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The Press.

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THE WAR PRESS.
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)
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The Press.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Wirz's trial was continued yesterday; each day, it seems, new horrors accumulate. Three Union prisoners, named Clarke, Forney, and Kellogg, testified to the shooting of numerous prisoners for approaching the "dead line," and of them being deprived of life because, in dipping for water, his hand extended a little too far over that fatal line. A Mr. Achuff, who had been torn by bloodhounds while attempting to escape, shewed his wounds, and, also, averred that for this attempt to regain his liberty he was placed in irons thirty-two days in a very sunny place. He saw Wirz order the shooting of a man, who was reported "silly," because he asked for a parole. Thirty-five thousand men were at one time confined in the stockade. A Mr. Bassenger testified that when our men asked for bread or water, the response they received was in the shape of leaden bullets. This was corroborated by a Mr. Turrell, of an Ohio regiment. Robert Morton, of this State, had seen Wirz wearing clothes which had been sent by the Sanitary Commission to our men, and this statement was reaffirmed by a Frank Mattox, a colored soldier. The latter testified to the whipping of colored men in a beastly manner, and also to hearing Wirz declare that "he gave the Yankees all the land they came to fight for," meaning, of course, a grave.

The bailiff of the Wirz military commission (Mr. Emerson) who was sent South by Colonel Chipman, Judge Advocate, to summon witnesses for the defence, has returned to Washington, after having travelled over North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. Mr. Emerson states that, after great difficulty, he succeeded in finding thirty-three of the sixty witnesses summoned by Wirz, the others having gone to Texas and Mexico, and some to Europe. In the list of those summoned are the commissary, quartermaster, and sutler of the Andersonville post. Officers of all grades have been summoned for Wirz, but many of them refused to come to Washington until they received positive assurance that they would be allowed to return.

Major W. G. Dickson, formerly inspector of artillery on the staff of Major General Barry, has received the appointment of United States Marshal for the State of Georgia. The major was a resident of Savannah when the war broke out, and although all his material interests lay in the South, yet they were sacrificed in what he conceived to be his duty to the country. He came North and entered the service, where he distinguished himself in the campaigns of the western army until the surrender of Johnston.

European advices of the 27th have been received. The news is unimportant. The Atlantic Telegraph Construction Company feel confident of laying the cable next year. The French talk of a line to this country via the Canary Islands, at Cape de Verd, to be completed in five years. The Emancipation Society has been dissolved. There is no political news. United States Five-twenties were selling in London at 68¾@69. Consols, 89¼@89¾. The cotton market was firm.

Murders continue to multiply in England. The steamer Queen brings us an account of two. One where a mother cut the throats of her three children to save them, she averred, from starvation, although her brother-in-law says her family were in tolerably good circumstances. This occurred in Southwark, London. In Yorkshire, a young man killed a lady and her mother because she refused to become his wife. He then attempted to commit suicide, but was prevented.

A Judge Carter, who has returned to Raleigh after making a trip through the South, says that the white people are generally cruel to the negroes, especially where there are no troops stationed. Homicides are frequent. A Southern paper boasts that when the troops are withdrawn they will dispose of their former slaves. The cotton prospects of North Carolina are good. Large exports of tobacco, naval stores, and cotton are being made.

If the vote of Wolfe county, Kentucky, could be counted, Neal, Union candidate for State Treasurer, would have fifty-two majority. As, however, they have been thrown out, not having been properly returned, Garrard, Democrat, has a majority of one hundred and forty-eight. In the Lexington District General Fry will contest his opponent, Shanklin's, election.

The funeral of Governor Brough, which took place in Cleveland on Friday, was the most solemn affair of its kind which has ever taken place in that city. Most of the distinguished men of the State were present. The remains were interred in Woodland Cemetery.

The New Hampshire election occurred yesterday. The returns are meagre, but enough is known to warrant us in saying that the Union State ticket was successful. The majority is even probably greater than it was last year.

Fifteen hundred and twenty-six steerage passengers came across the Atlantic on the British steamship Queen, which arrived at New York yesterday. This is the largest cargo of humanity that has ever arrived in any one vessel.

On the 11th inst. an ocean yacht race, between two New York boats, the Fleetwing and Henrietta, will take place. They sail from Sandy Hook, pass around the lighthouse at Cape May, and return.

A base-ball match between the Camdens and Keystones, of this city, was played on the grounds of the former club yesterday. The Keystones were beaten.

The boiler of a locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad exploded yesterday, near Duncannon, killing the engineer, fireman, and a stranger.

Mr. D. C. Whitman, Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, is acting as Commissioner of Internal Revenue during the absence of Mr. Orton, who is indisposed.

President Johnson has received an invitation to visit Richmond. He expressed the hope that he would soon be able to accept the invitation.

General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has agreed upon certain rules and regulations in regard to abandoned and confiscated property, which will be found in another column.

The Secretary of War has discontinued Camp Dennison, Cincinnati, as a rendezvous for returning troops.

Jeff Davis has so far recovered from his attack of erysipelas as to be able to resume his walks.

Hon. Edward Gordon, Solicitor of the Treasury, has returned to Washington, and resumed the duties of his office.

On Saturday last, the receipts of internal revenue were $2,255,799.56, and on Monday they amounted to $4,300,000.

Secretary McCulloch is paying the Texas indemnity bonds, when presented by loyal men.

Major General John C. Robinson has not been mustered out of the service, as was reported.

There are no material changes to notice in the stock market of yesterday, excepting an increased firmness in Government bonds. The 1881s were ⅝ higher. There is little or no speculation in the share list, but prices are generally well sustained.

Breadstuffs were very dull yesterday, and prices are barely maintained. Quercitron Bark is in good demand at full prices. Cotton is more active and prices have advanced 1 to 2 cents per pound. Sugar is in good demand at full prices. Provisions, as we have noticed for some time past, continue very scarce, and there is little or nothing doing. Whisky is firmly held; small sales of prime barrels are making at 233 cents per gallon.

SECESSION BURIED IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi Constitutional Convention not only adopted an amendment prohibiting slavery forever, but it buried the doctrine of secession. This was done by a resolution declaring that the "ordinance of 1861, to dissolve the union between the State of Mississippi and other States united with her under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America," was "*null and void.*" A proposition was made to amend this resolution by saying that the ordinance of secession "be, and the same is hereby abrogated." The author of the amendment pointed out in an elaborate argument that, by adopting the original resolution, the whole doctrine of secession would be formally repudiated, because by declaring it null and void, the original right to adopt it was denied, and the crime of treason was imputed to the body which passed it, and to the citizens who yielded to their authority. The defenders of the original resolution virtually admitted that this view was correct, but they were willing and anxious to put on record their antagonism to secession. One member, Gen. MARTIN, in opposing the amendment, said:

"If anything has been settled by the war, it is this doctrine of secession. I opposed it in 1861 so strenuously, that I was accused of not being a friend to the South, though there is not a drop of Northern blood in my veins. The right of secession is a right I don't want. It is a rope of sand. It is, indeed, no right at all. No State ought to have it; if any one has, I am in favor of taking it away. Revolution is a right no one can take from us, because it is a natural one. When gentlemen talk about secession, it simply means war, with all the horrors of war. It means long and hazardous marches, much suffering, starvation, death. That is what the "peaceable secession," as offered to us, means. I want no man deceived in the future as our people were in the past. I do not want this people again, for comparatively trivial offences, to go into revolution, for that is what it was. It was because I regarded it as revolution that I entered it, and because my sympathies were with the South. But hereafter let there be no secession—no revolution, unless without it we are called upon to endure things *more than death*. If ever I go into war again, I want those who persuade me to take such a step to go with me and share the hardships—not to stay back and talk about peaceable separation, which is an impossibility. No, sir; this doctrine is dangerous. Men are deceived by it; and if ever I had any such idea it would have been whipped out of me ere this. I hope we may bury secession beyond the power of resurrection. Many times, sir, after a victory, when we were exulting, did the thought come over me, 'What, after all, are we fighting for? What will be the result? How long will the Government we are trying to establish hang together with its rope of sand—knit by the doctrine of secession?'

"It is the first duty of this convention to throttle forever the fallacy that there is a reserved right to these States. I want no more of it in the future. There is not, and cannot be, any such constitutional right."

After a debate of considerable length the amendment was rejected, and the original resolution adopted by a vote of 81 to 14. Thus Mississippi, in her new Constitution, presents a clear record against slavery and against secession as a "reserved right." She concedes that it is a purely revolutionary privilege for which no legal warrant can be found, and which no State of this Union has in any other way than the people of any country have of risking a rebellion against their established government. We hope that the other Southern States which seek recognition in the Union will be equally emphatic in their condemnation of the dangerous heresy with which the followers of CALHOUN poisoned the minds of the people of the South.

