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The Press.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865.

The Press.

VOL. 9.—NO. 18. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865. THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS.

"Vice President" Stephens and "Postmaster General" Reagan are still in Fort Warren. Stephens takes his confinement very easily. It has been mitigated so much recently that he is now allowed the freedom of the parade-ground of the fort. Reagan has the same privileges and the same philosophy. Both are anxious either for a trial or a pardon, preferring the latter, of course. Their apartments are eight feet below the level of the ground, and the inevitable dampness is contracted by a stove, which is lighted whenever the prisoners desire it. They are treated very—very well.

A New Orleans despatch of the 13th inst. says that a few nights before some military surrounded the residence of General Beauregard, in that city, under pretence of searching for Kirby Smith, whom they insisted was in the house, dragged out Beauregard and locked him up in a cotton press. Beauregard was angry, and complained to Gen. Sheridan, who speedily righted the matter.

Albert A. Jones, a "freight collector" on the Erie Railroad, has absconded to New Orleans, or some other place, with funds of the company ranging from $50,000 to $500,000, either sum being neither of them, just as the reader pleases to guess, as no calculation of losses can yet be made. His salary was $1,000 a year, and for this he handled from $50,000 to $800,000 of the company's funds daily.

Champ Ferguson has had a conversation with a reporter of a Nashville paper, and gives some points of what may be termed his defence. Many of the acts charged to him he says he never committed. If he had remained in Clinton county, Kentucky, he could not have been taken, but he surrendered, and that on a good faith as a regular Confederate officer, not expecting prosecution.

Morris Ketchum & Son, the firm who have been swindled of their all by a son of the senior partner, have made an assignment of their assets amounting to about $2,500,000. This will not, however, cover the whole defalcation, which in the language of the New York papers "will probably be less than $4,000,000."

In Fayetteville, North Carolina, the freedmen do not seem to be treated as well as they might be. A school teacher who began a school to educate them, has been ordered away by the sheriff of the county; a negro has been strung up by the thumbs, and the civil authorities, so the despatches say, do not agree with the military.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, of this city, has published a letter in his organ, the Baltimore Review, (he has no organ in this city,) written to Cardinal Barnado, denying that the Pope ever said, "Fenianos non esse inquietandos". The Fenians are not to be disturbed. The Pope never said nor wrote any such thing, according to the Cardinal.

Measures are being taken to speedily restore Texas to its civil condition. A committee, appointed by the people of Northern Texas, are now at Austin conferring with Governor Hamilton on the subject, basing all their conferences on promises of thorough obedience to the law.

Advices from Europe to the 11th, by the Belgian, at Father Point yesterday, are burdened entirely with commercial and financial news, and hopes and guesses about the cable and the Great Eastern. The speck of trouble between Austria and Prussia has all disappeared, if Vienna despatches be trusted.

The certificates of indebtedness redeemed at the Treasury for the week ending Saturday amount to over nine millions of dollars, and during the same period four hundred and ten thousand six hundred dollars of mutilated currency has been destroyed at the redemption bureau.

Guerillas are not yet dispersed in Tennessee. Some Union soldiers who went out from Jackson, in that State, to hunt up Government horses, were attacked by a great band of these miscreants a few days ago, and driven back to Jackson with a loss of three killed.

Maximilian progresses but slowly in Latinising Mexico. His troops have lost San Luis Potosi, which has been taken by the Liberals. Both sides are waging a most savage system of warfare, neither taking any prisoners.

All the currency which the national banks have been authorized to issue, has been issued, and it is understood that no more applications for national banks, except those filed before the 1st inst., will be granted.

Two millions of dollars were received from internal revenue on Friday. Up to Saturday, $3,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness had been paid, and $410,000 of mutilated currency destroyed.

Gen. A. E. Underwood has been appointed Collector of the port of Boston. Hon. D. W. Gooch has been appointed Naval Officer of the same city.

During the week ending the 19th of August, there were 365 deaths in this city. One of these was that of a *minor, from intemperance.*

Hon. James H. Bell has made Secretary of State of Texas. John Forsyth has been made Mayor of Mobile.

All the bridges of the Pacific Railroad in Kansas destroyed by swollen streams are to be repaired immediately.

The letter we print giving a history of the moment that the Atlantic cable is from the pen of Russell, of the London *Times.*

The provost guard of this city was disbanded on Saturday.

General Jo Johnston left Washington on Friday *en route* for Richmond.

$2,635,500 of national currency were issued last week.

Gold closed at 143¾ in New York on Saturday night.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1865.

