CLEVELAND LEADER
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
AT NO. 142 SUPERIOR-ST.,
BY THE
Cleveland Leader Company.

DAILY TWO EDITIONS, MORNING AND EVENING.
(Each issue complete in itself.)

As an advertising medium the LEADER offers greater inducements than any other journal published in the State, outside of Cincinnati. It publishes several columns more reading matter, and its Telegraphic news (both by our own Special Correspondents, the New York and the Western Associated Press) is presented in a more intelligible manner than any other paper in Northern Ohio.

TERMS:

DAILY—Morning or Evening, by mail,	per year,	$10 00
" " " "	6 mo.,	5 00
" " " "	3 mo.,	2 50
" " " "	1 mo.,	1 00
TRI-WEEKLY,	per year,	5 00
WEEKLY,	per year,	2 00

To Agents and News-dealers, per 100, 3 00
Daily, delivered by carrier, (Morning or Evening) 15 cents per week.
Tri-Weekly 12½ cents per week.
All business letters should be addressed to the "Cleveland Leader Company."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. H. DEWITT & CO. OPEN THIS day: Point Gaze Lace Edgings, Do do Collars, Do do Barbs, Trimming Ribbons, Gold Fig'd Neck Ribbons, Fancy Belting, Dress Cord's, Dress Buttons. J. H. DEWITT & CO., aug29 7 and 11 Public Square.

LADIES' CLOTHS—In all new shades for Dresses. J. H. DEWITT & CO., aug29 7 and 11 Public Square.

BLACK SILKS—Elegant Black Silks Opened to-day. J. H. DEWITT & CO.

CLOTHING—Gentlemen's Short Sacks received this day. J. H. DEWITT & CO.

ALEXANDER'S AID GLOVES—All Sizes and Co ors. J. H. DEWITT & CO., aug29 7 and 11 Public Square.

CLEVELAND ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO.

FENN & KRAMER
MANUFACTURERS OF
r. Young's Electro-Thermal Bath,
AND
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Models and Small Machinery of all kinds made to order.
Brass Finishing, Repairing and Jobbing done with care and dispatch.
NO. 64 CENTER SEREET,
ver Dennis Holt's Machine Shop,
je9:n4:1stp CLEVELAWD, OHIO.

ELECTRO-THERMAL
BATH CURE,
4 AND 36 PROSPECT STREET,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BATHS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

D. T. KRAMER, M. D., Physician,
Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

Patients can be accommodated with Board at the Cure. je9:n4

DAILY LEADER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1865.

The Titusville Railroad Accident.

We print in another column the details in regard to the frightful railroad accident on the Oil Creek Railroad on Thursday last, by which six persons were suddenly slaughtered. The facts in the case throw a terrible responsibility upon the management of that road, demonstrating its inefficiency in two different particulars, one of which caused, and the other added to the horror of, the collision. These were:

1. In failing to provide sufficient side-tracks for freight cars and trains. The collision was caused by the attempt of a freight train to make the only side-track not crowded with cars. True, the attempt itself was a most culpable piece of recklessness, but had there been a proper amount of side-tracks it never would have been made.

2. In failing to provide sufficient cars to accommodate the passengers on board the Express train. *Every passenger killed was standing on the platform*—forced to stand there by the fact that the cars was crowded inside. Nor is this an exceptional case. Every traveller on the Oil Creek Railroad knows that almost every passenger train on the road is over-crowded, within and without, and that sufficient accommodation for the number of passengers is not provided in one car in a hundred.

Thus the culpable mismanagement of this road is responsible, not only for causing the accident, but for increasing its horror ten-fold. It has called out against itself a storm of indignation which it will scarcely be able to allay even by the best of behavior in the future.

The Coming State Fair.

The Ohio State Fair for this year will be held, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th days of September, on the grounds at Columbus which were used for the same purpose last year. They have been greatly improved by the State Board of Agriculture, by the erection of an ampitheatre around the trotting-ring capable of seating ten thousand persons, by the completion of a splendid and amply-lighted Fine Art Hall, and by the enlargement of the Fruit Hall.

The Ohio Pomological Society will attend the Fair in a body, and will exhibit a magnificent variety of fruits. The citizens of Columbus are making ample preparation for the reception and entertainment of one hundred thousand guests from abroad. The entry books for the Fair are now open and entries are rapidly being made.

The Sænger-fest at Columbus.

