loyal People of South Carolina.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Grave difficulties have arisen between the citizens of Mecklenberg county, Va., and the freedmen heretofore living as slaves in that country. The presence of armed negro troops in the country does not seem to operate to stay the ravages of the free negroes who congregate at one or two or more important points in the country, to kill sheep, poultry, hogs, and devastate the corn-fields, melon and other patches without stint.

The white people are represented as being paralized; refusing to protect themselves fearing military power will bear heavily against them should they interrupt the proceedings of the negro marauders. Governor Pierpont and State authorities are much exercised as to the important subject of what is to be done with the negroes of the State.

The *Times'* Beaufort, S. C., correspondent says the address delivered by Gov. Perry, at Greenville, has given great dissatisfaction to the loyal people of that State, and they say he is not the man for the place.

Free Labor in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Gen. Joseph S. Fullerton, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who was recently sent on a tour of inspection through South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, has returned. He states that many of the planters told him that they could obtain more labor from the freedmen under the contract system than they ever did before. The amount of labor performed by them depends altogether on their employer, and the right kind of men can get as much labor from them as can be done by any person in the country concerning climate of the South. The common remark among the Southern planters is that slavery is right. It is a far better condition for the negro, and his slavery is far better for the white man, but the war has so demoralized the negro that we can do nothing with him, and it is best to acknowledge at once, that he is free and to hire him to do our work.

In the parts of the South visited by General Fullerton, he found that where Government rations are issued to the destitute, as many were distributed to the whites as were issued to the blacks. The intelligent portion of the former slave owners have come to the conclusion that the freedmen must be educated; that in fact education is imperatively necessary to the maintenance of amicable relations between the employer and employee, while they admit that a state of gloomy ignorance of the slave is a great desideratum.

The people of the South are generally convinced that slavery has passed away forever, and are making the best arrangements they can to secure the labor of their former slaves.

There is a wide spread opinion among the freedmen that the lands of their former masters belong to them. That they have toiled all their lives without pay and that the lands are theirs in remuneration for their toil. The freedmen of South Carolina and Florida are all desirous that schools be established among them, and regard them as essential to their present condition of freedom.

The *Tribune's* Richmond correspondent says: The statement of grievances by the colored people have been thoroughly sifted and the necessary remedy applied.

The 12th Regulars have been assigned to the command of the market guard house with the care of the upper part of the city. A change has also been made in the Provost Marshal districts, and the regiments on duty—the 10th Connecticut and 11th Maine—have been ordered to this city, and three companies of the 34th regiment, United States colored troops, sent on guard duty in the vicinity of the Rocketts.

Four military prisoners are confined here awaiting action by the Government upon their crimes. A Commission is expected shortly to assemble in Richmond and pass judgment. The first is Dick Turner, known as the infamous keeper of Libby Prison during the days of the rebellion. About seven months since effected his escape, and after three weeks' diligent search, he was found in a house in this city. The Penitentiary having been sufficiently repaired, he was sent there.

The Old Dominion Nail Works, located on Belle Isle, was allowed to resume operations. While our prisoner were confined on the lower end of the Island, details were made in squads to labor in the construction of the new building which is now in the hands of persons of secession proclivities.

Robt. Ould, late agent of exchange for the rebel Government, leaves Richmond with permission of the authorities to visit Washington.

The Great Russo-American Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 14.—By the arrival of the Bremen, from Southampton, we have the following news: A Warsaw journal announces that the plan for a telegraphic line between Russia and America has been approved and signed by the Czar. The Russian government proposes to complete the line as far as Nicolaiefsk. The remaining portion from Nicolaiefsk to San Francisco being at the charge of the American government. The capital of the latter will amount to $10,000,000, representing $8,434,600 have already been issued. It is intended that this route shall be finished in five years.

Deaths in New York.

NEW YORK, August 14.—There were six hundred and fifty deaths in this city last week—four hundred and fifty being children.

Condition of Crops in Canada.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says: A Canadian gentleman furnishes us the following statement in regard to the crops of Upper and Lower Canada. The crops this year will prove to be the largest ever harvested in Canada, and the yield will be of a very fine quality. The favorable spring with its genial rains, and the fine harvest weather, have done wonders this season, and the general trade of the Provinces has received an impetus, such as has not been experienced since 1853.

Wheat—The crop of both Spring and White Wheat is unusually large in most of the districts with the exception of small tracts which have been affected by midge.

Peas—A large breadth of land has been sown this year, and the sample is very fine, with more than an average yield.

Barley—Owing to the high prices paid for Barley, for the past three years, the farmers have given their attention to the cultivation of this grain, and have sown a larger area than in any previous year which was harvested in good condition. In reference to this crop it is something wonderful, both as regards the quantity and quality, as such a yield per acre as never been known either in upper or lower Canada, and it is estimated by the best judges that it will exceed 1,500,000 bushels as compared with any previous season.

Rye—The crop is good and the sample fine with the usual area sown. Oats—This is also a very fine crop, more than an average, while the grain is of an excellent quality.

The *Express* says: A New Orleans correspondent of the *Tribune*, who has criticised General Canby's administration rather sharply, reached this city under arrest to-day, and was put under the charge of General Hooker.

Extracts from the Richmond Whig.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday last, in a long article deprecating the position assumed by those at the north who demand political punishment for the treason of the rebels, and claims that the punishment of the South is sufficient already. It says the sun does not look upon a colonized people whose lot is so deplorable as theirs.

In the first place they had to sustain the shock of disappointment and humiliation. Second, from the wealthiest people in the world they have become the poorest. Third, born and bred to perfect political liberty, they find themselves without self government and degraded into a legal equality with their own slaves. In addition to these is a vague yet deep and boding solicitude growing out of the new condition of the two races, by which the blacks are to accept a prospect of becoming a legal enactment. If successful in these measures their advocates intend to continue their efforts for still further concessions in the matter, and hope that within many years that they will be able to effect the complete abolition of slavery in their country.

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