WE ARE apt to forget that in the late war there were a few Northern men who held prominent commands in the armies of the Confederacy, and that there were many Southern men who faithfully adhered to the old flag. This fact is nevertheless important, not only because it illustrates and proves the nationality of our struggle, but because it will tend to facilitate the work of reorganization by impressing the Southern people with the idea that they were conquered not by Northern men alone but by the Government with the aid of many of their own citizens. At the celebration of the Fourth of July last, in Buenos Ayres, this point was powerfully illustrated by a speech of Mr. HELPER, the author of "The Impending Crisis," who said:

"Virginia has given us twelve generals [applause], whose names are as follows: Thomas, Terrell, Cooke, Reno, Prentiss, Newton, Davidson, Stevenson, Denver, Ammen, Hays, Graham.

"Maryland, 'My Maryland,' has given us ten generals, namely: Ord, Cooper, Benton, Emory, French, Kenley, Vandever, Sykes, Judah, Lanman.

"Delaware has given us three generals, namely: Lockwood, Torbet, Thomas.

"Kentucky—the birthplace of President Lincoln, the martyred and immortal patriot—stands in great measure redeemed in the number and efficiency of the soldiers whom she has sent into the field for the defence of the Union. She has given us twenty-eight generals, whose names are: Canby, Anderson, Rousseau, Reynolds, Nelson, Hobson, Harrow, Oglesby, Blair, Boyle, Crittenden, McClernand, McMillan, Clay, Clay Smith, Morris, Palmer, Pope, Burbridge, Fry, Shackelford, Gorman, Johnson, Jackson, Wood, Ward, and two Bufords.

"Tennessee has given us five generals, namely: Carter, Harney, Campbell, Abercrombie, Spears.

"The District of Columbia has given us five generals, namely: Hunter, Orme, Pleasanton, Brannan, Getty.

"Alabama has given us three generals, namely: Two Birneys and one Crittenden.

"North Carolina has given us two generals: Meredith and Johnson.

"South Carolina has also given us two generals [Great applause]: Hurlbut and Fremont.

"Missouri has given us Rene; Louisiana, West, and Georgia, Meigs. [Constant applause.]

"Here we have a list of seventy-three Southern generals of land forces, many of whom have already with their valor and blood, intermingled with the valor and blood of their compatriots from other sections of the country, added strength and indissolubility to the Union. [Cheers.]

"If we turn to the navy we shall find from the South four names at least which will be famous in history so long as floating batteries or men-of-war shall be found upon the water. You know to whom I allude: Farragut, of Tennessee [great applause]; Porter, of Louisiana [applause]; Goldsborough, of the District of Columbia [applause]; and Winslow, of North Carolina—that brave and dauntless Old Coon who captured the pirate Alabama." [Deafening applause and cries of hurrah for the brave Old Coon.]

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT REGULATIONS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

ABANDONED AND CONFISCATED LANDS.

Jeff Davis still Suffering from Erysipelas.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON INVITED TO RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1865.

[Special Despatches to the Press.]

Camp Dennison Broken Up.

Camp Dennison, Cincinnati, is discontinued by the Secretary of War as a rendezvous for returning troops, and will be broken up *immediately*.

Return of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, has returned to this city, and on Monday resumed the duties of his office.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue on Saturday last reached $2,255,799.56, and on Monday amounted to $4,300,000. We believe that this is the largest sum, for one day, every realized from this source.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue pro tem.

In the absence of Mr. ORTON, who is indisposed, Mr. D. C. WHITMAN, the chief clerk of that Bureau, is acting as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

[By Associated Press.]

The Wirz Trial.

The Government has only between thirty and forty witnesses more to be examined in the WIRZ trial. Their testimony will be on particular points. A few only have as yet been subpœnaed for the defence. It is now supposed that the trial will terminate about the first of October. The first negro witness was examined to-day. He was remarkably explicit in his narrative concerning the treatment of prisoners of his own color at Andersonville. It is understood that the prosecution will soon introduce some record evidence of an important character. Messrs. RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER, & Co., of this city, have consented to receive donations to aid the prisoner now on trial.

Texas Indemnity Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now paying the Texas indemnity bonds, so called, which were issued by the United States to the State of Texas, under the act of September, 1850, when such bonds are presented by loyal holders, with evidence that they have passed only through the hands of loyal citizens.

Taxes on Incomes.

It appears from the books of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Columbia, that the nett individual incomes for the last year of about one hundred citizens on which they severally paid taxes, was between $3,000 and $4,000; 75 persons from $4,000 to $5,000; 34 from $5,000 to $6,000; 28 from $6,000 to $7,000; 20 from $8,000 to $9,000; 21 from $10,000 to $12,000; 20 from $12,000 to $15,000; 10 from $15,000 to $20,000, and 12 each paid taxes on $25,000 and upwards. The last named includes three hotel keepers and four bankers.

Major General Robinson.

Brevet Major General JOHN C. ROBINSON, of New York, commanding the Department of Northern and Western New York, was recently inadvertently mustered out of the service. By an order of the War Department, the mistake has been corrected from its date. It will be remembered that General ROBINSON lost a leg at Spottsylvania Court-House, and has recently been breveted brigadier general in the regular army. The service cannot boast a more gallant and meritorious officer.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue having decided (decision No. 140) that the five-twenty bonds issued under the act of June 30th, 1864, had not been put into the market, he now rules that said bonds should be included in the list of United States securities, to be deducted from bank capital under the section of the revenue laws.

The President Invited to Richmond.

CHARLES PALMER, of Richmond, who was deputed to invite the President and his Cabinet to visit that city, arrived here on Saturday. He has been most cordially received, and to-day at noon was presented by Mr. SEWARD, a compliment due to Mr. PALMER, who, during the war, was imprisoned with Mr. BOTTS for his devotion to the Union. The President and Cabinet expressed to Mr. PALMER the hope to be able to accept the invitation of the people of Richmond as soon as the weather and business will permit.

Important Regulations of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Major General HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued rules and regulations for the purpose of establishing a definite and uniform policy. They provide that, according to law, property, real or personal, is to be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged either in arms or otherwise in aiding or encouraging rebellion.

Property will not be regarded as confiscated until after the decree of the United States Court for the district in which the property may be found has been made by which the property is condemned as enemies' property, and becomes the property of the United States.

All abandoned lands or real property, and all land and real property to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation, or sale, or otherwise, that now is or may hereafter come under the control of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, is and shall be set apart for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen.

Whenever any land or other real property that shall come into the possession of the bureau as "abandoned" does not fall under the definition of "abandoned," as set forth in section 2 of the Act of Congress approved July 2d, 1864, it will be formally surrendered by the Assistant Commissioner of the bureau, for the State within which such real estate is situated, upon its appearing that the claimant did not abandon the property in the sense defined in the said section and act.

Former owners of property held by this bureau as abandoned, who claim its restoration on the ground of having received the pardon of the President, will, as far as practicable, forward their applications to the Commissioner of the bureau through the Superintendent and Assistant Commissioners of the districts and States in which property is situated.

Each application must be accompanied by—

First. A copy of the special pardon of the President of the United States, or of the oath under his amnesty proclamation, when they are not embraced in any of the exceptions therein enumerated.

Second. Proof of title.

Third. Evidence that the property has not been confiscated or libelled in any United States court, or discontinued office of the bureau through whose hands such application may pass, will endorse thereon such facts as will assist the Commissioner in his decision, stating especially the use to which this property is put by the bureau.

The above has been approved by the President of the United States.

Jeff Davis' Health.

General MILES, in command of Fortress Monroe, says that JEFF DAVIS has been and is still suffering with erysipelas, and with carbuncles on his legs.

EUROPE.

The Atlantic Telegraph Co. Confident of Laying their Cable Next Year.

A FRANCO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE TALKED OF.

THE MISSION OF THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY FULFILLED.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 5.—The Royal mail steamship Scotia, from Liverpool via Queenstown on the 27th, passed this point this afternoon.

The political news is unimportant.

The Telegraph Construction Company have offered to contract for the laying of two new cables to America during the next year.

The Royal mail steamship Asia, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 27th.

The Hibernian, from New York, arrived out on the 25th.

La France says the Western Powers are concerting a protest against the division of the Elbe Duchies.

The Telegraph Cable.

The Telegraph Construction Company are so confident of success with the Atlantic cable that they offered to contract with the Atlantic Telegraph Company to recover and complete the present cable, and lay a second during next year.

THE FRENCH TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

Le Nord explains the position of the French scheme for a telegraph line to America *via* the Canary Islands, Cape de Verd, and the southern route, and says there is no discouragement from the failure of the Great Eastern. The line is to be completed from Paris to the Canary Islands in three years, and the whole line in five.

ENGLAND.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the irritation of Americans towards England, and denies that there exists any pretext for war, and seriously asks for a dispassionate consideration of affairs by the Americans.

The Emancipation Society has issued an address announcing its dissolution.

Owing to urgent demands from Ireland, on account of the cattle disease, the importation of cattle from Great Britain into Ireland is prohibited.

A mutiny broke out on the ship St. Mark, in the Mersey, bound to New York. It was soon quelled, but the second mate and some of the crew received severe injuries.

The English squadron returned to Portsmouth from Brest.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress have returned to Fontainbleau from their Swiss tour. At Neufchatel one of the carriages of the Imperial suit was upset from the horses running away, and the Princess Anna and other inmates were somewhat injured.