A grand Sænger-fest, or German Singing Festival, commences to-day in Columbus, and it is expected to be a grand affair. Extensive preparations have been made for the reception of the various societies, twenty-eight of whom, mainly from the West, including the Gesang-verein of Cleveland, the Liedertafel of Akron, the Bruderland of Tiffin and many others from Ohio. The Liederkranz of New York, headed by Mr. Baur, leader of the great Sænger-fest recently held in New York city, will be present.

Mr. Davis' Family in Toronto—Vaticinations of a Canadian Journal—Terrible Fate Awaiting the North.

[From the Toronto Leader, August 21.]

At noon on Saturday, Mrs Howells, mother-in-law of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and three of that gentleman's children—two sons and a daughter—arrived at the Queen's Hotel in this city, direct from Savannah. Having dined, they left by the boat at two o'clock for Montreal, where the children are to be sent to school. Two servants accompany them.

The eldest boy, Jeff., a fine sturdy lad of about eight summers, sported a little sword, and when asked by a gentleman what he wanted with the weapon, he replied, "To lick the Yankees." "Yes, Jeff., but you know you are too small a boy to lick the Yankees," said the gentleman. Jeff. promptly replied, "I know I am now, but when I become a man I will not be too small to do so." Who knows but that in twenty years hence the little fellow may be trying to carry his threat into force at the head of a Southern army!

The New York *Herald* offers a prize of $1,000 for the best original American story of at least three hundred and fifty pages, usual novel size, and one of $200 for the best satirical poem of four hundred lines or more, on the follies of the day. Both to be furnished before October 1st.

The Cleveland Leader.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1865. MORNING EDITION. VOL. XIX—NO. 205

THE TITUSVILLE SLAUGHTER.

Frightful Railroad Accident at Titusville—Six Persons Killed and Nine Seriously Injured—Ind'gnation of the People—Verdict of the Jury—The Road Censured.

We condense from the Titusville *Herald* of the 25th and 26th the following details in reference to the recent terrible accident on the Oil Creek Railroad at Titusville, on Thursday last:

[From the Titusville Herald, Aug. 25th.]

An accident of the most appalling nature occurred about noon yesterday on the Oil Creek Railroad, one mile west of the Titusville depot, and nearly opposite the Driving Park. The express train due here from Corry at 11:45 collided with a freight train going west out of time, causing a perfect demolition of locomotive, tender, baggage and express cars, the instantaneous death of six passengers, and the serious injury of a number of others.

It appears that the express train was running on time and had just rounded the curve at the point indicated, when the engineer discovered a freight train advancing at full speed and within twenty rods of his own locomotive. The express engineer instantly whistled down brakes and leaped with the fireman into the ditch. The engineer and fireman of the freight train also escaped in the same manner. The trains came together with a terrific crash, the locomotive of the express being literally knocked to pieces, and the tender dovetailing into the baggage car and the latter into the express and mail can. Both the express and baggage cars contained a number of passengers and railroad employees and it was here that the severest injuries were sustained.

Conductor Gleason and the Assistant Superintendent of the road escaped by jumping from a side door.

The names of the killed are then given. The only person from this locality is William Baldwin, of East Cleveland, who was instantly killed.

There were eight passenger coaches in the train, but no serious injuries were sustained by the inmates in rear of the first, and the shock of the collision was scarcely felt in the ladies' car.

The effort of extricating the dead and wounded from the forward cars required the cutting away of the sides and decks. As soon as news of the collision reached the depot and the intelligence was circulated in the streets, hundreds of citizens started for the scene, and every endeavor was used to mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate victims.

As the mutilated and bleeding bodes of the dead and dying were borne away from the scene of the disaster, there was a universal sentiment of horror and execration among the spectators. The testimony of all concurred in exempting the conductor and engineer of the passenger train, and attributing the accident to the employees of the road on the freight train. If the engineer of the latter could have been discovered, he would undoubtedly have been summarily dealt with; but it appears that, as if conscious of his criminality, he fled with precipitation.

We are assured that the conductor of the freight train had directed the flagman to go ahead of the locomotive and look out for the express, but the engineer of the freight train put on steam and passed the flagman before reaching the curve.

But what conceivable right had the freight train upon the main track at the hour when the express train was due?

By whose authority are hundreds of lives daily periled upon the Oil Creek Railroad, by the same practices?

