THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII—NO. 215. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2.50 a m	Mail	1.20 a m
Fast Accommod	8.50 p m	Fast Line	2.20 a m
Pittsb Erie Mail	1.20 p m	Pittsb Erie Mail	12.50 p m
Philadelphia Express	4.25 p m	Baltimore Exp's	1.20 p m
Fast Line	8.20 p m	Phila. Express	2.20 p m
Johnstown Acc'n	3.00 p m	Johnstown Acc'n	10.05 a m
Fast Wall Station	6.30 a m	Fast Wall Station	8.35 a m
" "	11.40 a m	" "	8.50 a m
" "	4.35 p m	" "	2.05 p m
" "	8.05 p m	" "	6.50 p m
Pittsb Accomodation	10.30 p m	Penn Accomod'n	7.50 a m

The church train leaves Wall Station every Sunday at 9.05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	1.20 a m	Express	2.20 a m
Express	2.00 p m	Express	3.20 p m
Express	8.00 p m	Express	9.00 p m
Mail	7.00 a m	Mail	7.20 p m
N. Castle & Erie	8.40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8.20 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9.45 a. m., 11.50 a. m., 4.45 p. m., and 8.10 p. m., Rochester, 7.15 p. m.; New Castle, 8.20 a. m.; Economy, 11.20 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	3.15 a m	Express	3.10 a m
Express	3.15 p m	Express	3.45 p m
Mail	4.10 a m	Mail	3.20 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3.30 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.55 a m	Mail	8.00 p m
Express	12.00 p m	Express	10.00 a m
at McKeesport	11.00 a m	at McKeesport	8.50 a m
" "	8.15 p m	" "	2.05 p m
at Braddock's	7.00 a m	at Braddock's	8.30 a m
" "	4.15 p m	" "	5.30 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.50 a m	Express	9.30 a m
Express	4.30 p m	Mail	7.00 p m
Accommodation	3.00 p m	Accommodation	8.30 a m

CITY NOTICES.

Monument Association.—A meeting of the Monument Association will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. A full attendance of all the Committees is earnestly requested.

Peaches, Melons, Sweet Potatoes, And fruit generally, constantly arriving at 133 Third street, below Smithfield street.

aug24 FERMINO & STAHL.

Where to Buy Them.—For inimitable English Breakfast or Sea Side Shawls, go to Bates & Reid's, No. 51 Fifth street. Here you will find a full assortment and in all color. Give them a call and see a splendid assortment in all lines of goods.

"Oh! How Fine It Looks!" Was the expression of a lady, upon examining some of Bates & Reid's fine Nottingham Lace Curtains. At this store, No. 51 Fifth street, everything in the housekeeping article of Dry Goods can be found at low prices.

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.

Valuable Coal Property.—On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at McMurray's Auction Rooms, 102 Smithfield street, four very valuable tracts of Oil Land, for which see attention advertisement. This is an important opportunity to capitalists for good investments.

We Invite Attention To the sale of lots advert sed to come off at East Liberty next Monday, the 28th inst. The lots to be sold comprise a part of that beautiful and central property formerly known as the Shakspeare Garden, in close proximity to the depots of both the Pennsylvania Central and the street railroad.

You Can't Open Your Lips, Ladies, without revealing whether you use the Fragrant Sozodont, or not. No occasion for words Your teeth and breath speak for on. The lustre and purity imparted to the dental machinery by that peerless fluid, and the fragrance it gives to the mouth, cannot be realized by the use of any other article accessible to the human family.

Thomas W. Ferry & Co., Practical State Brokers, and Dealers in American Slate, of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 73 Pike 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.

French Merinoes.—We have just opened the largest lot of French Merinoes ever offered in this city. They were purchased in New York last week at the largest sale of the kind ever made in America. We are selling them at less than half last season's prices. Also a very full and complete stock of other new and handsome Dress Goods, handsome Polka Spot Delaines, &c. Our domestic stock never was so full and complete. Wholesale buyers will save money by calling and examining our stock. Remember the place, on the north east corner of Fourth and Market street. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Reduction.—Our friend, Mr. John Wier, No. 128 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 knowing the reaction 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.

Peace Hath its Victories.—To prevent or conquer disease is a grand achievement, and as surely as bullet and bayonet will destroy, so surely will Hostetter's Bitters *preserve* and *prolong* life.

