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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ASSASSINS HANGED.

HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED MRS. SURRATT.

Suspended by the President.

MEETING BETWEEN MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Surratt, Atzerott, Harrold and Payne Executed.

The Condemned on the Platform.

PRAYERS BY ATTENDING MINISTERS.

Thanks Returned for Kind Treatment.

THE FATAL DROP.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—All the condemned conspirators sentenced to be hanged to-day, were executed.

On petition of Mary E. Surratt, through her counsel, Messrs. Aiken and Clampitt, Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of this district, directed an issue of a writ of habeas corpus to General Hancock, commanding him to produce in court at ten o'clock this morning the body of Mary E. Surratt, with the cause of detention. The writ was served on General Hancock at the Metropolitan Hotel, at eight o'clock this morning, by United States Marshal Gooding. He immediately consulted with the Attorney General and Secretary of War.

At 10:30 the General had not obeyed the writ. This fact was brought to the notice of the Court by her counsel, but the Judge said he had not power to enforce the writ.

Early to-day, guards were placed all around the arsenal grounds to prevent the intrusion of persons to the scene of execution, none being admitted excepting those who were previously supplied with passes by Gen. Hancock.

The relatives of Harrold spent several hours with him, and they were also attended by their spiritual advisers, as were also Payne and Atzerott.

A few minutes after one o'clock the outer prison door was opened, and Mrs. Surratt was reported on her way to the gallows, escorted by two military officers. Next followed Atzerott, Harrold and Payne, accompanied by a guard and their respective ministers of the gospel. Front seats were provided for them on the platform in the following order: Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harrold and Atzerott; the officers entrusted with the execution and the ministers occupied intermediate positions.

Major General Hartranft, who has been from the commencement in charge of the prisoners, came forward and read the order of the War Department already published, approving the sentences, and ordering the penalty of death to be inflicted.

A heavy guard was stationed on the walls surrounding the grounds, while below soldiers were formed on two sides of a square.

Perhaps several hundred civilians were present, anxious spectators of the solemn scene.

One of the priests, attendant on Mrs. Surratt, repeated a short prayer, to which Payne, who was seated next to her, attentively listened.

The minister who had been administering to Payne, expressed, in the name of the latter, his sincere thanks to General Hartranft and the officers and soldiers who had charge of him, for their personal kindness. They had not uttered an unkind word, nor given an unpleasant look or gesture, but seemed to compassionate his misfortune.

The minister then uttered a brief prayer, asking for Payne the forgiveness of all his sins, and a passage out of this world into the bliss of Heaven.

The minister who attended Harrold also returned thanks for the kind treatment of the prisoner, and offered a prayer that God would receive his soul. Harrold was affected to tears.

The minister who attended Atzerott also returned thanks for him to General Hartranft and other officers for kind attentions, and then invoked the mercy of God upon the prisoner.

The condemned were then required to rise from their seats, when the chairs were removed and they were now all on the drops, with their hands fastened behind them and their legs bandaged both below and above the knees, and white capes placed over their heads. Atzerott while being prepared for the execution, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, farewell, take care," and, "good bye, gentlemen now before me." One of the clergymen standing near exclaimed, "May we all meet in the other world."

As soon as the noose was placed around each neck, Mrs. Surratt being the last one adjusted, the section of the platform on which they had been standing, suddenly fell, and the culprits were hanging several feet from the ground. Mrs. Surratt and Payne scarcely moved a muscle. Atzerott exhibited some twitching, but Harrold showed more nervous sensibility than any of the others.

The bodies after hanging some time after life was extinct, were afterwards given over for burial, coffins, shrouds and everything being ready at hand for the purpose.

The arrangements for the execution were perfect. Major General Hancock was present throughout the proceedings.

It is said that Payne last night made a statement in behalf of Mrs. Surratt, exonerating her from complicity, and that another person subscribed to an affidavit impeaching the testimony of an important witness against her.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—This morning Judge Wylie granted, on application of the counsel of Mrs. Surratt, a writ of habeas corpus, commanding Major Gen. Hancock to produce the body of Mrs. Surratt before the court. The writ was returnable at 10 o'clock, but nearly two hours after that time Gen. Hancock entered the court, accompanied by Attorney General Speed, who apologized for the apparent delay in making a return, on the part of the General, as it was unavoidable.

He then proceeded to read the return in which Gen. Hancock said the body of Mrs. Surratt was in his possession, under and by virtue of an order of President Johnson, for the purpose expressed, &c., which order is as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, July 7, 1865.—*To Major General W. S. Hancock, commanding, &c.*—I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the writ of habeas corpus has been heretofore suspended in such cases as this, and I do hereby specially suspend this writ and direct that you proceed to execute the order heretofore given upon the judgment of the Military Commission; and you will give this order in return to this writ.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

The court remarked that no further steps would be taken in the matter.

Attorney General Speed briefly rejoined, commenting upon the distinction between the civil and military jurisdiction, showing the utter impossibility of fighting battles, carrying on the war, maintaining the government in times of war, &c., by process of law.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *Post's* Washington special says: Strong efforts were made this morning to induce the President to reprieve Mrs. Surratt by her counsel and the Roman Catholic clergymen, who have acted as spiritual advisers, but to no purpose. The President was firm in his decision, and while hearing the arguments emphatically refused to alter or modify the woman's sentence. It is reported that Mrs. Surratt has written a statement—or confession, which has been handed to her spiritual advisers.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A Washington special to the morning papers says: After the sentence of death was read Payne did not express any hope of reprieve. He said John Surratt was acting cowardly in failing to appear and die with his mother. Being asked if he had any direction to give as to the disposition of his body, he answered that he had no friends within reach or immediate communication, and therefore his body must be subject to such disposal as the officers shall direct. He maintained that his relatives are all in Florida, and that his real name is Powell. He expressed the deepest regret that Mrs. Surratt should, by reason of any act of his, suffer, and evinced solicitude for her not unlike that of a tender child for its parent, seemingly thinking only of her fate and the sufferings she was about to undergo.

Harrold and Atzerott manifested no hope. The former was sadly more serious than he had been during the trial. The latter was much bowed. Soon after the promulgation of the sentences the friends and relatives of the prisoners began to arrive at the Arsenal.

Miss Surratt was among the first to visit the prison. The meeting of the criminal mother and sorrow-stricken daughter was most heart-rending. Soon, however, the former rallied, and straightway visited the President to plead for the commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. She was joined by two Catholic priests and her mother's attorneys. Mrs. Surratt begged to be reprieved for a few days.

ADVICES FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON GARRISONED BY COLORED TROOPS.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. WEITZEL'S CORPS AT HOUSTON.

Rebel Forts and Batteries Deserted.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Union Celebration in New Orleans.

ORATION BY GENERAL BANKS

THE CONCENTRATION IN TEXAS.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH 85,000 MEN.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *Tribune's* Galveston correspondent, under date of June 20th, says: Galveston is now occupied by colored troops, constituting a provost guard for the enforcement of law and order.