Whether or not this fatality is attributable purely to the negligence of employees, will probably be determined by the Coroner's jury. In any event, the Company cannot escape a share of the responsibility. Every ticket sold by the Company calls for "one seat," yet it is notorious that the cars are daily crowded to excess, and passengers are crowded together like cattle, for want of accommodation, standing up the whole two hours' ride,

On this occasion they were crowded out on the platforms, and into the express and baggage cars, *and every person killed or severely injured was occupying, of necessity, these hazardous positions!*

A Coroners Jury was immediately summoned and after taking testimony on Thursday and Fridsy, rendered a verdict of which the following is the essential portion:

"That said collision was caused by the culpable negligence of Joseph Funk, engineer, and Patrick Carey, conductor, as by evidence shown, said Funk and Carey having control of the aforesid extra freight train, and having neglected to properly flag the line, when the said express passenger train was then and there due and approaching. And we, the said aforesaid jury, therefore request the coroner to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the said Joseph Funk and Patrick Carey.

"The jury cannot separate without expressing their indignation that passengers are compelled to risk their lives on the Oil Creek Railroad, for want of sufficient accommodation in the cars, in proof of which the severe injuries and deaths were confined to those persons who were unable to get seats in the passenger cars."

The greatest excitement prevails in Titusville and Oil Creek, and a storm of indignation has burst upon the heads of the Directors of the Oil Creek Railroad, who have rendered themselves very odious by their inefficient management of the road. The Titusville *Herald* publishes several very vehement communications upon the subject, and there seems to be a tempest rising which it will be hard to quell.

The Approaching Cholera.

The cholera makes slow advances westward. In Italy, Spain and France, (at Marseilles,) according to a late report, this dreadful disease was carrying off its victims. Excepting a few places, such as Alexandria and Constantinople, the mortality does not appear to have been large, and even in those cities the disease is spoken of as abating. The early appearance of cholera in London seems to be regarded there as a foregone conclusion. The *Times* believes, if the cholera comes that way, that "no quarantine, no detentions, no fumigation, no lines of demarcation, will keep it out." The only counsel given is, that citizens observe cleanly habits, eat suitable food and abstain from all kinds of excesses.

Fine Chance for Capitalists.—The Avery Block, on Merwin street, for sale; 91½ feet front on Merwin street, 161½ on the River, and 111 feet deep. Apply at once at the office of G. W. & C. W. NOBLE, 150 Superior street. aug29:2t1

Sabbath School Pic-Nic.—There will be held at the Centre of Independence, Thursday, August 31st, 1865, a Sabbath School Union Basket Convention. All the friends of Sabbath Schools of Independence and surrounding Townships, are cordially invited to attend.
By order of Committee.
aug29:2t0 J. J. BARNHART.

For Lake Superior.—The favorite, staunch and reliable steamer IRON CITY, Captain B. G. Sweet, will leave our Dock for Ontonagon and intermediate ports, on Tuesday, August 29th, at 8 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MALONE, PETTIT & CO.,
aug26:2t1 127 and 129 River street.

Ice for Sale.—400 tons Ice for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
ROSE & PRENTISS,
aug25:2t1 141 and 143 Ontario st.

Gent's Silk Hats.—Fall Styles Silk and Cassimere Hats opened this day.
DECKARD & ENGLEHART,
aug12:2t0 154 Superior st., opp. the Weddell.

To Printers.—We have for sale in quantities to suit, Bingham's Celebrated Roller Composition; also, Palmer's Patent Composition, the best and most durable extant. All orders by mail promptly attended to. Address LEADER CO., Cleveland, Ohio. aug7

The Latest News
BY TELEGRAPH.
LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

THE WIRZ TRIAL

HIS COUNSEL WITHDRAW

Horrible Railroad Accident on Long Island.

Fifteen More Lives lost.

Inhumanity of the Employees of the Road.

A Rebellion in China.

News from Connor's Indian Expedition.

The Case of Edward Ketchum

HE IS IN THE TOOMBS

LARGE FIRE IN CHICAGO.

General Howard in Chicago.

The Late Railroad Accident near Nashville.

Emigration of Rebel Generals.

GOLD LAST NIGHT 144 1-8.

Associated Press Report.

EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, August 28.

The reason assigned, by those who ought to know, for the withdrawal of the names of Robert Lee and several others, from the charges of conspiracy with Wirz, is that these persons are actually or constructively in the custody of the United States, but not on trial. It was seen from the time Mr. Baker entered as counsel for Wirz that he would not long enjoy amicable relations with the Commission, and on repeated occasions sharp words passed between them. To-day he, together with his associate, Schade, withdrew. This is the second time within a week Wirz's counsel has deserted him. Wirz is very much hurt at this, and he very imploringly said to Mr. Baker, "you might stay to help me, and you should not be angry if the Court does sometimes overrule you. In the absence of other counsel it now devolves on Judge Advocate Chipman to see that he has fair play.