This is the most trying period of the year. The tantalus of the stomach yields more or less to the consuming temperature of midsummer. Vigor oozes from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisible vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and nerveless. It was to meet such difficulties that Hostetter's Bitters were given to society. In all to prevent the evil consequences to which an unbraced, depleted, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a Summer Tonic for both sexes. Old people die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at bay for years to come, by an occasional resort to this powerful and harmless vegetable stomachic.

Nine-tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, work continually. If their hands are unemployed their minds and body are made weak by depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. But to the system with Hostetter's Bitters and the wear and tear of business life will be comparatively unfelt even in the most oppressive weather. No languor will be experienced, for as fast as the vital forces are expended, they will be recruited and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a summer invigorant it is indispensable to young and old. Sold everywhere.

The Grapnels used on Board the Great Eastern.—The grapnels used on board the Great Eastern in the attempts to recover the Atlantic Cable are described by Mr. Russell as five armed anchors with flukes sharply curved and tapering to an oblique tooth-like end. The grapnels, weighing three hundred weight, shackled and secured to a length of wire buoy rope, of which there were five miles on board, whose breaking strain was calculated at ten tons, was brought up the bows, and thrown over, and whisked through the sea a prey to fortune. At first the iron sank but slowly, but soon the movement of descent increased so as to lay great stress on the picking-up machinery, which was rendered available in lowering the novel messenger with a warrant of search for the fugitive, hidden in mysterious caverns beneath. Length flew after length, overcame wheel and drum, till the iron was running with work heated at last to such intensity as to convert the water thrown upon the machinery into clouds of steam. One thousand fathoms! Fifteen hundred fathoms! Two thousand fathoms! Hundreds again—mounting up until 5:00 P. M., the strain was diminished, and at 2,500 fathoms, or 15,000 feet, the grapnel reached the bed of the Atlantic.

THE Washington *Star* denies that Messrs. Allen and Ciampitti, counsel for Mrs. Surratt, have taken the house on 8th street in payment of their fees. The facts are that, having a note of $3,000 secured by mortgage on the property, they accepted one thousand in money and discharged the debt.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OPERATIONS OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Richmond Whig in Favor of the Constitutional Amendment.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Government Lands in Virginia.

NEGROES ANXIOUS TO PURCHASE.

Rebel Generals Johnston and Ewell.

THE GERMAN SHOOTING FESTIVAL

Wreck of a Barque Laden with Sugar.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

The *Inquirer's* special says that the pardon of so many wealthy rebels who regain possession of all their estates, interferes very much with the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau; as most of those pardoned owned plantations which had been taken by the Bureau as abandoned land or confiscated, and many of them had been divided into small farms and put under cultivation by Freedmen. These will have to be abandoned, unless the owners will allow the Freedmen to remain, which is doubtful.

The Richmond *Whig* attacks the Pennsylvania Union platform in a long editorial, and again urges Virginia to ratify the Constitutional amendment as an answer to this platform.

General Fitz Hugh Lee has raised a crop of fifteen hundred bushels of corn on his plantation since the surrender, with five white and two black hands.

The Wirz trial was adjourned because the Government was not ready to proceed with it; but it will at once be renewed and proceeded with. All rumors of the abandonment of the trial are unfounded.

A small steamer used in New York Bay as a lighter, was stolen from there about a fortnight ago, and succeeded in getting away to the estuaries on the eastern shore of Virginia, where the secesh abound. On Sunday General Miles, at Fortress Monroe, having received news that she was in Watchpreague Inlet, took a detachment of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery and went in search of her, but has not yet been heard from.

Fourteen hundred colored families in Virginia have applied to the Freedmen's Bureau to buy with ready money, from the United States Government, lands in Virginia to cultivate.

The Freedmen's Bureau having issued an order prohibiting negroes from cutting down woods on the waters of the Chesapeake and Eastern shore, but granting permission to cut up and use prostrate trees on estates where they live, the estate owners, thereupon, stopped negroes from getting any wood at all. In consequence, the Bureau is overwhelmed with complaints from negroes that they cannot get any wood at all.

The rebel Generals Joe. Johnston and Ewell are in Baltimore.

The German Shooting Festival in Baltimore on Tuesday was well attended, delegations being present from Philadelphia, Richmond, Washington, Boston, and New York. The shooting was remarkably good. Gov. Swann and Mayor Chapman were present.

Joe. Johnson has asked for a pardon, and will probably get it.

A bark laden with sugar went ashore on Brigantine Beach one Friday night, during a severe gale, and is a complete wreck. Seven persons were taken off safely. The cargo will also be saved.