General Gordon Granger left this morning for Houston, with a sufficient force to occupy the city and protect the citizens in the vicinity. The transports, laden with a part of Weitzel's corps, arrived several days ago, but were unable to cross the bar on account of the high sea that had been rolled up by a strong southeast wind. A large fleet is now at anchorage off the bar, composed of navy vessels, transports and coal barks. The Port Royal, New London, Preston and Corinthia, are anchored in the bay. The forts and batteries built with so great pains are now deserted. The shell, shot and powder are scattered about with wanton recklessness. General Granger declares that they are not worth occupying at present, and it is probable they will remain in their desolation as mementos of four years unsuccessful treason. Fort Bankhead and Fort Magruder are the principal earthworks, but they do not deserve to be called forts, being merely piles of sand and railroad iron, with but few guns in the casemates and on the parapets. At a distance across the water these piles of yellow sand loomed up ominously, and, to an unprofessional eye, Galveston was strongly fortified; but after all the best defence of the city by water was in the shallowness, narrowness and tortuousness of the channel. The city is desolate; loyalty does not manifest itself among the inhabitants even now, while Union soldiers patrol the streets and a powerful fleet is anchored off the city. These narrow minded and impoverished people cling to the idea of State independence; they want to fly the Lone Star flag once more to subdivide their country into four States or more and to become a recognized power in the world. There are many more slaves in Texas than there were before the war, but the institution is waning; even their value has fallen to about zero, and little effort is made to capture them when they run away. I could fill many columns were I to describe the horrible accounts that reach us of the lawlessness and bloodthirstiness of the latter. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay," has been the motto of the ill-used soldier of the Confederacy, and quartermasters and contractors have paid the penalty of their frauds in the byways and on the limbs of trees.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans correspondence says: Major General Sheridan, after visiting Galveston, proceeded to Brazos, Santiago, and from thence to Brownsville, remaining but a short time in each place. He is hourly expected to return to his headquarters in this city, which are established at the Strong mansion.

General Weitzel arrived at Brazos Santiago, a few days since, and temporarily established his headquarters at that place. It is thought he will proceed to Brownsville in a few weeks, or as soon as the debarkation of his command has been effected.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The following dispatch was received to-day:

New Orleans, July 4.—Gen. Banks delivered an oration at a Union celebration here to-day before an immense and enthusiastic audience, and one of the most eloquent addresses ever made in this State asserted the justice, right and necessity of conferring the franchise on the colored people of the South. The celebration wound up to-night with a magnificent torch-light procession.

Hon. John Covode has been investigating affairs, and left for Washington yesterday.

General Gordon Granger, commanding in Texas, in a recently issued order gives the people of that State to understand that slavery has ceased to exist there, and that this result involves an equality of personal rights of property between the negroes and their former masters. At the same time he counsels the colored people to remain on the plantations and continue to work, and warns them against idleness.

Brigadier General Russel has been ordered to proceed with his command to Indianola, and General Cole, with his cavalry brigade, has been ordered to Corpus Christi. The remainder of the corps will rendezvous at Brazos Santiago.

At the time of writing this dispatch there are at least one thousand men of this command on board of the various vessels comprising the expedition who have been detained from landing by various causes.

Some are at present in this city receiving a supply of coal and water; others are in Mobile bay, detained for the same purpose; and in order to give the officers on board an opportunity to clear up the vessels and attend to the sanitary condition of the troops on board, while others are detained off Brazos awaiting the arrival of a lighter vessel, on which to debark the troops and necessary arms and materials.

The 6th corps arrived here on transports a few days since from up the Mississippi river, and are at present in camp on the old Jackson battle ground, distanced about six miles from the city. It is understood they will be ordered to Texas as soon as Gen. Sheridan arrives from Brownsville.

General Custer is still at Alexandria, on the Red river, organizing his cavalry corps, which is expected to start overland for Houston in two columns, one from Alexandria and the other from Shreveport, in a few days. The 2d Indiana Heavy Artillery, 3d Wisconsin and 7th Indiana Cavalry arrived at Alexandria a few days since. They will form a portion of the gallant Custer's command.

The concentration in Texas engrosses to a great extent the conversation of the people of this city. It is supposed that the numerical strength of the force about to occupy that country, including cavalry, infantry and artillery, will be at least 85,000 effective men—a much larger army than Sheridan had under his command when he inflicted the disastrous blow on Early at Winchester, from which the apple-brandy General never recovered, and which eventually gave us the control of the valley.

SHIP BURNED AT SEA.

FOUR HUNDRED PASSENGERS LOST!

The Origin of the Fire.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Merchants' Exchange of this city, bulletins the following:

The ship William Nelson, Captain Smith, from Antwerp June 4th, of and for New York, with passengers, was burned on the banks of New Foundland on the 1st inst. About thirty of her passengers were picked up and taken to St. John's, New Foundland. The boats with the crew and Captain are missing, and it is supposed that four hundred lives have been lost.

MONTREAL, July 7.—The Captain of the steamer *Moravia* makes the following statement concerning the ship Wm. Nelson, from Flushing for Philadelphia or New York, which was destroyed by fire on the banks of New Foundland:

The fire originated from a red hot bolt being put into a tar pot, between decks. Forty people were taken to St. Johns by the steamer Meteor. Four hundred people are missing; some may have been saved in boats.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Captain Alton, of the Moravia, gives the following statement:

The associated press boatman, at Cape Race, reported that the steamer Meteor, belonging to D. and W. Stewart, arrived at St. Johns on Friday, with forty of the passengers of the ship Wm. Nelson, taken from the burning deck on the banks of New Foundland.

The Wm. Nelson sailed from Flushing for New York, with German emigrants on board. Before the Meteor reached the burning vessel, all the boats had put off full of passengers, and but one of the boats had been heard of as far as Captain Alton could learn. There were upwards of four hundred passengers on board when the vessel sailed.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY IN WHEELING.

Shooting and Death of Captain List.

WOUNDING OF MAJOR McPHIAL.

WHEELING, VA., July 7.—A most distressing and fatal calamity occurred here about nine o'clock last night, resulting in the death of Capt. John List, an old and prominent citizen of this city, and the wounding of Maj. M'Phial, Chief Paymaster of this Department. A squad of the provost guard were in pursuit of an escaped prisoner, when an order was given to fire, which was obeyed by one of the members, the ball taking effect in the thigh of Captain List, severing an artery and passing through the foot of Major M'Phial, producing a painful flesh wound. Captain List died in about an hour after receiving the wound. The affair has caused a deep feeling throughout the community.

COTTON WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Rebels Going to Mexico.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Dissatisfaction Among Troops.

84,000 PENSIONS GRANTED.

Great Reduction in the Navy.