Mrs. R. M. T. Hunter had a protracted interview with the President to-day in reference to the release of her husband.

An interview was also had by Ex-Governor Joseph Brown and Linton Stephens in behalf of Alex. H. Stephens.

Wade Hampton has applied for pardon.

FROM BEAUFORT.

BEAUFORT, August 25.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, having requested Gen. Ruger, commanding at Raleigh, to remand three citizens arrested by the latter for assulting a freedman, to the county in which the offence was committed to be tried by a civil tribunal, and calling his attention to the fact that civil law had been organized in that county, Gen. Ruger replies that it appeared to him inexpedient to comply with the request, for the reason, among others, that it is the duty of the military authorities to preserve order; that though the magistrates have been appointed, they do not take official notice of the acts of violence toward freedmen, although such acts have by no means become unfrequent in different sections of the State. He also says that of late several cases of homicide of freedmen by the whites have been brought to his notice, but in no case had an attempt been made by the magistrates or civil officers for their investigation, and from observation and information these acts are becoming more frequent, and he therefore thinks the prompt trial and punishment by a military commission will be the best remedy for the evil.

FROM GEN. CONNOR.

FORT LARAMIE, Aug. 25.

Advices from Gen. Connor's Powder River Indian expedition, up to Aug. 21st, state that on the 16th a detachment of his Pawnee scouts discovered, pursued and killed all of a war party of Cheyennes, numbering 24, which was returning from the Mail Road with scalps and plunder.—No loss on our side

We captured 29 horses and mules, a quantity of white womens' and childrens' clothing, 2 infantry coats, issued at Laramie last spring to Indians, who subsequently killed Capt. Fouls and 4 soldiers of the 7th Iowa cavalry, also a number of letters and papers, addressed to members of the 7th Michigan regiment, now on duty on the Mail Road, which shows they were direct from there.

On the 20th our scouts killed one of the principal chiefs of the Cheyennes.

On the 21st Capt. Marshall of the 11th Ohio cavalry, ran into a band of Indians and killed 2 and captured 20 horsed and mules, together with several packs of plunder, which had doubtless come into their possession recently. No loss on our side.

The Indians are all moving forward with great rapidity, for their villages.

Gen. Connor left Powder River on the 22d, moving north and concentrating his columns, who are ready and eager to meet them.

KETCHUM.

NEW YORK, August 28.

Edward Ketchum, the forger, was arraigned this morning before Justice, in the magistrate's private room, in the Tombs, where none were admitted but those specially interested. Among those present were Messrs. Charles Graham, John Sedgwick, District Attorney Hall and about half a dozen Wall street men. The prisoner asked for an adjournment for a few days, as the gentleman he expected as counsel had not yet appeared. Mr. Hall agreed to an adjournment till Monday next, and moved that the prisoner be committed to the Tombs till then. The adjournment was granted and the prisoner committed to the Tombs.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

The Philadelphia volunteer refreshment saloons were closed at noon to day after having, during four years and three months, entertained all soldiers passing through the city, numbering 1,200,000 persons, without expense to the soldiers or the government. The Union Saloon will, however, still be used to entertain the returning veterans as long as they are continued in service.

PASSPORTS TO REBELS.

NEW YORK, August 28.

The World's Washington special says: An order relative to passports for paroled rebel prisoners is signed for a general emigration of the prominent rebels, led by General Lee, who goes to London, and will there write a history of his military campaigns. Among others are Generals Longstreet, Ewell, Beauregard, D. H. Hill, Wheeler, Malone, Buckner and Gardner, and it is probable they will be accompanied by hundreds of others of lesser rank.

SANDWICH ISLAND NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.

The steamer Golden City arrived from Panama. The news from Honolulu is to the 29th of July. Two cargoes of coolies had arrived for plantation labor, and a private letter says that the Japanese Government had conceded half an acre of land for canal at tide water for a coal depot for a projected California and China Steamship Company.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, August 28.

The Wirz Military Commission re-assembled this morning.

Mr. Thomas C. Allcock, who was prisoner at Andersonville, testified as to Wirz searching and taking from him $150 in gold and $280 in greenbacks, and a ring and breastpin, which were never returned. He saw Wirz kill a weak man by shooting him with a revolver, merely because he asked to take a little fresh air. The witness for remonstrating against this act of cruelty, was fastened with a ball and chain, but got loose and made his escape.