Sorghum crops in this vincinity will give a fair yield this season.

Another monitor, the Nansett, has arrived at New York from Boston, to lay up.

The Union Conventions all meet here to-day to nominate a ticket for the ensuing election.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Reassembling of the Court.

PRISONER AGAIN ARRAIGNED.

Charges and Specifications Read.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The Wirz Commission met this morning. Col. Chapman rest an order from the War Department dated yesterday, dissolving the former Commission, but appointing another consisting of the same members. These were again sworn to-day, and Capt. Wirz was again arraigned, when the charges and specifications were read. They are in the main substantially the same as those before presented. The alterations include the striking out of the names of Robt. Lee, Jas. A. Seddon and Lucas D. Northrup, as some of those with whom the prisoner is accused of combining and conspiring to impair and injure the health, and to destroy lives by subjecting to torture, and great suffering large numbers of Federal prisonersto the number of thirty thousand soldiers in the military service of the United States held as prisoners at Andersonville, &c., the charge of murder retained with the specification include the most cruel punishments and acts of barbarity. Judge Hughes spoke of these proceedings, in arraigning the prisoner on a new list of charges &c., without giving counsel due notice as extraordinary, and asked that additional time be given to enable the prisoner to prepare for his defence. This was granted, and the court adjourned till to-morrow noon.

The counsel for Wirz has retired, conceiving that they have done all they could for him under the circumstances.

MR. SEWARD AGAIN AT HIS DUTIES.

Gens. Schofield and Meade in Washington

APPOINTMENT OF PENSION AGENT.

New York, August 23.—The Herald's special says: The Secretary of State, since his return from Cape May, has disposed of all the business which accumulated during his absence, and is attending to the duties of the Department as before the sad occurence, which for a time deprived the country of his services. His health was never better. The members of the family are all at home.

Major General Schofield, United States army, is at Willard's.

Major General Meade arrived in the city last night and stops at Willard's.

The registers of the hotels indicate that the arrivals of Southerners in the city continue about the same as heretofore, the greater part of them being from Virginia.

Jas. W. Denny to-day received the appointment of Pension Agent in Little Rock, Arkansas.

The President this morning granted pardons to Joseph Henderson, of Tennessee, and P. Dickinson, of Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steam Fire Engines for Mexico.—New York, August 23.—Two very handsome fire engines built in this city, under orders from the government of Maximilian for service in Mexico, were tested yesterday at the manufacturers establishment, and worked in a manner which gave complete satisfaction to the gentlemen appointed to superintend the matter and all present. They will shortly be shipped for Maximilian dominions.

Heavy Robbery—Diamonds and Silver Ware Stolen.—New York, August 23.—The Silver Ware Manufactory of F. W. Cooper on Mandell street, was burglariously robbed a few nights since of diamonds worth $10,000 and silver ware of the value of $3,000. Daniel Bartlett, an old offender, and William Coleman are under arrest for the crime.

Gold.—New York, August 23.—Gold is vacillating. The active current demand for customs appears to be, to a large extent, broken down. Sales of gold yesterday, broke the firmness. There is a prospect that the cotton shipments may soon reduce. The quotations for exchange have also a very depressing effect in premiums. This morning quotations range at 145¾@146.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Gold 10-night, 145¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Wirz Military Commission.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

New Charges and Specifications.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The Wirz Military Commission met this morning at 11 o'clock, in the Court of Claims room, at the Capitol.

Judge Hughes, counsel for the accused, said that as soon as the prisoner should be brought into court he would submit a motion.

Major Gen. Wallace remarked that time enough will be given for that purpose.

Judge Hughes—I will present it at the earliest moment.

The prisoner, at this stage of the proceedings, was brought into court, in custody of a military guard.

Judge Advocate Chapman called the roll of the members, all of whom answered to their names. He then read an order from the War Department, dated the 22d of August, in substance that the Commission, which was to convene on the 20th inst., is by order of the President of the United States dissolved. He then read another order dated yesterday, convening a special Commission to assemble to-day at eleven o'clock for the trial of Henry Wirz, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it, the detail of officers being the same as that of the previous one.

Maj. A. A. Dosmer has, on application of Col. Chapman to the proper authority, been appointed Assistant Judge Advocate. Col. Chapman asked the prisoner whether he had any objections to to the members of the court. Mr. Peck, one of the counsel, said that there was none personally to the members. The Judge Advocates and the official reporters were then sworn, promising, in addition to an impartial performance of their duty, that they would not improperly disclose the secret proceedings, and sentence of the court.