RAM STONEWALL TO BE GIVEN UP.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *World's* special says:—The Secretary of the Treasury has procured reliable estimates of the quantity of cotton west of the Mississippi. The figures submitted to him add up about one million bales. Partial returns of the quantities of cotton west of the Mississippi have been received, from which an estimate somewhat exceeding one million bales has been made. The Secretary is confident that the effect from exchanges of the vast values represented by this cotton will restore commerce to a sound basis.

The *Herald's* special says: Sterling Price, a rebel Missouri General, will probably go to Mexico to engage in silver mining with his brother-in-law, Dobney Yorth, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and others, who are all extensively interested, by a recent purchase, in valuable silver mines in that country.

Gen. Pope had a long interview with the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior and Gen. Grant, in relation to Indian affairs in the northwest. The President was unable to be present satisfactory arrangements were agreed upon which will be made public in orders hereafter.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Reports have recently been received of the feeling of dissatisfaction among the troops formerly of the Army of the Potomac, and now of the Provisional Corps, encamped on the south bank of the Potomac, and which threatens to create a serious disturbance unless averted by necessary measures. The men complain, first, of non-payment; second, of semi-daily drill; and third, that the quality of the rations which they are now receiving is far inferior to those issued while in active service.

Owing to the liberation of prisoners and the discharge of the army, the number of applications for pensions in the month of June was greater than ever before since the war began. 84,000 pensions have been granted; 34,000 to invalid soldiers and 50,000 to widows, mothers and minor children.

Secretary Welles has issued an order reducing the navy from war establishment to peace. He thinks that this will reduce the navy from 65,000 to 12,000 or 15,000.

The Department of State has been officially informed that the Spanish Government proposes issuing orders to the Captain General of Cuba, to deliver to the United States Government the insurgent ram Stonewall, now at Havana.

North Carolina Advices.

FACTORIES GOING INTO OPERATION.

Question of Confiscation.

THE GOLD MINES.

NEWBERN, N. C., July 3.—J. T. Bridge, A. G. Hills and Henry O. Burr, of Boston, have associated themselves with G. M. Herry, a planter of Newbern, for the purpose of establishing a factory to extract tar, turpentine, oil and pyroligneous acid by the new process of destructive distillation of light wood. Other factories of this kind are to go into operation here, where there is an endless quantity of rich material.

Governor Holden has appointed a commission, consisting of Colonel J. M. Heck Kemp, P. Battell, and others, to proceed to Washington to confer with the authorities on the subject of confiscation.

The tide of emigration from the free States having already set in, and the many important sales of real estate pending the settlement of this question, the best interests of the State require that an understanding should be reached as soon as possible, hence the departure of the commission. It is, however, believed that there will be no confiscation in North Carolina.

Negroes are making two or three dollars per day at washing the dirt at the North Carolina gold mines, from which gold has been once extracted.

The negro who was hung up by his thumbs for forty hours, near the railroad depot in Raleigh, on Friday last, died soon after he was taken down.

Newbern now contains a large northern element in its population and has become the business centre of the State. Cotton and all other products from all parts of the State are daily arriving here in large quantities for shipment North, which gives the port a very lively appearance.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

Guilty of Neglect of Duty.

THE REBEL GENERAL PRICE GOING TO MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A special to the *Herald*, dated Washington 6th, says: Brigadier General Richard B. Lee, Frank Huger, S. S. Lee, Major General J. C. Brown, of Tennessee, and T. R. Allison, the last rebel Governor of Florida, have applied for pardon.

Commander Parker, last winter in command of the James River Naval Division, has been found guilty of neglect of duty in not preventing the raid of the rebel gunboats at that time, but in consideration of his long and faithful service is recommended to clemency. Secretary Wells has disapproved of the finding, and ordered his release from arrest.

The rebel General Price, it is supposed, will go to Mexico and engage in mining operations.

Stock and Money Matters—Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The stock market continues to exhibit a strong speculative movement. Some of the leading brokers are buying largely of both Railroad and Miscellaneous stocks, the movement for which the ease of the money market affords abundant facility, and there is no bear party to check the movement, and prices consequently go steadily upward. There is little irregularity, but as a rule, prices are considerably higher. All sorts of rumors are circulated respecting prospective dividends of certain stocks, the most of which cannot be traced beyond offices of brokers interested in current speculation. The sales of New York Central, Erie, Hudson River, Reading, Cleveland and North Western preferred at the morning board, amounted to over 3,600 shares.

In the Miscellaneous List transactions were very large, amounting to 3,800 in Canton, and 2,140 in Quicksilver. Governments continue very firm. This morning large orders on European account for five-twenties were executed at advanced prices. All Miscellaneous Stocks are firm and active.

Gold is very steady without great activity. Cash gold is more plenty, and has been borrowed on low rates to-day. The Money market is without change.

There is considerable speculative feeling in domestic cotton fabrics, and all job lots are being picked up. There are a number of jobbers from large cities here looking around for fall goods.

Advices from Europe state that goods are going up, and many orders now being executed can be sold out at handsome profits.

From Charleston and Savannah.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The steamer Arago has arrived from Hilton Head.

Generals E. E. Potter and Littlefield are passengers.

General W. S. Bennett has assumed command at Charleston in place of Gen. Gurney relieved.

Governor Johnson addressed a large Union meeting at Savannah on the night of the first. He was about to leave for Augusta, Atlanta, Macon and Milledgeville, and would address the citizens at each point.

The *Republican* says:—Large majorities of the people of the interior have expressed the desire to renew their allegiance to the United States Government.

The steamer Kankakee arrived at Savannah from New York, with Mr. Andros, the agent of the Treasury, to open Southern ports.

Col. Ricks, the new collector of Pensacola, and others, are passengers.

The exports at Savannah are increasing.

About 1000 rebel prisoners are there en route home.

Gold.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Gold is without material change; speculative movement quiet. The supply from the sub-treasury keeps the market easy and enables shorts to borrow all they require at 1-16@¼ per cent. per day. Some of the bears are settling their options. They are generally cautious in putting out new shorts. The quotations opened at 139¼, run up to 139⅝, and down again to 139¼.

EVENING—Gold 139⅜.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *Herald's* London correspondent recently visited the Great Eastern at Sheerness, and saw dispatches sent through the whole length of the cable. Derouty, who managed the old cable, comes out on the Great Eastern as chief electrician of the expedition.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Guarye in a State of Siege.

THE MEXICAN WAR DEBT DUE FRANCE

NEW YORK, July 7.—The steamer Manhattan, from Vera Cruz June 23th via Havana July 3rd, has arrived.

The Spanish troops are evacuating Santa Domingo and are continually followed by refugee Santa Dominicans, who are afraid to remain on the island.

The revolution in Hayti was making headway. Although Geffrard takes his place at the head of his troops, he has suffered several reverses, and many Dominicans have taken up arms against him.

Guarye had been in a state of siege and was re-occupied by the Government troops, after a desperate fight, the rebels being obliged to evacuate.

The Mexican news is, to the effect that Maximillian will soon issue a decree ceding Sanavilda, Aurange and Sonora to the French as security for the war debt due France.