Sergeant Corbett gave an account of the prison, representing it to be a depository of filth. Men were lying around in swamps in the most horrible condition, and one died, he believed, from the effects of lice. Maggots and flies gathered in their sores. Their food was insufficient, even when the prisoners received double rations. The witness testified to his own experience of being chased by blood hounds. Two brothers named Trown, having been examined testified to instances of cruelty by Wirz.

The counsel for the prisoner taking some offence at remarks made by the Court abandoned the case and retired.

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

Witness said he entered the U. S. service on the 11th of March, 1862, and was discharged on the 1st of June, 1865.

Were you at any other prison than Andersonville?

I was at Charleston and Florence.

Was the treatment in those places any different from that at Andersonville?

The Judge Advocate objected.

Mr. Baker—I thought my question was a little out of the way, but thought no objection would be made.

Judge Advocate—This matter of cross examination cannot be tolerated, if the counsel persists I ask for the enforcement of the rule and that he reduce his questions to writing.

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

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

Mr. Baker—The indictment charges Captain Wirz with acting contrary to the laws and usages of war. This is the gist of the whole thing. No matter how destitute the prisoners were, or how they suffered, if it was shown that nothing was done contrary to the laws and usages of war, then this man can't be punished, as we think.

Judge Advocate—The question is improper. There is no evidence as to the treatment in other prisons, and the court sustained the objection.

Cross examination was resumed and long continued, during which the witness said unless the men sent out to cut wood were strongly guarded, they would overpower the guard, and they would have been tools if they had not attempted to escape.

The proper guard for a squad of twenty men would be an armed corporal and six men. He did not know of his own knowledge that Wirz prevented men from getting out to cut wood. Knew that men dug one well with whatever they could get—half canteen spoons, &c. There was not room to dig all the wells which were needed. Space was required for the prisoners. He never knew Capt. Wirz's order to take away from the prisoners anything which contributed to their health or comfort. He thought that police regulations might have been better. On one occasion Capt. Wirz did him a kindness. He had been in the woods, and had left his knife there, and Capt. Wirz was the means of recovering it. He did not himself know, from his own observation, of any inhuman or wilful act by Wirz.

Thos. C. Allcock was sworn, and said he was captured and sent to Andersonville in some part of December, 1864. On arriving there he was searched by Capt. Wirz. The prisoner at the bar, whom he knew and recognized, took from him his belt, containing $150 in gold and $280 in greenbacks, a jack-knife, a breastpin, a gold ring and his pocket book. They were never returned him. On one occasion a weak man asked Wirz to let him go out for some fresh air. Wirz asked him what he meant, and turning around pulled a revolver out of his pocket and shot him down. The man died in two or three hours afterward. Witness spoke in condemnation of the act to Wirz, who said he would put him in the same place. Witness replied he was not afraid of it. Wirz then called a corporal and two guards, who put upon him a ball and chain. He freed himself, by working gradually at the ball and chain, of the weight, and then made his escape. The man that was shot was named Wright, of the 8th Missouri. The prisoners sometimes got water from the brook by attaching vessels to the ends of poles. While so doing they were often fired at with shells.

Cross examined by Mr. Baker:

Q. Where did you get $150 in gold.

A. I captured it at Jackson, Miss.

Mr. Baker—Capt. Wirz captured it from you; had he not a right to do so?

A. No. [Laughter]

Mr. Baker—That is your opinion.

The witness on being further interrogated said he found the gold at the root of a tree in the woods; a negro showed him where the money was. Did not know to whom the money belonged. The witness was a native of Ohio, where he lived when he enlisted. The man to whom he had referred as having been killed by Wirz, went up in the usual way and saluted the captain and asked that he might go out of the crowd to get some fresh air. Captain Wirz asked what he meant. The man murmured something when Wirz said in the Dutch language, "Look out." The man was only a few paces distant and face to face when Wirz drew his pistol and shot him; he died soon after from the effects of the wound. The witness remained at the prison two months after this.

