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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERNAL TRADE RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has been the desire of the General Government of the United States to restore unrestricted commercial intercourse between and in the several States as soon as the same could be safely done, in view of resistance to the authority of the United States by combinations of armed insurgents; and, whereas, That desire has been shown in my proclamations of the 29th of April, 1865, the 13th of June, 1865, and the 22d of June, 1865; and, whereas, it now seems expedient and proper to remove the restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise trade and commercial intercourse between and in the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river; now, therefore, Be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the purchase and removal of products of States and parts of States and Territories heretofore declared in insurrection, west of the Mississippi river, excepting only those relating to property heretofore purchased by the agents or captured by and surrendered to the forces of the United States, and to the transportation thereto and therein on private accounts, of arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, gray uniforms and gray cloth, are annulled; and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed, and also that the commerce of such States and parts of States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the customs, who shall receive any captured or abandoned property that may be turned over to them, under the law, by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of the same in accordance with the instructions on the subject issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, on this the 24th day of June, in the year of Lord, 1865 and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-ninth.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

VIRGINIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DISFRANCHISING CLAUSE REPEALED.

EMIGRATION AND LAND COMPANIES DEFEATED.

Departure of the Charleston Collector.

FUNERAL OF A DISTINGUISHED FREE MASON.

Solemnization of Negro Marriage Rites.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The General Assembly of Virginia has repealed the disfranchising clause in the Alexandria Constitution.

Another act has also been passed providing for the submission to the people at the next election the question whether the next General Assembly shall have power to alter or amend the disfranchising clause.

The bill to incorporate Virginia emigration and land companies has been defeated by the House of Representatives. A proviso for the dividing of unoccupied lands into small farms has been stricken from it.

Dr. A. G. Hacker died on Saturday in the Albemarle for Charleston to assume the duties of his office as Collector of the Port. A large crowd congregated to bid him farewell, and gave him nine enthusiastic cheers as the vessel steamed out into the stream.

The funeral of Charles L. Church, late Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, took place yesterday. Over four thousand Masons in full regalia, representing thirty lodges, were in the procession.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The *Tribune's* Richmond letter of the 23d reports the adjournment of the Legislature till December, when it will meet with the whole number of counties, nine-tyeight, represented, instead of five.

A bill to confirm the rites of marriage between the negro man and woman, who declareanad themselves as man and wife, and authorizing the solemnization of the rites of matrimony performed by the negro, authorized by the rites of any church to which he may belong, was defeated.

LATEST ADVICES FROM SAVANNAH.

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Jeff. Davis' Private Baggage Captured.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The steamer Carolina brings Savannah advices of the 21st.

The Savannah *Herald* says the Central Railroad Company have completed a contract for rebuilding forty-six miles of this road, from Savannah to Station Four-and-a-half, on Little Ogeechee river, and it is believed that the contract will be completed within thirty days. William A. Johnson has been appointed President, and George W. Adams Superintendent.

The Jacksonville, (Fla.,) *Union* of the 17th says: A portion of the private baggage of Jeff. Davis has been secured near Gainesville, Florida. It consisted of two boxes and one trunk containing many important private letters and papers. The wagon containing the baggage seems to have been in advance of the flying party, and was abandoned by those having it in charge on the evening of Davis' capture.

LAWLESSNESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

TROOPS BEING MUSTERED OUT.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The *Tribune's* Raleigh letter of the 20th reports General Cox in command in place of General Schofield, the latter having been called to Washington to confer upon important army matters.

There is yet a great amount of lawlessness in the country away from the control and influence of the troops, and but for fear of the troops few persons would be able to live at peace or at all.

The troops of the 23d Corps are being mustered out at the rate of a regiment per day from Greensboro. The 104th and 103d Ohio, 19th Ohio Battery and 23d Indiana Battery have gone. The 177th, 111th and 118th Ohio, and 23d Michigan will soon follow. There will probably be in the neighborhood of 12,000 troops, including the cavalry left in the State. Company G, 7th Ohio cavalry, on duty at the headquarters of Gen. Schofield, has been relieved, and ordered to be mustered out of service by him, and sent to Camp Dennison, Ohio.

THE WAR IN SAN SALVADOR

Overthrow of the Recent Rebellion.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The government of San Salvador has issued an official bulletin giving the details of the battle at Union, which overthrew the recent rebellion. The loyal troops surrounded the place and entered it after severe fighting. Cabinas, the rebel leader, when he saw the day was lost, bravely rushed forward, and when within a few feet of the loyal General Kalruck, fired his revolver at him, but missed his aim. Kalruck returned the compliment, and Cabinas fell wounded. In the struggle which ensued around the two leaders Cabinas disappeared. An official bulletin declares that he sought and obtained refuge with an American vessel in the harbor.

Another account says that his body was subsequently seen on shore, and that his friends were apparently conveying it to a place of burial. It was supposed so on the American war vessel. The papers of the rebel chief were captured, as well as a quantity of ammunition.

Physical Indisposition of the President—Frederick Seward's Health.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The President is not receiving visitors to-day, owing to physical indisposition.

Frederick W. Seward, for the first time since he received his injuries, was able yesterday to walk from his chamber to an adjoining apartment.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE ASSASSINATION.

ADVANCE OF AMERICAN SECURITIES.

NO FRENCH TROOPS FOR MEXICO.

The Foreign Markets.

PORT AU BASQUE, June 26.—The steamship Damascus, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 15th, and Londonderry on the 18th, passed here to-day for Quebec. Her news is meagre.

The official correspondence between the British and American Governments, on the assassination of President Lincoln, is published.

Earl Russell's letters convey sincere expressions of regret on behalf of the Queen, Parliament and the people. The Acting Secretary expressed the liveliest sense of satisfaction and appreciation of the Government and people of America to receive such manifestations of friendship and sympathy from a great and kindred nation.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from the well known correspondent "Historicus," the burden of which is that the North has no right to treat the vanquished as anything but men whom they have beaten in battle. He writes strongly and urges the policy of mercy.

Satterwait's Circular of the evening of the 14th reports the affairs in American Securities. The forthnightly account, now in course of settlement, has developed a short supply of United States bonds, consequent on shipments to New York and the Continent, causing an advance of 1 per cent, the closing quotations of 5-20's being 68¼ and 68¾.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th, the bill providing for the abolition of tests, required of applicants for the degree of M. A., at Oxford University, was passed to a second reading.

This is expected to be the last important decision of the present Parliament.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* of the 15th says: The rumor that the government is preparing to send large reinforcements to Mexico is entirely unfounded.

Preparations were making at Toulon for the trial of a new electrical infernal machine.

Bourse was firmer; Rentes, 67f. 87c.

PRUSSIA.—In the Prussian Upper House a proposition was carried by a large majority against the Ministers, that the Government should bring forward a bill providing that the members of the Diet, uttering calumnious or other actionable expressions during a debate, should be liable to punishment by the general laws of the land.

SPAIN.—Reports have been current that Saro Goro Valinziza had been placed in a state of siege, but were denied.

A royal decree orders General Prim to return to Madrid.

AUSTRIA.—The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Austria and England had failed.

London Money Market.—Consols easy and firm.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.—LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Cotton brokers' circular report sales of cotton for the week of 105,000 bales, including 25,000 to speculators and 31,000 to exporters. Market firm and buoyant and prices 1d higher for American and ½ @ 1d higher for other descriptions. The sales to-day, Friday, are estimated at 15,000 bales the market closing firm. It is estimated at 354,000 bales, of which 26,000 are American.

The Manchester market has an upward tendency, Broadstuffs dull, wheat easier, provisions inactive.

London, June 16.—Consols for money, 90⅛@90⅜; Illinois Central shares, 81½@82; Erie shares, 51½@51¾; United States 5-20's, 69.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased 185,000 pounds.

Liverpool, June 16.—The cotton market closes very firm. Sales 20,000 bales.

London, June 16.—Closing prices—Consols for money 90⅛@90⅜; for account, 90⅛@90⅜.

Liverpool, June 16.—The steamship China, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th. The steamship Edinburg, from New York, arrived at Queenston on the 15th.

The political news is unimportant.

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.

Naval Academy Appointments.

NEWSPAPERS DELIVERED BY ROUTE AGENTS.

Reduction of the Potomac Army.

CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER PARDONED.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—It is positively ascertained that there has been no consultation by the Government as to when, where and how Jefferson Davis is to be tried.

The President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, has appointed to the Naval Academy, as midshipmen, five apprentice boys from the school ship Sabine, now enlisting apprentices at New London. These were selected by competitive examination from three hundred on that ship, by a Board, of which Rear Admiral Farragut was Chairman. This step, if followed out by Congress, will open up the highest honors for enlisted boys.

The 28th section of the postal law of 1863, authorizes the Postmaster General from time to time to provide by order the rates and terms upon which route agents may receive and deliver at the mail car or steamer, packages of newspapers and periodicals, delivered to them for that purpose by the publisher or, any news agent thereof, and not received from nor designed for delivery at any post-office. This power has now exercised for the first time on an application of the publishers of Chicago, and will be extended to all others who desire to make a similar arrangement. Ten cents are charged for the first ten pounds or less, and five cents for each additional pound or less on newspapers carried outside of the mail by route agents, and delivered at the several stations, or to agents on the route. The rates fixed are much lower than when newspapers are sent inside of the mail.

A large number of letters are constantly returned to the Dead Letter office, because of the use of reverse instead of letter stamps.

The Army of the Potomac, which originally consisted of seven corps, and which at one time numbered 300,000 men, will, in obedience to instructions from the War Department, be reduced to three divisions of about 16,000 troops altogether.

Charles James Faulkner, of Virginia, formerly Minister to France under Buchanan's administration, was to-day paroled by the President, having qualified himself legally. This act of clemency was, it is understood, gratuitously extended in accordance with a promise made to the wife of the ex-diplomat by the late President Lincoln.

Applications for the re-establishment of offices at different points in the South are being received daily at the General Postoffice Department, and many of the offices will be reopened as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Daily communication between Washington and Richmond, direct by boat and rail, was renewed this morning after more than four years' interruption.

GUERRILLA MOSBY PAROLED.

GOLD MINES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Lynchburg *Republican* of the 17th states that the notorious Col. MOSBY, has been paroled by Gen. Halleck on the terms of the surrender of Gen. Lee.

The *World's* correspondent, writing from Charlotte, North Carolina, says: The gold mines in this vicinity are richer than generally supposed, and are attacting some attention. For hundreds of miles west and southwest of Charlotte, streams abound in gold dust. Nuggets of several ounces are frequently found. Negroes frequently obtain two or three dollars' worth in a day by washing with a pan. Everything is perfectly quiet in this part of North Carolina, and the people are anxiously waiting to know when the civil Government will be fully restored. Some plantation owners are hiring negroes and pushing agriculture as rapidly as possible.

The Seven-Thirty Loan Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 loan at $2,258,550, including $300,000 from the First National Bank of Louisville; $118,000 from the Ninth National Bank of New York; $100,000 from the National Bank of Republic of Boston; $75,000 from the Merchants National Bank, New Bedford; $100,000 from Fish & Hatch, of New York; $125,000 from the Second National Bank of Nashville, and 1,578 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100.

Cotton—General Canby.

CAIRO, June 26.—The Ida Hardy, from New Orleans, arrived with one hundred bales of cotton for St. Louis and this city.

General Canby was a passenger by this boat.

Four hundred and eighty-six bales of cotton passed up last night for Cincinnati, Evansville, and St. Louis.

Southern Postoffices—Georgia Crops.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The *Post's* special says: The postoffices are to be reopened in all the important places in the south, and the mail routes will be re-let.

Georgia papers say that the crops all promise an abundance. The corn crop was never more favorable.

MR. CONWAY'S MISSION SUCCESSFUL.

EFFORTS FOR THE PARDON OF L. B. WALKER.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR DOTY, OF UTAH.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD AND STAFF IN WASHINGTON.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

THE REBEL SENATOR BURNETT.

REBELS GOING TO JOIN THE MEXICANS.

TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

VACANCIES IN COLORED REGIMENTS.

REBEL COMMISSIONER OULD RELEASED ON PAROLE.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The *Herald's* Washington special has the following: Mr. Conway's mission has been successful in the matter of the ambulance committee, but has failed in a few individuals belonging to the organization, and in behalf of Gens. Echols and St. John. The President asked for the names embraced in the ambulance committee, and emphatically inquired whether or not it included Joe. Anderson of the Tredegar works. When this list was handed him he scanned it carefully, and pardoned such as were not especially under the law.

A considerable effort is being made by the Union men of Alabama to have the President pardon L. B. Walker, of Huntsville, the first rebel Secretary of War. He retired from position a Brigadier General in 1861, as they assert, because he was not sufficiently truculent to Jeff. Davis and was denied any command commensurate with his rank, until he threw up his command and left the service. His friends claim for him that he always opposed Davis' harsh treatment of Union men in East Tennessee, and volunteered to defend Brownlow and others.

It is understood that Gov. Pierpoint of Virginia declines to sign any more recommendations for pardon, as he says that proper attention has not been accorded to the recommendations he has already made. He has recommended the pardon of men like Mr. Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron works, who have made large fortunes out of the rebel government during the war, and who now desires a pardon that they may enjoy the fruits of their labors in behalf of the rebellion. President Johnson does not realize the benefit of the Union cause to be derived from a promiscuous release of such men from the pains and penalties to which their acts have exposed them, whereat the Government is much perplexed.

Information has been received here of the death of J. D. Doty, Governor of Utah Territory.

The decision of the Internal Revenue Department ages ago that certified checks were to be treated as currency, and issued accordingly, has been confirmed by the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, and may now be considered as finally settled. The decision is one of great interest to business men and brokers.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, Aliemt-Colonel Campbell, Major Lord and Captain Winslow and their staff, arrived in Washington this morning, from Newbern. The General is understood to be here by orders of General Grant, for consultation concerning affairs in his department, and will probably return South in a few days.

The General Land Office, acting under orders of the Secretary of the Interior, has advised the local land officers at St. Peters, Minnesota, that the lands within the Winnebago Indian Reservation cannot be sold at a price less than their appraised value until otherwise ordered by the Secretary. There is some eighteen thousand acres of valuable land within the Reserve still undisposed of, appraised at from one dollar and twenty-five cents to three dollars per acre.

The *Times'* special says: The rebel Senator R. C. Burnett, of Kentucky, has gone to that State under military guard to be turned over to the civil authorities for trial or release, as the civil government may deem proper.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans correspondent of the 16th, says: I was told to-day that some 3,000 men of the late rebel army of Texas, have gone over the Rio Grande to enter the Mexican service. They are mostly Missourians and Texans. My informant was a young officer of a Texan regiment. He said that he (the man) declared they could not live under the United States flag, and would even fight with negroes first. This he said (and he ought to know) they would go and help do that a heavy bounty is offered to induce them to enter the army of Mexico.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The remaining corps of the Army of the Potomac will probably be consolidated into one division each.

Orders have just been issued for the mustering out of the following regiments, most of which are veterans: The 70th, 39th, 40th, 91st, 85th, 60th, 88th, 93d, 50th, 32d, 49th, 77th, 43d 57th, 81st, 93d, 102d, 61st, 99th, 87th, 100th and 32d Massachusetts; the 7th West Virginia, 5th New Hampshire, 1st Maine; 5th, 6th and 8th Vermont; 16th and 51 New Jersey, and the 1st Maryland Vols. The total force mustered out under this order is 150,000, leaving the aggregate strength of the remaining division nearly 100,000.

The Hon. Henry Winter Davis will probably deliver the 4th of July oration in Chicago, and it is said will take strong ground in favor of negro suffrage. Mr. Davis would have officiated as orator in Baltimore on the same occasion had he not received an earlier invitation from Chicago.

It may interest many of marital proclivities to know that there are still a large number of official vacancies among the colored regiments. Those who are anxious for the opportunity should apply at once.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: Judge Robt. Ould, late rebel Exchange Commissioner, and Major Carrington, one of his assistants, have been released from Libby prison on parole where they were confined on the charge of having taken part in the notorious misappropriations of money and comforts sent to imprisoned Union soldiers by their friends at the north. It appears that Ould and Carrington did not take part in these shameful transactions and others connected with the rebel Exchange Bureau, who are still in confinement, did.

The infamous tyrants over our prisoners of war, who escaped some time since, are liable and we hear are to be taken back and locked in the wall of his dungeon, and is being made to taste some of his own horrors imposed on our poor boys.

SENTENCES COMMUTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Indictments Against Indiana Conspirators.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—The President has pardoned Charlie Walsh, of the Chicago conspirators, now in the penitentiary at Columbus.

The sentence of Thos. B. Payne, ordered by the Military Commission to be shot, has been commuted to five years in the Ohio Penitentiary.

The *Gazette's* Indianapolis special says it is reported that indictments have been found against Bowles, Milligan, Walker and others, leading members of the Sons of Liberty, in the United States Court, as a safe guard in case of an adverse decision in the United States Supreme Court against the jurisdiction of the Military Commission.

Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Stock market continues very dull, but shows a slight improvement in spirit and prices over Saturday. Outside the public keep persistently aloof from the current speculation, and the market is still in the hands of bull operators. Some of the speculators for a rise have closed out their contracts, which leaves the market somewhat weaker, and encourages the bears to put on shorts more freely, but at present, neither side appears disposed to undertake large operations The rise in 5-20's in London, as reported by the last steamer, have strengthened the demand for Governments. Five-Twenties were one-fourth of a cent higher to-day than on Saturday, with an increasing demand. Orders were received here for considerable purchases.

There was very little movement in State Stocks or Railroad Bonds. The offerings of Bank Stocks were limited. The Miscellaneous list is very dull. The low prices of coal and the inactivity at many mines have had a depressing effect on Coal Stocks. Six hundred shares of Cumberland sold this morning at a decline of 1c.

Gold was weak in the morning, but became firmer towards the close of the day. Cash gold is still scarce, and commands [illegible] cent.

The Atlantic

NEW YORK, June 16.—A note from Cyrus W. Field, dated London, June 16, states that the Great Eastern will sail from the Moore on the 5th of July, and from Valencia about the 10th of July. All is going on favorably, and the cable will be successfully laid.

Trot on the Fashion Course.

NEW YORK, June 26.—In the trot to-day on the Fashion Course, three mile heats, best two in three, Stonewall Jackson won the first heat and Dexter the second and third heats and race. Time—8:02½; 8:05¼; 8:09½.

Election in Norfolk, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 26.—The election for officers for the city of Norfolk took place to-day. The two principal candidates for the Mayoralty are Thomas C. Tabb and Simon Stone, and up to three o'clock the contest was considered very close.

INVESTIGATING INDIAN AFFAIRS;

Sanitary Commission Agencies.

GENERAL HOSPITALS BEING CLOSED.

Mortality Among Negroes at Wilmington.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The *Times'* Washington special says: A commission is now in session in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs investigating the affairs and official matters of Commissioner Dole, preparatory to turning over the office to the acting commissioner. The investigating board consists of Judge Edmonds, Secretary Otto, and John Wilson.

The Sanitary Commission is about to close the supply service in this Department. Its system of claim agencies is being vigorously enlarged throughout the country to meet the demands incident to the large number of men who have gone or are about to go out of service, as well as to assist the relatives and friends of deceased soldiers.

In the course of the next six weeks nearly all the general hospitals will have been broken up. Convalescent patients are being discharged or transferred as fast as possible. There are about 10,000 sick in the hospitals at present.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The *Herald's* Washington special says private letters from Wilmington, North Carolina, say that a large number of negroes are assembled there who should be returned to their homes, and who are desirous of so doing but are compelled to remain in consequence of the want of transportation. The mortality among these negroes is very great.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says up to this time about one thousand unopened applications for pardon remained to be considered by the President. The South Carolina delegation bring applications from Trenholm and Ex-Gov. Aiken. The President has referred the subject to Attorney General Speed for his decision. The President informed gentlemen conversant that he had finally determined to grant pardons to prominent rebels in exceptional cases only.

Advices from Havana.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The steamer Havana brings Havana dates to the 21st.

A Porto Rico paper of the 14th says: The individuals to whom the Spanish authorities delivered the government of the island of St. Domingo, agreed to pay to Spain all the expense of the war, and to guarantee all property to Spaniards.

It was also rumored that the Haytiens had already invaded Dominican Territory.

The quondam blockade runner Wren, which left Havana on the 11th, had arrived only two days when a part of the crew seized the vessel and run her into Key West, their object being to obtain the prize money.

There remains at Havana yet, the Mary, Virginia, Frances, Flora, Maria, Pelican, Foam, Lark, Lavinia, and Harriet Lane.

A large station vessel brought in three hundred Coolies on the 20th.

There is not much sickness in Havana.

Masonic Celebration in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—The celebration of St. John's day by the Masons, on Saturday, was very successful. The procession was the most splendid ever witnessed here, the prominent features thereof, was Louisville Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, on black horses, commanded by Charles R. Woodruff, Deputy Grand Commander, of Kentucky.

Gold.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Gold is depressed in sympathy with the downward tendency of exchange. There is a good supply of cash. Rates on loans is ⅛ to ¼ of 1 per cent. The quotations have ranged from 140, the opening price, up to 141.

Gold to-night 142.

From Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Buenos Ayres *Standard* says: The project seated to connect Valparaiso by rail along the west coast of Chili, with Buenos Ayres, thence to the United States, meets with favor in the counties interested. Goldsboro is the Civil Engineer.

Communication Between New York and Richmond.

NEW YORK, June 26.—To-day for the first time in four years communication is to be opened between New York and Richmond. The old Railroad route, North with connecting links of steamers and stages is being opened.

The Export of Gold.

The recent heavy export of gold, causing as it has entered, the rise in the premium, and a corresponding rise in everything that we buy abroad, is compelling the attention of commercial and business men, and exciting no little alarm for the future. The *National Intelligencer*, before gold reached 140, accounted for the rise as follows:

"From authentic commercial advices in Boston, New York, and elsewhere, we derive information that the orders now being sent abroad for goods of almost unprecedented amount. The importations for the summer and fall embrace not only dry goods, but other merchandise in every variety and in large amount. The demand for foreign goods is urgent and increasing, and money being plentiful. The consequence of these arrangements for importations is that gold is steadily rising, and was at one o'clock yesterday within a fraction of forty per cent. premium. If the demand for gold to remit for foreign goods continues, the premium will soon be much higher."

There is no doubt that this information is accurate; and the, together with the fact that the government bonds are frequently sold in New York on foreign account, being returned here for that purpose by parties who purchased when gold was above two hundred and who now sell to realize, carries gold up and keeps it up.

Yet in the face of this advance in gold, and in the prices of so many articles which the people must have and which we now import, many newspapers are clamoring for free trade. If there was no gold sent abroad, except for the purpose of articles which we do not and cannot produce or manufacture in this country, gold would be but a small premium. It is really worth no more to-day, except to pay foreign debts, than greenbacks, and if we had no occasion to send a dollar abroad it would bear no premium. People here don't want it to hoard, much preferring Government bonds for that purpose. How foolish and ruinous, then, is the policy, which, instead of lessening, would increase this foreign demand for specie, by inviting to our markets, without restriction, the foreign manufacturers and producers, whose trade continually discredits our currency and depreciates our credit.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

RESOURCES OF THE NORTHWEST.—Dr. William Elder, the able statistician of the Treasury Department, in his researches has developed the following facts concerning the nine Northwestern States drained by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, Michigan, and the Territory of Nebraska. They have ten and one half millions population, 33½ per cent. of the total population, 31-87-100 per cent. of the total wealth, and 35 per cent. of the entire value of the live stock. The revenue paid by these States during the year ending June 30, 1864, on manufactures, was twenty-seven millions six hundred and sixty thousand dollars, or 38 9-10 per cent. of the entire amount. The valuable work from which these facts are taken will soon be printed.—*Wash. Cor. Cin. Gaz.*

SUNLIGHT.—The last glimmer of the rebellion dies out with the surrender of Galveston. There is nothing left to be taken or surrendered. The old flag once more floats in undisputed authority from Maine to Texas, and peace rests upon all our borders.

The proclamation issued by the President simultaneously with the official announcement of the news, reopens all our ports to foreign and domestic commerce. The immediate evils of war and the restrictions upon trade which necessarily accompany hostilities, ceasing no longer, the nation may now safely address itself to the work of reorganizing the vast interests which have fallen into decay.

The rebel Major General Maury and family, Ex Governor Moore, of Alabama, and Colonel Gayley, the man who is stated to have offered a reward for the murder of President Lincoln, reached Fortress Monroe from New Orleans on Sunday.

Book Notices.

WAYSIDE BLOSSOMS—By Mary H. C. Booth. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia—Davis, Clark & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is an elegant little volume of short, spirited and well finished points. A view of solid good sense, combined with a chaste and brilliant imagination and true Christian tone, runs through the volume. An admirable book for the centre table.

Universalist Sunday School Picnic—On Wednesday, June 28th, at Glenwood. Cars leave the Connellsville Railroad station at 8-30 and 11 o'clock, A. M., and 1-30, 5 and 3-40 P. M. 2t.

DIED:

McGRIGKART—On Monday, the 26th of June, EDWARD JOHN McGRIGKART, aged 67 years.

His remains will be removed from the residence of his son, Samuel McGrickart, corner of Logan and Wylie streets, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for interment in the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral.

Jefferson Davis as a Moral Criminal.

George W. Curtis writes in *Harper's Magazine* for July:

"At the time of our writing the most conspicuous offender ever capitally indicted in this country sits alone in a spacious casemate of Fortress Monroe with only a Bible upon his table, and two silent sentinels watching him by day and night. Perhaps as he sits there or paces the floor he remembers the hapless victims of Andersonville and Belle Isle, or recalls the long horrors of the war which has smeared so many lovely fields with blood. In the terrible quiet of his prison does he ever ask himself whether it was worth while to dare such a grievous sorrow to his country for such a cause? Does he ever argue with himself that even if the theory of state sovereignty were true, it was not wise to assert it at such cost of misery, merely for the sake of perpetuating something which must surpass any conceivable injustice of the nation toward a state? Has he never learned that many things may be lawful which are not expedient, and that nothing but the most prolonged injustice of which legal redress is hopeless is a worse oppression than the remedy of civil war?

"Technically he is a political prisoner. As such he will be tried. But he is also arraigned before the conscience and heart of his faithful fellow citizens as a moral criminal of the worst kind. Even fanatical candor cannot plead that he was ignorant of the systematic horrors of the Georgia prisons—the starving, the freezing, the slow reduction of human beings to idiocy by exposure, by hunger, by contact with filth and disease. It was intended to weaken them into despair and submission, and it had that effect. It was also intended to compel an exchange of sound and efficient men for his service, and there it failed. But the first result was constant.

"Here, for instance, is a note written in pencil from the United States military prison at Nashville, by an honest, industrious, sober, patriotic neighbor of the Easy Chair's, who has been a faithful soldier of the war from the beginning. He says he was captured before Petersburg last August, and he was sent from Richmond to Salisbury. There he and all his comrades—there were ten thousand, in his estimate, during the period of his imprisonment—were starved and starved and starved. They died and died, and by scores and hundreds took the oath to the rebels and were placed in their ranks. He and a few others persisted at the last as long as they could. But hunger and weakness and horror gradually did their work and he succumbed. From August until April he suffered more than we can imagine, and then he yielded. He was placed in the rebel ranks, and arms placed in his hands and those of his companions, about half an hour before Stoneman arrived. He did not fire a shot against his flag—none of them did—and they went directly over to Stoneman, but as soon as from the rebel ranks they were held as prisoners.

"This is one case, sad enough, but with alleviations—one case, not the worst, but how tragically like him who suffered all that he suffered, and then, consumed with loathsome diseases, with broken hearts, with reeling brains, sank into the convulsive agonies of death, or laughed into mark madness, or drivelled slowly on in idiocy. And they were young and brave and noble men who were thus treated. They are guiltless of their country. At home, far away upon Western prairies, among New England hills, upon the shores of the lakes, along the sea-coast the long suspense, the horrible suspicion! Their loves watching, their eyes grew dim with hopefear, the' hearts broke also, and darkness fell upon their appalled children. So awful a sorrow, so terrible a retribution, both in itself and in what it occasioned, no blinding, no palliation. And it was the crime of this man who now sits alone with his Bible and the silent sentinels in Fortress Monroe.

"It is vain to plead for him as a political offender. The war was little compared with the crimes of the war. Over the graves of the early beloved, shot dead upon the battle-field, we can hear and see that political differences may cause to war. But over the Golgothas of Milliken and Andersonville—over the spots where the pens stood in which heroic men were treated as beasts are never treated—we call murder murder, and crime crime; and all murders and all crimes are less black than these.

"Whatever the verdict of the jury may be upon the charge of treason—whatever the punishment, if the accused be convicted as a traitor—however, in case of his execution, he may be ranked among political victims, the verdict of every generous heart and of history is sure against him as a criminal not less than the infamous English Jeffreys. Viewed merely as a political leader, his whole public career is unlighted with a single noble action, and his speeches will be vainly searched for one generous emotion. If his infamy be great, it is singular, it will be in every point deserved. The same kind of gloomy odium that settles upon the name of Lagree II., but untouched deeper, as he was infinitely more criminal, will gather and darken around that of Jefferson Davis."

Beecher on Negro Suffrage.

At a meeting in Boston on the question of reorganization, the question of negro, or, rather, universal suffrage, was ably discussed. Henry Ward Beecher addressed the meeting in an earnest and lively speech in behalf of universal suffrage as a natural, inalienable right, which exists independent of any considerations of property or ability to read and write. The *Tribune* gives the following sketch of his remarks:

"The cosmopolitanized foreigner," said Mr. Beecher, "comes here a large number of uncurated; and this, together with the fact that the government bonds are frequently sold in New York on foreign account, being returned here for that purpose by parties who purchased when gold was above two hundred and who now sell to realize, carries gold up and keeps it up.

"Yet in the face of this advance in gold, and in the prices of so many articles which the people must have and which we now import, many newspapers are clamoring for free trade. If there was no gold sent abroad, except for the purpose of articles which we do not and cannot produce or manufacture in this country, gold would be but a small premium. It is really worth no more to-day, except to pay foreign debts, than greenbacks, and if we had no occasion to send a dollar abroad it would bear no premium. People here don't want it to hoard, much preferring Government bonds for that purpose. How foolish and ruinous, then, is the policy, which, instead of lessening, would increase this foreign demand for specie, by inviting to our markets, without restriction, the foreign manufacturers and producers, whose trade continually discredits our currency and depreciates our credit.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Annual Address at the Pittsburgh Female College.

The spacious Chapel in the College building was well filled last evening with a highly intelligent and select audience, on the occasion of the delivery of the Annual Address by Rev. Erwin House, one of the Editors of the *Western Christian Advocate*, a leading and widely circulated religious journal, published at Cincinnati. Mr. House, besides being one of the most accomplished journalists of the day, is an author of some note. Much was expected of him, and we think high as the expectations were, they were fully realized. The address was on the "Tongue and its Tones;" the major part of it being devoted to the Tongue as the unconscious Revelator of Character. Various examples are given which it is impossible to characterize in type.

Want of space will only permit us to select some passages from this eloquent address. Referring to the modern pulpit he says:

The history of the modern pulpit is becoming in some degree a history of the power of tones and credences. It has been often remarked that men who say things the most pleasantly have the greatest number to hear them, not that men like sound without sense, but because they like to see sound and sense joined in blissful marriage tie. A professer in the University of the city of New York, hearing the late Spencer H. Cone preach, whispered in the ear of a friend, "That voice of his, so musically, full and winning, will be the making of him." No partisan of Mr. Spurgeon considers him a profound thinker, but nobody, friend or foe, denies that he has a voice of almost inapproachable sweetness and power. His style of hymn and scripture reading is incomparable. The instants he parts his lips absolute silence to the remotest pew prevails. No boy or girl whispers, no man glances at his neighbor or his watch, no tired body gets up and walks to the door. A sort of the hold of the speaker or his hearers is next to omnipotent. We can say of him or of others that his doctrine put into the crucible falls to endure the test; we can denounce as illogical, unrhetorical or coarse this or that sermon, but what of our criticism? Do not the people go? Are not the pews full and the aisles and the doorways? And do not all wait reverently till the benediction is pronounced? Why do men go for the tenth and twentieth time to hear Mr. Gough? Not because he is going to elucidate some new truth, or defend some new doctrine, but because he is going to say some good thing in a good style.

The story, says one of the oldest and most Conservative Presbyterian journals of this country, has been going up for many years, as a vice. Talents we have plenty, and piety and learning. But how to speak is wanting, and the want seems almost impossible to fill. It is no slander to say that in each graduating class of thirty theological students not six know how to speak. That is to say, four-fifths of all are good for nothing except to weary an audience. I do not say this of a view of one who has a lifetime ministerial experience and who feels competent to judge.

But do not misunderstand me. No one could go further than myself in underrating necessity or a thoughtful as well as an eloquent tongue in well as pleased. A sharp intellect, using words of light and vitality, is one that must compel the attention of any hearer no, matter what the moral status of that hearer. The Saviour is a preacher of intellect; he started inquiries in the minds of men, and made them ask, How can these things be? He evolved ideas that put hearers to the utmost of their strength in grasping. He set high standards of thought, and he has expressed it, dropped down seed into their minds. Their minds acted on the seed in due time for a time, but still acted, and when the time was fulfilled the seed swelled out, and grew up and bore fruit; and after he was glorified, his disciples remembered his words, and wondered at their germinating power. But we as his followers must use symbols of truth in the Sanctuary and the most expressive symbols are those which God has wonderfully and fearfully made—the tones and gestures of the speaker who has learned to develop the powers which his Maker has placed in the countenance, the hands and the vocal organs. There is more of the philosophy of art developed in a religious service conducted by the ordinary Protestant minister than in a Romish Cathedral. If any man will always speak the right word with the right tone—"if any man offend not in word"—the same is a perfect man.

Quite a number of illustrations were given of the tongue being the unconscious revealer of character, which it is impossible, as stated before, to characterize in type. The closing words had a thrilling effect. He said:

Could anything more absolutely establish the proposition that I have laid down, that the Tongue Tone is the revealer of feeling and character, than the conduct of the impulsive Tongue? It would fain make believe all the while that it did not move except when some great or solemn thought came along and begged for utterance, yet everything else proves that it is the fastest provocation. As one has said, it is the most touching pathos in the spectacle of an impulsive disciple. It ought to draw the pity and commiseration of angels, this getting one's feet entangled every five minutes in the fetters of the tongue, and tumbling headlong in the presence of the eyes of a laughing street. Blindfold me, said an eminent American statesman, and place me in any church or before any preacher you please, and I think I can tell side of leather, many pieces of timber, before he learns his trade. But our country is so broad, so vast, so magnificent, that you can back a thousand trees and not destroy the forests. Let them vote, and they'll learn how in a year or two.

"Not let them vote? They know enough to hold fast to the government in all the trials of four years. It is better to trust the ignorance of a people than the intelligence of treason. [Loud applause.] The man who had intelligence enough to guide our poor boys of the soldiers through swamp and brake and wood and stream, when white men hunted them for their