THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII--NO. 219. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 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
Mail Accommodation	6.50 p m	Fast Line	9.00 a m
Pitts & Erie Mail	1.30 p m	Pitts & Erie Mail	12.50 p m
Phila. Express	4.25 p m	Baltimore Exp'ss	4.20 p m
Fast Line	9.27 p m	Phila. Express	8.30 p m
Johnstown Acc'n	3.00 p m	Johnst'n Acc'n	10.45 a m
At Wall Station	6.30 p m	At Wall Station	8.25 a m
" " "	11.40 a m	" " "	6.30 a m
" " "	4.35 p m	" " "	2.00 p m
" " "	6.05 p m	" " "	4.50 p m
Penn Accom'n	10.30 p m	Penn Accom'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	2.10 a m	Express	8.20 p m
Express	7.00 p m	Express	9.27 p m
Mail	7.00 a m	Mail	7.50 p m
N. Castle & Erie	8.40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	3.30 p m
New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 9 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 4.00 p. m., and 6.00 p. m.; leaves Rochester, 6.15 a. m., 8.00 a. m., 2.00 p. m., and Sundays 11.30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2.10 a m	Express	2.10 a m
Express	7.35 p m	Express	8.15 p m
Mail	4.30 a m	Mail	9.00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 5.30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.55 a m	Mail	6.00 p m
Express	3.00 p m	Express	10.30 p m
At McKeesport	11.00 a m	At McKeesport	6.50 a m
" "	5.45 p m	" "	2.00 p m
At Braddock's	7.00 a m	At Braddock's	8.30 a m
" "	5.15 p m	" "	7.00 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7.00 a m	Express	9.30 a m
Express	4.30 p m	Mail	7.00 p m
Accommodation	3.00 p m	Accommodation	8.00 a m

CITY NOTICES.

Teachers, Beside, Sweet Potatoes, fine fruit generally, constantly arriving at 123 Third street, below Smithfield street.

FLEMING & STEEL.

Western University.

The Fall Term will open on September 30th, with very superior advantages for imparting instruction. Apply at University Building, corner Ross and Diamond streets.

Auction Sales.

Fee advertisement of sale of good Furniture, Carpets, &c., also, Tobacco, Segars and Soap, on Wednesday next at 10 o'clock a. m., at McClelland's Auction House, 65 Fifth street.

Academy.

J. Davis' English, Classic, Mathematical and Commercial Academy, 22 Sixth, Allegheny Savings Bank, Allegheny, reopens for instruction on Monday, September 4th. Night School commences October 1st.

Store Antique Silks.

At Bates & Dalzell, No. 37 Fifth street, a magnificent assortment of these goods at very low prices may be found at present. Those who prize an elegant article of Silk, of a fresh color, the collection is here unrivalled.

Valuable Stocks at Auction.

Tuesday evening, the 29th, the regular weekly sales of stock will be resumed at McClelland's Auction Rooms. See advertisement, for lists which comprise Bank, Bridge, Insurance, Gas and Water Stocks.

Blankets.

These are a great thing to have about the house during a cold night, and at the well-known house of McKee and Pogue, 57 Fifth street, is the place to find a magnificent assortment.

Merchants

Who receive goods over the Pennsylvania rail road, would perhaps do well to consult White & McKibben (gentlemen of experience) in having them hauled. See advertisement.

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.

From the Land of Sunrise.

Far off Asia, come the aromatic roots, of which Fragrant Sozodont is composed. In this preparation the chemistry of the toilet has achieved its most remarkable triumph. Pure, unsullied teeth, and agreeable breath, and a perfect exemption from all diseases that effect the gums, are the results of a daily application of the SOZODONT.

Irving Collegiate Institute.

A Select Classical School for Ladies and Misses, corner of Beaver street and Stockton avenue, Allegheny. Fall session commences Monday, September 4th. Location unsurpassed. Rooms large and elegantly furnished, with ample grounds attached. Number of pupils limited and none but those of the most unexceptionable character and habits admitted. No teaching or discipline by assistants. For admission apply in person, to the Principal, Mrs. E. A. Smith, on the premises.