Sergeant Boston Corbett testified that he was in the United States service, and was captured at Centreville and taken to Andersonville, where he arrived in July. Before entering the stockade, having waited some time, they were divided into detachments. He was exceedingly thirsty, and asked a man near Captain Wirz for a drink. Another man was sick in the stockade and asked the Lieutenant of a squad if he could not be sent to the hospital. The officer informed him that nothing could be done for him then, and that he must go into the stockade with the others. After he entered he found nine men of his company, six of whom had been brought to the prison-pen three months previous. Within two months six of these man died. Of fourteen men who were taken to the prison where he was only two returned alive. He was one of the two survivors himself. When he reached there he saw forts and guns. He noticed several men near the headquarters in chains and balls, exposed to the heat of the sun. He still bore the marks of the effect of the sun. He had seen the stocks but didn't remember seeing any persons in them. The dead line was a slight wooden structure three or four feet high, running twelve or fifteen feet from the stockade. The place where the stream entered the stockade was broken down. He had seen men shot and killed there. The prison was in a horrible condition of filth. The swamp on each side of the stream was so offensive, and the stench so great, that he wondered every man there did not die. It was the cause of the death of many of our men. The maggotts were a foot deep. When the witness was sick in the stockade no medicine was given him. They, however gave him some mast and water, and called it vinegar. The sick men were carried out by the ruthless guard, at the south gate, and in some cases would die while waiting to be carried out. In regard to moving the dead four men were assigned to that duty, and on their return they were allowed to bring in wood, which, if they choose, they could sell inside for a dollar. They became so hardened, that they would say: "That's right, sell off a dead man for wood." Some men would go over the dead line when it was broken without knowing it, and had they not been warned would have been shot. Hounds were kept there to hunt and recapture those who attempted to escape. The prisoners were allowed to go out in certain numbers to collect wood. The witness told his comrades that the first timber he got to outside the stockade he would escape. He made the attempt, and was hunted, but not immediately found. He lay concealed an hour or two, and heard the yelping of the hounds in the distance. Then nearer and nearer they came, so close as actually to rub his nose, and then made a circle around him until the hunters came up. The hunter, or soldier, said that the old Captain told him to make the dogs tear him, (witness,) but having once been a prisoner himself he felt for those who were in that condition. When the witness was brought before Wirz he asked the hunter why he did not make the dogs tear him. The hunter replied, "I guess the dogs hurt him enough." Wirz then ordered the witness to be taken to the stockade.

The court here took a recess until two o'clock.

On reassembling the examination of the witness was resumed as follows: He thought that in September or October last, a large number of men, 200 or 300 were taken from the stockade to work outside on a building said to be for a hospital. The same number of men had been employed in cutting wood. They might have built comfortable quarters. The men would have been glad of a chance to cut wood. Men being fed on insufficient food and Sorghum molasses, they took sick and died. They died in cords.

Court—What do you mean by cords?

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

Cross examined by Mr. Baker—Witness had seen maggots in food, and had himself washed them off in the stream.

The counsel, Mr. Baker, was several times interrupted by the Court, who objected to his mode of cross-examination, and finally he declined to continue the cross-examination.

L. D. Brown, captured at Plymouth, and taken to Andersonville, testified—On or about the fifteenth of May, 1864, having written letter to his parents, and being about to take it to the letter-box, he saw a cripple with one leg, who asked the sentinel to Call Capt. Wirz. The Captain came and the man asked him to let him go out. The Captain never answered him but turned to the sentinel and said, "Shoot the one legged Yankee Devil." A shot was fired, and a part of the man's head was blown off, and he died in a few minutes. When he went to Andersonville his watch and $170 money were taken from him, and for one day prisoners were deprived of food, until there had arrived about 300 men, who from starvation had made a raid on some supply wagons.

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

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

(The Court interruping.)

Do you decline. What is your purpose?

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

Court—We don't desire to have you.

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

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

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

The Court—Do you abandon the case?

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

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

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

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

Judge Advocate Chipman—I will try to adapt myself to the interest of the prisoner.

The Court—We will now adjourn if the Judge Advocate desire it, in order to enable him to take such steps as he may think proper.

The Judge Advocate assented, and at a few minutes to 3 o'clock an adjournment was made till to-morrow.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

NEW YORK, August 28.

A collision occurred on the Long Island Railroad this morning about ten o'clock, near Jamaica. Two engines, General Grant and General Sherman, attached to their respective trains, were smashed. The two engineers on these trains escaped. Four or five persons were killed and quite a number injured. —— Waterbury was badly crushed.

The following particulars are furnished by passengers:

At 5:45 o'clock, A. M., the Greenport train, which should not have left Jamaica station until the Hunter's Point train had arrived, was started from Jamaica, (ten minutes before the time,) and met the other at full speed, about one mile west of there.

The signal of the approaching train from Hunter's Point was heard by several passengers on the other train, and one gentleman who was standing on the platform of the smoking car, looked out, saw the danger, and leaped off, sustaining no injury.

