THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1865. VOLUME LXXVIII—NO. 239.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

For Dry Goods,
Bates & Bell—21, Fifth street.

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Dress Goods.

A full stock, at low prices. Remember the place, on the N. E. corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BROTHER.

Remember,

If you want a good Merino Wool DeLaine Coburg or Plaid Dress, that Dunlap, Luker & Co. have a large assortment, and are selling them at very low prices. Don't forget the number—138, Federal street, Allegheny.

Sea-Side Shawls.

Plain, white, and all the different shades of colors, centre and also white centre and colored Borders—opened this day, at the N. E. corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BROTHER.

Our Readers

Will please bear in mind that great sale of those beautiful Building and Garden Lots, is advertised to come off on Monday, next. These Lots are being taken up freely, and those wishing to invest should attend this sale.

Opportunities Lost are Irrecoverable.

Many persons are not aware that the best opportunities ever offered in this city to make good investments, are offered now, at 74, Fifth street. It is at this place you purchase a book or album which is sold at the publisher's price, and receive something handsome with every book, in the shape of a present, worth from fifty cents to five hundred dollars.

Dry Goods.

A well assorted stock in all the different departments—a large portion of them purchased for cash at the large New York Auction, and will be sold at a small advance, at either wholesale or retail. Remember the place—on the N. E. corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BROTHER.

Go and See

The popular star sisters, Misses Emma and Ida Webb, whose diverting entertainments are drawing nightly appreciative and fashionable audiences at the Opera House. These accomplished artistes remain no longer than the period week. A fine bill is presented this evening. On Saturday afternoon a matinee will be given by the Webb Sisters, when an attractive bill will be offered.

Card to the Public.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20, 1865.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he leaves for Boston to-day, for the purpose of getting an entirely new stock of the Chickering Pianos. The demand for the Chickering Pianos has been so great during the past few weeks, that the assortment selected and brought on early in August (the largest and most complete ever brought to the city) is almost entirely exhausted. Due notice will be given of the arrival of this new selection which may be expected within ten days.
URIAH C. MELLOR,
Sole Agent for Chickering Pianos,
No. 91 Wood street.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

READ REV. W. S. LEEPS LETTER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 25th, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH:—*Gentlemen*—I have used your bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never was a "puffer" for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion, and a general disease of the mucous membrane, an I though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are *facts*. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.
Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Recreation.

Our friend, Mr. John Wiley, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny, was in the east when the cautious news of the capture of Richmond and the surrender of the rebel General Lee was received, and taking advantage of the panic produced, and anticipating 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 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 absent friend should give him a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate, of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 73 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Roofing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

The Eighth Wonder

Of the fashionable world, is Sozodont. Ladies as they are their unsullied teeth and rosy gums refer to their joyful mirrors, and gentlemen as the instance flash through their dark mustaches, wonder how the benighted folk of twenty years ago rot along without the teeth-beautifying, breath-perfuming Sozodont.

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 FORNEY.

OPINION OF A "CONSERVATIVE."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I find the following in this morning's *Commercial*:

"LAMENT for the same end, it is but natural that the *Post* should go to the relief of the *Gazette*. We have only to repeat that the *Gazette* concern would do a decent thing by resigning the office it holds at the hands of an administration it pronounces a failure. These two journals having got together, we have no disposition to disturb their embraces."

The *Commercial* professes to be a Republican paper, but really, after reading the above, I was ready almost to doubt its profession, for I think when it compares the old, and tried, and faithful *Gazette* with the Copperhead *Post*, it gives rise to strong doubts as to the loyalty of the *Commercial*. WISDOM CONSERVATIVE.

The *Gazette* is not one of your milk and water concerns—it is true, faithful and honest. What it believes to be just, that it advocates without fear, favor or patronage. The *Gazette*, like the New York Tribune, is one of the few papers that can afford to be honest—it speaks the truth in the love of it—it is governed by principle, and not expediency—it has no principles for sale. In short, it is nearer right always than any other paper in the county. There is a disposition to try down the *Gazette* in certain quarters as there is the New York *Tribune*, but there is no more reliable paper west of the Allegheny Mountains than the *Gazette*.