Thomas W. Farry & Co.,

Practical State Roofers, and Dealers in American Slates, various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 23 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 pronounced after it is put on.

To Country Merchants,

We are now prepared to show a block of Dry Goods and Notions second to none in the country for variety and cheapness. Our present stock was purchased at a time and at prices which enable us to make good to customers our assurance of lower quotations than any retail establishment houses which offer. An examination of our stock and comparison of prices is earnestly invited.

W. J. W. BARKER & CO., 53 Market street.

Do Not Read This,

Unless you want to purchase something in the way of French Merinos, Cashmeres, Coburgs, or something in the Dry Goods line. We have just opened an immense stock, purchased at the large New York sales, which we are selling at less than 1 all what the same quality sold at last season. We have also a very full and complete stock of Prints, Muslins, Checks, Plaids and Twilled Flannels, (all colors) also, Plain Flannels—all purchased before the late advance, and will be sold at either wholesale or retail, cheaper than the Eastern wholesale prices at the present time. Be sure and remember the place, for we are now located on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market Sts.

O. 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. Allegheny friends should give him a call.

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VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ESCAPE OF THE STOLEN STEAMER.

RELIEF FOR MRS. JEFF. DAVIS.

Return of the President's Family.

THE REWARD OFFERED FOR THE ASSASSINS.

Carl Schurz to be Recalled.

Special dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—Advices from Fortress Monroe state that the escape of the stolen steamer Effort from the pursuing steamer Black Bird, was owing to her drawing two feet less water, thus enabling her to run up into shallows where the Black Bird could not follow. Captain McIwer, of the latter, disembarked his men and marched many miles through marshes, being small boats to cross creeks, but all in vain. When the report was laid before Gen. Miles, he ordered a steamer of less draught than the Black Bird to renew the chase, with Capt. McIwer again in command, with twenty men of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, and a brass howitzer. The expedition left Fortress Monroe on Saturday afternoon, on the steamer Wyanata. It is presumed that a rebellious expedition is being hatched on the eastern shore, and the conspirators are rendezvousing on a coast island; that the Effort is used to collect men and ammunition, and when all is ready she will sally forth on some dark night to seize some large steamers in Hampton Roads. The Effort was seen by the Black Bird, but died up the shallows.

President Johnson's family arrived at Fort Monroe, on Saturday, from Washington. They visited the interior of the Fortress, and went to Norfolk, accompanied by General Miles, on the steamer River Queen, but subsequently returned to Washington.

General Meade left Richmond on Saturday morning for Fortress Monroe.

A subscription is in circulation in Richmond for the relief of Mrs. Jeff Davis and family, who are said to be in reduced circumstances, but without much success thus far.

President Johnson was again overwhelmed on Saturday with pardon seekers. Thomas M. Evans, of Nashville, was the only one pardoned.

The President's family having returned without receiving Richmond, all talk of his going thither seems to be at an end.

No distribution has yet been made of the reward offered for the arrest of President Lincoln's assassins, but Judge Holt, who has the matter in charge, is expected soon to make a report.

General Carl Schurz, who is traveling through the rebel South, under orders from the Government, is said to be engaged in writing letters for northern papers, instead of making his reports to the Department. If is said he will be recalled.

W.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

Sales of Horses and Mules Stopped.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Question of Negro Suffrage

OFFICIAL INTERVIEW WITH JEFF. DAVIS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The statement of the New York *Evening Post* that the naval authorities have made no adequate preparation to resist or capture the Shenandoah in the Pacific, is without foundation. In fact when the naval officer at San Francisco first heard of the pirate in that direction he telegraphed to the Admiral commanding in that quarter, and the Sunnee and one other iron-clad were dispatched from Acapulco some time in July.

The sale of government horses and mules has been stopped at different military posts for the purpose of ascertaining the magnitude of Indian depredations in the Western states and territories. The total destruction by the Indians of over five miles of the Western Union Telegraph lines in Utah, at a single point, and the hostile attitude of the savages in that region makes it important to despatch an additional mounted force to learn how formidable they are beyond.