Judge Advocate Chapman, addressing the prisoner, said: You are charged under the name of Henry Wirz. Is that your name? The prisoner said it was.

Judge Advocate Chapman—The charges and specifications will now be read.

Maj. Gen. Wallace, the President of the court—Let the prisoner stand up.

Capt. Wirz rose to his feet when the charges and specifications were read. They are substantially the same as those upon which he was arraigned on Monday. He is first charged with wilfully, maliciously and traitorously, and in aid of the insurrection and rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the first day of March, 1864, and on divers other days between that day and the tenth day of April, 1864, confederating and conspiring together with John H. Winder, R. B. Winder, Joseph White, W. I. Winder, R. R. Stevenson and others unknown, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States then held and being prisoners of war within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, and in the military prisons thereof to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired in violation of the laws and customs of war. The above differs from the general charge in this, namely, that the names of Robert E. Lee, Jas. E. Seddon and Lucas D. Northrup, are omitted. The specifications are fourteen in number.

Judge Advocate Chapman read the prisoner what answer he had to make to the charges. The prisoner gave no reply.

Judge Hughes, of the counsel, said that these new charges and specifications, on the face of them, and any amendments or changes had been made in those heretofore presented, reached him now for the first time. The counsel had received an official note this morning to the people and relieve that case, which he would read, accompanied by a copy as he supposed, of these charges. Tels note was received at eight o'clock or a little sooner, this morning, addressed to the firm of which he was a member, viz: Hughes, Denny & Peck, dated the 24th of August, 1865. The note from Judge Advocate Chapman is in substance briefly as follows:

I inclose a copy of the charges and specifications with such changes as may be presented to-morrow. It is proper to add now what could not be said sooner, viz: The court will assemble to-morrow at eleven o'clock in the court of claims room, and I will proceed, without delay, with the case. The objections made by you will in part be removed by the orders of to-morrow. There remains but two points raised by you to be settled; first, as to the jurisdiction of the court, and secondly, as to the immunity of Capt. Wirz, as claimed under the arrangement with Noyes, and the capitulation as concluded between Johnston and Sherman. These, I hope, will be disposed of to morrow, or as soon as we get into the evidence.

Judge Hughes said the note was not dated yesterday, but to-day, the hour being the 23d. Judge Advocate Chapman said the note was written yesterday, but was wrongly dated in the hurry.

Judge Hughes said that he saw by a morning paper only, that the court was to meet to day, and that it was by mere accident that he came here. The authorities were ample that the prisoner should have time to plead and prepare for defence and to consult counsels, and on the prisoners' behalf he asked the Commission to give him sufficient time. The prisoner, without any fault of his, would now be under the necessity of employing new counsel, as he, Judge Hughes, was inclined to think that he had rendered all the professional services required by his obligations. It was not necessary for him to give the reasons for withdrawing from the case, but this ought not to prevent the court from determining the question of giving further time.

Judge Advocate Chapman did not object to his note being read as an official paper. He placed the amendments of the charges in the hands of the counsel as soon as possible. The note was written at dark and sent by an old and faithful orderly and delivered at the office, which he supposed the gentlemen occupied during the day, but they may have been out at the time. He had nothing to say against a proper adjournment to enable the prisoner to prepare for his defense. He should certainly part from this gentleman with regret, yet he did not feel that either himself or the Court ought to be intimidated by the threats of the counsel. If there was any hard grievance, he supposed that the Court would proceed properly and legally. He proposed to curtail no right or cut off any privilege to which the counsel are entitled. He left the question of postponement to the Court.

Judge Hughes remarked that this was a new court, but just brought into the case. The court would not subject the prisoner to the disadvantages of the reorganization of the court, and deny him the benefits which might result from it. This court knew nothing of the other and former charges. If he had said anything calculated to intimidate the court or the Judge Advocate, he was not aware of it. He had he been so disposed, he would have had an admonition in the countenance of the officers composing the court, and the past conduct of these gentlemen, that it would be better they had been in the smoke of battle. Perhaps he would make a similar remark applicable to his friend the Judge Advocate if he was aware that the latter had ever been in battle, but he had not heard of it.

Mr. Peck, one of the counsel for the defence, suggested to the court that the recent action would bring upon the Court an entirely new class of defence, and would necessarily take up much time.

Judge Hughes here took up his hat, and placing a pile of law books under his arm, walked out of the court room.