The following statement made by Major General Robt. C. Schenck, in his speech at Chillicothe, Ohio, last Tuesday, is clearly sustained by the experience of others who have knowledge of the President's opinions:

> The President might have held the rebellious States in military subjection as a conquered people until satisfied of their entire loyalty, and until reinstated in their former positions by legislative action, and might have withdrawn the military force altogether, and left them to exercise their civil functions locally, and in relations to the other States, free from the start there were objections to each of these courses, and the President combined them, holding a military force over them at the same time that he allowed them to resume these civil powers, and begin again the exercise of their loyal functions. This latter privilege, however, was only an experiment, and the speaker assured his hearers that President Johnson regarded it, only ten days ago, in a full and free interview with him, the President said he regarded the local governments set up in the rebellious States as temporary experiments, simply to give the people an opportunity to show whether they will accept the right spirit and policy necessary for a full restoration to their proper position in the Union. Should the loyal citizens of these experiments he intends that the military power of the Government shall hold them in check, so that if they should manifest a back-door rebellious ways the military will be there to prevent them from again making the trouble they have heretofore caused.

The President, in this conversation, referred to the course that has just been pursued in the Richmond election, where the citizens manifested their rebellious spirit by refusing to office the very men who had recently been in arms against the Government. It was with his sanction that the military authorities had set aside the election, and he gave this as an example of what might be expected in other cases of a similar kind.

Now read the following resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania State Convention on Thursday last, and see how faithfully it reflects and sustains the above views of President Johnson:

> *Resolved*, That the mild and generous method of reconstruction offered by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the element of this Convention, has not been accepted in a spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude, but with such evidences of defiance and hostility as to impel us to the conviction that they cannot be safely entrusted with the political rights which they rejected by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war, and incorporated them in constitutional provisions, securing to all men within their borders their inalienable rights to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.

The deplorable evidences of bad faith on the part of many of the late rebel leaders, including some who entreated and received the pardon of the President, have become so numerous, within the last two weeks, as to give to the counsel of your Convention almost resistless force. Even in North Carolina, where Governor Holden has honestly tried to carry out the wishes of the President, and to make good the pledges he gave when he was appointed, the cowed traitors, withdrawn from Fayetteville at the earnest request of the people, who solemnly promised to act obediently to the laws, have been sent back, in order to hold in check the reckless brutes who took advantage of their absence to abuse and persecute the freedmen. The military are treated with marked disrespect even by the subordinates of Governor Holden. Things, I regret to say, are very little better in Mississippi and Alabama. The uncompromising stand of bold Dick Hamilton in Texas, and Father Brownlow in Tennessee, will make those two States stout strongholds of the Republic. From all that I hear there is a promising prospect in Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. Louisiana is only half governed by acting Governor Wells, and Virginia you can judge of by the daily bulletins from Richmond. But what would become of the national authority and national interests—what would be the fate of the freedmen in all these States *without the military?* It is not a pleasant question to ask, nor to answer, in the face of the kind and magnanimous policy of President Johnson. The late rebels could not have been more offensive or cruel if the President had not been thus kind and magnanimous. What, then, should be thought of the men who demand that the military shall be sent out of the borders of these States? Only one construction can be given to this demand—that they desire to see another rebellion and the re-enslavement of the colored population. That one or the other of these results would follow the withdrawal of the military is palpable to my mind, in view of the contempt and ingratitude with which the generosity of the Executive is greeted. Plain duty leaves to the Administration but one course, and that is substantially pointed out by the Union Convention of Pennsylvania. The rebellious element has prepared the way, and cannot complain if it is severely applied.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAPTAIN WIRZ.

More Applications for Pardon---Some of them Insolent.

Issues of the National Currency---Redemption of Indebtedness, and Receipts from Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, August 20.

The Trial of Captain Wirz.

Col. N. P. CHIPMAN, A. D. C., continues to be the Judge Advocate of the Military Commission, which has been reorganized and enlarged for the trial of Captain WIRZ. Although the charges and specifications will not be officially made known until the arraignment of the prisoner, I believe I can safely state that these include the charges of conspiracy with certain leading rebels to cause, by starvation and other means, the death of Union soldiers in Southern prisons.

Insolent Conduct of Petitioners.

Some of the Southern visitors to Washington behave as if they had an undisputed right to the pardons for which they have applied, and are correspondingly importunate. This retards rather than facilitates their object, for the President continues to act in such manner as to assure them that pardon is an act of clemency, and not of right. The larger number of applicants, however, are more considerate.

The National Currency.

The issues of national currency for the week ending to-day amount to $3,005,500.

National Banks.

It is understood that no more national banks will be authorized, except in cases where the applications were filed prior to the 1st of August. The full amount of currency to be issued by the national banks has been authorized, which is the reason of this determination.

Pardons.

A large number of pardons were granted today, principally to citizens of Virginia of the $20,000 class. Among the new applications for clemency was that of Brigadier General TYRELL, of Tennessee.

How Foster Got His Pardon.

It has been stated in some newspapers that a Mr. Foerm procured, the other day, a pardon under the amnesty proclamation, by giving a claim agent, of Washington, a fee of $500. The facts in the case are substantially as follows: Mr. FOSTER applied to a gentleman in Richmond to prepare the papers for his pardon, and to urge its passage. That gentleman did so, and the warrant was made out and presented to the President, where it laid on the table with hundreds of others for some time, awaiting his signature. At length Mr. FOSTER became impatient and offered a claim agent of this city $500 to procure it from the President. This gentleman, who has a national reputation, called upon the President at one of his general receptions, and requested him to take up his (FOSTER'S) pardon, and sign it, endorsing the applicant, and leaving the impression that FOSTER was a personal friend of his and that he asked for it upon that ground. He in no manner represented himself as Mr. FOSTER'S attorney, and the request was granted, and the pardon delivered to him. There is authority for stating that hereafter no pardons will be delivered to agents or attorneys, but that they will be delivered either to the applicant in person, or sent to the applicant by mail from the State Department.

Postal Service, Etc.

The Postmaster General has just concluded a contract with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for the daily conveyance of the mails between Weldon and Raleigh. This re-establishes continuous postal communication between the Northern States and the capital of North Carolina.

The act of Congress forbidding, under heavy penalties, the placing of the words "United States mail" on a steamboat or other vessel not employed in carrying the mail, and the publishing in newspapers or otherwise that any such steamboat or vessel not so employed is used in carrying the mails of the United States, having been recently evaded in many instances, the Postmaster General has given special instructions to postmasters to take the necessary steps to promptly enforce its provisions against all offenders.

Appointments.

General A. B. UNDERWOOD to-day received his commission as Surveyor of the port of Boston, and, as a consequence, resigned his commission in the military service.

Hon. D. W. GOOCH has been appointed Naval Officer at Boston.

Massachusetts War Debt.

It is said the President to-day ordered the payment of $321,000 to the State of Massachusetts toward the settlement of the total of the amount due on her war debt, which is represented to be about three millions.

Sale of the Vessels.

The next sale of useless vessels, lately employed by the Navy Department, is ordered to take place at the Washington Navy Yard, on the 15th of September next.

Sentence Commuted.

It is understood that the sentence of death passed by the Military Court at Cincinnati, on G. St. Leger Grenfell, a British subject, convicted of aiding prisoners of war at Camp Douglas to escape, has been commuted by the President into imprisonment for life at hard labor at the Dry Tortugas.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from the internal revenue on Friday, amounted to almost two millions of dollars.

Personal.

Among the visitors at the President's house to-day was Lieutenant General EWELL, late of the rebel army.

General Beauregard the Victim of a "Lark."

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—Cotton steady; sales 1,250 bales at 41@42c for middling. Sugar dull. Checks on New York ⅛@¾ discount.

General Beauregard's house was surrounded a few nights since, and Beauregard with others kept in a cotton press all morning. It was supposed that Kirby Smith was concealed in the house. A gentleman much resembling Smith was mistaken for him. Beauregard complained of the manner in which the military had invaded his premises, the officer in command not being uniformed. General Sheridan was greatly annoyed at the occurrence, and righted the matter with Beauregard.

The Hon. James H. Bell has been appointed Secretary of State in Texas.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, August 19.—The special report of the committee on amendment to the constitution was discussed at length, but nothing was done. The report of the committee as telegraphed, substantially, will be adopted, giving Mississippi a free constitution.

Death of a Southern Editor--Cotton News from Cairo.

CAIRO, August 19.—175 bales of cotton arrived to-day for Cairo, 669 for St. Louis, and 988 for Cincinnati.

W. F. Wisely, editor of the Mobile *Argus and Crisis*, died at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 8th instant, suddenly.

Compliment to a Governor.

BOSTON, August 19.—Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has been unanimously invited by the trustees of Antioch College to become President of that institution. His acceptance is considered doubtful.

Burning of a Lime Vessel.

PROVIDENCE, August 19.—The schooner Lizzie, Glover, from Rockland for Norwich, with a cargo of lime, struck on the rocks near Watchhill early on Friday morning, took fire, and was burned to the water's edge. She was not insured, but her sails and rigging were saved.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 18.—The steamer Favorite commenced to-day making daily trips between Norfolk, Suffolk, and Smithfield, leaving Norfolk on the arrival of the Baltimore boats.

Pilot boat Protector, No. 2, of Norfolk, commenced to-day to cruise about Capes Henry and Charles, to furnish pilots for those waters.

Bark Eagle, from Kennebunk, and forty other sailing vessels, are in this harbor, wind-bound. Wind easterly.

Bark Schuyler, from New York, arrived, and proceeded up the James for City Point, to load with tobacco from Richmond.

Propeller Vineland arrived from Baltimore, with 500 barrels pork for Commissary Department.

Schooners J. H. Sequin and B. C. Terry arrived from New York.

Steamer Robert Morris arrived from City Point, bound to Washington, D. C.

Steamer Hero of Jersey, from Baltimore.

Arrived, steamers Black Bird, from Richmond; Nettie Belle, do.; bark Joannah Wilhelminer, from Baltimore; steamer Mattano, Captain Hicks, from Cherrystone; steamer Jas. T. Brady, from Baltimore; steamer Adelaide, from do

NORTH CAROLINA.

Persecution of Colored People—Duplicity of the People of Fayetteville.

BEAUFORT, N. C., August 14.—Mr. Adrian Dickinson, a leading merchant of this city, recently from Fayetteville, says it is not safe for a Union man to express his sentiments in that city.

Two female school-teachers recently went from Wilmington to establish a school for colored people at Fayetteville. The sheriff would not permit them to land, and informed them that if they were men they would be served as such people were before the war.

While in Fayetteville, Mr. Dickinson says a negro was strung up by the thumbs, in the public square, and received forty-nine lashes from a civil officer recently appointed by Governor Holden. Collisions between the military authorities and representatives of the provisional government occur continually, and the officers of the army are looked upon with contempt.

The Wilmington *Herald* states that upon a pledge of respect for the United States authorities being given, the national troops were withdrawn from Fayetteville, but the result has been of speedy development.

The Raleigh *Progress* says, the national authorities, finding themselves deceived, have found it necessary to garrison Fayetteville again with negro troops.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Destruction of United States Agency—$35,000 in Rebel Money Found.

CAIRO, Ill., August 19.—The steamer Marble City, from Memphis, has seventy-seven bales of cotton for Cairo and one hundred and sixty-four bales for St. Louis.

The steamer Belladora, with 500 bales of cotton, was sunk on the 10th, in the Red River. The boat and cotton are a total loss.

A fire at Little Rock, Ark., destroyed the special agency of the United States Treasury Department. The loss amounted to $15,000.

John Forsyth has been appointed Mayor of Mobile.

YET A GUERILLA WAR.

Union Soldiers Attacked and Three Killed.

MEMPHIS, August 20.—Some soldiers who left Jackson a few days since, to hunt up horses that had been stolen, were attacked by a large number of guerillas and driven back, and were obliged to abandon their horses. It is reported that three of the soldiers were killed after falling into the hands of the guerillas. Two of the guerillas have been captured.

Champ Ferguson, the Guerilla—His Personal Defence.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 19.—The *Dispatch* of this morning contains a long report of an interview between the local editor and the noted guerilla chieftain Champ Ferguson, now on trial in this city. The interview was granted by General Thomas. This is the first conversation he has had since his arrest, excepting with his counsel. He gives a complete history of his career, and expresses himself freely on everything relative to the changes against him. He denies ever having committed many of the acts charged against him. He states that those whom he killed were seeking his life, were in arms hunting him down, and waylaying him. He says he has never burned a Federal house, nor robbed a Federal, nor though he has taken many prisoners. He states he could not have been taken in ten years if he had remained in Clinton county, Ky., his home, and not surrendered; that he surrendered in good faith as a regular Confederate officer, not anticipating prosecution.

Speech by General Sickles.

BOSTON, August 19.—Major General Daniel E. Sickles, lately appointed to the command of the Second district, Department of the East, comprising the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, was serenaded last evening, and made a short speech from the steps of the Parker House. He said the state of his health would prevent him from making any extended remarks, but he would take the opportunity to offer his congratulations at the successful close of the war, and the honorable peace which had followed it. He spoke of the New England troops, which it had been his fortune to command, and expressed his belief that the military supervision of the New England States would not be a very arduous task. The General was received with enthusiasm.

Pacific Railroad—Destroyed Bridges to be Rebuilt.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 19.—A long train of cars loaded with truss bridges, to replace those destroyed on the Union Pacific Railway, (Eastern Division,) by the unprecedented high water in streams in Kansas, passed west today, in charge of Major Henning, General Agent. In the meantime the business of the road is uninterrupted. Temporary bridges have been constructed, and the energetic directors are sparing no expense to make the road first-class.

U. S. Steamers for Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, August 19.—The United States steamers Dictator and Vanderbilt sailed at half-past four o'clock this afternoon for Philadelphia.

Burning of a Steamer on the Lake.

DETROIT, August 19.—The steamer Traveller was burned at Eagle Harbor, on Lake Superior, yesterday. No lives were lost. The boat was valued at $40,000, and insured for $20,000.

NEW YORK CITY.

A SUIT.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The Waterbury Bank this morning commenced a suit against Morris Ketchum & Son for $72,000. The balance of $100,000 was deposited with other parties.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BRITANNIA.

The steamship Britannia, from Glasgow on the 5th instant, arrived at this port this evening. Her advices have been anticipated.

ANOTHER THIEVING CLERK.

The *Daily News* says: Albert A. Jones, Freight Collector on the Erie Railroad, has been perpetrating a series of robberies. It appears that his salary was about one thousand dollars per year. He had humble apartments in one quarter of the city representing his salary, and another suite of splendid apartments on Broadway representing his stealings, and in which he entertained his female friends. These rooms were made a perfect seraglio. An investigation of his accounts showed a shortage of three thousand dollars in one day, and how much more, and how long he has been stealing, is not yet determined on. Jones has left the city with one of his "ladies," ostensibly for New Orleans.

COLORADO.

A correspondent writing from Colorado says:

> "At present silver mines and Indian troubles are the all-absorbing topics in Colorado. The silver excitement is increasing in the cities, the streets, in stores, saloons, and hotels, in all places and at all hours, groups of amateur mineralogists may be seen examining the specimens from some newly discovered lode; and it is literally true that at this time about every citizen of Colorado has a pocket full of "the rocks." Even the ladies are not exempt from the universal mania; they invest freely in the stock of prospecting companies, and are not unfrequently heard boasting of their lucky speculations, and discussing the comparative merits of the "Argentine," "Snake River" and "Red Mountain," with all the animation they would display in ventilating a piece of fresh domestic gossip. Many disinvested eastern men of the highest business capacity, and of well-known scientific merit, have visited the silver region, and they all concur in the unanimous verdict of the people here, that the mines are full as rich as and more extensive than those of Nevada."

EMPLOYMENT OF THE FREEDMEN.—One of the Government farms for the employment of freedmen is located on the Patuxent River, in Maryland. This farm, according to the account of a cotemporary, embraces about thirty thousand acres; but only about twenty-two hundred acres are now under cultivation, much of the land being still covered with timber. Even seven to eight hundred negroes are employed here, principally in raising corn and tobacco, fine crops of which are produced, from which, after paying all expenses, a considerable income to the Government is realized. The freedmen are generally very industrious, and appear to be contented and happy. The field hands receive ten dollars a month, while the old and disabled are well taken care of, and schools are established for the children.

—The climax of cruelty and bad taste was reached when, at the examination of one of the public seminaries, in a burgh not far from Edinburgh, the son of Dr. Pritchard, the wife murderer, a lad about eleven years of age, was called upon to recite, before a public assembly, the piece entitled "The Orphan Boy."

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

SUCCESSES OF LIBERALS OVER THE FRENCH.

A BARBAROUS SYSTEM OF WARFARE NOW BEING WAGED.

NEW YORK, August 19.—By the steamer George Cromwell we have New Orleans advices of the 12th instant.

The *Times* Brownsville correspondence says that the Liberals have been steadily successful in the State of San Luis, driving the Imperial forces within the defences of San Luis Potosi. The people feed and assist the guerillas in every way possible, and show themselves utterly opposed to Maximilian.

The breakbone fever prevails so largely in Brownsville that many of our officers are resigning.

The Galveston and Houston papers have the following:

Commodore Leon Smith, arrived at Galveston from Brazos Santiago, says the manner in which the warfare is carried on in Mexico is perfectly horrible. Neither side takes any prisoners, but murders all they capture.

The military authorities exert themselves to maintain perfect order, but robberies prevail to a large extent.

The Houston *Telegraph* says the army worm is ravaging in the interior.

A planter in Wharton county says "the free negroes in this county are really doing better than it was supposed they would; they have a written agreement with them on my place, and am having no trouble with them whatsoever."

REHABILITATION OF TEXAS.

CAIRO, August 20.—A committee has been appointed to confer with Governor Hamilton, of Texas, regarding measures restoring the State to civil government. Collisions between the military authorities and representatives of the provisional government occur continually, and the officers of the army are looked upon with contempt.