The *Times'* Washington special of the 27th, says: From a highly intelligent southern gentleman, direct from South Carolina, we learn that the question of suffrage may seem somewhat embarrassing to the South Carolina politicians in finding the fields of representation in that State. A strong party will be in favor of fixing on the white basis, while the low country interest have heretofore controlled the legislature of the State by the preponderance in slaves. To insist now on the negro forming any portion of the basis of representation, will be more or less compromising upon the question of negro suffrage.

On Friday last an officer of authority called on Jeff. Davis, who announced himself as in very good health, the only drawback being a rheumatic bite legend—a slight touch of erysipelas. In speaking of Wirz, Davis said he had never seen or heard of him before his arrest, adding that from what he knew of Winder—having been a class mate of his at West Point—he did not believe he would be guilty of such awful acts of inhumanity as are laid to his charge.

Secretary Stanton will visit Saratoga Springs before he returns to Washington.

ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

CONTINUED RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.

Arrival of the Great Easton at Crook Haven.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 16th, via Queenstown on the 17th, arrived this morning.

The cattle plague continued to be the prominent topic in England. Disease spreading.

The cholera continues its ravages at Ancona, and Constantinople. It had increased to 200 deaths in one day.

The weather continues unsettled. The heavy rains interfered with the harvest operations. Flour is firm, at 6d per barrel dearer; wheat is in speculative demand, and prices are again 2@3d per cental dearer; corn is firm, and prices rather in favor of sellers.

Liverpool, August 17.—The Great Easton arrived at Crook Haven this morning.

ADVICES FROM RICHMOND

Attempted Seizure of Confederate Cattle.

THE PARTY REPULSED BY J. BUSHWHACKERS.

More Murderous Guerrilla Outrages.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: Great difficulties of a military character have transpired in this Department, near the Tennessee line, in the district of Maj. Gen. N. M. Curtis. It is known that Gen. Curtis has become apprised of the existence of a large number of cattle in the vicinity of the difficulties, belonging to the late rebel Government, and consequently, without any other owners capable of pretending to claim a legitimate ownership. Gen. Curtis sent a small force to capture the cattle, and they were successfully repelled by the bush whackers and guerrillas of that section.

Colonel Sumner has been dispatched to the scene of the outrages, with an adequate force, and it is certain that Major General Curtis will make exceedingly short work of this business.

Within twenty five days it is thought that another large batch of general officers will be ordered to their homes, to report to the adjutant general of the army.

As Inspection generale for good reading, that from this date no more generals will be mustered out of the service until after the meeting of Congress.

Death of Dr. Franklin Tuthill.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Dr. Franklin Tuthill, formerly Associate Editor of the New York Daily *Times*, and for two years a member of the Legislature—once from Suffolk county, and once from Brooklyn—died at his residence in the latter place yesterday.

THE WIRZ MILITARY COMMISSION.

Examination of Witnesses Resumed.

WITHDRAWAL OF COUNSEL FROM THE CASE.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The Wirz Military Commission reassembled this morning.

The cross examination of Robert H. Kellogg was resumed by Mr. Baker.

Witness said he entered the service of the United States on the 11th of March, 1863, and was discharged on the 1st of June, 1865.

Q. Were you at any other prison than Andersonville? A. I was at Charleston and Florence.

Judge Advocate—This manner of cross-examination will not be tolerated. If the counsel presists I ask for the enforcement of the rule that he reduce his questions to writing.

Mr. Baker—The intention of my question was to show that the treatment of prisoners was equally as good as that at other prisons.

Was the treatment at those places materially different from that at Andersonville?

Judge Advocate Chapman objected.

Mr. Baker—I thought my question so little out of the way, that no objection could be made.

Judge Advocate—"That is a part of your defence, but it is not proper in the cross-examination."

Mr. Baker—The indictment charges Captain Wirz with acting contrary to the laws and usages of war, this is the gist of the whole thing, no matter how destitute the prisoners were, or how they suffered, if we show that nothing was done contrary to the laws and usages of war themselves, the man cannot be punished as we think.

Judge Advocate—The question is improper, there is no evidence as to the treatment in other prisons.

The Court retained objection.

Cross-examination was resumed, and long continued, during which the witness said that unless the men sent out to cut the wood, were strongly guarded, they would overpower the guard, and would have been fools if they had not attempted to make their escape. The proper guard for a squad of twenty men would be an armed corporal and six men. He did not know of his own knowledge, that Captain Wirz prevented the men from going out to cut wood. He knew that the men dug one well with whatever they could get such as half canteens and tin plates and spoons. The water of the wells was fair. There was not room enough to dig all the wells which were needed. The space was required for the prisoners. He never saw Capt. Wirz order or take away from the prisoners anything which contributed to their health and comfort. He thought the police regulations were fair and necessary. On one occasion Capt. Wirz did him a kindness. He had been in the woods and had left his knife there, and Captain Wirz was the means of his recovering it. Did not know from his own observations of any inhuman or wilful act by Wirz.

Thomas C. Alcock was sworn and testified that he was captured and sent to Andersonville prison in some part of December, 1864. On arriving there, he was searched by Capt. Wirz, the prisoner whom he now recognized at the bar, who took from him $150 in gold and silver, in greenbacks, a jack-knife, a breastpin, a gold ring, and his pocket book. These were never returned to him. On one occasion a week had asked Capt. Wirz to let him have his own bread. Wirz asked him what he meant, and turned and drew a revolver from his pocket, and shot him down. The man died two or three hours after wards. The witness spoke in condemnation of this act to Wirz, who said he would put it in the same place. The witness replied that he was not afraid of it. Wirz then called a corporal and two guards, who put upon him a ball and chain. He gradually, by working at the ball and chain, freed himself, and with other passengers made his escape. The man that was shot was named Wright, and belonged to the eighth Missouri. The prisoners would sometimes get water from the stream or brook, by attaching a tin pail to the end of poles. While doing so they were often fired at.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—Q. Where did you get the $150 in gold?

A.—I captured it at Jackson, Miss.

Mr. Baker—And Captain Wirz captured it from you. Had not he a right to do so?

Witness—Certainly.

Mr. Baker—That is your opinion.

The witness on being further interrogated said he found the gold in the employ of the woods. A negro showed him where the money was. Did not know to whom it belonged. Witness was a native of and lived in Ohio, when he joined the Confederate States. The man to whom he had referred as having been killed by Wirz, went up previously to Wirz, saluted the Captain in the usual way, and asked that he might go out of the crowd to get some fresh air. Captain Wirz asked abruptly what he meant. The man stammered, when Wirz said in the Dutch language, "look out." The man was only a few paces distant, face to face, when Wirz drew his pistol and shot the man, who died soon afterwards from the effect. Witness thought the shot was fired at the prisoner two months after the man was shot.

Sergeant Benjamin Corbett testified that he was in the United States service; was captured at Centreville and paroled at Andersonville where he arrived in July. Before he and his companions entered the stockade, they remained some time, they were divided into detachments; He was exceedingly thirsty and asked a man near Capt. Wirz for a drink of water. Another man was sick in the stockade and asked the lieutenant of the guard whether he could be sent to the hospital. The officer informed him that nothing could be done till to-morrow, and that he must go into the stockade with the others. After he entered the stockade he found nine men of his company, six of whom had been brought there three months previous. Within two months six of these men died. Of fourteen men who left Andersonville when Bates was there, only two returned alive. He was one of them. When he reached home, he weighed but 78 lbs. and was blistered from head to foot. The head quarters in chains and balls, exposed to the heat of the sun. He still bore the marks of the sun by exposure on the shoulder. He had seen the stocks in the stockade, and seeing any persons in them. The dead line was a slight wooden structure three or four feet high, running twelve or fifteen feet from the stockade. The place where the stream entered the stockade was broken down. He had been met shot and killed there. The prison was in a horrible condition of filth. The swamp on each side of the stream was so offensive and the smell so great that he wondered every man did not die. He believed it was the cause of the death of many of our men. The maggots were a foot deep. When the witness was sick in the stockade no medicine was given him. They however gave him sour meal and water and called it vinegar. The sick dead were carried out at the south gate, and in some cases men would die while waiting to be carried out. In regard to burying the dead, four men were assigned to that duty, and in return they were allowed to bring in wood, which, if they choose, they could sell inside for a dollar. They became so hardened that they would say if sixty night, sell off a dead man for wood. The guards would kick and maltreat those who attempted to escape. Prisoners were allowed to go out in certain numbers to collect wood. The witness told his comrades that the first time he got out of the stockade he would try to escape. He made the attempt and was hunted, but not immediately found. He lay concealed an hour or two, and heard the yelling of the hounds in the distance, then nearer and nearer they came, so close as actually to rub his nose, and then made a circle around him until the hunter came up. The hunter or old soldier said the witness must go with him. The soldier said that the old Captain told him to make the dogs tear him to the pieces, but having once been a prisoner himself, he felt for those who were in the same condition. When witness was brought before Capt. Wirz, the latter asked the soldier why he did not make the dogs tear him, when he replied, "I guess the dogs hurt him enough." Wirz then ordered the witness to be taken back to the stockade.

The Court here took a recess till two o'clock.

On re-assembling, the examination of witness was resumed as follows: He thought in September or October last, a large number of men, (two or three hundred) were taken from the stockade to work outside on a building, said to be designed for the hospital.

The same number of men had been employed in cutting wood. They might have built more comfortable quarters. The men would have to lie down in the chaparral to cut wood. The men being so badly furnished with food and longbum molasses, they took sick and died in front of the building, the number was large, they died in cords.

The counsel—"What do you mean by cords?"

Witness—"I mean that if sixty had been piled up like wood they would have made several cords."

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—The witness had been marched to the food and had himself washed them off in the stream. The counsel, Mr. Baker, was several times interrupted by the Court, who objected to his mode of cross-examination, and he finally declined to continue the cross-examination.

J. D. Brown, captured at Plymouth and taken to Andersonville, states that on or about the 15th of May, 1864, having written a letter to his parents and being about to take it to the letter box, he was a cripple with one leg who asked the sentinel to call Capt. Wirz. The Captain came. The man asked him to let him go out, the Captain never answered, but turned to the sentinel and said "shoot the one legged Yankee bean." The flesh was fired, and a portion of the man's head was blown off, and he died in a few minutes. When he went to Andersonville his watch and seventeen dollars in money was taken from him, and for one day the prisoners were deprived of food until they had arrested about two hundred men, who from starvation had made a raid on the supply wagons.

Jacob B. Byers, a brother of the former witness, and late a prisoner at Andersonville, testified that on the 27th of July, 1864, he saw Wirz in the sentry box, when a man came beyond the dead line to get water. Wirz ordered that he be shot down. The sentinel fired and killed him, the bullet taking effect in the head.

Mr. Baker declined to cross-examine the two witnesses last named, having taken offense at the Court. He said: I desired that my relations should be amicable with the court, but after what has taken place, I think I can be of no further assistance to the prisoner by remaining any longer. I had hoped that the mass of testimony in my possession would have—

The Court interrupting—Do you decline? What is your purpose?

Mr. Baker—I must state that we leave the prisoner to himself.

The Court—We don't desire to have you.

Judge Advocate Chapman—I should like to know whether the counsel have abandoned the case?

The Court—We don't understand that Mr. Schade has abandoned the case.

Mr. Schade—I have tried to stay here as long as possible.

The Court—Do you abandon the case?

Mr. Schade—I follow the example of my colleague, believing that we cannot do anything more for our client.

The Court—Then you will take your seat. We understood distinctly that the counsel have abandoned the case.

Mr. Baker—We do not, but leave him in the hands of the Court and the Judge Advocate.

The Court—Not another word from you. You are now a mere spectator.

Judge Advocate Chapman—I will try to adopt myself to the interest of the prisoner.

The Court said we will now adjourn if the Judge Advocate desires, to enable him to take such steps as he may think proper.

The Judge Advocate requested, and at a few minutes to three the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD COLLISION.

Passengers Killed and Wounded.

STATEMENT FROM A PASSENGER.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The following particulars of the collision on the Long Island Railroad to-day are furnished by the passengers:

At 5:45 a. m., the Greenport train which should not leave the Jamaica station, unless the Hunter's Point train had arrived, was started from Jamaica ten minutes before the time, and got into a collision at full speed about a mile west of that village. The signal of the approaching train from Hunter's Point was heard by several of the passengers on the other train, and one gentleman who was standing on the platform of the smoking car looked out, saw the danger, and leaped off without sustaining any injury.

The Hunters Point train was under full speed, as the conductor doubtless felt secure of his right of way, but the other conductor, whose name we understand is Sands, had begun something to diminish the speed of his train, as he was well aware of the insecurity of his position. There was sufficient time indeed for all the engineers, firemen and conductors to jump off, which they did without receiving serious injury.

The eastward bound train was completely run down and crushed to pieces by the superior weight and strength of the other. The scene was so frightful as to make the stout hearted shudder to know who escaped injury, that some fainted with terror at the appalling sight. Men were hanging suspended beneath the wreck by the mutilated stumps of their legs, both of which had been torn away in the collision. Others were suspended by the throat across the platforms. As the fronts of the two or three cars were crushed out of shape, their passengers were either killed or wounded.

One of the most astounding circumstances attending this appalling murder, is the fact that while the smoking car of this train was crowded with passengers not one was seriously injured, though in the next car two men were killed, and in the other cars behind, more or less injury was done. When our informants left, one man was still hanging by his crushed legs between two cars, and the employees of the road, although they had given the passengers to take measures for his relief, set to work repairing the engines. This man was still alive, and the passengers was prevented from prying the cars apart by reason of his military companions. Among others proposing to go and Gen. Longstreet, Ewell, Beauregard, D. H. Hill, Wheeler, Maher, Buckner and Gardner, and it is probable they will be accompanied by hundreds of others of lesser rank.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American

FARTHER POINT, August 28—The North American, from Liverpool on the 17th, via Londerry on the 18th, arrived this A. M. one day later than the City of Washington at New York.

The cable prospects are generally regarded as hopeful. The quotations of shares have improved three-fourths per cent. It is thought that arrangements will be made for the immediate renewal of the efforts to recover the cable.

Liverpool, August 18.—Cotton dull with a decline of 1-16d per pound on American. Breadstuffs dull with a downward tendency. The weather has improved, and is more favorable for crops.

Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The stock market opens dull. The feeling in railroads is less buoyant than yesterday. Transactions in shares were cut out this morning at both regular and share boards. The market was brisk during the entire day. Governments steady. The City of Washington brought out a number of orders on German account, and purchases of export to-day were from $50,000 to $75,000. Gold has been active during the day, closing with a firm tone. The demand for customers is heavy, but there is no speculative feeling in the market at present. State bonds are quiet and firm. Miscellaneous bonds are quiet and firm with demand. The money market remains very easy. Call loans are 4@5 per cent, with only a limited demand.

The *Express* says: Fall trade in foreign produce opens with considerable activity, and goods are held very firmly. There is every prospect of a large business being transacted throughout the season, as the interior is said to be very bare of goods. The fall trade in the department of the dry goods opened with great activity in all branches, and to far has been very heavy, in fact this far it is beyond all precedent in the history of trade.

The demand is being active from all sections of the country, and Southern merchants are taking a much larger amount of goods than was generally expected. Domestic fabrics are in small supply, and prices are strong and higher. Manufacturers are working their mills to their utmost capacity, and yet they cannot supply goods as fast as they are wanted. There is a large demand for foreign goods of all kinds, and notwithstanding the heavy importations, there are not seasonable fabrics enough to go around. Prices are fair, and thus far, all importations have paid handsome profits. Within the past two weeks, New York has distributed an enormous amount of goods. The sales at one house reached $45,000 in one day. This sums firm will probably do $600,000,000 for the year.

Base Ball Tournament.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The base ball tournament was inaugurated here to-day by a grand match between the Athletics of Philadelphia and the Nationals and the Champions of this city. At least ten thousand persons witnessed the exciting performances, including a large number of ladies and distinguished personages. The Athletics were victorious, the score being eighty-seven to twelve. They batted splendidly, making twenty-nine bloody runs—an unprecedented number. The Nationals afterwards handsomely entertained their visiting friends with a complimentary supper. Speeches and toasts were numerous, and the friendly demonstrations enthusiastic. To-morrow the Atlantics of New York, at present the champions of the United States, will play the Nationals. The Athletics play the Pastimes of Baltimore on Tuesday, returning home the same evening. They won many friends here by their gentlemanly conduct.

The Disaster at Reynold's Station—Twenty Negro Soldiers Killed—The Attack on Rebel Gen. Wheeler.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 28.—Thirteen bodies, five of them whites, have been recovered from the wreck near Reynold's Station. One car, underneath the other, and in the bed of the stream, is not yet reached. It is said to have contained over twenty negro soldiers, who, of course, have all perished.

Gen. Thomas has severely reprimanded Col. Blackburn, and Superintendent Quinn for their cowardly inefficiency, like the attack on Gen. Wheeler, and promised them a court martial, had they not been mustered out of service.

Freedmen's Bureau in Raleigh, N. C.

NEWBERN, N. C., August 25.—Colonel Whitelesey, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, of Raleigh, has found it necessary to issue a circular to disabuse the freedmen of the belief that they are to be presented with farms by the government, and urging them to make contracts for labor, from the proceeds of which they will be enabled to purchase farms.

Murder in Concord, Massachusetts.

BOSTON, August 28.—In Concord, Mass., last week, a journeyman named Michael McManus was found dead on the scaffolding of a barn and a bullet wound through the head. Bryan McDonald, an uncle of McManus, has been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the deed.

LATE NORTH CAROLINA ADVICES.

The Assaults on Freedmen.

BEAUFORT, August 25.—Governor Holden, of North Carolina, having requested General Ruger, commanding at Raleigh, to remand three citizens, arrested by the latter for assaulting a freedman, to the county in which the offence was committed, to be tried by a civil tribunal, and calling his attention to the fact that civil law has been organized in that county.

General Ruger replies that it appeared to him inexpedient to comply with the requests, for the reason, among others, that it is the duty of the military to preserve order, that though the magistrates have been appointed, they do not take official notice of the unlawful violence towards freedmen. That such acts have by no means become less frequent in some sections of the State.

He also says, of late several cases of homicide of freedmen by the whites, have been brought to his knowledge, but in no case by the magistrates or civil officers, and no attempt had been made for investigation. From observation and information, the outrages are becoming more frequent. He, therefore, thinks that a prompt trial and punishment by a military commission, is the only adequate remedy for the evil.

NEWBERN, August 24.—All kinds of absurd rumors and reports are in circulation throughout the South which, for want of mail facilities, are in many cases reaching to the serious disadvantage of the people and the welfare of the country generally, the most important of which, is that a Government tax of twenty-five cents is levied on every pound of cotton raised, which is being quite generally believed by the planters, who, it appears, are in many instances ploughing up this year's crop of cotton and replanting the ground with wheat. The syrup manufactured from sorghum is, according to these reports, to be taxed fifty cents a gallon, which is believed by farmers even in the vicinity of Raleigh, where, says the *Progress*, the cane is being fed to the hogs.

Another report, which met with more credence than all the others, is to the effect that negroes are not to be made free by the war, that the proclamation freeing the slaves was only intended as a military necessity, and now that peace is restored, it has no validity or effect, and that this will be the decision of the Supreme Court. Hence, many planters are holding on to their slaves with the same tenacity as before the war. Many of the leaders in the South are confident that as soon as Congress meets, war with France is inevitable, which they claim will result in the recognition of the Confederacy. Considering the unsettled condition of the Southern people, and their exclusion from the civilized world through the inoperative condition of the Post-office Department, it is not strange that such a state of things exists. The wrong of emancipation it is claimed, is thus delayed a year or two for want of mail facilities to educate the people, as their first attempts at free labor were necessarily a failure, inasmuch as it caught by expected the Southern people will be recognized to what will be required of them, they having had no opportunity for the acquirement of vital points on which Northern States are united.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

New Rebellion Spreading.

PAROLED REBEL PRISONERS.

General Emigration of Prominent Rebels.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The latest advices from China are to June 22d.

A new rebellion is spreading rapidly, and the rebels have advanced within one hundred miles from Pekin, where they occupy a strong position. The authorities of Pekin have applied for British military officers to come to their relief. Colonel Ingersoll is in the city of the Mandarines, who refuse to give him up to the demand of the American Consul.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The *World's* Washington special says: The order relative to reports for paroled rebel prisoners is the signal for a general emigration of prominent rebels led by Gen. Lee, who will go to London and there await the settlement of his military campaigns. Among others proposing to go are Gens. Longstreet, Ewell, Beauregard, D. H. Hill, Wheeler, Maher, Buckner and Gardner, and it is probable they will be accompanied by hundreds of others of lesser rank.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Robert E. Lee and the Wirz Trial.

WIRZ'S CONNSEL DESERTING HIM.

Mrs. R. M. T. Hunter Pleading for her Husband.

THE CASE OF A. H. STEPHENS.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The rebels detained by those who ought to know, for the withdrawal of the names of Robert E. Lee and several others from the charge of conspiring with Wirz, in that three persons are actually or constructively in the custody of the United States, but for no trial.

It was seen from this time that Mr. Baker declared as counsel for Captain Wirz, that he would not long enjoy such able relations with the Commission, and on repeated occasions short words passed between them. To day he, together with his associate, Mr. Shade, withdrew.

This is the second time within a week that Wirz's counsel have deserted him. Wirz was very much hurt at this, and imploringly said to Mr. Baker: "You might stay to help me; you should not mind even if the Court does sometimes overrule you." In the absence of the other counsel, it now devolves on Judge Advocate Chapman to see that he has fair play.

Mrs. R. M. T. Hunter had a protracted interview with President Johnson to-day, with reference to the release of her husband. Intercession was also made between ex-Governor Brown and Stephens in behalf of Alex. H. Stephens. Wade Hampton has also applied for pardon.

MOVEMENTS OF PROMINENT REBELS.

Relief for Jeff. Davis' Family.

THE REPORTED MINISTER FROM MAXIMILIAN.

Arrival of Mrs. Gen. Crocker.

NEW YORK, August 28.—John C. Breckenridge, late Secretary of war of the Confederacy, is expected to arrive in Canada within a few days. Mr. Mason, Commissioner of the Confederacy, in London, and Ex Senator of the United States, will accompany him. General Breckenridge's nephew and son are now in New York.

The *Times* says a subscription is in circulation in Richmond for the relief of Mrs. J. Davis and family, who, it is said, are in very reduced circumstances. So far, the effort has met with very liberal responses, and the probability is, that enough will be raised to supply them with all they need.

The *World's* Washington special says: The numerous officers and men comprising the army does not exceed 40,000, though published estimates put it at a much higher figure.

The sensational reports about a minister from Maximilian to President Johnson, presenting his credentials, and Secretary of State with a letter of condolence on the death of President Lincoln, and being politely bowed out, conveys as much information to the State Department as to the public. Nothing is known here of any such minister, any such letter, or any such interview.

The *Herald's* special says: Mrs. Gen. Crocker missed the railroad connections at Chicago and Pittsburgh, and failed to arrive in this city until this morning. She is nearly distracted in consequence of her bereavement, but has been kindly attended by Mrs. Secretary Harlan and other ladies. The proprietors of Willard's Hotel have acted magnanimously. Gen. Crocker's body was embalmed at their expense before Mrs. Crocker arrived here, and all bills for attendance during his illness have been presented here and receipted in full. The stricken wife will probably start on her return trip to Iowa by to-morrow evening's train. Free transportation and a small military escort will be furnished by the War Department on an order from the Head Quarters of the Army of the United States.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Robert E.