The Paris *Temps*, alluding to the Austro-Prussian proceedings with the Duchies, points out that France may appropriate a point on the Rhine when it suits her, with just as much right as Prussia appropriates Lunenburg.

The Austro-Prussian diplomats are to continue negotiations as to the question of succession to the Duchies.

THE FRENCH PROJECT FOR A TELEGRAPH TO AMERICA.

The *Nord* says: The failure of the Great Eastern has not discouraged the shareholders of the Transatlantic Cable Company, or the new French company, which has obtained permission to lay down a cable between France and the United States. M. Alberto Bilestrine has undertaken this enterprise at his own risk. But this time the company does not intend to submerge a cable for any enormous distance, as there will be intermediate stations.

The following is the track at present contemplated: From Paris to Lisbon, and thence to Cape St. Vincent, by land; from this last place to the Canary Islands along the coast of Morocco; from the Canary Islands to Cape Verd, along the African coast, with stations at St. Louis (Senegal) and at Goree; from Cape Verd to Cape St. Rogue, on the coast of Brazil, a distance of less than one half that of the cable intended to be laid by the Great Eastern; from Cape St. Rogue to Cayenne, along the American coast, and from Cayenne to New Orleans by the coast, or probably by cables connecting the principal West India Islands. The enterprise is more easily practicable than that conceived in England.

The only difficulty will be to secure the preservation of the line on the African coast, and that security may be obtained by means of guard stations. The company will have a concession for one hundred years, and the French Government will abandon the right of making any other concession during that time. A subvention of four million of francs, payable by instalments, will be granted, when the company shall have obtained the authorization from all the Governments over whose territory the electric cable is to pass. The electric communication between Paris and the Canary Islands is to be completed within three years, and the whole line within five.

The Liverpool *Post*, of the 26th, says: "Sir Morton Peto, Mr. James McHenry, Mr. Brassey, Jr., and a party of friends, leave by the Scotia to-day for America. It is their intention to visit the oil wells and inspect the works for the International Bridge, which is to connect the American and Canadian lines of railway. Sir Morton Peto has taken the contract for its construction."

It is stated that Queen Victoria had caused the attention of the Prussian Government to be directed to the wanton murder of Prince Alfred's cook by Count Eulenburg. The Count had received orders to confine himself to the house, and a mixed commission was examining into the affair.

The English squadron, after being *fêted* at Brest in a manner corresponding with the previous proceedings at Cherbourg, sailed from Brest for Portsmouth on the 24th of August.

SPAIN.

The Marquis Moulin had been appointed Spanish Ambassador to London.

Cholera is said to have reappeared at Gibraltar, but was disappearing from Barcelona and decreasing at Valencia.

PORTUGAL.

The Government candidate has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, by 85 to 74 votes.

ITALY.

The Minister of the Interior, in order to prevent disturbances, has ordered that religious processions shall not in future take place in the public streets, without previous authorization of the authorities, the latter being empowered to prevent them if necessary.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Schleswig-Holstein arrangement continues the principal theme in continental politics. A dispatch from Salsburg of the 24th of August says: "The succession to the Duchies is still unsettled. A conference of Austrian and Prussian diplomatists is to be held, and they are to continue the negotiations."

The official *Weiner Zeitung* publishes the text of the Convention signed at Gastein by Count Blome and Herr Von Bismark, and sanctioned at Salzburg by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. The following is the substance of the most important articles of the Convention: Article second declares Kiel to be a Federal port, places it under the command of Prussia, and states that both Powers shall have the right to use it for their men-of-war until the Federal Diet have passed resolutions relative to the future occupation of Kiel. Prussia is empowered to erect at Kiel the necessary harbor fortifications, which will also be under her command. The garrison at Rendsburg, which is to become a Federal fortress, will be composed for the present of Austrian and Prussian troops, the supreme command to be each year alternately assumed by the two Powers.

By article six the two contracting parties express their intention that the Duchies shall join the Zollverein. Article seven empowers Prussia to construct the canal uniting the German Ocean and the Baltic Sea through the Holstein territory, and relieve Lauenburg from her share of costs of the war, which will be divided between Schleswig and Holstein. Austria receives two hundred and fifty thousand thalers as an indemnity for relinquishing her claims to Lauenburg. The separation of the co-dominion will, at the least, commence on the 13th of September. The *Weiner Zeitung* also reproduces the article of the *General Correspondenz*, which defends the cession of Lauenburg as not antagonistic to the traditional policy of Austria.

It is asserted that General Gablenz has been appointed by Austria commander-in-chief in Holstein, and General Von Manteuffel to the same post in Austria.

CHINA.

A telegram of the 12th July, from Shanghae, says: "The Nigenbie rebels are encamped in the neighborhood of Pekin. It is rumored they have taken the city, and the report is generally believed. Burgevine is still in custody. The Taeping rebellion appears to be extinguished.

A severe typhoon had occurred in the vicinity of Hong Kong, and several shipping casualties are reported.

Intelligence from Japan states that affairs in that country were quiet.

NEW ZEALAND.

MELBOURNE, July 26.—The Maori King has agreed to the peace arrangement made by William Thompson.

NEWS PER STEAMSHIP QUEEN.

The steamer Queen, which left Queenstown on the 24th of August, arrived at New York yesterday. The following news is interesting:

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The *Daily News* of the 22d says:

"Captain Anderson, Mr. Canning, the engineer in chief, Mr. Clifford, the mechanical engineer, Mr. De Sauty, the electrician of the Telegraph Construction Company, and Mr. Cromwell Varley, the Atlantic Company's electrician, met the directors of the companies interested in the Atlantic telegraph, yesterday. We are informed that those present were unanimous in their determination to defer the next cable laying enterprise until May, 1866, in the resolve to prosecute the enterprise with all possible vigor."

The Atlantic Telegraph Company publish the following:

The several boards of the companies interested in the Atlantic telegraph cable held meetings this day, August 21, to consider their position under the temporary disappointment which has occurred. Of course at so short a notice no specific course has been definitely settled, but we are at liberty to state that a spirit of the utmost confidence in the realization of a great success during the spring of next year prevailed in every quarter. The necessary overhauling of the Great Eastern's boilers, the construction of the new hauling-in gear, the manufacture of new rope, and other work, would, it is found, occupy too much time to allow another expedition being sent to sea this year with a certainty of success, but not the slightest doubt exists as to finding, with the greatest precision, the position of the broken end by solar observation; or of raising and repairing it, with proper apparatus, in May or June next.

The several companies are animated by the single principle of determination to perfect the telegraphic communication between Europe and America, and are acting in perfect harmony.

Immediate and energetic action will be taken to not only complete during next spring the laying of the present cable, which recent experience has proved to be perfectly practicable, but to submerge another by its side, it being the unanimous opinion of the directors of the Constructing Company, and of those of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, that economy and permanent efficiency will be most securely attended by preparing immediately to lay a second cable simultaneously with the completion of the first.

THE CHOLERA.

The journals continue to give accounts of the progress of the cholera.

At Marseilles there is apparently much alarm. Trade and navigation are suffering severely in consequence, a strict quarantine having been imposed in Spain and Italy on vessels from Marseilles, so that the steamers have in general suspended their service with those two kingdoms. The vessels of the Messageries Imperiales continue, but only for passengers whom they are obliged to tranship at the approach to the ports of those nations by boats sent by the sanitary authorities to conduct them to the lazaretto.

[From Galignani.]

A correspondent states the curious fact that on the 9th, a short but violent storm broke over Ancona, and that immediately afterwards a great improvement in the public health became perceptible. Not only did the number of cases diminish considerably, but the state of languor and prostration in which the patients lay ceased in most instances.

We beg here to remark that this is a most important fact, since it goes far to prove the correctness of the supposition, already confirmed by other observations, that the virulence of cholera is peculiarly owing to the absence of ozone in the atmosphere. Now, ozone being electrified oxygen, is amply supplied during storms; hence, the diminution of cholera at Ancona is probably owing to the sudden supply of that substance produced by the electric fluid evolved during the storm.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The cattle disease continues to absorb the attention of the agriculturalists and breeders throughout the country, and meetings are every day held to concert measures of prevention.

In London, owing to the disease among cows, milk is now charged sixpence per quart, instead of fivepence.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 26.—The circulars of Messrs. Richardson Brother and Messrs. Bigland quote Flour steady. Wheat easier, under finer weather; sales of winter red, 9s 6d@9s 9d. Canadian has a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. Wakefield & Gordon quote Bacon firm and unchanged. Butter quiet and steady. Lard in small supply, and prices still advancing; the quotations are 78s @82s. Tallow active at 45s@45s 6d.

LONDON, August 26.—Breadstuffs active, with an upward tendency. Sugar firmer. Coffee firm. Common Congou Tea quiet. Rice firm. Crude Petroleum buoyant, and the stock scarce. Tallow 44s 6d. Sperm Oil 100s. Linseed cakes inactive.

The Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 26.—COTTON.—The sales on Saturday amounted to 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market is firm, with an upward tendency, although the quotations remain the same.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and firm, with the exception of Corn, which is easier.