LATE RICHMOND INTELLIGENCE.

Orders for Mustering Out More Troops.

COURT OF APPEALS ABOLISHED.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: General Terry, commanding in Virginia, received orders from Washington on the 3d inst., to muster out all the troops in his Department, whose services were no longer needed. The matter of the muster out is left to General Terry's discretion; and, as a large number of troops are still needed in the State, it is thought that his force will not immediately be materially reduced.

Gov. Pierpoint has abolished the old Virginia Court of Appeals.

Gov. Pierpoint expects to have civil government in the State in good running order by the 1st of August.

Seven-Thirty Loan Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to the 7 30 loan to-day to the amount of $4,261,200, including the following: Second National Bank of Chicago, $320,000; First National Bank of Cincinnati, $300,000; First National Bank of St. Paul, $100,000; First National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, $100,000; First National Bank of New York, $150,000; Eighth National Bank of New York, $100,000; Seventh National Bank of New York, $304,850; Central National Bank of New York, $500,000; First National Bank of Nashville, $350,000; Second National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, $100,000; Second National Bank of Boston, $300,000; National Bank of the Metropolis of Washington, $200,000; Henry Clews & Co., New York, $100,000; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York, $100,000; Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, $75,000. The number of individual subscriptions was 3850.

Rebel Commanders.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *Post* states that the steamer Hatteras is advertised to leave this port to-morrow for Richmond, commanded by Capt. Parrish, who surrendered the steamer Yorktown to the rebels, and endeavored to persuade his crew to join the rebels. The Yorktown was afterwards iron-plated by the rebels, and under the command of Parrish took part in the engagement between the Merrimac and Monitor. The first mate of the Hatteras is Robert Roberts, who was Captain of a rebel tug boat. The Hatteras belongs to Livingstone & Co., of this city.

Personal.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Colonel A. Burnett, Government Prosecutor in the assassination trial, accompanied by Col. Treat, Commissary General of General Schofield's Corps, and Col. Cox, Adjutant General of the Twenty-Third Corps, arrived here yesterday. They leave for the West in a few days, after enjoying their first furlough for three years. Colonel Cox is a brother to General Cox, the nominee for Governor of Ohio.

College Endowment.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The *Bulletin* announces a magnificent endowment of half a million dollars by Hon. Asa Parker, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., for the establishment of a College near Bethlehem, with fifty-seven acres of land.

Death Warrants Signed by Gov. Curtin.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 6.—Governor Curtin has signed the death warrants of David Gregor and William Hopkins, for murder. They are to be executed on the 11th of August, in Philadelphia.

General Sherman.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—Major General Sherman left this city for Cincinnati on the steamer General Buell, en route for Lancaster, Ohio.

Affairs in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 23.

While both people and politicians in Virginia seem to have united in a desperate attempt to place the State in the Union again, as a power, thoroughly organized and ready to wage the same battle she has always fought against the progressive ideas of the nation, North Carolina presents the spectacle of a people anxiously inquiring what is expected or demanded by the Government, and exhibiting a real desire to conform thereto—and yet mistrusting the agency which has been appointed to rule over them in the name of the Government. The people of the State at large have no faith in Governor Holden, and the opposition to him does not spring from any opposition to him on account of Unionism. But it was a matter of astonishment that a man with his antecedents could be thought fit by the authorities at Washington to govern the State.

Nor is this strange. Mr. Holden is one of the original secessionists, and proclaimed his opinions freely before the war. As a secessionist he dates far back of the excitement attending Mr. Lincoln's first election; and when that election came, welcomed as it was by the politicians of the South, none hailed it more gladly than he. Before the Convention he busied himself in exciting the people to secede, and in preparing them for the action which politicians were determined that Convention should take. In the Convention he made one of the bitterest speeches in favor of the withdrawal of the State, and voted for the ordinance of secession. For years he had sought political position—which was all well enough, provided the means used were honorable—and to secure it had exerted himself to attract the attention and gain the confidence of the young men of the State; and the doctrine of secession, in all its ramifications, was exactly suited to excite the fiery Southern youth and secure their support. More than any other man in the State is he responsible for its secession, and as he possessed more ability, and, through his paper, could make himself more widely felt, in just that degree is he guilty above others.

In view of these facts, it seemed amazing that he could go to Washington with a clique pledged to support and defend each other, and be there deemed the proper man to conduct North Carolina back to the Union from which he, above all others in the State, did most to separate her.

With such antecedents, it is not difficult to judge where he will find his friends, and from these, of course, he will select men to fill the offices with his gift. The new government has the assistance of several undoubtedly Union men, but it will soon have in the person of various county officers and others, who come directly in contact with the people, men whom the people, in their earnest desire to accept the new order of things, cannot have confidence in.

The chief object of the present Provisional Governor seems to be to elect Mr. Holden Governor of North Carolina—and this is not to be wondered at in the least—but the interests of the State and the Government should not be overlooked to secure the end.

It is a notorious fact, that men in this State—and men of ability, too, lawyers learned in their profession—who have from the start opposed secession, who have constantly refused to take an oath to support the Confederacy, which alone would enable them to practice their profession, that such men are not able to obtain office under the present administration of affairs in this State.

These are facts that cannot be set aside, and they certainly show a state of affairs well calculated to create the greatest anxiety in the mind of every true patriot.—*Cor. Cin. Gazette.*

The Fourth of July—Colored Celebration.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Fourth passed off here without any celebrations, save by colored people, who gathered to the number of several thousands. The tone of the speeches delivered on the occasion all favored negro suffrage, as did the letters from distinguished public men. The most marked in this respect were from General Fremont and Governor Andrew. The latter in the close of his letter, says: "For myself, I am certain that equal rights and impartial liberty will yet be accorded to all who own this for their country and home. I am sure that no rule of doctrine less fundamental will be tolerated by that grand conservative sentiment always predominant last."

Fred. Douglass, in the course of his letter, says that the country will never get rid of the negro question until the colored race has the right of suffrage.

Senator Wilson, in his speech, gave notice that he should introduce a bill, at the next session of Congress, guaranteeing freedom to every colored person in the country. He also urged the colored people of this district to petition Congress for the right of suffrage here, and he believed that Congress would grant it.—*Cor. Cin. Com.*

NATIONAL SONG.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

July 4, 1865.

Air—Red, White, and Blue.

Oh! flag of our country, thy glory
Is safe as when first it unfurled:
Unrent by the murderous traitors
And tyrants who'd fetter the world;
Thy courage by crimson is pictured,
Thy white is from purity true,
And love spreads upon thee her beauty,
A star-lighted heaven of blue!

Hurrah for the Red, White, and Blue
That o'er Lincoln to victory flew,
And cheers for the Army and Navy,
With Washington's Red, White, and Blue.

Of Union thou art the broad symbol,
Yet Liberty's imaged in thee;
Thy folds rustle time to the beating
Of hearts that were born to be free:
Thou'rt chosen the standard of millions,
Who hither from tyranny flew,
And ne'er will their freed souls surrender
Thy glorious heaven of blue!
Chorus.