Hunter's Point train was under full speed, as the conductor doubtless felt secure of his right of way, but the other conductor, whose name we understand is Sands, had began somewhat to slacken the speed of his train, as he was well aware of the insecurity of his position. There was sufficient time, indeed, for all engineers, firemen and conductor to jump off, which they did, without receiving any serious injury. The eastward bound train was completely run down and crushed to pieces by the superior weight of the other. The scene was so frightful to those who escaped injury, that some fainted with terror at the appalling sight. Men were hanging suspended beneath the wreck by the lacerated tendons of their legs, both of which had been torn away by the collision, while others were suspended by the throat.

Others were lying beneath tons of wrecked cars, moaning out the few brief moments of life remaining to them. At first it seemed as if few could have escaped from the dreadful catastrophe alive, but in a few moments one and another of the unfortunate victims crawled from the awful mass of broken timbers and crushed and dying human forms, until it was apparent that not more than 15 immortal souls had been hurried into the presence of their Maker. Three of Hunter's patent cars were torn to pieces, or wedged into each other, and on these the largest loss of life occurred. The shock was so great that the trains rebounded from each other 200 or 300 feet. The number of passengers on the train from the east was so great that many stood on the platforms, and as the fronts of two or three cars were crushed, most of these passengers were either killed or wounded.

One of the most astonishing circumstances attending the murder is the fact that while the smoking car of this train was crowded with passengers, not one was seriously injured, though on the next car two were killed, and in others behind a good deal of injury was done. When our informant left one man was still hanging by his crushed legs between two cars, and the employees of the road, although entreated by passengers to take means for his relief, set to work repairing the engines. This man was still alive, and the passengers were prevented from prying the cars apart, by some employees who pretended that if one car was lifted from the other, the latter would fall upon its side, and this reason was given for their inattention to this poor dying man. The engineers and firemen grouped together soon after the accident, and, as one of the informants asserts, were cheerfully congratulating each other on their own escape, and even indulging in a little laughter over some incidents which occurred.

One of these fellows observed in a nonchalant tone: "Now, I suppose we shall have a hell of a time again over this."

All this took place while the dead and dying were strewn on the green grass around.

All these stories came to us from passengers, but let us hope for the sake of human nature that there is some exaggeration in them.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., August 28.

The afternoon train from Albany broke an axle at East Haverstraw, whereby five or six cars were thrown from the track. One man who was catching a ride had one of his legs and one of arms broken. No one else was hurt.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NASHVILLE, August 28.

Thirteen bodies, five of them whites, have been recovered from the wreck near Reynold's station. One car underneath the others and in the bed of the stream has not yet been reached. It is said to contain twenty negro soldiers, who have, of course all perished.

General Thomas has severely reprimanded Colonel Blackburn and Superintendent Guinn for their cowardly and unofficer like attack on General Wheeler, and promised them a court martial had they not been mustered out of the service

REBELLION IN CHINA.

NEW YORK, August 28.

The last advices from China are to June 22d. A new rebellion is spreading rapidly and the rebels have advanced within one hundred miles of Pekin where they occupy a strong position.

The authorities of Pekin have applied to British military officers to come to their relief.

Colonel Burgevine is in the custody of the Mandarines, who refuse to give him up to the demands of the American Consul.

FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.

Hall & Robbin's elevator, containing about 50,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $70,000. The contents of the building were fully insured.

Major Gen. Howard addressed a large concourse of citizens at Bryan Hall, last evening, in relief of the Freedmens Association.

He leaves to-morrow for Washington.

FROM NEWBERN.

NEWBERN, August 25.

Colonel Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Raleigh, has found it necessary to issue a circular to disabuse the freedmen of the belief that they are to be presented with farms by the Government, and urging them to make contracts for labor, so as to purchase farms with the prices of the same.

GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 28.

Gold continues firm; the demand for customs being large. A very large decrease of specie indicates the supply for customs' duties during the week has come chiefly from the banks. Market opened at 144⅞, and run up to 144⅞.

MURDER.

BURLINGTON, Vt., August 28.

Mrs. Ephriam Griswold, a wealthy old lady, residing in the western part of Willston, Vermont, 70 miles from here, was found in her barn brutally murdered. Her husband was absent from home at the time. The perpetrator of the deed is as yet unknown. A large amount of money was in the house which is missing.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.

The Shanghai papers advise the thorcugh cleaning of our city in anticipation of the advent of the Russian plague.

Special Report.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 28.

The stock market opens dull. The feeling in railroad stocks is less buoyant, and a considerable amount of shorts were put out this morning at both regular and open Boards. The market was weak during the entire day. Governments are steady. The City of Washington brought out a number of orders on foreign account, and the purchases of exports to-day were from $50,000 to $75,000. Gold has been active during the day, chiefly on importers account. The demand for customers is steady, but there is no speculative feeling in the market at present. State bonds are quiet and firm. Miscellaneous shares are all strong with an active demand. Money remains very easy. Call loans are 4a5 per cent., with only a limited demand.

PETROLEUM STOCK.

Petroleum stocks were firm to-day. Tack was the favorite; over 1,500 shares changed hands. There was also considerable demand for Pithole and Webster. Pithole Creek, 850; Webster, 175; Buchanan Farm, 62; Bradley, 310; Cherry Run, 23; Heydrick, 90; Tack, 35; United States 2980; Oceanic, 90; Oil Creek, 300; Manhattan, 135.

PETROLEUM.

The market is active and firm for all descriptions. 12,500 bbls. refined in bond sold at 40@41½c; free was sold at 69@70c; crude at 31@32c.

FALL TRADE.

The Express says the fall trade in foreign produce opens with considerable activity and goods are held very firmly. There is every prospect of a large business being transacted this season.

The fall trade in the department of dry goods opened with great activity in all its branches, and so far it has been very heavy. In fact, they are beyond all precedent in the history of trade. The demand is active from all sections of the country, and southern merchants are taking much larger amounts of goods than was generally expected.

Domestic fabrics are in small supply and prices are strong and higher. Manufacturers are working their mills to their utmost capacity and yet they can't supply goods as fast as they are wanted. There is a large demand for foreign goods of all kinds and notwithstanding the heavy importations there are not seasonable fabrics enough to go round. Prices are firm and thus far all importations have paid handsome profits within the past two weeks. New York has distributed an enormous amount of goods. The sales of one house reached $40,000 in one day. This same firm will probably do $60,000,000 per year.

RIOT.

NEW YORK, August 28.

A riot occurred at East New York yesterday. Many persons were assaulted by the rowdies, and some badly beaten. Several street cars were demolished, and the houses in the vicinity were damaged. The rioters continued to amuse themselves until the police interfered.

REBEL OFFICERS.

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

A SUBSCRIPTION.

The Times says a subscription is in circulation in Richmond for the relief of Mrs. Jeffersan Davis and family, who, it is said, are in reduced circumstances. So far the effort has met with a liberal response. The probability is that they will be supplied with all they need.

THE ARMY.

The World's Washington special says: The officers and men composing the army do not exceed 46,000, though the published estimate puts it at much higher figures.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

There is a sensational rumor current about a minister from Maximilian presenting himself to the Secretary of State with a letter of condolence on the death of President Lincoln, and being politely bowed out, but the rumor conveys as much news to the State Department as to the public. Nothing is known here of any such minister, any such letter, or any such interview.

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

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 27.

The Raleigh train ran off the track near Petersburg yesterday, and two men were killed.

The United States steamer Memphis arrived here to day from New York via Annapolis.

The schooner North Pacific with a load of coal, which sunk on the 5th inst., on Small's Point, has been raised by Captain Lewis of New York, and was turned towards Norfolk to-day, where she will discharge her load.

ARRIVAL.

The tug Moses Wood has arrived at Norfolk with the whole freight of the George King.

ROLLING STOCK.

The steamer Baltic arrived to-day at City Point with two barges laden with cars and locomotives for Annapolis, Maryland.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Jeff. Davis is reported to be enjoying good health.

WASHINGTON, August 28.

BASE BALL.

A base ball tournament was inaugurated here to-day by a grand match between the "Atheletes," of Philadelphia, and the "National Champions," of this city. At least ten thousand persons witnessed the exciting performances, including a large number of ladies and distinguished personages. The Atheletes were victorious. The score was eighty-seven to twelve. They batted splendidly, making nineteen home runs—an unprecedented number. The Nationals afterward handsomely entertained their visiting friends with a complimentary supper. The speeches and toasts were numerous and the friendly demonstrations enthusiastic. The Atlantics of New York, the present champions of the United States, will play with the Nationals to-morrow. The Atheletes play the Pastimes of Boston, Tuesday, returning the same evening. They won many friends here by their gentlemanly conduct.

ANOTHER MURDER.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.

In Concord, Mass., last week, a young man named Michael McManus, was found dead on the scaffold of a barn, with a bullet wound through his head. Bryan McDonald and his uncle have been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the deed.

Yesterday