The difference between the *Gazette* and *Commercial*, as near as I can make it out, is this: The *Gazette* advocates the doctrine of keeping the rebels out of place and authority as long as possible—keeping them unworthy of trust or honor, and by the rebellion, demonstrating their inability to self government, and that considering its great questions before the people, national debt, &c., the payment of which they are opposed, that they have no right to hold the reigns of government, or take seats in our national councils. The *Commercial*, on the other hand, approves of pardoning red-handed rebels, and is generally on their side and against the loyalists of the North, to whom Andrew Johnson is indebted for his place, and the *Commercial* its patronage. I would commend the *Commercial* to be honest and just and consistent—advocate the side of right, though the heavens fall, and in its youth and inexperience not to denounce as disloyal its superior in good sense and reliability. CONSERVATIVE.

LETTER FROM KENTUCKY.

Big Sandy Oil Prospects—A Big Strike on Paint Creek—A Thousand Barrel Well Struck at Burkesville—A Band of Armed Desperadoes Prowling in Morgan and Adjoining Counties—Breaking up of Military Posts—Advances in the Price of Lands—Navigation on Sandy, etc., etc.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., Sept. 18th, 1865.

I should have apprised your readers sooner of the glorious prospect we have of an almost unlimited oil field in Kentucky and North-west Virginia; but I thought it prudent to await the result of the pumping test, rather than to base my assertions upon conjecture alone.

About ten days ago Captain Dickson, of this place, who has charge of the boring of a well for the "Big Sandy coal, oil and mining company," struck a vein of superior oil, which the sand pump threw up, in what was considered, sufficient quantities to justify pumping. Accordingly Captain Dickson repaired to Cincinnati and procured the necessary tubing, pump, &c., and on Thursday last got his pump in operation. At first it pumped one barrel per hour, and before night it had increased to nearly two barrels per hour, and it is estimated by competent judges, that when the water is "cleared" it will reach one hundred barrels per day and surely not less than fifty, which settles the question beyond a peradventure, that we have an abundance of oil on the Sandy and its tributaries. This information is reliable, in the most minute particular, and the facts I have just stated have caused quite a flurry in all departments of business here. This well is located about eight miles above Paintsville on Paint creek and the oil was struck at a depth of five hundred and eighty feet. I am satisfied the news will be gratifying to many, in and around Pittsburgh, as they are among the heaviest land holders in the vicinity.

By the following from the Louisville *Democrat*, it will be seen that there is no foundation.—how reliable I cannot say, for rejoicing on the Cumberland.

One of the greatest oil strikes in the United States is that which occurred a few days ago in Cumberland county, Kentucky. We have seen a dispatch and read a letter from John Nicholson, manager of the Cumberland Oil and Salt Company, dated at Burkesville. He states that the New York and Kentucky Oil Company had struck oil at the mouth of Crocus Creek, and that the well, when he saw it on Friday, the 8th inst., (the day oil was struck), was flowing at least one thousand barrels per day; that some persons who saw it estimated it at even as high as three thousand barrels per day. Some idea can be formed when he says it was flowing a stream sometimes from five to six feet high, through an eight inch square, and flowing pure oil.

We have reports here of a band of robbers, numbering some seventeen men, and commanded by one J. T. Williams, creating considerable excitement in Morgan and adjoining counties by their boldness in plundering the citizens. There are said to be vigilant committees formed in these localities for the protection of their property and persons, and for the speedy apprehension of the offenders. The military post here and those up on Sandy River have all been broken up, and the troops all sent to Louisville to be mustered out.

Already in the price of land hereabouts it looks up. Holders look very wise when Dickson struck *ile*. We may look for Oil Creek, Cherry Run and Pithole prices here very soon, as wells "are going down" in almost every direction you turn to, and certainly some will be successful.

The navigation on Sandy is good and has been for a year without cessation. Sandy is the best navigable river of its size in the United States. There are four small boats now plying regularly up and down, and have all they can do. I expect to see a railroad located up the Sandy valley before winter, yet, as this discovery will give a fresh impetus to everything hereabouts.
ANAWAN.

LETTER FROM NEW CASTLE.

Damages by Rain—Would-be Horse Thief—Accident.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Sept. 21, 1865.

Editors Gazette:—The late heavy rains during the past week have done much injury to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal at Edinburg, in this county, causing great inconvenience in travel over that line.

George Merford, of this county, tried to steal a horse and carriage from James Edgar in New Brighton, last week. He was arrested in Sharon, Mercer county, Pa., and is now in jail awaiting trial.

