will be ensured

stance Kent has been commuted to transporta-tion for life. John C. Breekinridge had arrived in England.
At least one hundred persons were waiting At least one numered persons were watching at the Evecutive Mansion yesterday, at two eccess, to see the President. Among the several rebels in quest of pardon, Colonel Burgert, who, when a member of the House of part, who, when a member of the House of Representatives, was a firm advocate of seces on, was among the number. The number of pardons thus far granted by the President will got exceed five hundred. Many applications mye, however, been favorably considered by ave, morey General, and await the action of The Dauphin County (Pennsylvania) Union

The bauphin County (Pennsylvania) Union towertion met in Harrisburg on Tuesday, and nominated the following officers: Henry it Hofman for the Legislature; John W. Smonton. District Attorney; Colonel E. G. Marage, County Trensurer; Jacob C. Milleisen, county Commissioner; Preston Miller, County Surveyor; Thomas Wooley, Coroner; R. F. Kriker, Director of the Poor, and Daniel Brua, walter. Henry Thomas and Colonal Thomas Auditor. Henry Thomas and Colonel Thomas Freeland were appointed Representative delagates to the Union Convention. avanuali dates to the 5th have been received. Brig. General Mercer, of the late rebel army, as been sent to Fort Pulaski. One Howell, a

prother-in-law of Jeff Davis, and three other rebels, were soundly thrashed by a Captain llassey, in the presence of the guests of the Pelaski House, for using indecent and unbearahie language, in speaking of the President and 681 Government. Another sympathizer was sequently thrashed by Hassey, for doubting the ability of one Yankee to whip four rebels The returns of the Kentucky election show that Rousseau, in the Fifth; Smith, in the Sixth; national in the Eighth; and McKee, in the yield districts—all Union—are elected. Yeaman (Union), in the Second, is also probably lected. Trimble, in the First, and Shanklin. in the seventh—both Democrats—are elected.
The Third district is doubtful. Advices from Buenos Ayres are to June 4th, and state that on May 25th, after severe fight.

ing the Argentine forces succeeded in recap-tering Corrientes. From reports, Lopez is They to meet with general defeat. It is also that Baron Yalang gave battle to the invalers with 13,000 men, repulsing the Paragayans, who lost 2,000. several applications having been made to he Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, nder the impression that at the last session of (ongress the rate of pensions for the loss of limbs had been increased, it is officially anounced that no such change in the pension

Panama advices of July 31st have been res recently announced, has been confiscated. rincipally owing to her being engaged in an Adjutant General Thomas is now on a tour iting the different hospitals and military mp., to discharge all soldiers not absolutely mind in the service, and also to cut down i-oners, except criminals, are to be dis

In extensive fire occurred in Salem, Mass on the evening of the 8th. The bark mill and tantery owned by Jacob Putnam & Carothers, as destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$30,000 which there is but a small insurance. The annual County Convention of the Berks emocracy was held in Reading on the 8th. on of Hon. Hiester Clymer for Governor of

nsidering Article 5th of the Constitution, bich makes the Roman Catholic religion the eligion of the Republic, to the exclusion of ny other. a private letter from Lima, dated June 12th. ay the President of Peru has purchased the merican ship White Pigeon for the purpose itansporting ex-President Gen. Caswell to

ome port in China.
Advices from Central America state that on tith the Kicaraguan Covernment had erend to deliver Barrios to the Government of vador, on the condition that his life mid be spared. He was sent to La Libertad. base-ball match between the Actives, of tork, and the Olympies, of this city, was yet yesterday on the grounds of the latter

tive-, of; Olympics, 12. Don Enrique Palacios, Minister from Guate in in Panama, by a person named Rivas. No ner is assigned for the act. The American Institute of Instruction held

execond annual session yesterday, at New aven. Conn. An important letter from Gen. oil, concerning the freedmen, was read. he Navy Department intends sending the dad Monadnonek to San Francisco. She be accompanied by another vessel, carryth Hill, of the late rebel army, has been

are is announced for distribution at the th Auditor's Bureau, at Washington. other important decision by the Commiset of laternal Revenue will be found in Washington despatches. anana, Santo Domingo, is evacuated by

anish troops, and the exchange of prisoners been sati-factorily arranged the velier fever is raging in Puerto Priners. Benjamin and Kirby Smith were still hundred thousand colored troops are

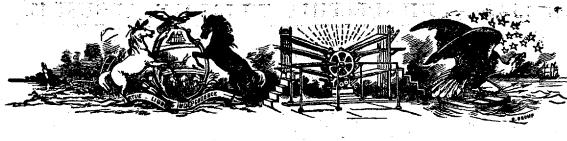
Michand 14th Maine Regiments, now at Sath, are to be mustered out. "ly marked feature of the stock market. as an active speculation in Readtook and a further advance of ermaent loans were lower, except the Lich again advanced I. The volume of

our market was firm yesterday. The braid 50 cents and old 68@70 cents. The tarket was quiet. Whisky was lower. ATLANTIC CABLE AND THE MAN EXTENSION OF T FIERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

allure of the Atlantic Telegraph enby the loss of insulation, when the Eastern had reached a point about hundred miles from the shore of Irewill cause great disappointment those who confidently calculated the success of the present experi-The definition given by Webster term "insulation" explains to unlific readers the nature of the diffithat has been encountered-viz: "in

cal experiments, act of being electridies, by means of non-conductors, situation that the electricity is preiom escaping." Our intelligence received from the shore end of the and it is not yet known whether it inoken, and thus irrevocably lost, y had its coating injured; but it ainly been deprived of the power smitting messages, and is, there-Pactically worthless in its present ion. A portion may possibly be taken repaired, so that it may be used in attempts to consummate this gigantic e; or, if the whole project is aci, he divided into detached pieces

regret of the American people at are will be materially lessened by et that the project was almost exclu-British in origin, in management, in inction, and that both ends of the



APTEBB.

VOL. 9.—NO. 9.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1865.

be constructed, but that it will be so regulated and protected that permanent utility and international equity in its application American genius is the pioneer in this grand scheme. We have united our Atlantic and Pacific scaboards, and in doing this, demonstrated the practicability of the most extensive overland telegraphic routes

in cold climates. A portion of the line diverges from the Overland Mail Route, over the mountains, and a part of this has been submerged at times under snow that has covered not merely the telegraphic poles, but the telegraphic wire. This has not interfered with the transmission of messages, for it is confidently stated that no part of the telegraphic system of the United States is so reliable and secure as that which passes through the cold mountain region of our Western Territories. The Indians of that section, instead of injuring, protect the wires, their good-will having been secured by a happy illustration of the mysterious nature of the telegraph, which is worth repeating. When a division of seven hundred miles passing through their country was completed, two chiefs were invited to station themselves at the respective ends of the line. The design was explained to them, and the Indian comprehension of it was that we

bottled up the lightning in our batteries, and then made it our messenger to con. vey intelligence to distant points with electric speed. The chiefs were induced to send messages to each other. Puzzled with this incomprehensible scheme of the white men, and distrusting the marvellous statements made, they sent runners, after their own fashion, to satisfy themselves whether in reality, on the day named, the despatches they mutually received were actually transmitted. As soon as they obtained from each other an assurance of the literal truthfulness of our operators, they voluntarily pledged their protection to the whole line, promising all the assistance they could render, and evidently feeling deeply impressed with the sacred nature of the great invention of modern civilization. This pledge has been as faithfully kent as

the treaty made on our soil with WILLIAM

PENN, the recent Indian attack having been

made by other tribes. The Western Union Telegraphic Company having thus demonstrated the feasibility of telegraphic communication through region of eternal snows, occupied chiefly by savages, has extended its line northward from San Francisco through Oregon and Washington Territory to New Westminster, the capital of British Columbia. After reaching our territorial limits, they received the aid and co-operation of the British Colonial Governor, who acquired the necessary sanction and an exclusive right of way for thirty years, from the British Government. What is called the Collins' Overland Telegraph is in course of rapid construction, under the direction of skilful American engineers, through the northern portion of British Columbia, and thence through miles south of Behring's Straits. Here the | they espoused. You will, of course, have Pacific Ocean is about five hundred miles | it charged that General Palmer, the miliwide, and nearly midway is an island upon which it is proposed to erect a station that | power against the freedom of elections; will be connected by one or more short submarine cables, with Asia, and by others | and directed by President Johnson. It is with Russian North America. From the really amusing to hear such complaints Asiatic landing in Siberia, our American from men who sought to carry Kencompany agrees to construct a line that will connect with the mouth of the Amoor River. To that point the Russian Government is now rapidly extending a telegraphic line from St. Petersburg, which, it is under-

stood, will undoubtedly be completed before the labors our American engineers have undertaken can be finished. The great project we have thus briefly sketched is known in general terms in telegraphic circles as the Russian extension of the Western Union Telegraph. The cordial co-operation of the Russian Government was secured some time since by the President of the American Company, and | and if they were excluded by Gen. Palthe line from St. Petersburg to Amoor is an official Government enterprise, prosecuted with the zeal and determination which characterizes the management of the national industrial projects of that country. Already a continuous line is in operation from London to Irkontsk, a point in Siberia about twice as distant from St. Petersburg as it is from the mouth of the Amoor River. A line is also being built to connect the latter point with Canton, in China, and it is proposed to connect this with Calcutta, from which city the great overland telegraph to London through Southern Asia and Southern Europe is now in operation.

In one year from this time all these con-

nections will probably be completed. It is supposed that the overland wires in America and Asia will be finished during the coming winter, and that the short submarine cables will be laid in the Pacific, below Behring's Straits, next summer. It has the poison-stench of its reeking remains! been demonstrated that high latitudes are peculiarly favorable to telegraphic enterprises, as they are comparatively free from moisture, and the timber in the poles is not subject to rapid decay. The experience of Russia in her long line of five thousand miles through Siberia, corresponds with that of the owners of the great American line running from San Francisco to the Atlanthe at lasparatso on the 25th of June de- tie. The advantages of this route, lengthy as it is, over the Atlantic cable, are numerous. Its expenses and charges will be lighter. If any accident occurs, it can be speedily and cheaply remedied. The

concurrence of three great nations—the United States, Great Britain, and Russiawill be required for its successful operation. and their mutual interests will demand that it should be devoted to the common good of each and all, and not used as an instrument for hostile purposes. No untried problems are involved in its construction THE its projectors have only to extend mechanical contrivances with which they are perfectly familiar, over districts similar to hose now occupied, and to use a few of such short cables as have already been thoroughly tested to accomplish the end which the Atlantic cable seems unable to attain

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1865. Mallory's defeat in the Louisville (Kentucky) district, even if it is not followed by the election of a Legislature favorable to the anti-slavery amendment of the National Constitution, means much more than an ordinary party triumph. Gen. Rosseau, the victor, broke the shackles of party when the rebellion broke out, and took his stand for the old flag. I remember meeting him before he was called into the field, and while he was a State Senator from the Louisville district, early in 1861. Never shall I forget his cheering words that eventful evening. Gen. Rosseau, like tens of thou. sands of others, had been a member of the Democratic party in former years, but his soul revolted from the fate to which that once great organization had been doomed by its traitor chiefs, and he rejected, with manly contempt, the task set for those who had not voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860. In May of 1861 General Rosseau spoke the following noble sentiments in the Legislature of Kentucky:

the heroject was almost exclusively little in origin, in management, in management, in management, in management, in the second of the miles of the core located on British soil; and by conting new in the way of secession appliances before they can either righten or "drag" leaves before they can either some thing are in the way of secession appliances before they can either righten or "drag" leaves to side with you. I tell you, sensation gentlemen, that your exciting events have cause the final action of the President.

Pensions for the Loss of Limbs.

Several applications having been made to the Commissioner of Pensions, under the mission that the least ession of the Commissioner of Pensions, under the mission that the least ession of the Commissioner of Pensions, under the mission that the least ession of the Commissioner of Pensions, under the mission that the least ession of the Commissioner of Pensions, under the mission that the least ession of the Commissioner of Pensions, under the mission that the last sesion of Congress the rate of pension for the loss of a limb had been increased, it is officially an nounced that no such change in the pension law has been made. For the loss of a limb had been increased, it is officially an nounced that no such change in the pension law has been made. For the loss of a limb had been increased, it is officially an nounced that no such change in the pension law has been made. For the loss of a limb had been increased, it is officially an nounced that no such change in the pension law has been made. For the loss of a limb had been increased, it is officially an nounced that no such change in

notion of it in the world. You must take us out according to law and right, or take us dead. Believe this, and not accordingly. It would be better for all of us. We shall be but too happy to keep peace, but we cannot leave the Union of our fathers. When Kentneky goes down it will be in blood. Let that be understood. She will not go as other States have gone. Let the responsibility rest on you, where it belongs. It is all your work, and whatever happens will be your work. We have more right to defend our Government than you have to overturn it. Many of us are sworn to support it.

Let our good Union brethren of the South stand their ground. I know that many patricite learts in the seceeded States still beat warmly for the old Union—the old flag. The time will come when we shall all be together again. The politicians are having their day. The people will yet have theirs. I have an abiding confidence in the viphi, and I know that this secession movement is all wrong. There is, in fact, not a single substantial reason for it. If there is, I should be glad to hear it; our Government has never oppressed us with a feather's weight. The direst oppression alone could justify what has brought all our present suffering upon us.

May God, in his mercy, save our glorious Republic.

And splendidly has his proplecy been fulfilled. In all the trials that followed this

fulfilled. In all the trials that followed this bold utterance General Rosseau has not been found wanting. He defeats Mallory. one of the most plausible and dangerous of the so-called Democratic leaders, who, forgetting his old Whig professions, became like many of his class in the South, a violent advocate of the hated theories of Calhoun-and who, in the last Congress, delighted to antagonize and delay all the measures necessary to a successful prosecution of the war. But while remembering the eloquence and highsouled sincerity of Rosseau, we must not forget that in this glorious canvass the Union newspapers of Louisville contributed immensely to his election. The course of the Louisville Journal, inspired by George D. Prentice, who never wrote with more fire and force, as indeed he never had a nobler theme, and the courage and energy of the new daily, The Union Press. prove how successfully public opinion can be moulded by able men writing what they believe, and impelled by a sacred and eternal principle. Louisville was the residence of most of the richest and controlling men of the State. Many of the oldest families were divided by the war. The lamented John J. Crittenden had one son in the Union and one in the rebel army. Mr. Prentice, of the Journal, was himself, I think, similarly represented. The elitethe quality "-as the poor whites call the pinchbeck aristocracy of the Southern cities, whose ridiculous airs and disgusting ostentation have been the laughing-stock of sensible men for generations-all this 'set" were opposed to Rosseau, or voted against the "Yankees" and Abolitionists. The Louisville Democrat was the organ of this aristocracy, and was conducted with a very bitter ability. The Louisville district has been a secesh stronghold-not, probably, so offensive in its demonstrations as interior localities, of which Lexington, Frankfort, and Paducah were the centres-but abounding in the worst types of Copperheadism. To have reversed the majority in that district, and to have elected the entire Union ticket, is a proud tribute to the devotion of the Union tary commander, wielded the military but in whatever he did he was sustained tucky out of the Union in defiance of the majority, and who openly applauded the monstrous frauds by which Virginia,

North Carolina, and other States were forced into treason. The rebellion had its active beginning in the foul election crimes of Kansas of 1857, after Buchanan's election, when thousands of forged votes were thrown to make that a slave State, by direction of such "Democrats" as Buchanan, Davis, Breckinridge, & Co. The only votes that ought not to be thrown now in the South are those of the men whose hands are red with Union bloodmer-he acted as a wise and just soldier should have acted. It would seem, however, that such citizens were not not kept back in the interior of the State, judging by Democratic or rebel majorities there-especially in the neighborhood of ex-Vice President and ex-Secretary of War J. C. Breckinridge. Taken for all in all, the election in Kentucky is a grand panacea. It will have a healing effect upon future politics. It must teach a good lesson to New Jersey and to Delaware. If a slave State, so full of the venom of the rebellion and so torn with domestic strife on account of the war, and so frequently ravaged by conflicting armies, thus emphatically pro-

WASHINGTON.

nounces against slavery in her chief city,

and probably by a majority of her people,

how disgraceful it will be for them to allow

party chains to hold them to an institution

which repels even its former devotees by

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIZE-MONEY READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Admiral Porter Temporarily Appointed

Chief of Navigation Bureau.

ANOTHER LARGE INFLUX OF PAR-

ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS AGAIN ON

DON-SEEKERS.

AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1865 Still further Military Reductions. this morning, by direction of Secretary Stan-TON, to visit the hospitals and different military prisons, on a grand tour of economy and general delivery. He will go to Elmira, New York, where he will begin operations. He will cut down expenses generally at the hospitals, concentrating the patients where this can be conveniently done, and, of course, dissing with supernumerary officials. He will set free all military prisoners, except those against whom there are criminal charges. After leaving Elmira, General Tuo MAS will pay a visit, for a similar purpose, to the hospitals of New York and Bo will then go West to Louisville and St. Louis. It is estimated that at least one hundred housand colored troops are retained in the

[By Associated Press.]
Secking for Pardons. At least one hundred persons were in waiting, at two o'clock to-day, at the Executive Mansion, to see the President, among ther persons from several of the Southern States in quest of pardon.

Colonel Burnett, of Kentucky, who, when a sentatives, was one of the fiercest advocates of secession, and who afterwards was a leader in the rebel Senate, was also in the group as a seeker after Executive clemency.

Of the entire number of anxious solicitors for admission to the President's office, nearly one-half were women. Comparatively few of the crowd succeeded in obtaining an inter-

view. Wm. Selden, of Norfolk, Va., was to-day the object of a special pardon.

The number of pardons thus far granted by the President will not exceed five hundred.

higher grade. The same rates, according to rank, are applicable to navy pensions.
International Law for Celestials. The Department of Stafe has received through Mr. Burlingame, the United States Minister to China, a copy of the recent trun the diver, Augusts.—The American Insti-tute of Instruction held its second session to-day. There were present at least one thousand guests, mostly from the Northern States, and of whom two-thirds were ladies. lation of Wheaton's "International Law" into the Chinese language, which has been made by the Rev. U. A. P. Martin, of the American Presbyterian mission, assisted by a com-mission appointed by Prince Kurne. It is un-derstood that the translation does not embrace such of the notes to the late edition as were B. P. Northrop was re-elected President. The question discussed to-day was "What duties does the return of peace bring to the friends of education, especially in reference to freed-

inserted with the supposed intent to justify disloyalty in this country. Internal Revenue Decision. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue rules that a deed executed prior to September 1st 1862, if it was delivered prior to that date, re ruires no stamp, and may be admitted to re ord; but if delivered since that date it should be stamped, and cannot legally be recorded unless stamped. Bonds given in actions of replevin, and in actions commenced by capia are held to be bonds required in legal procee ings, and therefore exempt from stamp duty. The Monitor Monadnock to go to Cali fornia.

The Navy Department designs sending the cron-clad Monadnock to San Francisco. She

will be accompanied by another vessel carry ing coal and other necessary supplies. Admiral Porter temporarily appoint No permanent appointment is yet made to upply the vacancy in the Bureau of Navigasuperintendence of this work in the States where I have assistant commissioners, and have already provided, where possible, that ion, occasioned by the death of Capt. Drayon, Admiral Porter has, however, been as signed to the duty as its chief ad interim. deneral Hill Beleased from the Work

o the work-house a few days ago, for indece and disorderly conduct, has been released, tw nechanics having yesterday paid the fine. Prize Money Distributed. The prize money from about five hundre naval captures is announced for distribution at the Fourth Auditor's Bureau.

House.

The rebel General HILL, who was committed

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION

FOUR UNION CONGRESSMEN CERTAINLY ELECTED.

LOUISVILLE, August 9.—Gallatin county Official, for Congress, Ward, 357; Smith, 243. The Democratic ticket is elected throughout the entire First district, and Trimble (Dem gets 5,000 majority for Congress.

LOUISVILLE, August 9.—The Union Pres nakes the following estimates of Congre ional majorities: First District—Trimble, Dem., 3,000. econd District-Close; Yeaman, Union, pro

Third District—Close; chances even between Lowry and Grider. Fourth District—Harding, Pro-Slavery, 3,500. Fifth District—Rousseau, Amendment candidate, 1,500. Sixth District-Smith, Amendment cand late, 800. Seventh District—Shanklen, Pro-Slavery Eighth District-Randall, Amendment can-

pably elected.

didate, 4,000.

date, 1,000.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Ninth District-McKee, Amendment candi-

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

CORRIENTES RECAPTURED FROM THE PARAGUAYANS.

AN EX-PRESIDENT OF PERU BAN-

NEW YORK, August 9 .- The steamer Cost Rica brings Panama advices of July 31. The Manuelita Planos, whose seizure by th Nicaraguan Government was announced by the last arrival, has been confiscated, partly on account of her informal papers, made or

ISHED TO CHINA.

by the United States Consul at Panama, bu principally owing to her being engaged in an illegal and piratical cruise. The wet season is remarkably mild. The place of burial for foreigners in Panan British Consul and other foreign gentlemen handsomely enclosed and otherwise improved Those having friends buried there can con tribute to the expense by sending subscriptions to Mr. Acadley, President of the Panam Railroad Company, 88 Wall street, New York.

A visit to the wreck of the Golden Gate showed she had some to pieces. None of he machinery had been saved.

An astempt is being made to establish a line f steamers between Cuba and Aspinwall. There is considerable excitement concerning the coming election, and Mosquera will pro bably be chosen. Advices from Central America state that on July 14th the Nicaraguan Government had greed to deliver Barrios to the Government of Salvador, on the special conditions that his life should be spared, and that in any trial for his conduct as President of the latter State he should be held free from sentence of deatl He was sent to La Libertad. Don Enrique Palacios, Minister from Guate

mala to Nicaragua, was assassinated on the night of July 12th, by a person named Rivas No cause is assigned for the murder. In Chili the Congress has been a fortnight considering article 5 of the Constitution, which makes the Roman Catholic the religion of the Republic, to the exclusion of the publi exercise of any other. Argarte, celebrated in connection with the awful fire and destruction of women in Santiago, made a speech on the subject to some two hundred senoritas, and so excited them that the whole crowd of women rushed to the Congress, exclaiming "Death to the heretics," "Live our holy religion," &c. A fire at Valparaiso on the 25th of June de-

stroyed \$200,000 worth of property.

The news from Peru is not any more hope, ful of the restoration of tranquility. The evolutionary forces seem to be concentratin t or near Trujillo. A private letter from Lima, dated July 12 says the President of Peru has purchased the American ship White Pigeon, for the purpose of transporting ex-President Gen. Caswell to some port in China.

Advices from Buenos Ayres are to June 4, and state that on May 25th, after a severe fight, the Argentine forces succeeded in re-capturing Corrientes from the Paraguayans. From reports, Lopez is likely to meet with Yacay gave battle to the invaders with 13,000 LATER.

New York, August 9.—The steamer Costa Rica brings the following details additional to those already telegraphed:
There is nothing important from Ecuador, and the rebellion in that State seems to be entirely quelied for the present. PANAMA, July 31, 9 o'clock A. M.—The Golde City, which has just arrived here, reports the United States flag-ship Lancaster at Acapulco, severely damaged by heavy weather, on the trip to that port, off Cape San Lucas. She will The U. S. steamer State of Georgia will be relieved and return to the United States. The U.S. sloop Cyane is still at Panama. The U. S. steamer Waterbee arrived at Panama on the 22d ult. The U. S. steamer Suwanee sailed from Panama for Mexico on the 23d ult. The steamer Costa Rica brings \$720,000 i

The Saratoga Races. SARATOGA, N. Y., August 9.—The first rac o-day, for three-year olds, one and a half mil lash, was won by the Revenue colt Baltimor and a half seconds. The second race, for two-year olds, one-mi dash, was won by Mr. Hunter's colt. Time, one minute fifty-one and a quarter seconds The third race, for all ages, one and a quarter miles, was won by Arcola, with Nettie Graves second. Time, two minutes and thir

The Atlantic Cable-No Signs of the Great Eastern. ASPY BAY, Cape Breton, August 9, 10 o'clock. -There are as yet no signs of the steamer Clara Clarita, which is expected to bring the first tidings of the arrival of the Great Eastern at Heart's Content. ASPY BAY, C. B., August 9-Midnight -It is

Clarita has not arrived from Newfoundland. Democratic Convention of Berks READING, Pa., August 9.—The annual County meeting of the Democracy was held here yes. terday. Resolutions were adopted urging the nomination of Hon. Hiester Clymer for Gover-Fire in Buffalo. Burralo, August 9.-Farrar, Trefts. &

Knight's Lafayette Machine Shop, in Ohio street, was burned to-night. The loss is Poughkeepsie Boat Race.
Pouchkeersie, August 9.—The single scull race for \$100, between Joe Coburn, prize fight. er, and Thomas Burns, of Staten Island, today, was won in seven minutes by Burn

NEW HAVEN. **EUROPE** Meeting of the American Institute of

Instruction-A Letter from General

NEW HAVEN, August 9.—The American Insti-

men" Speeches were made by Rev. Mr.

Streely and Rev. Mr. Abbott, of New York;

Professor Hart, of Philadelphia; Professor E. B. Bassett, colored, of Philadelphia; Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, and Mr. Wood, of Ilii-

nois. Mr. Abbott said he had letters from Go

vernors Holden and Brownlow, urging mis

sionary work in the North to establish the

public school system in Tennessee and North Carolina. Professor Bassett urged co-opera-tion with the blacks to accomplish the object.

The reedmen would have more confidence in

negroes as teachers. A letter from General

Howard was read, of which the following is:

"I am particularly rejoiced at the proposed discussion of the subject relating to the edu-cation of American freedmen. My purpose is

to aid the work of education by every means of encouragement that are or may come

within my power as Commissioner of freed-men or refugees. I will have the general

the teachers shall have quarters and fuel

LANTIC CABLE.

SEVEN HUNDRED MILES PAID OUT. THE INSULATION THEN BECAME

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER NOT KNOWN. PARTICULARS OF THE FIRST FAULT.

THE CHOLERA SPREADING WESTWARD

GLASGOW MURDERER.

July 29th and Queenstown 30th, arrived at New York yesterday. Her news, which is very interesting, is as follows: THE INSULATION OF THE CABLE BROKAN. On Saturday, July 29, when seven hundred miles had been paid out from the Great East-

have received money or wages enough, they will feed as many teachers as the benevo-lent agencies may send them, so they promise. Then send the teachers and organize as many schools as possible. The difficulties will be Then send the teachers and organize as must pseudois as possible. The difficulties will be from the opposition of prejudice or real igno, rance. Some men will shut their plantations as far as they can against Loyal teachers, and we must meet them in the spirit of mission aries. My agents are instructed to give full protection to the slaves, and they will always have the power to call for military aid; but I am much induced to exercise every other method before calling for military force. We must do what we can to overcome prejudice and opposition by carrying with us the spiritor Christinic overy noke and corner of the South; rejoice over every foot of ground gained, and never be discouraged at contamely or failure—"The whites need much real effort in their behalf. I scarcely ever found a white child that could read in passing through deorgia and South Carolina. The union of the different beinevolent agencies is really a move in the right direction. It will harmonize and encourage the efforts of those whose hearts are longing for a successful fullment of the promise of this wonderful woultion. When five hoor is well regulated and properly sighed, and will regulated and properly sighed, and will regulate the properly of any other properly the properly of any other properly of the from the opposition of prejudice or real ignorance. Some men will shut their plantations

ing ran off the track seven miles north of New London. Four cars were plunged into the river. Mr. Adams, of Northboro, Mass., was killed, and twelve or fifteen others were slightly injured, but none seriously. The wounded are receiving every attention from our citizens.
The full list of the names of the wounded annot be obtained until this afternoon. The ollowing is a partial list:

Alpheus Adams, of Northboro, Mass., is the only passenger killed. John Blaisdell, agent of the Lake Shore Raiload, is seriously injured in the back, but will Charles Davis, of New York, was cut in the Mrs. P. Negley, of Hagerstown, had her arm proken and her face cut badly. Her daughter was cut in the face slightly.

Mr. Broker, of the firm of Lowrie & Broker No. 449 Broadway, was badly hurt in the leg. Elizabeth Rose and Susie Rose, of Brookline Mass., were slightly injured. The acciden Nonwich, Conn., Aug. 9.—Additional name passengers injured this morning; Wincy Worth, Nantucket, Mass., cut in head Maria Halsey, (colored,) Wilmington, N. C. George F. Safin, Fitchburg. S. G. Johnston, Holliston, Mass. James Calby, emigrant. Edward McDonald, emigrant. Patrick Dugan, emigrant.

Wm. H. Brown, Baltimore. Mrs. Wm. H. Brown, Baltimore H. N. Moore, Mobile, Ala. Mrs. George W. Finck and daughter, Broc ine, Mass.

KENTUCKY.

The Number of Colored Troops she furnished the Union Army-Official Report of General Brishane. Louisville, August 9.-General Brisbane, in his official report of the organization of colored troops, states that Kentucky has furnished 28,518 black men to the army. The 107th, 108th, 109th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 122d, 123d, 124th, and 125th Regiments of Colored Infantry are all from Kentucky. They have been retained in service, and the first eight regiments ordered to Texas. The 4th, sth, 12th, and 13th Regiments of Colored Artillery, and the 5th and 6th Regiments of Colored Artillery, are from Kentucky, and, except the sth Artillery, are now on duty in that State. General Brisbane says that 24,000 women and children have been freed under the act of March, 1805, granting freedom to the wives and children of colored soldiers. The whole number of persons made free in through the instrumentality of the army is

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS. Destructive Fire at Galveston - The State Divided into Three Military NEW ORLEANS, August 8 .- Cotton firm, Sales 1,700 bales at 11@43c. Freights 1@1/4c higher. Other markets unchanged. An extensive fire occurred at Galveston on e 2d instant, involving a heavy loss. It was doubtless the designs of parties to burn the town. The transactions of villains and outlaws has never before been equalled.

Texas is divided into three military districts eneral Turner commands in Galveston, re-

lieving General Granger.

SOUTHERN BRAYADOES JUSTLY PUNISHED-A LE SON TAUGHT THEM. NEW YORK, August 9.—The steamer America rom Savannah on the 5th instant, arrived a this port to-day.

The Herald states that the rebel Brigadie eneral Mercer has been sent to Fort Pulaski.

One Howell, a brother-in-law of Jeff Davis and three other insulting rebels, were more soundly thrashed, in the presence of all the guests of the Pulaski House, by Captain Hassey alone, for making indecent and insulting remarks against the President and our flag. Subsequently another rebel sympathizer r ceived similar deserts from Cantain Hassey for doubting the ability of one Yankee to whi four rebols. Howell and his badly whipped bullies were then taken to the police station. The Republican says this lesson was badly needed, as the Union men have been uniforming insulted of late at Savannah, and the thing ha The 30th and the 14th Maine Regiments are to mustered out.

HAVANA. The Stonewall still in Port-The Eva cuation of San Domingo.

The weather is very hot in Savannah.

NEW YORK August 9.-The steamer Colur bia brings Havana dates to the 5th inst. Tho ram Stonewall still remains in port. The opinion expressed by Admiral Gordon, that she ould not stand an attack from any of our large monitors, is endorsed generally by all who have visited her. Sanana, Santo Domingo, is evacuted by Spanish troops, and the exchange of prisoners has been satisfactorily arranged. There is a rumor that the Haytiens are giving the Domini ans trouble. cans trouble.

The yellow fever is raging in Puerto Principe. There is very little fever in Havana. Messrs, Bonjamin and Kirby Smith were still in Havana, but would probably go to Europe THREE CENTS.

THE PROGRESS OF THE AT-

BROKEN.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE IN ENGLAND.

EXECUTION OF DR. PRITCHARD, THE

The Cunard steamer Cuba, from Liverpool

and they are permitted to have the army ration by purchase, which lessens the cost of board one-half. When the blacks ern, the insulation was lost. The cause of the break was unknown when the Cuba sailed.

We gather from the English papers the following consecutive account of the progress of the cable, from the date of the previous re-

right."

"Saturday, July 29.—Seven hundred miles of cable were paid out (one hundred and fifty this day), when insulation was lost. Cause unknown. Further particulars not received." BRECKINRIDGE IN ENGLAND. John C. Breckinridge arrived at Southamp ton on the 28th ultimo, by the West India mai

THE CHOLERA. The cholera continued to spread in Constantinopic. The daily average of deaths was forty-five.
The abatement of the disease in Alexandria is confirmed by the latest accounts. CONSTANCE KENT'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The sentence of Miss Constance Kent has been commuted to penal servitude for life, and she is to be treated in exactly the same manner as any other criminal subjected to the same species of punishment. She is to be removed at an early day to the convict prison at Brixton, previous to her transportation to Western Australia. AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The Manchester Guardian says: An important case, the United States of America vs. Prioleau, was argued before Vice Chancellor Wood on Wednesday. It was a motion to restrain the defendant Prioleau (a Confederate agent) and others from parting with or disposing of a freight of cotton, consisting of 1,500 bales or thereabouts, which had been shipped from Hayana per the Arline, to be turned into money for the purposes of the Confederates, and which was now lying at the Mersey Company's dock at Liverpool. The plaintiffs claimed the property as the lawful governors of the United States. The defendants insisted that their title as successful runners of the blockade was a good one, and that even if it were not, the title of the United States was subject to the rights in the cotton of Prioleau, who alleged he was a loser of £20,000 and upwards by the Confederates. The Vice Chancellors and he was clearly of opinion that the plaintiffs were entitled to the cotton in question; but whether or not subject to the agreement between the defunct Government and Mr. Prioleau was a was for the court to see to whom the cotton belonged at the time when the transaction between a Government de facto and the citizens of a country not connected with the belligerents. In the first place, it was for the court to see to whom the cotton belonged at the time when the transaction belonged at the out that it was the property of the Confederate States. It was the produce of moneys contributed to and levied as taxes by the Gonfederate States. It was the property of the confederate States. It was the property of the confederate States. It was the property of the confederate States in this respect might have led to difficult questions. But it was plain that the money which produced the cotton was levied in more than one State, and was the property of the George State, and was the property of the confederate state such proper

AUSTRIA. It is denied that Austria had made over tures to the Emperor Napoleon, expressive of an intention to recognize the kingdom of feely. aly. A Weimar despatch says it was officially The Latest Commercial Reports.

The Latest Commercial Reports.

London, July 29.—Five-twenties, 69½; Illinois
Central, 80½; Eric, 55½.

Livenrool, July 29.—Evening.—Cotton—Sales
to day 5,500 bales; market closing dull, with a
downward tendency; sales to speculators and
exporters 1,060 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.
Provisions steady. Lard—Holders demand
an advance.

Live 29.—Consols. 2016/2004/ for an advance. London, July 29.—Consols, 901/20901/2 for money. United States five-twenties, 691/2; illinois Central shares, 801/281; Erie, 514/2019. THE CAUSE OF THE FIRST DEFECT IN THE CABLE.

imois Central shares, 80%81; Erie, 54%804%.
THE CAUSE OF THE PIRST DEFECT IN THE CABLE.
(Valentia Cor. (July 27th) London Times.)
At last the mystery of the breakdown of the cable is known in all its details. The master of the Hawk, which returned here this evening, having left the great ship last night, brings full particulars, both of the extraordinary nature of the accident, and the still more curious manner in which it was discovered, its place ascertained, the cable hauled in, and the piece cut out.

When about eighty miles off land, with dead calm weather, the ship going six knots, and the cable, we are told, running out as softly as a "silk rope," the usual test-signals were being sent through, when suddenly both those to and from the shore gave most serious indications of faulty insulation. The utmost alarm was felt on this discovery. The connections of the instruments were carefully reexamined, and the most rigid exactness observed in the final tests.

All gave the same result, and what was a still more certain and ominous proof, the return currents from Valentia showed an equal loss. Notice was instantly given to Mr. Canning and Captain Anderson, and the speed of the Great Eastern, which was then in three hundred fathoms, was reduced to almost a

standstill. It must be remembered that all these signals were sent and received through the whole length of 2,200 nautical miles, or about 2,700 statute miles, of wire.

Valentia was instantly communicated with, and the whole electrical staff, under Mr. De Sauty, set to work to ascertain by resistance tests whether the fault was in the ship or in the eighty miles that had been paid out. Trials of so delicate a nature, and of such vital illeportance to the success of the undertaking, were, of course, conducted with the most vigilant caution, and the calculations based upon their data made and re-made to insure certainty.

The result of all was a unanimous decision that the fault was not on board, but in the eighty miles of submerged wire. When this decision had been arrived at the cable was at once cut on board did Great Eastern, and the length under water tested by Mr. Saunders. With wonderful skill his tests at once "localized" the spot where the fault existed—eleven miles from the stern of the ship, and within a quarter of a mile from where it actually was. Instantly preparations were made for getting the treat Eastern round, and employing the winding-in apparatus fixed forward specially to be used in case of such mishaps. It was hoped, of course, that its use would never be required, and many believed that, whether required or not, it would never accomplish what it was intended to achieve.

The result proved the fallacy of both hopes and fears. The severed portion of the cable was passed into this machine, and, the Great Eastern steaming back over the rope's course, the work of reeling-in at once began. The cable came up with singular case. The strain on the dynamomer of the machine never exceeded eighteen hundred weight, which was nothed grand fears. The severed not to break under seven tons, and equal, from its specific gravity, to supporting eleven miles of its weight in water, or through a deeper sea than soundings have ever yet found in the werld.

As we have said, within a quarter of a mile of the spot

trial and almost unavoidable accident which had caused it.

As the lengths of wire of one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles were manufactured at Messrs. Glass & Elliott's they were taken down in barges, and coiled away in the tanks on board the Great Eastern. Each, as it arrived, was, of course, spliced up to that which had preceded it, and this was often done in the fanks themselves. The operation of splicing not only means joining the conductor, but also joining the outside wires, the junction of the latter being made at different lengths, the bits of wire cut out being thrown away.

ductor, but also joining the outside wires, the junction of the latter being made at different lengths, the bits of wire cut out being thrown away. It seems, however, that one of these atoms of wire, about two inches long, and as thick and as stout as a darning needle, fell on the coil unnoticed—as, indeed, who would notice it, or for a moment think of the consequences which its disregarded presence in such a spot might surely occasion?

The weight of the layers of cable laid above this fragment—as insignificant as a shaving in a carpenter's shop—pressed it firmly into the tarred hemp which forms the outside covering of the cable. To this it tadhered. While in the tank it did no harm, but when this portion came to be paid out, the small diameter of the eight leading wheels which give access to the paying-out machine, and the weight of the lockey pulleys over these which keep the rope in its place, bent the stout iron wire so sharp; ly that it passed between the hemp, pierced the gutta percha through at least two or three of its four folds, and there remained. In this state it was found, and instantly recognized as a piece of wire from the splice joint. A short length of cable was at once cut out, a new splice made, vigilantly tested, and gradually sunk. When on the bottom it was again retested for some hours, and the signals were shown to be absolutely perfect.

During all this time the Great Eastern remained quietly hove to. The sea was calm, and even the throbbing swell of the Atlantic had died away into the mere undulation of a wave, The motion in her, therefore, was barely perceptible to the feeling, and could certainly not be detected by the sight, save by watching the little are of a circle which her toymas now and then described.

The whole accident caused a delay of nearly twenty-four hours, during which the drift of the vessel was almost nothing. Here it is generally regarded as a most gratifying fact, and one auguring well for the success of the attempt, that not only can a fault be discovered at once

shore, both for paying-out and messages, were as clever as if only sent for two unless distance.

The strain on the dynamometer in sinking the rope was less than fourteen hundred weight, owing to the specific gravity of the cable: or, in other words, the bulk of its tarred hemp has sufficient bnoyancy to balance and almost keep up the weight of its copper conductor and outside iron wires. Before twelve hours more are out the Great Eastern will have run into 1,500 fathoms, when, if any mishap occurs, she will have to bring back her own intelligence, for no signals under such circumstances can reach her.

From this time forth, therefore, the public must depend on the messages forwarded from the vessel itself, and when these messages cease, will be at liberty to conjecture with as much wildness of whe wild when the 4 cull of whe wild wildness of the cause as all here did when the 4 cull of whe wild wild understance in the water and unvarying temperature of the Atlantic are already improving the miles that have been sunk, and, if all should happily go well, the wires will continue to improve to the last fathom.

The Caroline leaves here to morrow. It would be impossible to over-praisathe courage and self-devotion of her officers and crew, who, on that stormy Tuesday night, when the Great Eastern was almost towing her under water, and when the cutting of the tow-rope would have at once relieved her, deliberately resolved to hold on to the last, and risk anything rather than delay the expedition. It is not often that such thorough "pluck" is shown on board a vessel when the men on deck at the wheel are up to their waists in water. When it occurs, it is merely justice that it should be recorded, and, as far as endurance and determined courage are concerned, fow have more contributed to the success of the Atlantic Telegraph than the officers and crew of the Caroline.

Caroline. EXECUTION OF DR. PRITCHARD, THE POISONER.

ito Telegraph than the officers and crew of the Caroline.

EXECUTION OF DR. PRITCHARD, THE POISONER.

Dr. Pritchard, who poisoned his wife and mother-in-law, was executed at Glasgow, on the 28th of July, in the presence of an immense crowd, estimated by some at nearly one humadred thousand persons. A correspondent of a blanchester paper thus sketches the scene in court when Pritchard was brought in there preparatory to his being conducted to the seafold:

"The culprit was standing in front of the bench, with the officials round him, when the presiding ballie asked lim whether he had anything to say. It being impossible for Pritchard was requested of him. Mr. Stirling having whispered the question, the unhappy wretch said, in scarcely audible tones, but quite cool and collected, acknowledge the justice of my sentence, immediately thereafter making a profound bow to the bench, and keeping his head down for a second or two afterwards. The ballie then waived his hand to the party to proceed, and the procession was reformed, the burgh officers, in their scarlet uniforms, going first.

"On moving towards the scaffold, and before he loft the court, Pritchard looked wistfully around him and then walked on with a firm step, showing no signs of weakness, or, indeed, concern. In fact, although his countenance bore a death-like pallor, still he seemed the least excited or troubled of those present. Arrived in the vestibule, the procession passed between files of policemen, and at once ascended the scaffold, the culprit walking up the steps quite adjust and whiskers making this a more difficult operation than usual.

"The convict was dressed in a suit of black: in fact, apparently one that he often governed the scaffold, the culprit walking up the steps quite afford with a leather strap, and at nine minutes after eight o'dock the wretched being was sent into eternity. He suffered apparently very severely, the body swaying to and for five with a leather strap, and at nine minutes after eight o'dock the wretched being was sen

THE CONTEST FOR THE CUP.

In yesterday's Press we gave the result of the contest for the Saratoga Cup, which took place on Tuesday. Eighteen horses were originally entered for this contest, but they dwindled of one by one until the number reached three, namely: Kentucky, Captain Moore, and Rhinodine. Kentucky was the favorite.

The horses were started from the three-quarter pole, Kentucky on the inside, Rhinodine in the middle, and Captain Moore on the outside. Kentucky jumped away with the lead, closely followed by Rhinodine, with Captain Moore a length behind. They came up the homestretch at a pretty fast rate, and passed the judges' stand, Kentucky leading half a length, Rhinodine being second, four lengths ahead of Captain Moore. There was no change of position around the turn, but at the quarter pole Kentucky was a little further shead, but not clear of Rhinodine, Captain Moore being still four lengths in the rear. Going down the backstretch there was not the slightest change of position, and Kentucky passed the half-mile pole three-quarters of a length in front of Rhinodine, with Captain Moore four lengths behind. On the lower turn Captain Moore began closing, and before the leader reached the quarter pole was within two lengths of the Rhinodine, who had also closed atrifie and lay on Kentucky's quarters. As they dashed up the homestretch Captain Moore gained rapidly and permanently on those before him, passing Rhinodine at the distance stand, and getting to within a length of Kentucky as he passed under the string and entered on the last mile. Thase thus far, 2.124 the first quarter being run in twenty-six seconds and the mile in 1.462. Going around the upper turn Rhinodine was four lengths behind, he having begun to quit before he reached the fludges' stand. Kentucky led to the quarter pole one length ahead of Captain Moore, and stayed in that easy position to await the assult of the Captain. Moore was now eight lengths ormore in front of Rhinodine, who was laboring along dead beat. Going around the lower turn Kentucky increased his pace and showed daylight between himself and the Captain Moore was now eight lengths ormore in front of Rhinodine, who was laboring along dead beat. Going around the langth of the namely: Kentucky, Captain Moore, and Rhine dine. Kentucky was the favorite.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEERLY.)

Largas Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, at they afters very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twentys

an extra copy of the paper will be given.

NEW YORK CITY. New York, August 9

GREAT SALE OF WOOL.

The great sale of 2,000 bales of South American wool came off this afternoon, through Messrs. Burdett, Jones & Co., and was largely attended, principally by Eastern manufac-turers, but most of the large elites were rapresented. There was not that spirit manifested at the opening that was anticipated, and prices, though fully sustaining the market, were not up to the expectations of the owners, or up to the cost of importation, and many parcels were withdrawn. The range of prices for the new and best wools were 346, and the indifferent descriptions 22633. Since the sale, there is more disposition to buy at auction prices, which owners refuse. On the whole, the sale is considered a pretty

UNITED STATES BONDS FOR BUROPS. The Scotia sailed to-day, taking \$1,500,000 in five-twenties, but no specie.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SECOND BOARD.

5000 U S 6s '81 r. 107 200 Reading R. 1044 (1000 U S 6s '81 c. 10674 200 do ... 10536 (200 do ... 10536 (200

atisfactory one to seilers.

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD. THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.
Gold, 143½; Fire, 87½; Pittsburg, 70½; Northe
western preferred, 63½. Market dull but firm,
SHIP NEWS.
Arrived, steamers Cosmopolitan, Hiltor
Head, with dighty-two sick and wounded sold
diers; Morning Star, New Orleans, Aug. 2d.
Bark Argentina, Malaga.
Arrived, ship Tallsman, Liverpool.

Summer-night Festival by the Sænger-The Sængerbund is a society of German singers of this city. At the late singing festival of societies from all parts of the United States, the Sængerbund carried off the first prize, a beautiful silk banner, which has been on exhibition for some days, and which has been described in The Press, In memory of that achievement they yesterday had a grand festival at Schuylkill Falls Park. The festivities begun at two o'clock in the afternoon, and consisted of music and dancing. This continued until six o'clock, when a con-This continued until six o'clock, when a concert took place. The stand which was used by the singers was erected specially for the purpose. It was elegantly decorated with the American and German flags, the flags and banners of the society, the prize banner, and also beautifully illuminated in the evening by

neans of a great number of colored lanterns. The concert embraced, first, a grand march he the orchestra, 2. The Sængerbund's prize song, Sturm and Seger, by Kalliwoda.

3. The Image of the Rose. 4. Hymn to the Praise of Music, by Lachner. All of the pieces were sung in a perfect man-ner, and were loudly applauded.

After sunset about a thousand colored lan-terns, which had been hung on the branches of trees, were lighted. The effect was most beautiful and grand. The lanterns were red, white, yellow, green, blue, violet, and purple in color;

and the Park, which covers about ten acros, was made almost as light as one of our music halls by gaslight. The band discoursed excel-lent music from the music stand, up to nearly ten o'clock, when the procession around Section of men-at-arms in full armor. Guard of Honor. Music Corps. Transparency. National Victory. Soldiers, Sailors, and Mechanics. Charlot containing Columbia, surrounded by young ladies representing the States of the Union. I-HISTORY OF SONG.

Dark Ages. Shepherd and Shepherdess. Papageno and Papagena. The Ancient Bards. Ossian and the Druids.

II.—MIDDLE AGES.

Troubadors. Knights and Squires. Knights of the Cross. Blondel & Walter von der Vogelweide. Wolfram von Eshenbach. Heinrich von Ofterdingen. Hans Sachs, Tannhauser surrounded by men-at-aums fand squires. Seene from "Tannhauser," the Grotto of Venus. venus.

Music of the Fools. Harlequin, Columbine, and Pantaloon. Fools. Prince Carnival and his royal retinue. Fauns. Bacchanials. Bacchus on his Throne. IV—NATIONAL SONGS,
Tyrol and Tyrolese. Scotchman and Lady.
Spanisard and Lady. Italian and Lady. Indian and Squaw.

V-RINETRENTH CENTURY.

Turners. Sharpshooters. Singers. The Ninth
New York Sangerfest. Roosters and Frogs.
11122 Transparencies of the New York Musical
Union. New York Arion. Egyptian Priests, Sarastro. Grecian Youths, Apollo in the chariot of Victory. The Prize of Apollo. An Allegorical Group, represent-ing the Prize Standard. Monat-21113, The procession was not on so large a scala as by the reading of the programme we were led to believe. The whole number in the line of the procession did not exceed seventy. What was lacking in numbers was, however, made up in appointments. The dresses of all were in accordance with the characters assumed, and were of the best and nost beautiful material. The section of nen-at-arms, in full armor, and the Guard of Honor numbered about ten. The transparency had upon it "1865." The "Cha-riot containing Columbia" was a divan, upon which sat a beautiful young lady dressed in

venus, was not visible to our perceptions. On the whole, however, the festival was a grand success. The feast of lighted lanterus alone was a scene not often enjoyed by mortal eyes. It is estimated that during the day there were 4,500 persons present upon the grounds. The Sængerbund have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the success which attended the celebration of their great

by four men. In the second part of the parade

Venus, was 'not visible to our perceptions.

STATE ITEMS. - The coal miners of South Pittsburg and vicinity are again on a strike. It seems that, when they last went to work, it was with the inderstanding that they would work for four ents per bushel only on condition that their mnlovers should sell the coal at eight cents. The latter, it appears, have acted in bad faith, and have not reduced the prices from the previous figure—twelve cents. As a consequence of the strike some of the iron works have already been obliged to suspend operations for the want of fuel.—Pittsburg Gazette, Aug. 8th. or the want of fuel.—Pilisburg Gazelle, Aug. 8th.—A few days ago a party of ladies from Newport, Perry county, were gathering whortleberries. One of the ladies had a child with her, which she seated on a flat stone, nearwhere she was picking berries. Shortly after a dog, which accompanied the party, set up a loud barking around the child, and smelling at the edge of the stone. The child was taken way and the stone turned over, when a large

rattlesnake was found under it. The dog atacked the snake, was bitten twice, and died shortly after.
—One of the members of the fist Regiment. after receiving \$800 in greenbacks from the paymaster at Harrisburg, left the camp, and hortly after returned, having spent nearly the whole sum in purchasing a suit of clothing, a gold "bogus" watch and other jewelry.

— Last week eighty-three thousand five hundred tons of coal were carried over the Reading Railroad, being the largest amount ever carried during the same time. The week beore seventy-nine thousand tons were carried over the road.

On Tuesday last the Bank of Northumber

way and the stone turned over, when a large

land, at Sundury, destroyed by fire the old issue of bank bills, to the amount of \$62,700. The bank is calling in its notes with the view f becoming a National Bank. The new Presbyterian Church at Oil City was dedicated last Sabbath week. It cost 10,000, and will accommodate a congregation of about six hundred persons. - The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. A. K. Bell, of Allegheny, at the late commencement of Lewisburg College

in this State. - Major General George G. Meade has taken up his summer residence near Jenkintown, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. -J. P. Hassler, Esq., has been elected eashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, vice Wm. W. - An old firm in Titusville makes cash sales to the amount of thirty thousand dollars per weck.

- Potatoes are selling for seventy-five cents er bushel in Miffiintown, - Pittsburg wants tenement houses. So says Destructive Fire at Salem, Mass. Boston, August 9.—The extensive bark mill and tannery, owned by Jacob Putnam & Carothers, of Salem, Mass., was destroyed by fire thers, of Salem, Mass., was destroyed by fire last night. Eight buildings, used for tanning hypnoses, were burned. The loss is estimated purposes, were burned. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, on which there is but a small insu

Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis, August 9.—Cotton-Receipts, 525
bales; middling dull at 40c. Tobacco ism. at
400,577; Shipping leaf, \$15.56915.44. Flour
active at \$4.124.82 for single, and \$8.25010.50
for double extras. Wheat unchanged. Corn
dull and unchanged. Onts unchanged. Whisky
steady and unchanged.
CINGINNATI, AUGUST 9.—Flour firmer at \$8.50
@9.50 for good extra. Wheat in good demand,
and higher. Whisky firm but dull. Nothing
doing in provisions.

Baltimore, August 9.—Flour dull; high
grades firm, Weat firm, new red, \$22.10.
Corn active; white, \$2600; yellow, \$4000c.
Provisions steady. Whisky dull at \$2.24. Markets by Telegraph. GENERAL B. G. HILL'S FINE PAID, Yesterday afternoon, George W. Downey

General B. G. Hiel's Fine Pain.—Yesteriny afternoon, George W. Downey, a painter, in company with Joseph Murphy, also a painter, in called at the Fourth-ward station-house, and paid the fine of the rebel General Benjamin G. Hill, who was committed to the workhouse last Saturday, for indecent and disorderly conduct at the National Hotel. Mr. Downey said it was wrong to send a man to the workhouse and parade his name in the newspapers because he happened to be a rebel general. Well, here is Mr. Downey's name as company.—Washington Chronicle of yesterday.