No lust for the regions of others,
Full wide thy American zone;
And over the glowing forever
Is "Every one's rights to his own!"
Then back from thy soil the invader;
But if he should dare rush on thee,
His blood shall but nourish the flowers
That spring from the land of the free!
Chorus.

Oh, broad as the great rose of morning
That God spreads aloft in His hands,
Great Flag of the Just, thou art spreading
For *all* who inhabit the land:
No creed and no color can claim thee
Alone in thine infinite place,
But there, like a smile of Jehovah,
Thou shin'st for the whole human race!

Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue
That o'er Lincoln to victory flew!
Hark! continents echo the chorus
For Washington's Red, White, and Blue!

The Truth of the Matter.

The *N. Y. Express* has the following editorial paragraph:

"THE FLIGHT OF DAVIS.

"One of the party with Jeff. Davis, through all his flight from Richmond, south, in a lengthy and careful statement and review of all the facts, gives in the *Herald* no evidence of the truth of 'the petticoat story,' and there is no longer any doubt with just men that this part of the reported plight in which Davis was captured is a fiction."

Now let us see precisely what this companion of Davis's flight into Georgia *does* say:

"Had he [Davis] not gone to assure himself of his wife's safety, and had he not been excessively fatigued while there, Colonel Pritchard would be without the honor of capturing him, for nothing was easier than his escape, as Breckinridge and Wood and the writer of this know, and by meeting no interruption themselves have proved. Their immunity might have been his.

"But Davis ran his risks and took his chances, fully conscious of imminent danger, yet powerless, from physical weariness, to do all he designed doing against the danger. When the musketry fire was heard in the morning, at dim gray dawn, it was supposed to be between the rebel marauders and Mrs. Davis' few camp defenders. Under this impression he hurriedly put on his boots and prepared to go out for the purpose of interposing, saying:

"'They will at least respect me.'

"As he got to the door he was hastily equipped, and with this good intention of preventing an effusion of blood by an appeal in the name of a fading but not wholly faded authority, he saw a few cavalry ride up the road and deploy in front.

"'Ha, Federals!' was his exclamation.

"'Then you are captured,' cried Mrs. Davis with emotion.

"In a moment she caught an idea—a woman's idea—and as quickly as women in an emergency execute their designs, it was done. He slept in a wrapper—a loose one. It was yet around him. This she fastened, ere he was aware of it, and then, bidding him adieu, urged him to go to the spring, a short distance off, where his horse and arms were. Strange as it may seem, there was not even a pistol in the tent. Davis felt that his only course was to reach his horse and arms, and complied. As he was leaving the door, followed by a servant with a water bucket, Mrs. Howell *flung a shawl over his head*. There was no time to remove it without exposure and embarrassment, and, as he had not *far* to go, he ran the chance exactly as it was devised for him. In these two articles consisted the woman's attire of which so much nonsense has been spoken and written, and under these circumstances and in this way was Jefferson Davis going forth to perfect his escape. No bonnet, no gown, no petticoats, no crinoline, no nothing of all these. And what was there happened to be excusable under ordinary circumstances, and perfectly natural as things were.

"But it was too late for any effort to reach his horses, and the Confederate President was at last a prisoner in the hands of the United States."

Now this we presume to be an honest statement of the facts, by one who, at all events, is not inclined to make the case against J. D. worse than it is. Does it justify the broad assertion of *The Express*? Why did not that journal give *The Herald's* statement, instead of its own most unwarranted commentary. Who should fear the truth?

We never strike one who is already down. We do not say that it was wrong, cowardly, or even ridiculous, for Davis to seek escape from capture in the guise of a woman. Had he only succeeded in getting away, the trick would have been generally deemed a clever one. It is failure that makes it seem ridiculous. No one ever thought worse of Lavalette *for* escaping from prison and death in his wife's garments. But fact is fact, and it is clear as noonday that Davis tried to evade capture by personating and being taken for a woman. If *The Express* did not *know* this to be true, why does it not print the evidence instead of so grossly garbling it?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE following little story, reproduced by the N. Y. *Tribune* from "Tristram Shandy," is timely enough to be worth letters in gold. It will fall, as we hope, upon a genial soil in the hearts of all our readers:

When Trim an' it please your honor, got to the shop, there was nobody in it but a poor negro girl, with a bunch of white feathers slightly tied to the end of a long cane, flapping away the flies—not killing them.

"'Tis a pretty picture," said my Uncle Toby, "she has suffered persecution, Trim, and learnt mercy."

"A negro has a soul! an' please your Honor?" said the Corporal, doubtingly.

"I am not much versed, Corporal," quoth my Uncle Toby, "in things of that kind; but I suppose God would not leave him without one, any more than thee or me."

"It would be putting one sadly above the head of another," quoth the Corporal.

"It would be so," said my Uncle Toby.

"Why, then, an' please your honor, is a black wench to be used worse than a white one?"

"I can give no reason," said my Uncle Toby.

"Only," cried the Corporal, shaking his head, "because she has no one to stand up for her."

"'Tis that very thing, Trim," quoth my Uncle Toby, "which recommends her to protection—and her brethern with her; 'tis the fortune of war which has put the whip into our hands *now*—where it may be hereafter, Heaven knows! but be it where it will, the brave, Trim, will not use it unkindly."

"God forbid!" said the Corporal.

"Amen!" responded my Uncle Toby, laying his hand upon his heart.

Need we add that the policy, philosophy, and pathos of the above dialogue covers our national case, and suggests thoughts fit to go with those which the celebration of the Fourth of July has awakened in all sensitive hearts?—*National Intelligencer.*

THE Richmond memorial against the twenty thousand dollar exception of the Amnesty Proclamation of the 29th May has been presented to the President, and a delegation from Richmond is here to suggest modifications or a repeal of that exception. It is represented that the exception tends to paralyze all commercial enterprise, and to embarrass any effort for resuscitating the business affairs of the Old Dominion, and especially of its capital city, Richmond. It is urged that titles cannot be given to real estate if sold while the seller is excepted from the amnesty, neither can property owners borrow money for business purposes while their capital is thus subject to confiscation. It is surmised that the President will modify the proclamation in this respect, at least in regard to Virginia.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE *Staats Zeitung*, of New York, which has the largest circulation of any German paper in the United States, in its number of Tuesday takes decided ground in favor of negro suffrage. It wishes the subject left to the decision of every State; it regards a period of apprenticeship as necessary for giving to the freedmen a political education; but it calls it a "folly and perfidy" to demand that men who are free be forever excluded from the right of suffrage. Inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States does not say a word of color or race being a reason for denying the right of suffrage.

THE Eastern Dailies are very indignant over the high rates asked by the Atlantic Telegraph Company for the transmission of dispatches, and thus compare home rates with foreign. The Atlantic Telegraph Company propose to charge five dollars a word. With San Francisco—three thousand miles away—we communicate regularly at the rate of forty-five cents a word for all words over ten. This is about one-eleventh of the proposed ocean rate.