Yesterday a team belonging to Mr. Brain, of Slippery rock township, in this county, ran away when he was going home from town. His sister was thrown from the buggy and badly bruised.

The telegraph wire on the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad has been put up, and we now have communication direct south. It is quite a convenience.

To-day the fair commenced, and the town is crowded with people, all anxious to see and be seen.

The Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association, of Enon Valley, will hold its annual fair and sale on the 10th of October, at Enon Valley Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad in this county.

The Copperheads of this Senatorial District have nominated Col. Wm. Sirwell, of Armstrong county, for that office. The Colonel will have a pour chance in this District against our popular candidate, Rev. R. A. Browne, who is *true blue, root, tree and back bone*. The Union majority in this District will run from 1800 to 2100, from present indications. The party is wide-awake and doing its duty. Public meetings are called in different localities.

We observe among the crowd in town to-day the Hon. G. V. Lawrence, of Washington county, the present Congressman elect from this district. He looks well, and no doubt will do much to make new converts to the Union ranks while here. FICA.

The Proposed Great International Express Company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Richmond *Whig* says another meeting to establish the Great International Express Company was held on Tuesday evening, at which were the rebel Generals Echols, Heath, Davis, Barton and Moore, besides many other rebel officers of lesser grades. General Echols explained the object of the enterprise, if the course of which he said:

"The fact that the disabled and worthy of both the late armies are to be employed in the transmitting or working department of the company, would conciliate both sections—the south, because she loves to see those disabled in a cause they espouse as just, provided for the north, because she venerates those whose wounds were received in the war for the Union that they drew indissolubly."

Resolutions were adopted to commence operations as soon as five per cent. is paid in on the subscriptions, amounting to $250,000; that until otherwise ordered the office of the company will be in Richmond; that the General Assembly be petitioned to allow an increase of the capital to five millions; that the increased amount of stock be divided among the various States of the Union, and that the books be closed within thirty days after the opening, the apportionment for the present being, New York, $600,000; Massachusetts, $300,000; Connecticut, $82,500; Pennsylvania, $400,000; Maryland, $104,000; Virginia, $250,000.

Finance and Trade in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Stock market is steadier and more active, under another brief effort to get up a movement. Prominent operators were on hand this morning, and the leading stocks were briskly bid up. The transactions were larger than for some time past. At the open board and Stock Exchange, there was a fair business transacted, at an average advance of ½ per cent. Prairie du Chien was lower, and about the only exception to the general market. After the first regular session, prices were steady, at a concession of ¼ per cent. from the highest point. Erie, Reading, Michigan Southern, and Pittsburgh and Cleveland, were the strongest and most active.

Governments are active and generally firm. There is a demand for the old five-twenties, to fill the orders received by the Australasian.

State stocks were lower on Tennessee and Missouri bonds, but otherwise steady. Miscellaneous shares were firmer and better in some respects.

The gold market has been very firm. The demand for customs is large, and the amount of foreign goods entered for consumption is very heavy. Money continues easy at five per cent. with ample supply.

The Indian Treaty of Peace.

FORT SMITH, ARK., September 20.—The commissioners decline to rescind their action regarding John Ross; they disconnect his case from the loyal Cherokees, and assure the latter that their rights will be protected.

The disloyal Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles filed statements explanatory of their understanding of the treaty. There is much destitution among the disloyal Seminoles.

Seventy-five loyal and seventy-four disloyal delegates, not including chiefs, signed the treaty of peace.

Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 20.—The Reconstruction Convention to-day adopted a resolution requesting the Provisional Governor to fall out the militia of each county immediately, to repress disorder and lawlessness which exist in many counties. The ordinance for the abolition of slavery was debated at length, when further consideration was deferred until to-morrow.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH

Our Special Dispatches.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN GEORGIA.

The Cotton Crop in Alabama.

EDUCATION OF THE FREEDMEN OF MISSISSIPPI.

U. S. Court Room at Richmond.

RUMORS OF NEW GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.

The reports from the Collector of Internal Revenue in Georgia, give gratifying evidence of the abundance enjoyed in the South, notwithstanding the exhausting process it has been subjected to within the last four years. The collector at Augusta reports having collected two hundred thousand dollars within the last three months, and the collector at Macon report one hundred and fifty thousand dollars within the same period, all from taxes on cotton. Owing to the irregular transportation facilities between Georgia and Washington, these receipts have not yet been forwarded to the bureau, but are safely taken care of, in one case being deposited in a State bank, and in the other placed under a military guard.