PROVISIONS.—The market is firm. Lard has still an advancing tendency.

LONDON, August 26—Evening.—Consols closed at 89¼@89⅜ for money. Illinois Central shares, 78¼@79; Erie Railroad, 53½@53¾. United States 5-20s closed at 68¾@69.

The Paris Bourse is firm. Rentes closed at 68f. 52c.

Marine Intelligence.

Arrived from Philadelphia, the Thames and Bosphorus, at Liverpool.

From Colorado.

DENVER, C. T., Sept. 5.—The Constitutional election took place to-day. The returns are sufficient to indicate that the Constitution is carried by a large majority.

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 5.—The freight steamer St. Lawrence, from London August 23d, arrived here to-day, and will sail for Montreal during the week.

The Danbury Bank.

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 5.—The report of trouble in the Danbury Bank, is entirely incorrect. The bank is stronger than ever before.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, September 5, 1865.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP QUEEN.

The steamship Queen, from Liverpool Aug 23d, via Queenstown Aug. 24th, has arrived here. Her advices are anticipated.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

The following vessels were sold at auction at the Brooklyn navy yard to-day:

Steamer Augusta Dinsmore, $40,000; steamer Fort Morgan, $70,000; steamer Home, $35,000; steamer Honduras, $27,000; steamer Oleander, $16,400; steamer Delta, $5,700; steamer Goma, $5,000; ferry boat Commodore Hull, $12,500; steamer Shokokan, $23,500; brig Bahia, $36,300. Another sale will take place in a few days.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.

The *Express* states that the steamer Montano, which sails to-morrow for Rio Janeiro, takes out Minister Washburne to Paraguay, and also a number of Southerners to Brazil. The latter go for information, prior to effecting a permanent settlement by others from the South.

CATTLE MARKET.

Beef quiet; receipts, 5,000; sales at 9@17c. Sheep steady; receipts, 22,000; sales at 3½@7¼c. Swine lower; receipts, 13,000; sales at 12@12¾c.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U S 6s 5-20...c.107½	100 Quick M Co....... 51½
11,000 Treas N 7 3-10 'second series. 90⅝	100 do............. 52
14,000 do............ 99¼	200 do............. 51⅞
30,000 O & Miss Cer... 27½	100 do............. 51¾
30,000 do 27¾	400 do.....2d call. 51¾
40 Mech Bank.......110	100 Mariposa M Co.. 12½
100 Cumb Coal....pf. 43	300 Erie Railway.... 90¼
100 do............ 43¼	400 do............. 90⅝
100 N Y Cen......b30. 93	700 do............. 90
50 do............ 93	400 do............. 89¾
100 do............ 92⅞	300 do.........s10. 89½
	100 Erie R prf........ 83

The Chicago Grain Market.

The way the Chicagoites have been keeping up the price of grain is thus ventilated by the *Times*, of that city:

"A combination of operators, owning or controlling the greater portion of the wheat now in store in this city, has been formed for the purpose of sustaining these artificial prices. It was formed at a time when the market was largely oversold, for the purpose of securing high prices from the numerous 'short sellers,' whose maturing contracts compelled them to buy at whatever cost. The market has been maintained in the same condition—largely oversold—since that time, each 'short seller,' on filling a contract at existing prices, 'selling short' again, in hopes to repair on the second transaction the losses sustained on the first. Thus the inducement for these artificial prices was continued, and their maintenance made, simply, a question as to the ability of the operators in the ring to carry the immense quantities of grain in store, and absorb a sufficient portion of the daily receipts to prevent prices from giving way beneath them. As long as the receipts were light, the ability of the combination which had advanced prices to sustain them, was beyond all question, but with liberal receipts the task becomes one of much more difficulty. We have, within the last few days, produced a reaction, because we believed it impossible to maintain prices in Chicago at 10@15c above the New York market. The receipts during the past twenty-four hours were quite liberal, and we are verging upon the day when we may confidently expect them to be large. Then this combination of operators must abandon their present enterprise, and prices rapidly sink to their proper level. Already the market is beginning to respond to these facts, and with but slightly unfavorable intelligence from the east we have witnessed a decline of 15@20c on flour, about 5c ℔ bu on wheat, 3c on corn, 8@10c on rye, and some 5c on barley. There is room for a still further decline in prices, and as the receipts become more liberal, and the difficulty of 'cornering' the market largely increased, we may expect still more of a reduction in prices."

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—Flour heavy. Wheat quiet; prime very scarce. Corn dull, and 1@2c. lower. Provisions dull. Oats steady at 46@47c. Whisky, $2.28 for Western.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF THE ANDERSONVILLE HORRORS.

The Prisoner's Vigilant Efforts to Guard the "Dead Line."

Men Shot Because, in Dipping for Water, their Hands Overreached the Line.

APPEALS FOR WATER AND BREAD ANSWERED BY LEADEN BULLETS.

WIRZ'S OBITUARY ON OUR MEN WHOM HE HAD SENT TO THE GRAVE.

He Declares he "Gave them all the Ground they came to Fight for."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Wirz trial was resumed from Saturday.

J. Nelson Clarke testified that he was taken as a prisoner to Andersonville about the 28th of May, 1864, and confirmed the previous evidence as to the crowded and filthy condition of the stockade, the sufferings of the prisoners, the coarse, dirty, and insufficient amount of rations, &c.; in August of last year he counted one hundred and eighty-four dead men in the stockade; the witness mentioned the case of an insane soldier who wandered up and down by the stream, refusing to wear clothes, and who had not sense enough to know that he must cook his rations, and who ended his life by suicide; another prisoner destroyed himself by hanging, having previously declared that he would rather die than remain in this stockade; forty-one men in witness' company when captured were taken to Andersonville; twenty-two of them died, principally at that prison; he saw six (6) men shot at different times; two of them, he knew, died; one of them extended his arm too far out over the dead line while dipping water out of the stream, when the sentinel fired; another of the prisoners happened to get slightly beyond the dead line, when the sentinel fired, but, instead of hitting him, struck a man who was lying in a tent; the witness mentioned the circumstance attending the shooting of the other four (4) prisoners; they crossed the dead line; he did not, however, see or hear Capt. Wirz give the order for shooting.

Vincent Forney, of the 72d New York, who was a prisoner at Andersonville, having been conveyed there on the first of March, 1864, testified that while at Capt. Wirz's headquarters he heard Wirz give orders to have men put in the chain gang, and to have irons placed round their feet, and also to the guard to shoot the first man who should cross the dead line; Wirz threatened to shoot any man who would not promptly fall into line. The witness testified he had seen the marks on the bodies of men bitten by the dogs, and described the pitiable and suffering condition of one hundred and fifty men who had been vaccinated with poisonous matter.

On the cross-examination by the defence the witness said some of the men in the chain gang had previously attempted to escape.

Edward P. Kellogg, 29th New York Cavalry, testified that he saw four men shot for crossing the dead line, and such shooting was quite a common occurrence; the witness was bucked for six hours because he had failed to report a man who had escaped, and another prisoner was bucked at the same time; bucking consists of first tying the wrists together and then fastening the arms over the knees.

Cross-examined by the defence.—He never saw a man bucked in the United States army, although he had heard such things had been done; the reason why he was bucked was he did not comply with the rule for reporting those who attempted to escape.

Joseph R. Achuff, 24th Ohio regiment, a prisoner at Andersonville, testified that having gone out with a rebel guard, he jumped on the rebel's back, while the two prisoners who accompanied him took away his gun; hearing the dogs in chase, he and his two companions scattered. The witness ran into a swamp, and soon saw five hounds and seven rebels on horseback; the hounds were not taken off of him for fifteen minutes, during which time he had to fight them with his fists; he had nothing upon him but a pair of pantaloons, made of two rebel meal sacks; he still carried the marks of the biting on his legs; the horn was blown as a signal to tear the hounds off; he was taken before Captain Wirz, who ordered him to be put in the stocks; he was exposed to the sun, though they pretended to give him shade; he was thus punished for thirty-six hours, and during that time had only two drinks, out of the muddy creek; when he spoke to Wirz about this treatment he was told to "dry up or he would have his brains blown out;" the witness, after being taken out of the stocks, was ironed, the rings passing around his ankles, and the legs separated by an iron bar eighteen inches long; the legs of the witness were sore, and scurvy fell into them; he was kept thirty-two days in irons by order of Captain Wirz; it was pretended that the irons were removed by direction of a rebel surgeon; the fact was they were afraid of Sherman, and had a white flag hanging out all the time; this was in July, and, when a squad of Sherman's men were brought in, they were stripped of everything except pants and shirt; even their buttons were split open, Wirz saying he had heard of money sometimes being stowed away in buttons; the men were sent into the stockade, and Wirz said they were raiders and ought to be hung; they belonged to Stoneman's cavalry; Wirz struck a Michigan boy over the head with his revolver, the result of which was that the boy died of fits; the witness said he saw the man called Chickamauga killed; the men had nicknamed him "Mutton-head;" he belonged to Illinois, and was silly and had lost a leg; the boys having plagued him, he applied to Wirz to go on parole; Wirz cursed him, and threatened to blow his brains out; the man was at the time inside of the dead-line; Wirz ordered the guard to blow his brains out; the guard fired, the shot striking the man in the left side; the victim was carried out, and died.

The witness saw Wirz lay out the dead line in April, 1864, and heard him give orders at that time if any man crossed the line to shoot him; the first night he went into the stockade, on the 20th of March, 1864, he saw Wirz kicking a poor skeleton around there, and heard Wirz cursing him; he named four officers who also witnessed the same cruel occurrence; the squad of ninety men to which witness was attached, being in tolerably good physical condition, could stand up in line pretty well, but others could not; Wirz said he would not give the latter anything to eat for forty-eight hours, and kept his word; on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, rations were cut off throughout the whole stockade, because some one had escaped; the number of prisoners there at the time was 35,000; on the 15th of July there was a great crowd at the gate; men trying to get out with the sick; only one could pass out at a time; there were at that place two guards between the dead line and the stockade; Captain Wirz gave orders if any one stepped over the dead line to blow him through; the guard said he could not keep the crowd from encroaching upon the line; the sentinel at the time had the muzzle of his gun at the stomach of a fine-looking Pennsylvanian, when he was ordered to fire, and shot the man dead; whenever a man was wounded and carried to the hospital, he would never come back; George White, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, belonging to the Marine Corps, after being wounded, was carried off to the hospital; the young man requested him to tell his mother he was not afraid to die; subsequently he saw White's dead body at what was called the dead-house, where Wirz was in company with two guards; witness asked him whether he could not take a lock of his hair? "No;" said Wirz; "if you do, I'll blow your damned brains out;" about one hundred and fifty of our prisoners were down the creek bathing; a woman on an eminence was seen to nod and wave her handkerchief to a sentinel, who fired and shot one of them in the head; the sentinel for this obtained a furlough for thirty days; so he had been informed by a Georgia soldier.

The witness described the character and suffering of the prisoners; he applied to Wirz to have the filthy grease stopped from being thrown into the streets, as the water was thus injured; Wirz replied that the water was good enough for Yankees, and that the witness did not deserve such.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the recess, Achuff was cross-examined by the defence. The witness was in the stockade six months, but was never in the hospital; as to the guard whom he and his two companions overpowered, and whose gun they took away, they did not hurt him, but only choked him a little; the guard ran back to the prison crying murder; he never heard or saw a soldier in our own army placed in irons; a half dozen other persons accompanied Captain Wirz when the dead line was laid out. The witness did not hear Wirz give orders for taking watches and other valuables from our prisoners, but saw him himself searching the men and appropriating their possessions; the prisoners were stripped of clothing, jackets, boots, and hats in the presence of Captain Wirz; he had previously been robbed by General Wheeler of his pocket-book, containing thirty-five cents and three postage stamps; Major General Hindman also robbed him, taking off his hat and placing it upon his own head.

Daniel W. Bassenger testified when he and his companions were conveyed to Andersonville, they were, during four hours, exposed to the burning sun; some of them were sunstruck, and Wirz, who was there, gave orders that if any stepped out of the line, they should be shot; Wirz also said if any asked for water, they should be shot, accompanying the remark with a denunciation of the —— Yankees; while men lay fainting, Wirz said if it was in his power he would make the victory complete; he saw a man shot early in July for getting water, although he was not over the dead line, and another man was shot while lying in his tent; the rations of some sick men were stopped, and the witness shared his rations with them; three of them died, namely, Hugh Lynch, William Riger, and William Waterhouse, of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry; the distress among the men was great; he had seen prisoners searching in the filth which had passed through men for the undigested particles of food, and for scraps from the jailors' camp; he had seen vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, peas, and also apples, peaches, and melons in the vicinity of the camp; two men were buried inside the stockade; the body of one of them, which had laid four days, was too much putrified to be taken out.

Thornton B. Turrell, 72d Ohio Regiment, testified that he was taken to Andersonville on the 19th of June; Wirz threatened the men, using vile language, and calling the men —— Yankees; a man who showed Captain Wirz his ration of corn bread, and asked whether better could not be furnished, was met with the response, "—— —— you, I'll give you bullets for bread;" there was not sufficient accommodation for one-twentieth part of the prisoners. The swamp was more than a foot deep with human excrement, and this spoiled the water in the wells; on one occasion he saw forty-six corpses in the dead house; on another, seventy-five or a hundred; the bodies were thrown into the creek like dead hogs, fifteen or twenty being a load; when the prisoners went there Wirz came forward and read the rules, saying the prisoners would be shot if they entered the dead line, and that any one speaking to a guard would be shot by the guard; Wirz also said that if any of the Yankees traded with the guard and did not get what they bargained for, and then complained to him, he would say, "Good for the Yankee, and bully for the guard;" they were also informed that if any our men were found disturbing things the rations would be cut off until the perpetrators were found and punished; about the middle of March, when an exchange was talked of, some of our men gave money to the guard; twenty dollars or less for the first chance.

On the cross-examination the witness said he did not know that Captain Wirz had forbidden the acceptance of money.

Robert Merton, belonging to a Pennsylvania regiment, testified that he had seen Captain Wirz wearing shirts sent to our prisoners by the Sanitary Commission; it was a common thing for our men to be put in the chain gang, and he had never seen the stocks empty; he saw one man receive seventy-five lashes for carrying onions into the hospital; saw Wirz kick a sick man, and heard the dying statement of a black man who was shot in the back; a young man was shot by a guard, who said he would shoot another if he could get sixty days furlough; Wirz remarked if he could have his own way not twenty-four men on the South side would get away either by exchange or parole.

On being cross-examined, the witness said rations were stopped because some of the men, twenty-five of them, had been engaged in digging a tunnel in order to make their escape; the tunnel was dug with tin plates, oyster shells, and whatever the men could get.

Frank Mattox, colored, belonging to the 35th United States, testified that after he received his wounds in the head and foot, he was put to work at the prison; a colored man was whipped with two hundred and fifty lashes; he was stripped naked, and laid upon a log, and whipped all over; the man was afterwards ironed; he related the circumstance of a man who had blacked his face, and mixed with the gang of colored men, in order to make his escape; the man was discovered and whipped, Wirz saying as the man blacked himself to be a negro, he would give him the negro's law, namely, thirty-nine lashes; the witness had seen twelve men together in the chain gang for an entire week; he had seen a man torn by the dogs in a shocking manner; the man was nearly dead, and was put in the stocks a couple of days after the witness buried the men; this was in September, 1864; Wirz, while in the grave-yard with several other officers, said "We have given the Yankees the land they came to fight for," meaning six feet of ground; this was in October; Wirz, with some of the doctors who were with him in the grave-yard, looking at the corpses whose skulls had been sawed off and green appearance of the bodies which had been vaccinated, laughed at the sight exhibited and the killing of the men; he had seen thirteen of the boxes sent by the Sanitary Commission, and Wirz had on one of the shirts and a pair of pantaloons.

Cross-examined by the defence: The witness had seen four or five of the colored prisoners whipped with thirty-nine lashes; the trenches were seven feet long and three feet deep; the dead men were laid side by side with faces up and the earth thrown in; a Confederate sergeant superintended the burial and gave instructions to pack the bodies in close, which was decently done; there were no coffins, nor boards with which to make them.

By the Court: The doctors in the graveyard with Captain Wirz were speaking about the shocking effects of the vaccination, when Wirz said: "Yes, God d—— them, we gave them the land they came to fight for."

The court adjourned till to-morrow.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Union State Ticket Undoubtedly Elected.

A GAIN OVER THE MAJORITY OF LAST YEAR.

MONTPELIER, Sept. 5.—The election for State and county officers and members of the legislature took place to-day. The vote is the lightest cast in many years, being not more than three-fourths as large as last year. We have the vote for Governor from twenty-five towns, embracing one-fifth of the vote of the State.

The Republicans voted for Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury, and the Democrats for C. N. Davenport, of Rockingham:

	Dillingham.	Davenport.
St. Johnsbury	380	43
Melton	220	52
Rockingham	187	186
Chester	227	2
Waterbury	272	64
Stowe	172	14
Northfield	334	311
Bradford	168	140
Montpelier	278	90
Burlington	280	167
Cavendish	115	0
Woodstock	373	13
Windsor	168	4
Barnet	148	66
Brattleboro	330	18
Randolph	249	41

Twenty-five towns give Dillingham 5,076, and Davenport 1,554 votes.

The same towns last year gave Smith, Republican, for Governor, 6,334, and Reddield, Democrat, 2,275. Taking this vote as an indication, the majority for Dillingham will be relatively larger than that of Smith last year.

We have the representative vote from forty-eight towns, all of which go for the Republicans but five. Some of the members elected from leading towns are as follows:

Portland, John Prout; Middlebury, John W. Stewart; Poultney, Merritt Clark; Burlington, Lawrence Barnes; St. Albans, Bradley Barlow; Waterbury, General Wells.

NORTH CAROLINA.

More Cruelty to the Freedmen—The Cotton Crop—Large Exports of the Staple Articles.

RALEIGH, Sept. 1.—Judge Carter, who has returned from an extensive trip through the South, states that the cruelty to the freedmen, and the number of homicides among them, by the whites, are increasing to a fearful extent, especially in places where the troops are being withdrawn. Judge Carter has a copy of the Southern *Sun*, which says:

"If the Yankees are alarmed at the killing of a few hundred niggers a day in States where they have the protection of Yankee troops to a certain extent, what will be their alarm after the departure of the military forces, and the readmission into the Union of those States as sovereign Powers, who will then have a complete organization of military in each county, which will give the South a standing army that can bid defiance to the world?"

NEWBERN, Sept. 2.—The steamers Louisa Moore, El Cid, and Argo, and a fleet of schooners left here to-day for the North, heavily laden with cotton, tobacco, naval stores, and other products.

In the extensive cotton-fields, in sight of Newbern, the cotton-pickers commenced gathering a crop last week. The worm has not made its appearance in this part of the State.

The yield of cotton this year in Eastern North Carolina is good.

There is a great lack of hotels and boarding-houses in Newbern. Portable houses, brought from the North, are bringing extravagant prices. It is an impossibility to rent a building, or obtain lumber here for less than its weight in silver. Real estate and city lots, strange to say, have not yet taken a flight upwards, owing to the fear of confiscation, and unsettled condition of this kind of property.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Recovery of Jeff Davis from his Attack of Erysipelas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 4.—Jeff Davis has so far recovered from the attack of erysipelas as to be able to resume his accustomed walks daily.

The brig Nellie has arrived in Norfolk, from Turk's Island, with a cargo of salt. This is the first arrival of the kind since the war.

The steamer Connecticut has arrived at Norfolk.

Henry A. Wise passed here to-day for the Eastern Shore, Virginia.

The steamer Escort has arrived from City Point with the 124th Indiana Regiment, Col. J. W. Orr, bound home, via Baltimore.

The steamer Magenta has arrived from New York, and it is reported that she is to be placed on some passenger route from this place.

Another Railroad Accident—Explosion of the Boiler of a Locomotive—Three Persons Killed.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 5.—The Erie express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad coming east, this morning, when near Duncannon, met with a dreadful accident, by which three persons were instantly killed. The boiler of the locomotive burst with a fearful explosion, killing the engineer, George Dougherty, frightfully mangling the fireman, and killing a stranger who was riding on the engine. The baggage master was also slightly wounded.

A coroner's inquest is to be held this evening to investigate the affair.

A Great Ocean Yacht Race in Prospect.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—An ocean race will take place, on the 11th inst., between the Fleetwing, owned by Mr. George A. Osgood, and the Henrietta, owned by James G. Bennett, Jr., two of the largest yachts in the United States. It will be the first ocean race that has ever taken place on this side of the Atlantic.

The yachts are to start at noon on the 11th, from the light-ship off Sandy Hook, and sail to and around the light-ship off Cape May and back to the starting point. This match is to be sailed by the sailing regulations of the New York Yacht Club, with the exception that no difference of tonnage is to be allowed, and that one or two trysails can be used in heavy weather if they are required.

Immediately after this race another is to be run on the 15th inst., between the Restless, a very fast schooner yacht, and the Henrietta, from Land's Point to New London. Other ocean races are in contemplation.

Fire at Troy, New York.

TROY, Sept. 5.—A destructive and threatening fire occurred at West Troy this afternoon, below Canal street, taking both sides of Broadway, from and including Ufford's & Lapham's steam-planing mill, to Exchange street, some twenty-five valuable buildings, making a total loss of $75,000 to $100,000, including Wisnall's Mansion House block and other stores. The fire was stopped at Exchange street by great exertions. The *Democrat* office was destroyed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BALTIMORE, September 5.—The Danish bark Agnes, from Rio Janeiro, arrived here this afternoon. She brings the Hon. James Monroe, United States Consul at Rio Janeiro, as bearer of despatches from Minister Webb. Mr. Monroe proceeded to Washington this evening.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The fall trade has set in in good earnest. Already the indications are that the business of this season will be unprecedented in our mercantile history. From all quarters the purchasers come, and our hotels are strained to their fullest capacity. The briskness of trade is confined to no particular branch, but extends through all the various departments and channels of industry. There are many features of the present season that are especially gratifying. Thus far the purchase and sale of goods are conducted on as sure and firm a basis as the condition of things will permit. It is mostly, if not entirely, a cash business. This is not owing to any want of confidence, for it is quite remarkable that there should exist at all any confidence, in view of recent events in New York city and other quarters. It is because of the general belief that the greenback currency must soon appreciate, and the fear of having to pay when the paper dollar is near worth the dollar of gold. "Pay as you go," is now the accepted motto; and, in the fact of its general acceptance, we see the prudence and foresight of our people. Not the least gratifying sign of the times is the resumption of the Southern trade; and it is exceedingly creditable to our merchants that they welcome back this trade with an expressed willingness to give credit, while not so willing to extend the same indulgence to the West. The South is, as we know, exhausted of money; and to renew the relations which existed *ante-bellum*, some such encouragement must be extended to the merchants of the South who show the disposition and will to re-establish Southern prosperity.

The stock market was dull yesterday, and prices generally drooping. Government loans, however, were in good demand at better figures. The sixes of '81 advanced ¾; the five-twenties sold at 106@106¼, and the ten-forties at 94¼. State loans are steady. City sixes were in demand, and the municipals a shade better. The railroad list was less active, and prices somewhat off; Reading declined ¼, and Catawissa common 1¼. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 23, an advance of 1; 127 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57¾ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Norristown; 56 for Minehill; 26¼ for North Pennsylvania; 27½ for Catawissa preferred, and 42 for Northern Central. In city passenger railway shares there was nothing doing; 18 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 9½ for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 22 for Spruce and Pine; 18 for Arch street, and 10 for Race and Vine. Bank shares are firmly held; Commercial sold at 42¾; 118 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 28¼ for Mechanics', and 58 for City. Canal shares are less active; 26¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34 for preferred do; 59¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 9¼ for Susquehanna Canal; 30 for Delaware Division, and 52¾ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

The following were the rates for gold yesterday, at the hours named:

10 A. M.	144¼
11 A. M.	144
12 M.	144¼
1 P. M.	144
3 P. M.	144¼

The statement of the New York banks for last week shows an increase of legal-tender money of three millions. The specie average is further decreased a million and a half, making $5,159,809 out of bank in the fortnight, which chiefly passed into the Sub-Treasury for customs. We are not advised of any further shipments to the New Orleans market since last week's report.

The English agricultural organ, the *Mark-lane Express*, of the 21st ult., in its weekly review, gives a gloomy view of the prospects of the British corn trade at that date; and adds: "Foreign accounts too much agree with our own as to defective and injured crops, to give much expectation of a return to very low prices. France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, some parts of Russia and Southern Europe, all tell the same tale, and prices generally have risen." The same authority judges from "Western failure and Southern discontent," that the United States will be a very uncertain dependence for breadstuffs in case of extremity. The *Express* is mistaken as to the crop prospects of the United States. Taking the whole country through, the yield of wheat will be very large, and the corn crop will be enormous. We shall be able to furnish England and all Europe all the breadstuffs they need, at fair prices, and the appearances now are that they will take all we give.

The following are the principal changes in the items of the statement of the public debt, dated August 31, as compared with the statement of July 31:

Five per cent. temporary loan	Inc.	$11,530,130
Six per cent. temporary loan	Dec.	3,469,453
One year certificates of indebtedness	Dec.	21,613,009
One and two year five per cent. notes	Dec.	6,900,000
Three years compound interest notes	Inc.	4,002,690
Fractional currency	Inc.	594,710
Suspended requisitions	Dec.	15,625,000
Coin in Treasury	Dec.	10,097,914
Currency in treasury	Dec.	38,619,491
Legal tender circulation	Dec.	1,097,310

The following are the receipts of the Delaware Division Canal for the week ending September 2, 1865:

Tolls for week ending 2d inst	$8,906 48
Previously in 1865	120,759 41
Total in 1865	$129,665 89
Corresponding week last year	7,234 73
Previously in 1864	132,617 50
	139,617 50
Decrease in 1865	$9,951 61

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

The ship Lookout sailed from San Francisco for New York on the 25th ult., with 32,000 sacks copper ore, 3,800 hides, 310 bales wool, 100 cases and 26 pipes California wines.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Some little talk was created in grain circles by the failures of one Mr. Scoroder. The amount of his liabilities has not transpired. It is reported that he had sold 'short' on wheat to a large amount."

A vigorous effort is now being made to reorganize the Pittsburg, Maysville, and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and to recommence and prosecute the work of rebuilding the road as far as McConnelsville. The Atlantic and Great Western Company have taken hold of the matter, and purpose commencing the work the coming winter.

The public debt of Russia amounts to about $1,450,000,000, one-half of which is non-consolidated, two-thirds of the latter portion being paper money, and one-third consisting of treasury bills and other bonds-bearing interest. The annual revenue of the country is nearly two hundred and thirteen millions of dollars.

The total value of the foreign exports at Portland, Me., during the week ending September 2 was $33,424.

All the banks of Boston are now under the national currency act, the last to come in being the old Webster Bank, with its capital of a million and a half of dollars.

American securities in London on the 22d ult. were in active demand, and showed considerable strength. United States five-twenty bonds were dealt in at 68¾, 68⅞, 69, 69⅛, and 69¼, leaving off at the latter figure. New York and Erie Railroad shares, ex coupons, were sold at 53½ and 53⅝, closing firm at 53¾. Illinois shares were steady at 78¼@78¾, and before the close were held at 79. Atlantic and Great Western Railway debentures at 86½. Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, 66 to 68.

The rebel cotton loan continued on the market, but was dull of sale at the prices claimed by holders, which were 6 to 8.

Drexel & Co. quote:

New U. S. Bonds, 1881	107¾@108
New U. S. Cer. of Indebtedness	98¾@ 99¼
U. S. Cer. of Indebtedness, old	99½@100
New U. S. 7 3-10 notes	99¼@ 99½
Quartermasters' Vouchers	96½@ 97
Orders for Certif. of Indebtedness	98¾@ 99¼
Gold	144 @144½
Sterling Exchange	158 @159
5-20 Bonds, old	107⅛@107½
5-20 Bonds, new	105½@105¾
10-40 Bonds	94¼@ 94½

Sales of Stocks, Sept. 5.

AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS.

Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third St.

FIRST BOARD.

2000 U S 5-20 Bds..cp.107¼	550 Lehigh Nav 6s '84 95
2000 do small..cp.106	100 Reading R........ 53¾
600 do small..cp.106	100 Catawissa R..b30.15
5000 do lots....cp.107¼	100 do.............. 15
300 do...........cp.106	100 do.............. 14⅞
400 do new smlcp.104½	200 do.............. 14½
500 U S 6s 1881.....cp.107½	50 New Creek........ 1
1000 U S 10-40 Bds..cp. 94¼	100 Maple Shade...... 7
350 U S 7-30 Tr Nts.. 99⅝	100 do.............. 7
1000 State War Ln 6s.100	100 Sugar Creek..b15 6⅛

BETWEEN BOARDS.

2500 U S 7-30 T N lots. 99⅜	100 Reading R...b10.53.81
1000 do............. 99½	100 do.....b5&int. 53¾
10 Phila & Erie R c. 23	200 do........b30. 54
71 Lehigh Zinc cash 78	100 do...............53.69
15 Lehigh N Stock.. 59¼	200 do.........b10. 53¾
39 do..........b5. 59¼	200 do.........b10. 53¾
500 Walnut Island... ⅞	100 Catawissa R...... 14
5 Commerc'l Bank 42¾	100 Maple Shade..... 7
100 Catawissa pf b30. 28	100 do.........b5. 6⅞
200 City 6s New...... 91¼	400 McClint'k Oil b5. 1.81
100 Sugar Creek...... 6⅜	500 C&A 6s '89 in 100s 99¼
3000 Union Cnl Bonds 22	700 New Creek......1 3-16
200 Mingo Oil....b30. 2¼	50 Jersey Well.....1 3-16
100 Reading R....b5. 53¾	50 do..............1 3-16

SECOND BOARD.

10000 Phila & Erie 6s.. 94	100 Reading R..cash.53 56
400 City 6s......new. 91	200 Catawissa R..... 14½
200 Reading R...b10.53 69	400 do.........b30. 14¾
100 do.............. 53⅝	100 Schuy N pref b30. 34½
100 do..........b5. 53⅞	100 Union Canal pref 2¾
100 do..........b5. 53⅞	200 do.............. 2¾

AFTER BOARDS.

500 Gibson Oil...b30. ¾	6500 Feeder Dm lts s30 ⅝
500 St Nicholas Oil.. 1¼	1000 City 6s.......new 91¼
2000 Lehigh Valley 6s. 93	1000 do..municipal 91⅜

CLOSING SALES.

1000 City 6s.......new 91¼	600 Cam & Amb R 6s.100
1000 do..municipal 91⅜	1500 U S 7-30s June.... 99⅝
100 Reading R.....b5 53⅛	500 Glen Rock......b5 1

The New York *Post* of last evening says:

Gold is rather more in demand, the principal transactions being at 144⅛@144¼. The loan market is easy, but a little more active, at 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper is wanted, and the little offering passes at 6½@9. The stock market is strong, but rather feverish and fluctuating. Governments are steady. Railroad shares opened strong, became weak, and closed with some improvement. 1,200 New York Central sold at 93@93¼, 2,800 Erie at 91@91¼, 1,200 Reading at 107⅛@107½.

Before the first session New York Central was quoted at 93¼, Erie at 91¼, Hudson River at 116½, Reading at 107½, Michigan Southern at 66½.

The following quotations were made at the Board, as compared with yesterday:

	Tues.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. 6s, coupon, '81	107¾	107⅞	—	⅛
U. S. 5.20 coupon '62	107⅜	107¼	⅛	—
U. S. 5.20 coupon '65, new	105⅝	105½	⅛	—
U. S. 10.40 coupon	94⅜	94⅜	—	—
U. S. certificates	98⅜	98⅜	—	—
Tennessee 6s	75	75	—	—
Missouri 6s	71	71	—	—
Atlantic Mail	147	148	—	1
New York Central	93⅝	93¼	⅜	—
Erie	91½	90⅞	—	⅝
Hudson River	111¼	110⅝	—	⅝
Reading	107½	107¼	—	—
Michigan Central	109⅞	109⅜	—	¼
Michigan Southern	66⅝	66⅞	—	⅜
Illinois Central	124¾	124⅜	—	—

After the Board New York Central was quoted at 93¼; Erie at 90⅞; Reading at 107⅜; Michigan Central at 108⅝; Michigan Southern at 66¼. Later, Erie sold at 90.

Semi-Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

SEPTEMBER 5—Evening.

The produce market continues very dull, and prices are unsettled. In Flour there is very little doing. Wheat is rather lower. Oats are also lower. Cotton is more active and prices have advanced 1@2c ℔ lb. Fish and Fruit are rather firmer. Iron is scarce and in good demand. Provisions continue dull at former rates. Petroleum is looking up. Sugar is in good demand at full prices. Seeds have advanced. Whisky is firmly held. Wool is without change.

There is very little demand for Flour, either for export or home use, and the market continues very dull. The only sales we hear of are in lots to the home trade at prices ranging from $7.25@7.75 for superfine, $8@8.75 for extra, $9@10.50 for extra family, the latter rate for good Pennsylvania and Ohio, and $11@12.50 per bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is without change; 100 bbls sold at $6.25 per bbl. Corn Meal is dull at about former rates.

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat is limited, and the market dull at about former rates; sales reach about 6,000 bushels, in lots, at $2.05 ℔ bushel for new Southern reds, and $2.15@2.21 ℔ bushel for old Pennsylvania and Western, chiefly at the latter rate for prime. White ranges at from $2.30@2.40 ℔ bushel. Rye is selling at 95@$1.05 ℔ bushel for Delaware and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet; small sales are making at 93c for prime yellow; and 95c ℔ bushel for white. Oats are rather lower, with small sales of new Delaware at 52c, afloat, and 2,000 bushels at 50c, in the cars.

PROVISIONS.—There has been very little doing in the way of sales, and the market is dull. Small sales of Mess Pork are making at $33@34 ℔ bbl. Beef Hams are held at $30 ℔ bbl. Bacon continues very scarce. Small sales of plain and fancy-bagged Hams are making at 20@30c ℔ lb, Sides at 19c, and Shoulders at 18@18½c ℔ lb. Green Meats are also scarce. Small sales of Pickled Hams are making at 21@23c, and Shoulders in salt at 16¾@17c ℔ lb. Lard.—Small sales of bbls and tierces are making at 25c ℔ lb. Butter is unchanged; sales of solid packed are making at 22@26c ℔ lb. New York Cheese is selling at 16@16½c ℔ lb, and Eggs at 25@26c ℔ dozen.

METALS.—Pig Iron is scarce, and in demand at full prices; 800 tons sold at $41@42 for No. 1, and $40 for No. 2. Scotch Pig is quoted at $47 ℔ ton. Manufactured Iron continues in demand at former rates.

BARK.—Quercitron is scarce, and in good demand; 20 hhds first No. 1 sold at $32.50 ℔ ton. Tanners' Bark is without change.

CANDLES are more active; adamantine sixes sell at 23@24c, and twelves at 24½@25c ℔ lb. Tallow Candles are in demand.

COAL continues in fair demand, and prices are well maintained; cargo sales are making at from $7@7.75 ℔ ton.

COFFEE.—The market is firm; 800 bags of Rio sold at 20½@22½c, and 400 bags of Laguayra at 22¼@22¾c, in gold.

COTTON.—There is more doing, and prices have advanced 1@2c ℔ lb; 300 bales of middlings sold 44@45c ℔ lb, cash.

FRUIT.—All kinds of foreign continue scarce. Small sales of Lemons are making at $8@9 ℔ box. Green Apples are selling freely at $2.50@5 ℔ bbl, and Peaches at from 50@3 ℔ basket.

FISH.—Mackerel are in steady demand; sales of shore No. 1 are making at $26; No. 2 at $16.50; Bay No. 1 at $16.50; No. 2 at $15.50, and large No. 3s at $9.50 ℔ bbl. Codfish sell at 8c ℔ lb.

FEATHERS.—Small sales of Western are making at 90@100c ℔ lb.

GUANO.—Peruvian is very scarce; super Phosphate of Lime sells at $50 ℔ ton.

HOPS.—New continues scarce, with small sales at 60c, and old Eastern and Western at from 30 to 45c ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES.—All descriptions continue scarce; small sales of Rosin are making at $10@16 ℔ bbl, which is an advance, and Spirits of Turpentine at $1.20@1.25 ℔ gal.

OILS.—Linseed Oil is in fair demand at $1.57@1.60 ℔ gallon, which is an advance. Lard Oil is scarce; No. 1, winter, sells at $2.05@2.10 ℔ gallon. Petroleum is rather firmer, and prices have an upward tendency; 4,000 barrels sold, mostly refined in bond, at 51@53c, including crude at 31@31½c, and free at 68@72c ℔ gallon as to color.

RICE is scarce and firm, with sales of Rangoon at 9½@10c, and Carolina at 11@11½c ℔ lb.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is rather dull; small sales are making at $7@10 ℔ bushel. Timothy is in demand; 300 bushels sold at $4@4.50 ℔ bushel. Flaxseed has advanced, with sales at $3@3.10 ℔ bushel.

SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are in demand. New England Rum is selling at $2.35 ℔ gallon. In Whisky there is more doing; 300 bbls prime Pennsylvania and Western sold at $2.30 ℔ gallon, which is an advance.

SUGAR.—There is a good demand, and prices are firm; 1,500 hhds Cuba sold at 12¾@14¼c, in currency.

WOOL.—The market continues firm, but the sales are limited at from 68@77c ℔ lb for common to fine fleece and 70@75c ℔ lb for tub.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day:

Flour	1,055 bbls.
Wheat	4,700 bus.
Corn	2,750 bus.
Oats	3,100 bus.

Pittsburg Petroleum Market, Sept. 4.

CRUDE.—The Crude market was remarkably quiet to-day, the transactions being remarkably light, which is owing mainly to the fact that there is little or none here. The demand, however, appears less active, as buyers are holding off in anticipation of a swell in the river, increased receipts, and lower prices. As yet, however, there is no change in values, and we continue to quote at 19½@20 bbls returned, and 24@25, bbls included. Sale of 37 bbls at 20, and 140 at 20¼.

REFINED.—There is a continued active demand for bonded oil, both for present and future delivery, and the market is firm, and prices are still looking up. Sale of 500 bbls "Pretrolite," on the spot at 46; 250 "Nonpariel," for October, buyer's option, at 46; and 100 bbls, on the spot, at 45. Free Oil steady, with small sales at 64@65 for prime city brands.

RESIDUUM AND NAPTHA.—There is a moderate shipping demand for Residuum, and we note sales at $5. Naptha is exceedingly dull—seemingly unsaleable.

New York Markets, Sept. 5.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is 5@10c better, with more doing; sales 12,000 bbls at $6.75@7.35 for superfine State, $7.60@7.70 for extra do, $7.75@7.85 for choice do, $6.80@7.35 for superfine Western, $7.75@8.25 for common to medium extra Western, and $8.35@9 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio.

Canadian Flour is 10c better; sales 500 bbls at $7.70 @8.10 for common, and $8.15@10 85 for good to choice extra.

Southern Flour is firmer; sales 1,200 bbls at $9 30@10.50 for common, and $10.40@14 for fancy and extra.

Rye Flour is quiet.

Wheat is 1@2c better on Winter and 2@3c higher on Spring; sales 81,000 bus at $1.50@1.55 for Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, $1.58@1.58 for Amber Milwaukee, and $2.11@2.12 for new Amber State.

Oats are steady at 57@58c for Western.

The Corn market is heavy; sales 86,000 bus at 85@89c for sound, and 80@91c for unsound mixed Western.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is active, excited, and higher; sales 10,000 bbls at $30.50@31.87, closing at $31.75 cash for new mess; $30@33.25 for 63-'4 do; $24@24.25 for prime, and $28@28.12½ for prime mess; also 3,000 bbls new mess for September, b. o., at $30.75@32.

The Beef market is firm; sales 6,500 bbls at $8@10 for plain mess, and $10.45@10.50 for extra mess.

Cut Meats are steady; sales 400 pkgs at 14½@16½c for Shoulders, and 19@23c for Hams.

The Lard market is firm: sales 900 bbls at 19½@25c.

Butter is steady, at 23@30c for Ohio, and 31½@39c for State.

Cheese is active at 11@16¼.

COTTON.—Under large receipt and a falling off in the demand, the market is less active, and scarcely so firm; sales 850 bales at 43@44c for middling.

WHISKY is heavy; sales 100 bbls Western in lots at $2.25.

TALLOW is quiet: sales 420,000 lbs at 14¼@15c.

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Steamer Bropontis, Higginson....Liverpool, Sept. 20
Steamer Britannia, Gallagher....St. Thomas, Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, Sept. 8

BOARD OF TRADE.

THORNTON BROWN, EDWD. LAFOURCADE, HENRY LEWIS, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.

SUN RISES..5 39 | SUN SETS..6 21 | HIGH WATER..2 40

Arrived.

Steamer Saxon, Matthews, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed off the Buoy on the Middle, brig Castilian.
Steamer Millville, Renear, 50 hours from Richmond, with mdse to Lathbury, Wickersham, & Co.
Steamer Chester, Warren, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.
Bark Zulma, Hewitt, from Trinidad de Cuba, Aug 15th, with sugar to S & W Welsh—vessel to Jauretche & Lavergne.
Brig Allston, Sawyer, from Fall River, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Schr A Corson, Price, from Wilmington, in ballast to captain.
Schr Mary H Stockham, Cordery, from Newburyport, in ballast to captain.
Schr G W Krebs, Carlisle, from Baltimore, in ballast to J T Justus.
Schr Reading R R No. 35, Baker, from Baltimore, in ballast to Tyler & Co.
Schr L F Smith, Cobb, 5 days from Boston, with mdse to Geo B Kerfoot.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, from Boston, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff & Co.
Schr S L Simmons, Gandy, from Boston, in ballast to W Hunter, Jr, & Co.
Schr Eva Bell, Lee, from Marblehead, in ballast to captain.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, from New Bedford, in ballast to captain.
Schr Reading R R No 48, Nickerson, from Norfolk, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.
Schr Exchange, Brown, from Providence, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.
Schr Hannah Matilda, Gray, from Fall River, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr C S Carstairs, Naylor, from Salisbury, in ballast to captain.
Schr O Williams, Golding, from Commercial Point, in ballast to captain.
Schr Ellen Perkins, Perkins, from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr Monteveu, Conklin, from New York, in ballast to captain.
Schr Delaware, Bostic, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Nile, Fowler, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain to J L Bewley & Co.
Schr S Castner, Jr, Robinson, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Castner, Stickney, & Wellington.
Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, from Salem, in ballast to captain.
Schr Julia E Pratt, Brown, 5 days from Fort Monroe, with mdse to captain.
Schr Koret, Elliott, from Boston, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Schr Leonora, Spofford, from Gloucester, in ballast to captain.
Steam-tug E A Souder, 6 hours from Duck Creek, light. Brought up bark Zulma, from Trinidad de Cuba. Passed off Reedy Island, brig Lewis Clark, with guano; off New Castle, brig Anna, from Turks Island; at Quarantine, schr Isabella, from Turks Island; below Chester, bark Gen Geo G Meade, from Salem.

Cleared.

Steamer Liberty, Pierce, New York.
Steamer M McDougal, James, New York.
Steamer Whildin, Riggins, Sassafras.
Steamer B Meinder, Bloomsburg, Sassafras.
Steamer Leader, Callahan, Sassafras.
Steamer J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore.
Brig Mercedes (Br), Kohl, Cienfuegos.
Brig Albert Dewis (Br), Dewis, Antwerp.
Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Boston.
Brig C Nichols, Philbrook, Boston.
Brig C H Frost, Small, Boston.
Brig S G Adams, Barrett, Galveston.
Schr Exchange, Brown, Pawtucket.
Schr S L Simmons, Gandy, Providence.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Boston.
Schr Reading RR No 48, Nickerson, Norfolk.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Boston.
Schr Dresden, Davis, Boston.
Schr Hannah Matilda, Gray, Boston.
Schr H Perkins, Mayo, Boston.
Schr D B Doane, Redman, Boston.
Schr Koret, Elliott, Boston.
Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, Salem.
Schr Reading RR No 35, Baker, Washington.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, Norwich.
Schr J E Pratt, Brown, Providence.
Schr J F Doughty, Camp, Richmond.