THE official paper of the Columbian government recently published a decree issued by the Columbian Congress, declaring that President Juarez, of Mexico, has deserved well of America, in view of the indomitable perseverance he has evinced in defence of the independence and freedom of his country, and they regard his virtues and patriotism as affording an example to the Columbian youth.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Arrival of "Friend Rifles"—They bring Two Stand of Colors and Guidons.

The re-enlisted veterans of the "Friend Rifles" organization arrived in the city about half past one o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large number of its old members received them at the depot, and escorted them to the St. Charles Hotel, where a dinner was ordered by Mr. J. H. Pease, an old member of the company. The squad brought with them the stand of colors of the 1st Excelsior Regiment, with which they have been identified until the breaking up of the Brigade, when they were incorporated into the 86th New York. These colors, consisting of the State and National flags, together with two splendid guidons of the regiment, were presented them by the members of the old organization for safekeeping and for the purpose of establishing the Headquarters of the First Excelsior regiment in this city. The flags look almost new, and were received while the regiment lay at Brandy Station in winter quarters. We give below the roll of names of the members of the regiment donating the flag. Company E, of the regiment, it will be remembered, was the company of which the "Friend Rifles" was composed, and comprises below, as do all the other companies, the re-enlisted veterans:

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 2d, 1865.

We, the undersigned, representatives of the 70th N. Y. Volunteers, ("1st Excelsior,") hereby signify our most cheerful wishes and consent for the following disposal of our stand of colors so patriotically presented to us by the city of New York: That Captain Fred. L. Rainbow shall take them to his home, and there establish a headquarters of the 1st Excelsior Regiment, carefully preserving our standard as an emblem of our dear old Excelsior organization:

Co. E—Capt. John O. Dalgleish, Adjt. James Crosbie, 1st Lieut. George McFarland, 1st Serg't Jas. P. Gelston, Serg't Chas. F. Franke, Serg't Augustus B. Temme, Corp. Saml. McMasters, Corp. John Lowstetter, Corp. Saml. Hays, Corp. Hugh T. Boyce, Benj. D. Denniston, 1st Lieut. Geo. McFarland.

Co. F—2d Lieut. Wm. H. Newman, James Norton, drummer, Corp. A. M. Lambert, Joseph Lambert, Windsor Cunningham, drummer, G. E. Warren, John Mitchell, Serg't Thomas Adams, Peter Hoyt.

Co. G—1st Serg't Wesley McCormack, James McCann, Matthew Maher, Jacob Fauer, Charles Neidhart, G. V. Arbuthnot, John Sullivan.

Co. H—Jas. McCarry, drummer, Edward Dean, drummer, Corp. Thos. Hogue.

Co. I—Corp. Gilbert, C. Fosdick, Jas. Martin, W. Cavanaugh, Philip Shaw, Henry Miller, Jno. Miller, Joseph Goggins, G. E. Waldraver, Henry C. Knowland.

Co. K—1st Sergt. John Walsh, Sergt. E. J. Day, Oscar Sheldon, Michael M'Carrick, Thos. Walton, Martin Brady.

Co. A—Sergt. Jacob Becker, Sergt. James Higgins, Corp. Victor Gasner, James Bassett, Terrance Donahue, Thomas Dolan, John Flanagan, James Westervelt.

Co. B—Sergt. Emile Volbraicht.

Co. C—Sergt. Nathan Hulbert, Corp. Abner M. Thayer, Corp. J. R. Billings, Gilman Hinckley, Casper Shriner, Geo. Wilson, L. H. Miller, Henry R. Brown.

Co. D—Corp. T. H. Sanders, Corp. John Donovan, Corp. John Franklin, P. M'Donald, drummer, Herman Heise, Matthew Rigley, J. H. Bradbury, C. K. Brady, P. M'Guire, P. Digman, John D. Carrick, John Clark, Robert Gardiner, Fife Major.

"Zouave Cadets" Returning.

The re-enlisted veterans of the company enlisted by Col. J. P. Glass at the opening of the war, under the style of "Zouave Cadets, Co B," and which entered the Fifth regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, at the same time the "Friend Rifles" entered the First regiment of that organization, have already been mustered out, and will probably arrive to-day. They would have arrived with the squad of the latter company yesterday, but they accepted an invitation to attend a parade in New York city. Out of about thirty remaining members of the company, eight re-enlisted under the furlough order of the spring of '64, of whom two were killed in battle, one discharged from wounds disabling him, and one promoted to a position in a colored regiment, leaving four to return—Lieut. Beireman and three sergeants. The regiment to which the company originally belonged, the Seventy-fourth New York, or as it is better known, the Fifth Excelsior, was consolidated, on the breaking up of the Brigade, with the 40th New York.

There were two other Pennsylvania companies recruited for the Fifth, one from the city and one from Tedioute, portions of which re-enlisted, who have also been mustered out. Although these veterans advanced but two or three miles nearer the coveted prize of Petersburg since their comrades left them a year ago, at the expiration of their three years service, they have the glorious satisfaction of justly claiming that they were "in for the war," from first to last, having participated in every battle of the Army of the Potomac except the first Bull Run blunder, which, although nobly contested was almost fatal to the cause, and little honor to be derived from it. The regiment, after its induction into the arts of war on the Potomac, at Yorktown and across the Peninsular, had the second Bull Run battle inscribed on its colors, among the many which came before and after it.

Two Fast Men.

Two young men hired a horse and buggy at a livery stable on Thursday morning, and during the drive indulged at various drinking saloons in frequent potations, until their spirits rose to such an altitude that they were not content with the ordinary gait of a livery horse, and applied the whip vigorously to the animal to increase its speed. As a consequence the horse became so jaded and broken down in about an hour's time that he was unable to go any further, and stopped off short on Anderson street, Allegheny, between East and South Commons, early in the afternoon. To a man who stopped to inquire the cause of the stoppage, one of these delectable men answered that he supposed the keeper of the livery stable had given them a sick horse, and he did not know exactly where the stable was located; he proposed to the inquiring individual that he should hold the horse, while he and his friend would hunt up the proprietor. The party agreed to do so, and continued to hold the jaded beast until he bethought himself of getting his supper. The two fast men did not make their appearance, and the accommodating individual, feeling very much as if he had been sold cheap, relinquished his charge of the animal, which, by-the-by, had neither the ability or inclination to budge a foot from the spot. The owner of the horse and buggy recovered his property sometime during the night, but no information of their whereabouts had been communicated to him by the scamps who engaged them. The proprietor is now after them with a sharp stick.