The collector at Montgomery, Ala., reports that there will be 100,000 bales of cotton sent to market from that district alone in a short time.

As the State law of Mississippi makes no provision for the education of freedmen, and the Provisional Government has made none, the Freedmen's Bureau has appointed a committee to aid in carrying on the work of education in Vicksburg, a committee being authorized to assess colored people and collect funds from them to pay expenses of schools.

The United States Court Room at Richmond, which had been divided into small rooms for rebel officials, has been restored to its original size and repaired. The court will soon sit there to dispose of a large number of cases, and it is believed that Jeff. Davis is to be tried there.

Rumors of new Government loans are persistently circulated in the stock market, by men who ought to know better, and whose position gives them importance, so that the effect is to depress the prices of all government loans. Yet there is not a shadow of foundation for any of these reports, and so far from intending to fund the compound interest notes, the Secretary of the Treasury is pursuing the same policy as before—that is, withdrawing the old ones by substituting new ones of larger dates. W.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The French Universal Exhibition.

THE FREEDMEN IN WASHINGTON.

North Carolina Postoffices Opened.

INTEREST ON FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Condition of the Crops.

THE COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES.

Policy Concerning Pardons.

GENERAL GRANT EXPECTED ON SATURDAY.

John Ross and the Indian Commission.

THE REBEL STEAMBOAT BURNERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Department of State has published in pamphlet form, the official correspondence of the French Universal Exposition for 1867, for the information of the citizens the United States, containing the general regulations, classification of articles, &c. All applications for admission, with a description of the articles to be exhibited, must be presented before the 31st of October next, Mr. Beckwith is the United States Commissioner at Paris, to whom all letters should be addressed.

The Freedmen's Employment Agency has been officially informed that in distributing supplies to freedmen in the District of Columbia, discrimination be particularly made between those dependent, and those who are natives or residents, in order that the latter may be enabled to look to the proper municipal authorities for aid. This action seems to have become necessary in consequence of the large number of negroes who appear to think they are entitled to government supplies.

The status of Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, has, it is said, been determined and that he continues to be the Governor of Idaho.

The Post Office Department to-day ordered the re-opening of a large number of Post Offices in North Carolina, and has accepted an offer for the conveyance of the mails through from Bracshear city, Louisiana, to Galveston, Texas, the service to be three times a week.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to anticipate the payment of interest on the 5 20 coupon bonds which becomes due November 1st, and the same will be paid on and after Sept. 25th, upon presentation to the Assistant Treasurers and those designated depositaries authorized to pay interest on government securities.

Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, makes the following statement as to the condition of the crops on the first day of September:—The wheat crop has received no additional injury from the weather since his report of last month, but the quality of the crop is not good, especially in the Pennsylvania, where it was affected by blight and rust, as well as by wet weather during the harvest. Of old wheat on hand, there is not as much as was supposed in the hands of farmers, for the reason that much of it was bought in July and August.

In the Eastern and Middle States there was but little at any time during the latter part of the summer. The oats crop received no great injury from the wet weather, and it may be regarded as one of the largest oats crop ever raised in the country. The injury done to the hay was very great, in the East it received but little damage from the wet weather. Generally the quality is good, except in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

The corn crop, owing to the continued heat and the moisture of the weather, has escaped material injury in the West. It may be regarded as the greatest crop ever raised in the loyal States. The condition of the tobacco crop was favorable, the weather helping it very much, but as reported last month, the amount planted was much less than last year, especially in the largest tobacco producing States. Sorghum, like the corn crop, is excellent. Buckwheat is not injured by premature frosts, will be good. Potatoes in many localities there were indications of rot, and in some places the crop is much injured by it. The continued hot and moist weather since the first of September occasions apprehensions that the disease may prove very injurious, but still the yield may be good, as the amount of plants was so much greater than usual in all the States except New York. Hops have ripened well, but in that State the crop has sustained an injury of four and a quarter tenths from blight. The crop is therefore injured seriously, for in 1860 New York produced 9,750,000 pounds of the 111,000,000 pounds raised in the whole country.