Mr. Peck resuming, said as the prisoner had once been arraigned and his life put in jeopardy, he was entitled now either to an acquittal or trial on the former charges. He believed that all the authorities, civil and military, were conclusive on this point that if not acquitted the prisoner under the circumstances was entitled to all the benefits of an acquittal.

The president of the court inquired of Mr. Peck whether he was still here in the relation of counsel. Mr. Peck replied that he has not.

The President said the Judge Advocate was here as the counsel of the defendant. The gentleman and his associates having withdrawn.

Judge Advocate Chapman said as the responsibility now attached to him of appearing for the prisoner, he asked an adjournment until to-morrow. He was not unmindful of the rights of the prisoner. He regretted the retiring counsel, Judge Hughes, who had left on record, the remark that he made no allusion to him as a soldier, not being aware that he had been in battle. In reply to this he merely referred to the official record filed in the war department.

The Commission adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow noon.

The Forger Ketchum.—NEW YORK, August, 23.—The hiding place of young Edward B. Ketchum still remains a mystery. The sufferers by his operations have not yet been able to arrive accurately at the amount of their losses. One of them, Mr. Charles Graham, broker for Ketchum, Son & Co., has ascertained that his loss will not exceed a million and a half, $950,000 of which are in forged gold checks.

The *Herald* publishes a note from an anonymous writer, saying young Ketchum is concealed in a shanty on the Bloomingdale road, and offering to reveal the locality on the payment of a suitable reward.

Grand Encampment.—UTICA, August 23.—The grand encampment have agreed to report merging the two jurisdictions—Ayes 47, Nays 2.

ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Persia

NOTHING HEARD OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

Lord Lyons Ambassador to Constantinople

THE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.

Austria-Prussia Difficulties Adjusted.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The steamer Persia, from Liverpool, August 12, via Queenstown, August 13, arrived this morning.

Nothing had been heard of the Great Eastern or of her consorts, and nothing new regarding the cable. The latest tests confirm the fault at about 1,230 miles out.

The *Times* suggests that the machinery of the Great Eastern may have broken, and says it is almost impossible for the Sphynx and Terrible to tow her. If a disaster has befallen her, it would quite account for her being over due, and and explain the absence of her consorts, as they would, of course, lie by her.

Lord Lyons is to succeed Sir Henry Bulwer as embassador to Constantinople.

The *Times* editorially expatiates on the advantages, if not necessity of the free trade policy, both in the United States and Canada. The *Times* also shows that the recent proposition of the New York Chamber of Commerce, for the Imperial Government to guarantee strict neutrality of the North American colonies might work very well till it wanted, when it would infallibly break down.

The Emperor Napoleon has gone to Camp Chalons. Some foreign writers have invented a rumor that Napoleon contemplates the annexation of Belgium to France after Leopold's death, giving the Duke of Brabant the Mexican instead of the Belgian crown; also giving Venetia to Italy, the Danubian principalities to Austria, and the territories in Northern Germany to Prussia.

The Bank of France lost seven million francs cash during the week. The Bourse was heavy.

The Roman army is to be increased three thousand men.

The cholera continues its ravages.

The negotiations between Spain and Rome, on account of the recognition of Italy, are satisfactorily concluded. Spain promises to protect the Pope and the interests of religion in Spain.

LIVERPOOL, August 12, a. m.—Breadstuffs.—The weather has been unsettled and a good deal of rain has fallen, interfering with harvest operations. There are also some reports current that the potato disease is appearing in some parts of the Island. Under these circumstances the corn market has been firmer and the prices of wheat and flour have advanced.

Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co., report flour at 27 6d@2a dearer. The quotations are 23s 6d@25s. Wheat in good demand. Prices yesterday were again 3d@4d per cent. higher, making the week's improvement about 6d; winter red, 8s 9d@9s 3d; Chicago, 8s 8d@9s. Corn in fair request at steady prices; mixed 30s 3d @31s 6d.

Provisions.—Bigland Aitryar and Gordon, Bruce and Co., report beef as full and advancing prices for good, but very irregular for other descriptions. Pork is held for 3s 6d advance, the market being cleared of all the new. Bacon advanced 1s more yesterday, making the week's increase 8@4s per hundred weight. Lard is steady at 78@80.

The Produce Broker's Circular reports sugar very quiet and rather easier. Coffee inactive; Rio 62@63a. Rice is very steady.

Petroleum—English & Brandon report small sales refined at 1s 6d per gallon.

London Markets.—Baring Bros. & Co. quote English wheat 2s and foreign 1@2s dearer per quarter under the unfavorable weather, while American is quoted at 48@49c. Red, 41@44. Flour, 25@27s. Sugar dull and 6d lower. Coffee quiet and 6d cheaper. Petroleum, 2s. 7d paid for Pennsylvania, ready for delivery, to arrive from October to December, the quotation being being 2s. 4d; Crude, 1s.

Liverpool, Saturday evening.—Cotton sales to-day eight thousand bales, including two thousand bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs are firm. Provisions steady. Beef has an upward tendency. Pork and bacon both are advancing.

Consols closed at 89¾@89¾. For American Stocks the latest sales were Illinois Central railroad 76. Erie 54½@55. U. S. 5-20's 67@67¼.

LONDON, August 12, via QUEENSTOWN.—Nothing yet has been heard from the Great Eastern.

The Vienna *Temps* says that the differences between Austria and Prussia may be regarded as adjusted, and a complete understanding has been arrived at on the principal points in dispute, and satisfactory concessions have been made to Prussia relative to the military question. The emperor of Austria and King of Prussia will meet at Dresden in a day or two.

PARIS, August 12.—COTTON.—The bourse closed firm, 67f. 92c. for rents.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Cause of the Failure.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The *Herald* says it has received private information from England which awakens the suspicions that the defects in the cable were the result of rivalries and jealousy on the part of some of the firms who put in their contracts for its manufacture. One of the firms several years ago employed a man to drive a nail through the cable between England and Ireland, because they were disappointed in obtaining the contract.

The London *Star* says: It is the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, to which all the blame in evil thereto done, is to be ascribed. This Company undertook the production and laying of the cable for the Atlantic Telegraph Company, receiving a large sum in case of failure, and an enormous sum in the event of success. The Great Eastern was engaged for the enterprise, her owners to receive fifty thousand pounds if the attempt succeeded and nothing if it failed. Had the attempt been successful, it is asserted the Great Eastern would have been at once purchased by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and there were already projects for laying no less than six cables between Ireland and America. Dr. Russell has two sons with him on board the Great Eastern.

The London *Times* of the 7th says all the tests are considered by the electricians as showing conclusively that up to about 1200 miles the insulation and conductivity of the line was absolutely perfect, and that within a few miles beyond that distance it is covered and lies at the bottom of the ocean. The balance of the evidence and of reasonable opinion, points so overwhelmingly to this disastrous result, that it is now feared it admits of no reasonable doubt.

Some hope and almost believe that the ship has got hold of the cable and may built back and repair the fault. Their reason for entertaining this expectation is that as yet no battery currents have come to land at Valentia. In almost every case where a submarine cable parts beneath the sea its upper conductor protrudes beyond the broken gutta percha end, and it comes in contact with the outside spiral iron wires. The action of the salt water instantly makes a battery of iron and copper, and would transmit what might almost be mistaken for weak signals to the instrument at Valentia. These are called battery currents, and none of them have come.

In the case of the old Atlantic cable, their battery signals kept hope above for weeks after the cable was gone, for they were sometimes so distinct upon the needle as almost to spell words, and day after day induced the belief that the fault, whatever it was, had heated itself, and that messages were coming; but the construction of the two cables is so widely different, as to leave little ground for hope from the absence of these currents now.

Railroad Accident.—NEW HAVEN, Ct., August 23.—The *Palladium* says that last night the evening train from New London, ran over a cow three miles this side of Branford, and the baggage, mail, and first passenger cars were thrown from the track. The baggage car turned a complete somersault down an embankment and rolled over twice, and was badly smashed. Almost all the employees of the road, ten or twelve in number, were injured; some seriously, but none fatally. One passenger was badly injured. A special train returned to this city with the wounded at 12 o'clock in the night.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The following is a list of those injured by the accident on the shore line last night: G. F. Hampstead, head bruised and mouth cut; C. H. Hicks, Adams Express messenger, in the back and it is feared he has received additional injuries; Charles Fallbook, baggage master, slightly bruised; H. Dawson, slightly injured in the foot and leg; E. F. Strickland, conductor, head but and slightly bruised; William Brown, water boy, badly bruised, was taken up for dead but will live; Thomas Cahill, brakesman, knee cut; William Bishop, badly bruised. Many persons were in the baggage car, which turned a complete somersault down the embankment.

Oil Refinery Destroyed by Fire.—CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—Outhwaite, Schrimer, & Co's. Oil Refinery was burned last night. Loss $60,000.

GOV. PERRY'S SENTIMENTS.

Account of His Interview with the President.

REBEL GEN. EWELL SEEKING PARDON FOR HIS WIFE.

Pension Applications—Property Adjoining Ford's Theatre.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The *Times's* Washington special says: The sentiments of Governor Perry as expressed in his latest speech at Greenville, South Carolina, is the same as he expressed to the President when here, accompanied by the assurance that a reform in the political condition of South Carolina would be accomplished at an early day. He also expressed the same sentiments in public.

The rebel General Ewell was before the President to day, seeking pardon for his wife who is quite wealthy. Ewell did not urge his own claim for pardon, though his application is on file.

Governor Perry gives the following account of his interview with President Johnson: We were received very courteously and remained an hour or two with the President. I told him that the people of South Carolina accepted the terms of his proclamation, and were disposed to return to their allegiance to the Union. That from having been the most rebellious State in the South he was satisfied South Carolina would henceforth be one of the most loyal of the Southern States. That she would reform her constitution, abolish slavery, give the election of Governor and the Presidential election to the people, and equalize the representation of the State. I gave it as my opinion that the disunion feeling of the South had originated in the Parishes. The President expressed himself gratified at the course South Carolina was likely to pursue, and which, instead of manifesting any bitter or revengeful spirit, evinced great kindness, solicitude and magnanimity. The whole delegation were deeply impressed with the consistency, dignity and ability of his Excellency. His political views expressed were those of a patriot and a statesman. In regard to the relating powers of the State and Federal Government his opinions were identical with my own, so long expressed in South Carolina. He was equally opposed to centralization and consolidation of powers in Congress, as he was to the secession of the States. It must be left to the Legislature of each State to decide who shall be allowed to vote in the State. Any attempt on the part of Congress to control the electing franchise of the State would be an unwarrantable usurpation. He expressed an ardent wish to see the Constitution of South Carolina popularized by abolishing parish representation and equalizing the political power of the upper and lower counties, giving the election of Governor to the people, and also the election of Electors of President and Vice President. On leaving the President he requested me to call and see Mr. Seward. We found Mr. Seward kind, cordial and gratified at the information we gave him with regard to the politics of South Carolina. Before I had been to call on Attorney General Speed, he expressed himself surprised and mortified at my speech on the 3rd of July, but I soon discovered that he had only glanced over the speech, and did not comprehend the tone and temper of my remarks. I told Mr. Seward what the Attorney General had said. He replied, I read your speech this morning attentively, and considering the stand point from which you made it, I think it a very good one. I suppose, Mr. Perry, you intended your speech for South Carolina and not for Washington. The Attorney General organized a wish that, while reforming our institutions, we should give the election of Governor to the people, and investigate him with the power of appointing all State and district officers, with the advice and consent of the Senate. I told him my theory had always been to give all important elections to the people and relieve them of the trouble of assembling so often to make petty elections. I called on the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, and was very much pleased with him as a gentleman and public officer. I was furnished in the Treasury office with a list of appointments which I had to make. In doing so I endeavored to fill offices with men of capacity, integrity and temperence. I then wrote paid my respects to the Secretary of War, in company with the South Carolina delegation, and endeavored to lay before this functionary the true condition of affairs in South Carolina. I regretted not seeing General Howard, who is head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Washington, but I addressed a letter to him, giving him my views in reference to the freedmen, asking his instructions. The whole South Carolina delegation were express in their determination to inform the President and his Cabinet with the impolicy of garrisoning South Carolina with colored troops.

The *Herald's* special says application for a pension was made in behalf of a woman, living in Ohio, to-day, when it appeared that she had had eight sons in the Union armies, three of whom were killed in battle. It is stated that many cases have come under the supervision of the Pension office, but not a case so remarkable as the above.

The lessees of the restaurant adjoining Ford's Theatre, and the property of Ford, refuse to give up their apartments to the Government, having a four years lease, and claim that the building was not included in the lease of the Theatre property by the authorities. Judge Hughes has been retained by the parties to contest the case.

FROM RICHMOND.

Resignation of Marmaduke Johnson.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Trial of Jeff. Davis.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—Richmond papers of this morning have been received. The *Whig* says: Marmaduke Johnson has resigned his position, to which he was so flatteringly elected a short time ago of Commonwealth Attorney, in consequence of the fact that he is ineligible, according to the Governor's construction, of the Constitution. Having held a position in the Confederate service, he was thus obnoxious to the authorities.

The *Whig* commends his example as one worthy of emulation, and says there are others in other parts of the State who would do well to imitate the example.

The same paper has another article advocating the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment for the abolition of slavery. It urges the propriety of an extra session of the Legislature on the 1st of November, to give the people an opportunity of putting themselves right, and in full accord with the recommendations and feeling of the general government, on the subject of slavery, before the meeting of Congress.

The *Tribune's* Richmond special says: The session room of the United States Court is being speedily put in complete order in time for the commencement of the term of October. The court holds its first session at Norfolk on September 4th.

It is confidentially asserted in legal circles that Jeff. Davis will be brought to Richmond for trial.

New York Stock and Money Matters—Produce Market.—NEW YORK, August 23.—The stock market has developed into the condition of stubborn dullness, from which it was aroused by the Ketchum developments. In all kinds of securities movement is almost nominal. Operator have returned to their summer recreations, and there is apparently no prospect of a revival of business till the hot season is closed. The railroad list has been strong during the day, though the market was dull and operations light. Governments were the only securities that approached activity.

There has been a slight speculative movement in 7-30's, attended with more firmness in quotations. 5-20's show an increasing firmness in the face of a further decline in the quotations at London and the easier tendency in gold and exchange. There is still a steady demand from foreign houses for the old issue, which with the present scarcity of bonds, tells very directly upon the quotations. The gold market has been very strong to-day. The drain of specie upon the banks of France and England, and the prospective rise in rates of interest in Europe, has a tendency to stiffen the market for gold here. Money is very abundant, and was offered to first class houses as low as four per cent., late in the day.

The *Express* says: At the produce exchange, to-day, the market opened with considerable excitement in breadstuffs, consequent upon advices from Europe. Flour advanced 15@35c.; wheat, 2@5c.; corn, 1c. Shippers, however, refused to respond to the large advance, and the improvement was partially lost at the close. Oats fell off 8c. per bushel. The news from Europe is very unfavorable for the crops there, and considerable damage has been sustained in consequence of the storms.

There is no room to doubt that England, France and Germany will be compelled to import largely from this country. In the South of Russia, the crop will be short, and that country will not probably be exporters to any extent, this year.

Arrived from Savannah.—New York, August 23.—The steamer America, from Savannah, has arrived.

VISITORS AT THE CAPITAL.

Applying for Pardon.

GENERAL EWELL'S APPLICATION.

Herschel V. Johnson and the President.

CRUELTY TO NEGROES

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The President today was occupied for several hours in giving an audience to more than one hundred visitors. Some of them came from the South expressly to importune for pardon. They presented no convincing reasons why their cases should have priority of those previously filed.

The President granted two pardons yesterday, and two to day. Gen. Ewell was again at the Attorney General's office this morning endeavoring to procure a favorable report on his own application.

Herschell V. Johnson, formerly a candidate for Vice President on the Douglas ticket and who was lately pardoned, succeeded in obtaining a long interview with the President.

Whatever may be thought of the disposition of the Southern people, it is certain that all the prominent men from that section as well as others, represent general acquiescence in the policy of the President in regard to the condition of the Southern States to their constitutional relations to the Union.

The affairs in Lynchburg are now administered by officers elected by the citizens last June, and one of their very recent acts has been to pass an ordinance expelling from the city all the colored people who have not been residents for the past three years.

Planters in that immediate district having turned off their help without pay, compelling the blacks to congregate in larger town for protection.

The action of these city fathers, bespoke a return to the old existing code, and placing the negro in worse circumstances than ever.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Twelve Scalded and Eighteen Drowned.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—The steamer Argosy No. 8, Capt. Vanderritt, from Cairo to Cincinnati, with the 70th Ohio Infantry, about three hundred strong, was blown ashore in a rain storm on Monday evening, near Hatfield's landing, eighty miles below Louisville. The comets let exploded the mud drum. The steam coming off scalded twelve; two fatally, and two more are expected to die. Between thirty and forty jumped overboard, eight of whom were drowned.

The steamer Argosy No. 1, formerly a Government boat, Captain Shanks, brought the regiment here and transferred them to the General Lyle for Nashville. Mortem Long, Company K, and a discharged Indiana soldier were scalded to death. Herman Behrans, Hugh Taylor, Aaron Pierce, John Rodrick, Amos Rose, Alfred Rader and John M'Donald were drowned