Scarcity of Water in the County Jail.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced, for years past, in getting a sufficient quantity of water for use of the prisoners in the county jail, during the summer months. The prison is supplied from the lower basin; and the consequence is that the upper tiers of cells are often without water at all. This was the case last night, when much inconvenience and suffering was felt by the inmates. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Prison Board, who are considering a plan to remedy the evil. It has been proposed to lay a four-inch water-pipe from the Court House, up Wylie street to Congress, at which point a connection can be made with a main pipe leading from the upper basin. This will secure an abundant supply of water at all times, and it is said that the cost will not exceed $3,000. An abundance of water is necessary for the health and comfort of the prisoners, and it is probable that the proposed improvement will be ordered by the Board.

Struck by Lightning.—The residence of Rev. George W. Cleveland, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Harbor Creek, Erie county, was struck by lightning during the storm on Saturday afternoon, knocking Mr. Cleveland senseless, and severely stunning the whole family. Mr. C. remained unconscious for an hour. The lightning struck the chimney, doing considerable damage in six different rooms, setting the house on fire, and burning the roof entirely through. During the excitement consequent upon the fire, Mr. C's library was carried out into the rain and badly damaged.

Oil Well Struck by Lightning.—During the severe storm on Thursday of last week, the oil well of the Messrs. Ward, at Niles, Ohio, was struck by lightning. The well was at the time spouting up gas and water, the gas took fire instantly and continued burning for two days. The derrick, and all combustibles in the immediate vicinity, were destroyed. Persons who have visited the well represent the spectacle as a very singular one—a column of mingled fire and water being thrown into the air to a height varying from twenty to forty feet.

Allegheny Base Ball Club.—At a meeting of this Club, held on Wednesday evening, the following members were selected to play a friendly game with the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, during the contemplated visit of the latter club to this city: Messrs. G. W. Miller, A. S. Cameron, A. L. Carpenter, Thos. Sproul, Thos. M. Blair, Wm. Ralston, Hugh D. Moore, A. Gitty, and R. Elton. The Athletics bear the reputation of being the most expert players in the State. They will be the guests of the Allegheny Club during their visit here.

John P. Hunt sends us the first number of *The Nation*, a weekly paper of thirty-two quarto pages, published by J. H. Richards, New York, at $3 per annum. It shows not a little literary merit, and in politics is on the side of loyalty and freedom.

Arrival of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in command of Brevet Brigadier General S. B. M. Young, according to previous announcement in our evening paper, arrived last night shortly before twelve o'clock. Preceded by their regimental brass band, they marched to City Hall, but on arriving they found it a "banquet hall deserted, whose lights were fled," and the Committee *non est*. In justice to the Subsistence Committee, who we are sure will feel keenly mortified for the disappointment experienced by the regiment, and especially chagrined, as this is the last Western Pennsylvania organization to arrive, we would state that they are fully exonerated from any blame in the matter.

A telegram was received by them last evening stating that the regiment would be left off the train at Camp Reynolds, and would not arrive in the city last night as previously announced. It was that dispatch that did the business, and which came from a source that was deemed reliable. We may safely anticipate that the Subsistence Committee will make ample amends this morning by setting before these bronzed heroes not only a substantial but a luxurious breakfast. The regiment took quarters for the night at the Girard House and Wilkins' Hall.

This regiment numbers about 965 men, and has, we believe, been recruited considerable during the war. Its field officers are Brevet General S. B. M. Young, of Robinson township, this county; Brevet Colonel A. P. Duncan; Major J. T. Peale, and Major John Howell. Companies B, E and G are from this county; and are commanded respectively by Capts. Jas. Gwinett, Gillespie and D. C. Dodds, Co. A, Capt. W. Lyndmen, is from Carbon county; Co. C, Lieut. Wagele, Westmoreland county; Cos. H, I, K and L, commanded respectively by Captains Geo. Wilson, Andrew Nellis, J. R. Grant and John P. Barr, are all from Venango county and that vicinity; Co. M, Captain Samuel King, is from Luzerne county; and Co. F, Captain G. W. Moss, from Lebanon.

The regiment was mustered out at Lynchburg, Va., on the 1st of July, and left that place on the 2d, coming through from City Point. They will probably go to Camp Reynolds to-day to be paid off. The regiment has seen arduous and exciting service, and the name of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry will figure conspicuously and honorably in the annals of the war. In our paper of yesterday we gave a short sketch of this gallant regiment.

Graduated

At Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh:

Richard A. McGee, Norwich, Ohio.
David L. Ratcliff, Wheeling, West Va.
Wesley Watson, Allegheny City.
D. W. McElroy, Rural Valley, Pa.
G. A. Dickson, Meadville, Pa.
J. J. Pearch, Sherodsville, Ohio.
John W. Thompson, Unionport, Ohio.
D. P. Morgan, Palatine, West Va.
H. F. Hughes, Pittsburgh.
Jacob B. Tamplin, Salem, Ohio.
Wm. M. Nace, Barnsville, Ohio.
Z. H. Street, Salem, Ohio.
J. M. Baines, Allegheny City.
F. O. Cox, New Martinsville, West Va.
J. Holloway, Damascoville, Ohio.
David Okey, Graysville, Ohio.
John O. Buchanan, Pittsburgh.
P. B. Marquis, New Brighton, Pa.

All of whom passed the usual searching examinations of the College satisfactorily, and who will, no doubt, hereafter distinguish themselves by an honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded the elegant diploma of the College, which may be received as a passport to the confidence of business men in all quarters, as it is awarded to those only who pass the prescribed examinations satisfactorily.

Interesting Letter.

One of our most esteemed townsmen, and one of the oldest and most experienced teachers of music in our city, Mr. John C. Mowry, has just written the following highly complimentary letter to Mr. C. C. Meller, the well known agent for the Chickering piano:

"PITTSBURGH, July 6th, 1865.

MR. MELLER—*Dear Sir:*—Many years since I decided, after a long experience with numerous makes of pianos, that those of Chickering & Son's manufacture were the best in every particular. Since then the more I have become acquainted with them, the more I have become convinced of their superiority. I have invariably found them to possess the purest tone, the most perfect scale, the most elastic action; to be the most durable, and to give the best satisfaction of any [illegible]. For my own use I would have none but a Chickering piano, and can recommend them with perfect confidence to my pupils and friends. Respectfully yours,

JOHN C MOWRY."

The Draft in the 23d District.—The following summary of the drafts in the Twenty-Third District, is extracted from the books of Provost Marshal Kirker:

Total number of men drawn under all calls	5,323
Number held for service	535
" furnished substitutes	546
" paid commutation	1,328
" exempted for physical disability	1,234
" exempted for other causes	1,305
" who failed to report	570
" of deserters arrested	320

The "La Belle Society" of Lawrenceville, gave their annual pic nic at Duncan's Grove on Thursday evening, and we are informed, it passed off very pleasantly. Much credit is due to the members for their kind attention to the guests, and the occasion will long be remembered by those who were participants.