Every State returns a decrease in the number of fattening hogs. The general decrease is about one-tenth from the number last year. So far as returns were published of the number packed last year in the west, it was 2,422,770. A tenth decrease in this number would be 242,277. Letters accompanying the returns of correspondents indicate that hogs are younger and smaller than usual, but in good condition.

The monthly report for September, containing full returns of crops, &c., will be published next week.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a confidential circular to Government Depositories, warning them against the counterfeit one hundred dollar compound interest treasury note, lately discovered to be in circulation, describing the differences between it and the genuine, for their own protection. The publication is withheld from general circulation at present in hopes of detecting the offenders. The Treasury Department will not issue at present any more compound interest notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, which have been counterfeited, and will adopt measures to call in such as are in circulation.

The President has either adopted a more liberal policy concerning pardons, or has an improved method of issuing on them. The number issued within the week must greatly exceed that of any corresponding period of his administration. He has notified the Attorney General to send him no more applicants at present. It is estimated that fully fifteen thousand are in the White House awaiting his signature. The crowd in his reception room this afternoon was dense and clamorous.

General Grant is expected to return by Saturday of next week.

Judge James Steele, acting Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, leaves the city to-morrow, to attend the council of Indian tribes, now on Little Arkansas river, to be held on the 4th proximo. There are indications that treaties of a very desirable nature will then be ratified.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The Commissioners appointed by the President to negotiate treaties with the Southwestern Indian tribes, and who are now in council with them at Fort Smith, have notified Secretary Harlan, of the Interior Department, that they have ascertained that John Ross, an educated Cherokee and formerly Chief of that nation, was a rebel emissary during the rebellion, and by means of his superior education and adroitness induced many of his people to abjure their allegiance to the United States, and to join the armies of the Confederate States. He still claims to be Chief of the Cherokees, and as such is using his subtle influence to poison the minds of those Indians who are truly loyal, and who are disposed to enter into permanent peace and amity with the United States. Believing him to be an enemy to the Government, and that he does not represent any considerable portion of his people, the Commission has formally refused to recognize him as Chief of the Cherokees, and have notified the Secretary of their action in the matter.

The President having been consulted on the subject, approved the action of the Commission and through Mr. Harlan has apprised his members to that effect, and instructed them to negotiate with such parties only as are desirous of again resuming their former friendly relations with the Government.

Seventy-two millions of dollars have accumulated in the United States Treasury up to to-day. This is the first time since the outbreak of the rebellion that there has been an increase of funds.

The evidence on file at the Bureau of Military Justice against the gang of rebel incendiaries, who, during the war, combined amusement with business by burning steamboats and warehouses in the Southwest, implicates about thirty-five persons, about one half of whom have been apprehended, and are now in prison undergoing trial. Jeff. Davis heads the incendiary list, as grand director of operations. Benjamin acted as cashier of the organization, Seddon as arbiter of the validity of the claims for property destroyed, while Judge Tucker, of Mobile, was chief of the boat burners, who reported to him for orders.

The chief of the land incendiaries was Richard Barrett, member of Congress from Missouri, who superintended the destruction of a warehouse belonging to the United States. Among the gang was a man named Stinson who held an important office in the organization. Recton of Toronto, Canada, who operated on the northern lakes, Slanchier of Illinois, Edward Frazer of St. Louis, John P. Parks of Memphis, and Isaac Alabiff and William Murphy, of New Orleans.

During the war over 500 steamers of all kinds, valued at from $35,000 to $250,000 each, were destroyed by this chivalrous band, involving not only an immense pecuniary loss to the Government, but the sacrifice of hundreds of valuable lives. Col. Wm. Dunn, formerly Chief of the Secret Service, in the Department of Missouri, merits the credit of ferreting out most of the gang, and of obtaining specific and definite information in regard to its operations. The trials now in progress at St. Louis, before a Military Commission, with Col. McKee Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General, as counsel for the Government, and Col. J. W. Bell, of St. Louis, as chief counsel for the defense, assisted by several other eminent lawyers.

A delegation from the City Councils and City Officials of Chicago, visited Brooklyn to-day. They were kindly received by Mayor Wood, City Councils and City Officials. They also visited the Navy Yard, where Capt. Pennock showed them on board the iron-clad Miantonomah. On returning to City Hall a collation was partaken of. The delegation arrived back in New York at 6-30 o'clock. To-morrow they visit the Morgan iron works, by invitation, and also call on Mayor Gunther—the latter, at 10 a.m. The delegation are much pleased with their reception hereabouts.

Latest from Europe—Arrival of the Australasian.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—P. M.—The steamer Australasian, from Liverpool Sept. 9th, via Queenstown Sept. 10th, arrived here at 9 o'clock to-night.

Late accounts from Constantinople place the destruction of buildings by the 8 and 9th fire at 2,500, and twenty-two thousand persons were rendered houseless. One estimate is as high as twelve thousand buildings.

Mrs. Moore, widow of Thomas Moore, the poet, is dead.

The Paris *Univers* says: A monument is to be built at Portsmouth to commemorate the visit of the French fleet.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes 69f 40c.

It is rumored that a martimonial alliance has been formed between Amita, son of the King of Italy, and the Princess Isabella, daughter of the Queen of Spain.

Another rumor points to the Prince Amedomee as her probable husband.

The Cork *Reporter* announces that the Government had ordered a number of gunboats and two men of war to be stationed off Bantry Bay and other adjacent ports on the west coast of Ireland.

Cyrus W. Field is a passenger by the Australasian. He was present at a meeting of the British Association, and made a brief speech expressive of the increased faith in the accomplishment of the Atlantic cable, and the laying of a double line next year.

Consols on the 8th inst. opened firm, but closed at a decline, 90¾@90⅞ for money. The weekly bank returns show a decline £167,337, of and gold continued to be withdrawn from Bank. In American securities but little business transpired, except Erie, in which there has been much speculation, now quoted at 51⅞@54⅞. Illinois Central 73¾@79.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.—Fair weather continues dry and hot. The harvest is nearly completed. The corn market is generally dull, and lower; Flour, inactive; Wheat very little doing, about 5d. per cental lower for the week; Corn, in fair demand, but 6d. per 480 lbs. decline; Pork, scarce and steady at full prices; Bacon, very light supply, and dealers generally obtain 6d@1d. advance; Lard, stock exhausted at 85s. Butter, steady for fine, lower for inferior; Cheese, heavy arrivals favor buyers about 1s.; Petroleum, firm; sales on spot 9½. Sugar, firm; 2s. 10d. demanded at the close.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Treaty of Peace Signed.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMISSION.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 21.—The treaty signed to-day between the Commissioners and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, provides for peace and friendship between the United States and said tribes; that they will exert all their influence in compelling the Indians of the plains to maintain peaceful relations with each other, with the Indians of the Territories and with the United States, and that slavery shall be abolished forever; that the freedmen shall be suitably provided for, that lands shall be ceded to the Indians of Kansas and elsewhere; that the right of way shall be granted to railroads, and that the consolidation of the Indian tribes with a territorial form of government shall be recommended by them to their respective councils.

The Commission then adjourned *sine die*.

Colonel Sells goes to Humboldt, Kansas, to conclude a treaty with the Osages.

Violent Shock of an Earthquake at Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Intelligence has been received in this city from Porto Rico by way of Havana to the 1st of September.

On the 29th of August the people of Porto Rico were startled from their sleep by an earthquake more violent than any living citizen of the place had ever experienced. It occurred at a quarter past two o'clock in the morning, and consisted of terrific oscillations from east to west, preceded by a fearful subterranean rumbling. The houses were violently shaken though none of them fell. The people in terror rushed out into the streets in their night clothes, but the shock, which only lasted forty-five seconds, was not repeated. The shock was felt all over the island, but was most forcible at the capital.

Advices from Spain.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The news received to day from Havana is up to the 18th inst.

A royal decree orders that the army in Cuba should be reduced to the same footing as before the campaign in San Domingo. This would imply a denial to the statements that Spain was still determined to re-conquer the Dominican Isle.

The Diario, M. La Marina, declares, though without giving official authority, that the island of Cuba now owes to Spain $78,000,000. In 1837 the debt amounted to $107,000,000.

The news from Havana includes nothing further from Mexico, there having been no later arrivals from Vera Cruz.

DELEGATE ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

PARDONS GRANTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

RAILROAD ROUTES IN THE SOUTH.

The New One Hundred Dollar Counterfeit Note.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The election to choose delegates to the North Carolina Reconstruction Convention, which is to meet on the 25 of next month, will take place to-day, and an order has been issued from military headquarters of the Department, forbidding enlisted men or officers of the army throughout the State visiting the polls, and no one will be allowed to leave camp, excepting in case of necessity; but if there should be attempts made to create a disturbance at any of the polling places it is explained upon the military officers to see that order is preserved, even without a request to that effect from the provisional or civil authority.

The *Times'* special says: The President to-day pardoned T. R. Price and R. H. Cunningham, prominent rebels in Virginia, and Francis Buchanan, repentant mail robber, convicted in the District Court of Wisconsin six years ago, and sentenced to ten years, was also pardoned.

The Local Government of Alexandria has passed from the control of Military to Civil authority.

The following comprehensive schedule of railroad routes in the Southern States, on which postal service has been restored, is obtained from the official record of the Post Office Department. With a railroad map the reader can readily and accurately ascertain, not only to what routes and offices postal service has been restored, but also what southern railroads are again in regular operation, and the restoration of postal service speedily follows the resumption of Railroad facilities.

Virginia—Washington to Richmond, via Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and Orange and Alexandria Railroad; Richmond to Danville, Gordonsville to Selma, Virginia, via Virginia Central Railroad; Lynchburg, Va., to Bristol, Tennessee, via Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; Charlottsville to Lynchburg; Richmond to Weldon, North Carolina; and Petersburg to Lynchburg, by South Side Railroad; over the river; to Warrenton branch Railroad—total 11 routes.

North Carolina.—Goldsboro to Charlotte; Raleigh to Weldon; Weldon to Wilmington, total four routes.

Tennessee.—Nashville to Chattanooga; Knoxville to Dalton, Georgia; Knoxville to Goodson, Virginia; Nashville to Decatur, Alabama; Nashville to Johnsonville; Memphis to Paris; Memphis to Decatur, Alabama. Total, seven routes.

South Carolina.—Kingsville to Wilmington, North Carolina; Kingsville to Augusta, Georgia; Kingsville to Camden; Kingsville to Columbia, Branchville to Charleston; Florence to Greenville; Charleston to Florence; Columbia to Charlotte, North Carolina; Columbia to Greenville Court House; Chester to Yorkville; Alston to Spartanburg; Charleston to Savannah. Total, thirteen routes.

Georgia.—Macon to Calumbus; Macon to Atlanta; Hartvalley to Albany; Milledgeville to Gordon; Milledgeville to Eatonton; Augusta to Atlanta; Brunsh to Warrenton; Double Wells to Washington; Union Point to Athens; Atlanta to West Point; Atlanta to Chattanooga; Kingston to Rome. Total twelve routes.

Mississippi.—Canton to Jackson, Tenn.; Columbus to Artesia; Mobile, Alas to Columbus, Ky., via. Nashville & Ohio Railroad.- Total four routes.

Louisiana.—New Orleans to Canton, Miss.

The Postmaster General has also invited proposals for the re-establishment of the service of the several southern States, from January 1st, 1866, to June 30th, 1867. The latter date being the time when the regular letting takes place, and the time when contracts would have expired had there been no interruption by the war.

Proposals will be received by the second Assistant Postmaster General till October 3d, and decision rendered by November 10th.

The *Herald's* special says: The Chief of the Currency Printing Bureau made a report to Secretary McCulloch stating in reference to the new $1,00 counterfeit which has been the subject of investigation at the Treasury for several days past. The points in the report in reference to the production of the spurious note from portions of a genuine plate, are substantially those given in the *Herald*.

The Secretary spent several hours in the consideration of the report, and examination of experts in its support; it is stoutly maintained by these that there is a gigantic fraud some where not exactly of the nature of counterfeiting; and apparently they have settled to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the trouble is not in the Printing Department of the Treasury. A well executed twenty dollar greenback, in a parte, packed, was at received at the Treasury on the heels of the one hundred dollar excitement, and gave rise to the report that another dangerous counterfeit had been discovered. On investigation it proved to be a genuine note which had been cut in pieces by some cautious person for safe transmission by mail.

The following order is published to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1865.

The following named officers are announced as Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau for the States respectively set opposite their names: Brevet Major General R. Saxton for Georgia and South Carolina, at Charleston; Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, Assistant Commissioner for Georgia, and reporting to Brevet Maj. Gen. Saxton at Augusta, Ga.; Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk, for Kentucky and Tennessee, at Nashville, Tenn.; Brig. Gen. J. W. Sprague, for Missouri and Arkansas, at St. Louis, Mo.; Brig. General W. Swayne, for Alabama, at Montgomery, Ala.; Brevet Brig. Gen. E. M. Wheaton, for Texas, at Galveston, Texas; Col. A. Brown, for Virginia, at Richmond; Col. E. Whittlesey, for North Carolina, at Raleigh, N. C.; Col. Simi. Thomas, for Mississippi, at Vicksburg; Brevet Col. George Osborne, for Florida, at Tallahasee, Fla.; Rev. J. W. Conway, for Louisiana, at New Orleans, La.

(Signed,) O. O. HOWARD, Major Gen.

There are indications that the present irresponsible method of administering justice by the Freedmen's Bureau in Southern States, in all cases arising between negroes and whites, will soon be modified or abolished. At present the Agent of the Bureau in a district fills an arbitrary power from which there lies little or no appeal. The Freedmen is understood to oppose such unlimited usurpation of judicial authority, and is expected to order some needful changes. An official report read to day at the Freedmen's Bureau for Alabama, brings the intelligence that the unsettled state of social affairs in the vicinity of Mobile has necessitated the imposition of a mounted force to disperse marauding robbers. The nature of this disturbance has not transpired.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

Government Evidence Nearly Closed.

ANOTHER ANDERSONVILLE BRUTE ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The evidence for the United States in the Wirz trial is expected to close to-morrow or Saturday. The Government has shown a proper disposition to afford the prisoner a fair opportunity for his defense, having thus far subpoenaed about seventy witnesses, thirty of whom have already arrived in Washington. This, however, is not all that the prisoner through his counsel, desires he wants witnesses sought after and brought to this city, but this, it appears, cannot be done for want of money, only about two hundred dollars in all having been subscribed to assist him.

Several witnesses, deemed important, have left here, not having the means at hand to pay their ordinary expenses. Under these circumstances both the prisoner and his counsel seem despondent, while they attach no blame to the prosecution.

To-day, one of the witnesses who was recalled by the Government, testified to acts of cruelty committed by James Duncan, part of whose business was to distribute bread among the prisoners.

Mr. Baker objected to the statement unless it was shown that Duncan was coupled with the cruelties charged against the prisoner at the Bar.

The Court informed the counsel that the Commission was trying him for conspiracy.

Witness then testified that Duncan kicked and beat the man who stooped to pick up a piece of bread, and that the victim of his unmerciful treatment died several days afterwards, and also that the same Duncan similarly served a poor half-witted fellow when he came with his wagon, on another occasion, to give out bread.

Witness was asked to point out Duncan in the Court-room, which he did.

A short time after these proceedings the guard approached Duncan and informed him he was now under arrest by order of the Court. This man was subpoenaed as a witness for the defence, and has appeared in Court for several days past.

A number of witnesses were examined but the testimony did not materially differ from that already given. Wirz is somewhat improved in health.

The Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Insurance on the property destroyed by the great South street fire exceeds $1,500,000.

ADVICES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Gov. Hamilton's Doings in Texas.

ALABAMA CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

State of Affairs in Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—The completion of the Jackson Railroad is being pushed vigorously.

Governor Wells will issue a proclamation for the election of State and municipal officers, the first Monday in November.

Governor Hamilton has ordered an assessment in Texas according to law before the war.

Telegraphic communication with San Antonio has been ordered.

The bark Houston, from New York, was blown ashore sixteen miles from Galveston Island. She will probably get off without serious damage.

Arrived to-day—The Star of the South, from New York, and the Palmyra, from Boston.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.—The *Times'* Montgomery special of the 19th says: The Convention met to-day.

Resolutions were offered by the President to appoint a Committee of five to prepare a petition for the pardon of Jeff Davis, and to procure the signature of the members to forward to the President of the United States as early as practicable.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Convention resolved that all amendments to the constitution of a general character, except slavery, be referred to the people at the next general election.

The ordinance abolishing slavery was taken up. A lengthy discussion ensued.

The Committee on Elections reported an ordinance for the election of Congressmen and State officers on the first of November.

A discussion arose as to the power of the convention to order the election of such Congressmen opposed to the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution vested the power in the Legislature alone.

The report was received.

A member from Mobile moved to amend by ordering a municipal election in Mobile on the first Monday in December. Agreed.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 20.—The ordinances providing for the election of