The Wilmington *Herald* states that upon a pledge of respect for the United States authorities being given, the national troops were withdrawn from Fayetteville, but the result has been of speedy development.

The Raleigh *Progress* says, the national authorities, finding themselves deceived, have found it necessary to garrison Fayetteville again with negro troops.

EUROPE.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN IN ENGLAND.

Austria Trying to Make Friends Again with Prussia.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

FATHER POINT, L. C., August 20.—The steamship Belgian has passed here with Liverpool advices of August 10th, via Londonderry on the 11th.

The City of Washington arrived at Liverpool on the 10th, the Pennsylvania at Queenstown on the 10th, and the Hansa at Southampton on the 10th. The North American arrived at Liverpool on the 8th.

The United States frigate Niagara, from France, passed Plymouth on the 8th, bound to New York.

No news had been received of the Great Eastern or of her consort. The delay in her return strengthened the impression that something might have happened to the tanks in which the cable was stored, and that it might have been necessary to buoy the cable until the tanks were made good.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, held in London on the 9th instant, it was resolved to convert preference shares into consolidated eight per cent. preference stock, to the amount of the capital to the extent of £80,000 to complete the present cable and construct and lay down a second one. The Chairman, Hon. J. S. Wortley, said he had no information to give the meeting, but he hoped for reliable information in a day or two. He said the shareholders should be encouraged and persevere. The meeting was large and unanimous.

Satterthwaite's circular, of the evening of August 9th, says: "American securities remained steady for some days, until the arrival of telegrams by the North American, reporting a rapid and heavy fall in Erie and the declaration of a dividend. This caused much excitement in London, and a large business was done at about 58; but on the sellers appearing to realize profits, they gave way to 56¼. Illinois shares dull, and declining; U. S. fives-twenties fluctuated from 68 to 69, closing steady at 68¾. Considerable business was done in Atlantic and Great Western debentures, at 35@36.

Queen Victoria and the younger members of her family had arrived at Antwerp, and proceeded to visit the King of Belgium.

A terrible tragedy had occurred in London. A man took three children to lodge temporarily at a coffee-house, and murdered them in their beds by suffocation. The murderer had escaped.

The French political news is not important. The Bourse continued heavy. Rentes, 67 f. 90.

The *Neue Fret Presse*, of Vienna, says, Count Blanc, who had proceeded to Bad Gastein to resume negotiations with Prussia relative to the Duchies, is to consider Austria's concession of July 10th as definitive and unchangeable, and should Prussia insist on a strict fulfilment of the conditions she proposed last February, Count Blanc will declare negotiations broken off. A *casus belli* would only be occasioned by events of Prussian origin flagrantly violating Article third of the treaty of peace concluded at Vienna.

A special telegram from Vienna to the *Times* says, Count Blanc is the bearer of most pacific despatches, and that Austria has concluded not to break with Prussia for the sake of Duke Augustenbourg.

SHANGHAI, July 5.—Silks active and advancing. Exchange 6¾.

CANTON, July 12.—Shirtings lower. Exchange 5¾.

The steamers Corsica and Chanticleer are both missing.

Negotiations have been commenced in London to place a Brazilian loan of £4,000,000.

The following is a summary of the news by the City of Baltimore:

The London *Daily News* says there is no longer any prospect whatever of any further payments of dividend or principal of the Confederate loan.

The *Times* highly eulogizes General Sherman's modest speech at St. Louis.

The new Parliament was further nominally adjourned till November 1st.

Abd el kader had quitted England for Paris, it was reported, on account of a lack of attention in high quarters.

The Manchester Chambers of Commerce had memorialized the Postmaster General for the Canadian steamers to sail on Fridays instead of Saturdays.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says the popular subscription of ten centimes for a gold medal for Mrs. Lincoln was still progressing. There were 25,000 subscribers, and a committee was appointed to raise the number to 100,000.

It was rumored in Paris that reinforcements to the extent of 6,000 troops were on the point of being sent to Mexico—3,000 from France, and 3,000 from Algeria.

The Bourse was heavy at 67f. 92c.

The illness of the King of Spain had assumed a more serious aspect.

New propositions from Prussia to Austria relative to Schleswig-Holstein were under consideration, and it was reported that if they fail Austria will immediately urge the Federal Diet to recognize Augustenburg as the sovereign of the Duchies.

The cholera is still spreading at Constantinople.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 10.—Cotton opened with a declining tendency, which continued throughout the week, prices of all qualities having advanced a trifle. The sales for three days foot up 23,000 bales, including 2,500 bales to speculators and exporters.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market closed dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs still advancing. The weather is unfavorable for the crops, for which reason there is an improvement in the prospects of breadstuffs. Corn, however, is declining.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., and Wakefield, Nash, & Co., report Flour advancing, with sales at 24/@28s. Wheat firmer, at an advance of 2@3d. Sales quoted at 8s 6d@9s for white. Corn is easier at 30s@31s 6d for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions firm. Messrs. Bigg and, Athaya, & Co., and Gordon, Bruce, & Co. report Beef steady. Pork advancing. Bacon advanced 1s.; sales at 56@60s. Lard firm at 78@80s. Tallow active, and 6d higher.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes.—Sales small. Rosin quiet. Coffee steady. Spirits Turpentine—Sales small, at 48s. Petroleum steady.

LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, August 10.—Wheat advances 1@3s on the week previous. Flour firmer, at an advance of 6d. Sugar at 42s3d. Spirits Turpentine, 41s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols for money, 89¼@89⅝; Illinois Central shares, 77; Erie, 56½@57; United States 5-20s, 68½.

Latest Commercial.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—Cotton opened dull at a decline of ⅛d@¼d, and closed active, the decline being fully recovered. The sales of the week added up 65,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,500 bales, and exporters 13,000. Middling Orleans is quoted at 19½d; Uplands, 19d. The sales to-day amounted to 10,000 bales, the market closing firm and unchanged. The stock in port is 374,000 bales, including 26,000 American.

Breadstuffs still advancing. Wheat, 2@3d higher. Flour, 6d@1s higher, on account of the reports of potato disease in Ireland.

Provisions firm. Pork, 2@6s higher. Bacon advanced 1s.

LONDON, August 11.—Consols for money, 89¾@89¾; Illinois Central shares, 76½@76¾; Erie, 55¾@56; five-twenties, 67@68. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £234,000.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE STORY OF ITS LOSS—THE CAUSE OF THE BREAK—WHEN IT WAS DISCOVERED—EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE ON BOARD—HOPE IN THE FUTURE—PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS.

GREAT EASTERN, August 2, 1865.

A sad, a memorable day in the annals of Atlantic telegraph. After midnight the wind arose, accompanied by heavy showers of rain and dense drifts of fog, and increased to a strong gale to the southwest; but the ship scarcely felt it, and went on paying out the cable without hindrance at a high rate of speed—seven knots an hour. About daybreak the wind suddenly shifted to north northwest, and fell to a light breeze, and at four A. M. the course was altered to northwest by west half west, the sea following. Morning broke in beautiful, and the cable ran out easily at the rate of seven miles an hour.

ANOTHER DEFECT DISCOVERED.

At 5.35 A. M., ship's time, the paddles were stopped, and at 5.45 the ship was stopped by orders from the electrician's room. In fact, at eight A. M., Greenwich time, or a minute after, whilst the electricians were passing the first of the half-hourly signals of currents to the shore, the galvanometer suddenly detected a flow of electricity which indicated a serious fault. The test gave no result as to locality, for the fault was very varying; but it was generally believed to be not far from the stern of the steamship. It appears that while Mr. Cyrus Field was on the watch in his cabin, a little before the time of the accident, a grating noise was audible as the cable flew over the cold astern. One of the experienced hands immediately said, "There is a piece of wire," and called to the lookout man above to pass the information aft; but no notice appears to have been taken of the circumstance, after the ship was stopped, and the remainder of flake paid out, a piece of wire was seen protruding out of the cable in the flake, underneath that in which the fault was suspected to exist, and on one of the men taking it in his fingers and trying to bend it back, the wire broke short off. It was nearly three inches long, and had evidently been of hard, tin-tempered metal, which had flown out through the threads in the tank. The discovery was in some measure a relief to the minds of all, as it proved certainly, and possibly the second of the previous faults might have been the result of accident. It was remarked, however, that this fault occurred in the dog watch as all the previous ones had. The fault was too serious to be overlooked, and as there was a difficulty in detecting its situation, preparations were made to get the picking-up apparatus ready.

THE CABLE CUT.

Previous to doing so two cuts were made in the cable, the first near the old splice, between the main and the fore tanks. Cable all right. The second cut was three miles on board, which showed the fault to be overboard. The wire rope and the chain wire were secured to the cable forward, which was then put on maximum strain of twenty-three and a half hundred weight; and at five minutes past nine o'clock, Greenwich time, the cable was released and went over the stern, one thousand one hundred and sixty-six miles having been payed out when the end splashed into the water. The picking up was, as usual, exceedingly tedious, and one hour and forty-six minutes elapsed before one mile was got on board. The cable, by the engine's eccentric gear got out of order, so that a man had to stand by with a handspike, aided by a wedge of wood and elastic band, to assist the engine. Next the supply of steam fell short and when steam was got up it was found that there was not water enough in the boilers, and so the picking up ceased altogether. Then occurred

THE GREAT MISFORTUNE.

Lunch was just over. Some had left the table, others were about leaving. The scientific gentlemen had very much cheered us by their stating that they believed the fault was only six miles away, and so the cable, if it falls we might hope to have the fault on board, make a new splice, and proceed on our way to the Nore, comparatively about two or three hundred miles away. Suddenly Mr. Canning appeared in the saloon, and in a manner which told all, said, "It is all over. Slight wire has hastened onward to his cabin. Ere the thrill of surprise and pain occasioned by those words had passed away, Mr. Field came down the companion into the saloon and said, with composure admirable under the circumstances, though his lips quivered and his face was blanched, "The cable has parted and has gone overboard."

All were on deck in a moment, and there indeed a glance revealed the truth.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

I will endeavor now to explain to you how the fatal accident occurred. I say fatal, for although as I write we are drifting down upon the spot in the hope of getting hold of the cable with grapnels, I scarcely believe that the attempt will be crowned with success. Let the reader turn his face towards a window, imagining that he is standing on the bows of the Great Eastern, and then, of course, on his right will be the starboard, and on his left the port side of the ship. When the cable was being payed out it ran from the tank over the four wheels, it was carried over a drum which we must suppose to be behind the spectators, and coiled up in the hold in a figure of eight. The "picking-up apparatus; but when the engines failed to work this apparatus the cable remained suspended in a loop from the bows of the ship to the wheel, the ship was drifted by the wind from right to left and slightly forward, at last the cable came close to the port bow, and then fell under the ship. There are at the bows of the Great Eastern two large hawser holes, the iron rims of which project for more than a foot and are designed for a dividend. This caused much excitement in London, and a large business was done at about 58; but on the sellers appearing to realize profits, they gave way to 56¼. Illinois shares dull, and declining; U. S. five-twenties fluctuated from 68 to 69, closing steady at 68¾. Considerable business was done in Atlantic and Great Western debentures, at 35@36.

Queen Victoria and the younger members of her family had arrived at Antwerp, and proceeded to visit the King of Belgium.

A terrible tragedy had occurred in London. A man took three children to lodge temporarily at a coffee-house, and murdered them in their beds by suffocation. The murderer had escaped.

The French political news is not important. The Bourse continued heavy. Rentes, 67 f. 90.

The *Neue Fret Presse*, of Vienna, says, Count Blanc, who had proceeded to Bad Gastein to resume negotiations with Prussia relative to the Duchies, is to consider Austria's concession of July 10th as definitive and unchangeable, and should Prussia insist on a strict fulfilment of the conditions she proposed last February, Count Blanc will declare negotiations broken off. A *casus belli* would only be occasioned by events of Prussian origin flagrantly violating Article third of the treaty of peace concluded at Vienna.

A special telegram from Vienna to the *Times* says, Count Blanc is the bearer of most pacific despatches, and that Austria has concluded not to break with Prussia for the sake of Duke Augustenbourg.

SHANGHAI, July 5.—Silks active and advancing. Exchange 6¾.

CANTON, July 12.—Shirtings lower. Exchange 5¾.

The steamers Corsica and Chanticleer are both missing.

Negotiations have been commenced in London to place a Brazilian loan of £4,000,000.

The following is a summary of the news by the City of Baltimore:

The London *Daily News* says there is no longer any prospect whatever of any further payments of dividend or principal of the Confederate loan.

The *Times* highly eulogizes General Sherman's modest speech at St. Louis.

The new Parliament was further nominally adjourned till November 1st.

Abd el kader had quitted England for Paris, it was reported, on account of a lack of attention in high quarters.

The Manchester Chambers of Commerce had memorialized the Postmaster General for the Canadian steamers to sail on Fridays instead of Saturdays.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says the popular subscription of ten centimes for a gold medal for Mrs. Lincoln was still progressing. There were 25,000 subscribers, and a committee was appointed to raise the number to 100,000.

It was rumored in Paris that reinforcements to the extent of 6,000 troops were on the point of being sent to Mexico—3,000 from France, and 3,000 from Algeria.

The Bourse was heavy at 67f. 92c.

The illness of the King of Spain had assumed a more serious aspect.

New propositions from Prussia to Austria relative to Schleswig-Holstein were under consideration, and it was reported that if they fail Austria will immediately urge the Federal Diet to recognize Augustenburg as the sovereign of the Duchies.

The cholera is still spreading at Constantinople.

**Commercial Intelligence.