The Rev. C. W. Vining, who has safely returned from a journey in the East, thoughtfully brings us, among other curiosities, some of the newspapers published in Egypt and Turkey. They are in four languages—French, Turkish, Armenian, and Greek. We cannot read them, but he can; and through his patience we have been gratified to learn their contents, and the materials of which newspapers are made up in the land of the Osmanlis. Our American enterprise is well represented; stoves, wooden and tin ware, ploughs, axes, and tools are advertised from this country. In each of the four languages are heralded the virtues of the remedies made by our celebrated countrymen, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. They seem not to depend on their home reputation for confidence abroad; but publish the certificates of the Musselmen rulers themselves, to the cures which those medicines have made in their midst. The Reverend gentleman informs us that the whole of the remedial aid employed in those countries, comes from Europe or America, as they possess no medical colleges or schools in which they have any confidence themselves. There arose the religious ideas which pervade the human family, but almost all that is useful in art or invention must be carried back to these, the earlier settlements of mankind.—*Lynn News.*

Minstrelsy.—The lovers of minstrelsy will receive a rare treat on Monday evening next, on the arrival of the famous troupe of Duprez and Green, who will exhibit all next week at the Pittsburgh Theatre. Add to the minstrel performance the burlesque opera and Ethiopian entertainments also to be given, and there is little doubt but that the Theatre will be nightly crowded with delighted audiences. The reputation of the troupe is well established as the largest, ablest and most successful traveling.

Twenty-one, Fifth street, is the location of the palatial Dry Goods establishment of Messrs. Bates & Bell, and we can do no more than assure our readers that any thing gaudy, or plain, novel, or old-fashioned, light or dark, heavy or light, in the shape of Dry Goods will always be found upon their shelves. Give them a call. Cut this line out—Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth st.

Knabe's Pianos are pronounced the best by such undoubted authority as S. Thalberg, G. Satter, L. M. Gottschalk, H. Vieuxtemps, M. Strakosch and others. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, sole agent for Knabe's Pianos.

New Music.—The Noontide Dream, written by Henry Frame; composed by M. W. Balfe. A beautiful production, and should be the ornament of every parlor. For sale at Mrs. Charlotte Blume's music store, Fifth street.

U. S. Grant is expected, or any other man, to call this week at Pittock's and obtain a photograph album before Pittock's large stock is exausted.

Ladies' misses' and children's Congress, lace, button and balmoral gaiters, boots, slippers, &c., at private sale, at McClelland's auction house, 55 Fifth street.

Reading Matter for Everybody.—Pittock, opposite the Postoffice, is now selling off all his back numbers of magazines at fifteen cents each.

Don't lose your money by carrying it lose in your pockets, but call at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice, and purchase a pocket book.

General Grant, Sherman and all other Generals can find their photographs at Pittock's opposite the Post office.

Summer dry goods, shawls, balmoral skirts, hosiery and gloves at reduced prices, at McClelland's auction house, 55 Fifth street.

Men's, boys' and youths' Congress gaiters, calf boots, buckle and strap shoes at McClelland's auction house, 55 Fifth street.

Sun Shades—all colors—silk, gingham and cotton, at McClelland's, 55 Fifth street.

Albums at any price, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Book Table.

THE OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA, with maps and charts of Oil Creek, Allegheny River, &c. By F. M. L. Gillelen. Pittsburgh: John P. Hunt, Publisher, 59 Fifth street.

We think this valuable little work, which must have cost the publisher heavily in the getting up, is what he claims to be "a thoroughly reliable work." The main and most valuable feature is the chart of the Allegheny river, from Warren to Pittsburgh, showing the channels, meanderings, islands, landings, towns, oil wells, salt works, and in short everything worth noticing. A clear map of the Oil Region, comprehending Oil Creek, Pit Hole Creek, and the surrounding region, is very valuable to every one interested, pecuniarly or otherwise, in that far-famed and important region. The plates illustrative of oil operations are very good. But to men engaged in navigating the Allegheny river this publication is peculiarly valuable, and to them particularly we commend it, expressing at the same time our gratification that one of our publishers has given to the public a work of such practical value.

DIED:

FISH.—On Thursday morning, July 6th, at the Broadway House, Cincinnatti, Mr. WILLIAM FISH, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 41 Rebecca street, Allegheny City.

MARTIN.—In Washington City, July 6th, 1865, JOHN A. MARTIN, Co. D, 149th Regiment P. V.

The funeral will take place SABBATH MORNING, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Mrs. Wilkeson, No. 87 Walnut street, two doors from Liberty. Friends of the family and members of his company are respectfully invited to attend.

KELLER—This morning, Mrs. MARY, wife of A. Keller.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RETURNED SOLDIERS.—ESPECIAL arrangements have been made so that you can get a good, serviceable, neat and stylish Boot or Shoe

AT NEARLY HALF PRICE,

AT THAT

Great Boot and Shoe House,

CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,

West Side of Fifth Street,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

SHOW YOUR DISCHARGE to insure the proper reduction. It is an acknowledged fact that we sell better goods for less money than is asked for Rubbish by down-town shoe dealers, and will give you a sure guarantee that you will not be taken in or charged exorbitant prices for anything in the Boot and Shoe line if you will call at

No. 60 FIFTH STREET.

jy7

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A Tract of 590 Acres of Oil Territory,

SITUATE ON

DECKER'S CREEK,

NEAR MORGANTOWN,

West Virginia, within a few miles of the River and B. & O. Railroad, abounding in

COAL, IRON ORE, LIMESTONE,

AND

BURNING SPRINGS,

will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon.

There are OIL WELLS being bored in the immediate vicinity, with good prospects of success. No property in the market offers better prospects to enterprising Oil Companies.

Will be Sold in Fee. Title Indisputable

S. S. BRYAN, Broker,

my5 No. 58 FOURTH STREET.

NOTICE.—I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to my friends and former customers that I shall continue to carry on the LIVERY AND UNDERTAKING BUSINESS, next door above the old stand, formerly occupied by Rodgers & Thorn. I will be happy to receive the patronage so liberally bestowed on former occasions, and can furnish Livery of all kinds on the shortest notice.
je10:tmd S. K. RODGERS.

OIL CLOTHS! OIL CLOTHS!—For Floors, Tables, Counters, Stairs, Windows, &c., of all widths and patterns. A large stock on hand and for sale at reduced prices, at the Oil Cloth Depot of
jy1 J. & H. PHILLIPS, Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS, at reduced prices, the best wringer in use and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see them at the India Rubber Depot, Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.
jy1 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

BELTING! BELTING!—Leather and India Rubber Belting; also, Packing, Hose, Gaskets, Lace Leather and Rivets of the best quality. A full stock always on hand at Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street, by
jy1 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

WINDOW SHADES—Of all styles, grades and colors, which will be sold at reduced prices; also Trimmings, &c.
jy1 J. & H. PHILLIPS, Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

FRUIT WAX! FRUIT WAX!—For sealing fruit cans. Always on hand at the CENTRAL DRUG STORE, corner Ohio and Federal streets, in Market House, Allegheny. je30

WOOL.—4 sacks in store and for sale by
jy7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO