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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

Notice! Notice!

Any information concerning the whereabouts of Capitola Cowan, who came here in May or June to teach school, will be thankfully received by a friend. MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. WILLIAM FORNEST.

Thomas W. Parry,

Practical Slate Roofer, and Dealer in American Slate, of various orders. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh. Residence, No. 23 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not caulked after it is put on.

A Grand Testimonial Benefit

to Manager W. G. Smythe is on foot, to take place at Masonic Hall on next Saturday evening. Some party performers will appear, including the majority of the late Theatre Company; also the Company under Mr. Smythe's management at Phillipsburg, together with a host of volunteer talent. Let our citizens turn out en masse on this occasion and show Mr. Smythe that we really appreciate a live manager.

Reduction.

Our friend, Mr. John Wier, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny, was in the east when the glorious news of the capture of Richmond and the surrender of the rebel General Lee was received, and taking advantage of the panic produced, and knowing the re-action that would follow, made very heavy purchases of the finest spring and summer goods at about one-half of the old prices. Some of the finest cloths, cassimeres and vestings are included in his stock, which he is prepared to make up to order, on short notice, in the latest styles, and at correspondingly low rates. A choice assortment of furnishing goods and ready made clothing will also be found at his elegant establishment. Our Allegheny friends should give him a call.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

We have already noticed the fact that the emancipation of four million slaves will give the South, either immediately or after the next census, thirteen more Representatives in Congress and as many Presidential Electors. This will make the representation to which the South will be entitled by virtue of its colored population thirty-four members. Instead of the people who are thus represented voting for their Representatives, the white voters, many of them rebels at heart and inimical to the race in whose stead they act, by the unjust operation of the present laws enjoy that power. But it is not the wrong to the negro that we wish to hold up to view, so much as the undue weight which is given to the suffrages of the late rebels of such States as South Carolina. Under the old constitutional rule, that State would have only four Representatives; but now, having enough for five, and a fraction of 100,000, she will have six. Now, see how they will be elected:

Total whites	291,383
Total blacks	402,406
Number of white voters, at the usual ratio.	43,677
Number of voters in one Congressional district	8,112
Number of voters in a district of the North.	21,000
Number of disfranchised men in South Carolina	67,026

Thus, eight thousand voters in the rebel States are to wield the same power in our national councils, as twenty-one thousand Pennsylvanians. Can it be that the Northern people will allow this? Are traitors to be rewarded for their treason by not only restoring their political privileges intact, but giving them more than twice the political power which we enjoy? This is an enormous which must be corrected. The remedy is simple. Make the elective franchise universal and the equality of political rights is at once restored, and we for the first time be come really the equals of the citizens of the South.

Duke Gwin.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Mexico, June 29th, says:

Our worthy Ex Duke of Sonora has officially retired from official business. Now and then an article would appear in one of the Mexican papers, as written by a confidential friend of his, assuring the good public that the Doctor is a great man; that he is much appreciated by the combined good sense of Napoleon III, and Maximilian, that there is not the least doubt of his being made Governor of Sonora, &c. Such articles would always happen to be published so as to just catch the mail going to the States. As I have been telling you in my previous letters, no notice has been taken of Gwin, at least since I came here. Well the old fellow thought it was about time to start his friend again. So the usual lines made their appearance just in time to catch the last packet. According to the lucubrations of the friend, the appointment of Gwin was to appear in the official *Diario* within a few days. His salary ($60,000) was even mentioned. Yes, $60,000! Still a Duke and his family could absorb that. It happened, however, that the government was just watching for such an opportunity. A month later old me "We have had patience enough with that old fool!" So a *communique* appeared in the official *Diario*, taking the starch out of the man of $60,000 ready. It is a pretty long article, so I will give you only an extract:

"We, the Imperial Government, never at any time have entered into negotiations with Dr. Gwin. So we never contemplated making him a Duke nor Governor of Sonora, nor Viceroy of any other province. We never knew his services were worth $60,000 a year. Moreover, the very person of Dr. Gwin is not known by any of the Ministers, and we did not hear of any one having the desire to get acquainted with him."

Everybody here, Southerners and Northerners, are glad to see the question settled. A young New Yorker told me: "We have been humbugged long enough." The fact is that Gwin had been trying to make capital out of every American. He wanted to pose as their great chief. I am sorry to say that he has taken in a few of them. The poor fellows likely were also dreaming of high positions under the great Duke. Planets have satellites. Before dismissing that subject, let me add that the police here have found out that the friend lubricating the well-informed articles for Gwin is no more nor less than Gwin himself.

The Freedmen.

The States of Missouri and Maryland have had about a year's experience of emancipation. The late slaves in both of these States are behaving remarkably well in their new condition. There are no complaints about their idleness, indolence or worthlessness. On the contrary, we learn that they work industriously for wages, and that their services are in great demand, while they are also making progress in education and intelligence. Hemp be so in all the other southern States after a little time has been given for the establishment of things on the new basis.

The Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, under control of General Howard, is doing a most excellent work in securing justice, order, and industry throughout the South. General Howard has appointed superintendents for nearly all the Southern States; and though to a large extent composed of military men, they have everywhere, so far as we have heard, approved their fitness by their administrative ability, sagacity, honesty and desire to secure justice to both blacks and whites. The Bureau has a gigantic and difficult work, and its proper execution will reflect the highest honor upon the Christian soldier, General Howard.—*N. Y. Times.*

Prisoners Deserting.

Frequent reports are received of investigations into the cases of Union prisoners who had enlisted in the rebel army. On this subject J. H. Brown, correspondent of the *Tribune*, and long a prisoner in the South, says:

"Frequently prisoners asked us, sometimes with tears in their eyes:

"What shall we do? We grow weaker day by day. Staying here we shall be certain to follow our comrades to the hospital and the dead house. The rebels assure us that if we enlist, we shall have abundant food and clothing, and we may find a chance of escaping from our lines."

"I always answered that they owed no obligation to God or man to remain and starve to death. Of the two thousand who did enlist, nearly all designed to desert at the first opportunity. Their remaining comrades had no toleration for them. If one who had joined the rebels came back into the yard for a moment, his life was in imminent peril."

GOVERNOR FENTON, of New York, is quite ill, and fears are entertained that he will not recover. Three Governors are now seriously ill—Fenton of New York, Brough of Ohio, and Morton of Indiana.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RAM STONEWALL GIVEN UP

Correspondence Between the Spanish Minister and Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The following correspondence has just taken place in relation to the rebel ram Stonewall:

MR. TASSORA TO MR. SEWARD.
[Translation.]
WASHINGTON, 14th July, 1865.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty, has the honor to bring to the knowledge of the Honorable Secretary of State that agreeably to official communications which he has received from Madrid, an order has been given to the Captain General of Cuba to deliver the war vessel Stonewall to any person whom the Government of the United States may commission for that purpose, due formalities intervening. In thus acting, the Government of Her Majesty judges that the reasons adduced in the note of the 30th of May last are not sufficient to found the right of jurisdiction, which that of the United States believes it has over the aforementioned vessel. Animated, nevertheless, by the same noble and loyal sentiments that it has shown during the four years of war which has happily terminated in this country, it omits entering into discussion without an object, and the Stonewall is placed at the disposal of the United States government. With reference to the security for expenses to the commander of the Stonewall of $16,000, which rum having been considered as the sole and especial cause of the surrender of the vessel, it is believed that the Government of the United States will not refuse to reimburse it, it being understood nevertheless that this is not the condition for the delivering of the Stonewall, which delivery is, and must be considered absolutely unconditional. The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to reiterate to the Honorable Secretary of State the assurance of his his highest consideration.

[Signed] GABRIEL G. TASSORA.

To Hon. Hon. Secretary of State of U. S.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. TASSORA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1865.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which was addressed to him on the 14th instant, by Mr. Tassora, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Spain. In that note Mr. Tassora informs the undersigned that her Catholic Majesty has ordered that the armed steam vessel, called the Stonewall, and which has been the subject of a previous correspondence between the countries, shall be delivered to the government of the United States, and this decision has been made without a waive of discussion upon the question, whether the demand of the United States for the surrender could be maintained upon such principles of international law.

Mr. Tassora has been pleased also to assure the undersigned that the surrender has been ordered on the ground of mutual good will, which has happily prevailed between the two countries during the period of insurrection, which has heretofore so greatly disturbed the relations of the United States with many foreign powers. The undersigned is still further informed that while Spain will receive from the United States as they have heretofore offered to pay an indemnity of sixteen thousand dollars, the amount of expenses which the Captain General of Cuba incurred in obtaining possession of the Stonewall, yet that arrendered is tendered without making it dependent on such reimbursement as a condition.

Mr. Tassora's communication has been submitted to the President of the United States, and the undersigned has new the pleasure to inform Mr. Tassora that orders will be promptly given for the bringing away of the Stonewall from Havana, and for the reimbursement of the sum of sixteen thousand dollars to the Spanish Government. It only remains to be added that this Government appreciates equally the promptness, liberality and courtesy which have marked the proceedings of her Catholic Majesty's Government on this interesting subject, and that those proceedings will have a strong tendency to confirm and perpetuate the ancient and traditional friendships of the two nations. The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr. Tassora his renewed assurances of highest consideration.

(Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD.

To SENOR DON GABRIEL GONCHA Y. TASSORA, Minister Plenipotentiary.

SEVERE FRESHET IN THE EAST.

Great Destruction of Property.

SMALL HOUSES CARRIED AWAY.

Schuylkill and Raritan Canals Badly Damaged.

THE RAILROAD TRACKS INJURED

Streets of Manayunk Flooded

MOST EXTENSIVE FLOOD IN NEW JERSEY.

Houses and Barns Nearly Submerged.

RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPLETELY UNDERMINED,

Freight Train Smashed Up.

PHILADELPHIA July 17.—The rain of yesterday caused a severe freshet in the Schuylkill river, causing a great destruction of property. A number of small houses on the banks of the river have been carried away. The Alms House meadows are overflowed. The trestle work on the western side of the Chestnut Street Bridge is carried away. The Schuylkill canal is badly damaged, several bridges along the Wissahickon have been carried off. The streets of Manayunk are flooded, several mills are flooded, and a number of canal boats wrecked. The track of the Norristown railroad is under water so that the trains cannot run.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 17.—We have been visited by a heavy freshet in the Raritan river. The lower part of the city is under water. The rise in the river began about two o'clock this morning, and it quickly rose to ten feet above high water mark, but is now slowly falling again. The Delaware and Raritan Canal is broken in several places, and several days must elapse before navigation can be resumed on it again. A number of boats, barges, and other crafts have been carried away. The amount of damage cannot very well be estimated at present, but it will be considerable. The boat yards have also suffered considerable loss by the freshet.

SOMERVILLE, July 17—About two hundred feet of the road bed of the South Branch Railroad, near the bridge across the Raritan River, is washed away by the freshet, causing a suspension in the running of trains. The water is now falling.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 17.—A heavy storm set in here yesterday afternoon, causing the most extensive flood in these parts since the year 1811. Along the line of the Raritan river, fields of grain and meadows are completely flooded and the damage must be unprecedentedly great. Houses and barns are nearly submerged, and the fences and high ways are completely lost to the sight. At Middlebrook a bridge was completely undermined, and caused the smashing up of a freight train on the New Jersey Central Railroad.

In consequence of this disaster twelve 12-pounders were precipitated into the flood, and a number of cars containing cattle, sheep and hogs were piled into one another in ruinous confusion. Many of the animals were saved from the wreck only to find a watery grave. The flood at present prevents the employees of the road from clearing away the debris, and the bridge remains impassible.

ADVICES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

TEXAS IS infested WITH JAYHAWKERS AND THIEVES.

SUGAR AND COTTON CROPS SHORT.

Battery Given Up by Gen. Mejia.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—The steamer Guiding Star, from New York, has arrived.

The Cotton market is rather quiet, at 47 cts for middling. The decrease in domestic exchange restricts operations. Sugar and Molasses are quiet.

An interesting discussion is now going on before the United States District Court, as to what constitutes the oath of allegiance.

Texas dates of the 12th say that the State is infested by jayhawkers and thieves of the worst stamp. In the interior where the federal forces have not penetrated, they are doing much damage.

The sugar and cotton crops of Texas will be short, on account of the disorder occasioned by the employment of free labor. Two freedmen have been directed to remain with their former masters, with the assurance that no forfeiture of their rights of freedom will be followed.

General Mejia, by command of General Brockbridge, has delivered up the battery, and other property received from the Confederacy.

THE TRIAL OF MISS MARY HARRIS.

Gen. Hancock's Headquarters Removed.

FIRST ARMY CORPS DIVIDED.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

PRESIDENT'S HEALTH RESTORED.

Pay of Soldiers and Sailors.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The *Times'* Washington special says: The evidence in the trial of Mary Harris is not yet all in, yet little remains to be given in. Much time has been taken up by counsel during the past two days in arguments upon points raised with reference to the prisoner's insanity. The closing arguments of the counsel will probably begin to-morrow, but it is not probable the case will go to the jury before Wednesday.

Gen. Hancock's Headquarters were yesterday transferred to Baltimore, and the General has already entered upon his duties as Commander of the Middle Department. The same quarters used by Gen. Wallace for Headquarters of Baltimore, will be used by Gen. Hancock.

It has been determined to discontinue the 1st army corps as an organization. The regiments comprising this corps are to be distributed throughout the country. There will be regiments stationed at each of the following cities: Philadelphia; Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Elmira, N. Y., and New York City.

Lieutenant Charles H. Hurd, a practical telegraph operator, has published a reply to Colonel Shafner's assertions, as to the non-conductivity of the Atlantic Cable. He is confident the Cable can be worked with entire success.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: There was a great throng at the White House on Saturday, of persons desiring the audience of the President. Mr. Johnson's health is restored, and he is again transacting a large amount of business daily.

Secretary McCulloch is determined that the soldiers and sailors shall be paid promptly and in full. A large proportion of the receipts of the Treasury, from Revenue and Loans, is daily devoted to that object. Certificates of indebtedness will be relied upon to make up any deficiencies which may arise in discharging other claims, until Congress provides additional resources for meeting the demands upon the Treasury.

He will recommend to Congress a comprehensive scheme for funding and ultimately discharging the public indebtedness with as little delay and least possible burden upon the people.

A private letter from a well informed and intelligent gentleman, states that there will not be more than 25,000 bales of cotton raised in Mississippi the present year.

MATTERS IN GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.

The Condition of the Inhabitants.

FEELING REGARDING LOSS OF SLAVES.

Future Prospects of the South.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The *Herald's* correspondent writing from Montgomery, Alabama, says: The negroes from all quarters of the State have flocked to Montgomery, to take the scent of freedom. They fill the streets and sidewalks, and are equated about in all parts of the city. How they manage to live is a mystery, for the supply of provisions is extremely limited. In the interior of the State those who remained at home are faithfully at work, and the planters are compelled to rely on them for labor, and they are disposed as a general thing to give the new system a fair trial, but there are those who are determined to do all in their power to oppose it and cause trouble and difficulties between the two races.

The general impression of men of intelligence is that in a few years the South will have gained enough in advance of real estate to pay for the loss of their negroes. There is already a disposition to divide up their immense plantations into small farms of two or three acres, and encourage immigration. Many have hired discharged soldiers as overseers upon the supposition that they can better manage the negroes as freedmen than Southerners, and also because they have had an opportunity of witnessing the industry, capability, and spirited of the blacks. The feeling of the people regarding the loss of their slaves is improving every day, and with proper management on the part of our military authorities, will soon be all right and can be viewed.

The Alabama delegation that visited Washington a short time since for the purpose of presenting their views to the President, have returned much pleased with their interview with the President, and gratified at the kind and conciliatory spirit manifested toward them universally at the North. Congressmen Elect and Persons as Provisional Governor of State was eminently fit, and gives almost universal satisfaction.

In business matters, Montgomery is in advance of most of the interior towns in the South. Moderate stocks of goods arrived and are apparently meeting with ready sale. Cotton is going forward to market by every boat, for which supplies are returned. Goods of all descriptions command fabulous prices.

Very many of the people who were rich before the war, are turning their attention to trade. Many of the planters contend that the day of cotton raising is passed. They say during the period negro hands have to be worked very hard for fifteen hours a day, in order to save the crop, and they can only be made to do this by the free use of the lash, and under the free negroes there can be no method of forcing the labor. They also contend that the negro knows nothing of the value of money and it will not be a sufficient incentive to labor.

Cotton in Mobile has advanced one cent in the evening. Two other boats then attempted to leave, but these were injured and a vamped. Many of the saved are badly burned. The fire seen by Captain Hart probably saved some of the passengers off aboard of the wreck.

We have no names of the saved from the William Nelson, who reached St. John's New Foundland. They were thirty in number, nine females and twenty-one males.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—*Evening.*—The steamer Lafayette arrived from New York early this morning at Brest, having picked up from a raft twenty-five refugees from the American ship Wm. Nelson, from Antwerp for New York with passengers. The fate of the remainder was not known.

Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The week opens with a very dull feeling in the stock market. Transactions in stocks are generally limited, and prices are irregular to-day. A temporary pinch in the money market has checked speculation, and gives encouragement to the bears, who show more disposition to put out at sellers option. The Hansa's London advices have rather strengthened the quotations for Governments. It does not appear that any important orders have been brought by the steamer. State bonds, Bank shares, and Coal shares are quiet and steady.

In the gold room the volume of business is light and there is very little animation. Cash gold is plenty, notwithstanding large amounts were held out of the market, and can be borrowed easily. There is a more active demand for money, and the advance realized at the close last week is maintained. Foreign Exchange is dull, and the supply of bills exceeds the demand. The Bank Committee on the redemption of national bank notes, after consulting with the Philadelphia and Boston banks, and also with the Comptroller of Currency, have matured a plan which they think will answer the purpose. The report will be made public in a few days.

The National College Convention.

CHICAGO, July 17.—At the election of the officers for the coming year, of the National College Convention, S. S. Packard, Esq., was elected President, and L. A. Grey, Treasurer and President Packard, delegate to the National Association at Harrisburg. Gov. Oglesby addressed the Convention in a stirring appeal in behalf of the returned soldiers, advising some suitable encouragement; to them from their Colleges to prepare them for the business of life. At a public meeting this evening, the Hon. D. V. Bells and Professor McCoy were speakers. The Convention closes with a grand banquet at Bryan's Hall, on Wednesday evening.

Hampton General Hospital.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16.—There are 2,100 patients in the Hampton General Hospital at the present time, most of whom are colored. During the last fourteen months there have been admitted into these hospitals 26,122 patients; returned to duty, 7,113; transferred to other hospitals, 8,627; died, 3,085; discharged, 5,973. The balance admitted are rebels and civilians. McClellan has had charge of these hospital for nearly three years. He has recently been relieved from his duties and ordered to Philadelphia.

No Malignant Disease at Newbern.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Newbern advices of the 14th are received.

The *Times*, issued by the board of health, says that no malignant diseases prevails in the town.

Seven-Thirty Loan Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan to day to the amount of $2,000,000.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THREE STEAMERS.

The British Parliament Prorogued.

DELIVERY OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Termination of the American War.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR CENSURED.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LONDON.

The Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool July the 5th, via Queenstown, July 6th, has arrived. The steamer Beatrice left July 2nd for Liverpool.

In the House of Lords, Russell presented a correspondence from America as to the termination of the war, and expressing satisfaction at the withdrawal of belligerents rights.

The Session of the Corps *Legislatif* has closed. *Liverpool, July 6, via Queenstown.*—Cotton—sales to-day were 3,000 bales; market very dull; quotations were barely maintained. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions inactive. Lard firm.

London—Consols, 90¼@90⅜ for money; Erie, 52¼@53¼.

London, July 6.—Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister, gave a *fete* on the 4th of July, which was largely attended.

The British Parliament was prorogued to-day, and dissolution immediately followed. The Queen's speech was delivered by the Commission. It rejoices at the termination of the civil war in America, and trusts that the evil caused by the long conflict may be repaired, and prosperity restored in the States which have suffered from the contest.

She regrets that the confederation scheme in British America was not carried out, believing that it would give the provinces additional strength and lead to many improvements. She expresses gratification at the assurances of devoted loyalty from the provinces.

The reasons assigned in some of the newspapers for the resignation of Mr. Halloway, Commissioner of Patents, such as that it was to avoid a rupture between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, and similar statements, are calculated to do injustice to the Secretary, who has never had any disagreements with Mr. Holloway, and his displacement or appointment of a new Commissioner has never been a subject of conversation between the Secretary and the President.

There are at least ten thousand applications on file in the Treasury Department for appointments.

The Navy Department expresses much solicitude at the mysterious disappearance of Paymaster Robert H. Clark, of Delaware, who has had important orders addressed to him, but cannot after earnest inquiry be found.

There is much scattered cotton and tobacco in North Carolinia awaiting purchase; but holders have no means of sending it to the market. Two citizens of that State left yesterday for New York in order to make arrangements with merchants for its sale and conveyance North.

At least one hundred persons, some of them ladies, were at half past two waiting to see the President; but the reception terminated at three o'clock. Among those in the ante room was Mr. Orr, of Mississippi, and Royston, of Arkansas, with other members of the late rebel congress. The latter has just been pardoned. A man was pointed out in the throng as the engineer of the Privateer Alabama, who with others present from the South, had come to seek the Executive clemency.

THE LOSS OF THE WILLIAM NELSON.

Search for the Unfortunate Passengers.

STATEMENTS OF THOSE SAVED

Over Four Hundred Persons Lost.

MOST HEARTRENDING SCENES.

HALIFAX, July 17.—By the Alpha we have the statement of Captain Hunt, of the bark Meteor, that he searched a day and a half for the unfortunate passengers of the ship William Nelson, the wreck of which was scattered for miles over the water. The saved passengers say that on Sunday, June, the 25th, the Captain of the hopeless ship determined to fumigate her, and for this purpose ordered pitch to be taken into the lower hold, and red hot irons to be thrown into it. The pitch ignited and boiled over and set the ship on fire. When it was found impossible to save the ship, the Captain and others, with the cabin passengers, left in the boats of the ship, which soon burned to the waters' edge, and carrying down over four hundred steerage passengers. The scene on board of the ill-fated vessel are described as of the most heart-rending character.

Captain Hart says that a ship five or six miles off from his vessel was seen by him apparently engaged in searching for the wreck, and he thinks that she saved some of the passengers from the wreck, all of whom had been three days and nights in the water.

The male cabin passengers are rapidly recovering from the effects of their injuries, but the female passengers are badly burned about the arms and legs, and are not progressing so well.

C. O. Leach, Esq., United States Consul at St. John's, New Foundland, and en route for the United States, furnishes the following as the statement of the most intelligent of the saved passengers of the ship William Nelson:

On Monday, June the 26th, the steerage passengers were all ordered ashore, and the ship was thoroughly washed and fumigated. The fire broke out about one o'clock in the evening, and the Captain and his family and the ship's crew in two boats, left the ship about three o'clock in the evening. Two other boats then attempted to leave, but these were injured and swamped. Many of the saved are badly burned. The fire seen by Captain Hart probably saved some of the passengers off aboard of the wreck.

We have no names of the saved from the William Nelson, who reached St. John's New Foundland. They were thirty in number, nine females and twenty-one males.

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NEW YORK PETROLEUM FRAUD CASE.

Proceeds of Captured Cotton Sold.

NEW MUSEUM PROJECTS.

Vessels at the Port of New York.

GEN. HOOKER'S FIRST OFFICIAL ORDER.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The United Service Petroleum case was again called this morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the only witness examined was G. D. Kellogg, one of the subscribers. His testimony was a repetition of that already published. The investigation will be continued on Friday next.

The proceeds of rebel cotton sold at this port amounting to over four millions of dollars, has been paid into the treasury. It is understood that the claimants must prosecute the suits before the Court of Claims. The Museum Association, with John Bonward as manager, announce that they will immediately build and arrange the new Museum on Union Square, which they intend shall equal anything in the world.

Barnum's company will have a benefit on Friday night at the Academy of Music.

The workmen are already engaged in removing the ruins from the ground recently occupied by the Museum, and an elegant building will be immediately erected on the corner of Broadway and Fulton.

On yesterday there were in this Port forty-nine ocean steamers, one hundred and eight ships, one hundred and twenty-nine barks, one hundred and twenty brigs, and seventy schooners, making total three hundred and sixty-eight vessels, of which two hundred and seven are foreign.

The *Times* calls attention to the large proportion of vessels, and demands energy on the part of merchants to put on our marine where it was before the rebellion.

Major General Hooker has promulgated his first official order in this city, assuming command of the Department of the East, relieving Major General Dix. The order specifies the territory in the department, and designates the members of the department staff.

Advices From Port au Prince.

BOSTON, July 17.—The barque Springbrook at this port, brings advices from Port au Prince to June 28th. Political affairs in the North were still unsettled, and the rebels continued to hold Cape Haytien, and the Government forces were making slow work in the attack upon that town. The place had been declared in a state of siege, and all the foreign consuls were notified of that fact, but it was considered a difficult work on the part of the Government to make it effective, owing to the want of suitable vessels. The rebels were fortified in Cape Haytien; the rest of the island being in a tranquil state.

THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Major General Hancock's Address.

TEXAS CANNON AND OTHER PROPERTY RESTORED.

The Resignation of Commissioner Holloway.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A PAYMASTER.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The following order was promulgated to-day:

HD'QRS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1865.

General Orders No. 10.—Most of the regiments composing the First Division, of the First Army Corps, have been ordered to rendezvous in different States, consequently they will be temporarily detached from their divisions and brigades. In view of their approaching departure, the Major General commanding desires to say, that as veterans who have served with honor on every battle-field in the rebellion, their conduct will be closely criticised by citizens and soldiers. It is expected that each member of the corps will feel an honest pride in the veteran organization to which he is attached, and will realize that he represents not only his own locality and State, but also the armies of the Union.

The Major General commanding trusts that during their absence, the members of this corps will, by their good conduct and superior discipline, fully sustain the high opinion everywhere entertained of them as veteran soldiers of the United States.

By order of Major Gen. Hancock.

FINDLEY ANDERSON, Adjutant.

Communications received from Paris justify the expectation that the seizure of Texas territory carried across the Rio Grande by rebel leaders after the capitulation, will be freely and fully restored to the United States, in compliance with a demand heretofore made.

According to the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, mere carding of wool is regarded as a manufacture, and therefore liable to duty.

Owing to the payment of troops being mustered out of service, including bounties and other necessary obligations of the Government, the daily demands upon the Treasury are from four to five millions of dollars.

The reasons assigned in some of the newspapers for the resignation of Mr. Halloway, Commissioner of Patents, such as that it was to avoid a rupture between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, and similar statements, are calculated to do injustice to the Secretary, who has never had any disagreements with Mr. Holloway, and his displacement or appointment of a new Commissioner has never been a subject of conversation between the Secretary and the President.

There are at least ten thousand applications on file in the Treasury Department for appointments.

The Navy Department expresses much solicitude at the mysterious disappearance of Paymaster Robert H. Clark, of Delaware, who has had important orders addressed to him, but cannot after earnest inquiry be found.

There is much scattered cotton and tobacco in North Carolinia awaiting purchase; but holders have no means of sending it to the market. Two citizens of that State left yesterday for New York in order to make arrangements with merchants for its sale and conveyance North.

At least one hundred persons, some of them ladies, were at half past two waiting to see the President; but the reception terminated at three o'clock. Among those in the ante room was Mr. Orr, of Mississippi, and Royston, of Arkansas, with other members of the late rebel congress. The latter has just been pardoned. A man was pointed out in the throng as the engineer of the Privateer Alabama, who with others present from the South, had come to seek the Executive clemency.

THE GREAT FOUR OARED RACE.

$50,000 Already Staked.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 17.—Excitement in regard to the great four oared race which takes place here to morrow runs high. The city is filled with strangers. It is estimated that $50,000 are already staked on the result. The backers of the two boats and their friends met at the Exchange Hotel to-night and appointed the following Judges: For New York boat, G. B. Elliot and P. H. Pickett; for the Poughkeepsie boat, Wm. Dowling and Isaac Howard; referee: Chas. Gassamon. The race will take place between one and five P. M.

The Freedmen of Georgia and Alabama.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The *Herald's* correspondent details his trip from Augusta, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala., and says: The freedmen generally, having recovered from their jubilation over the acquisition of their liberty, have settled down to work on the plantations. But many of them have yet to be taught that freedom and idleness are not synonymous.

In Georgia, it is said, the planters are this year, to a great extent, instead of cotton, planting corn, of which an immense crop is anticipated. Though some of the landed proprietors are determined not to employ their former slaves as hired laborers, the majority are disposed to give the labor system a fair trial, and are confident that if the negroes will work industriously, both them and their employers will be benefitted by the change, and that the land, and all other kinds of property will, in a very short time, be far more valuable than ever they were under the existence of slavery.

Gold Quotation.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Gold dull, but firm. The active demand for customs, and the action of the bulls in keeping a large amount off the market, keep the price firm. There is very little demand from short operators, and cash gold has loaned at five per cent. currency on Saturday. Gold was lent until to-day for drinks. The bank statement shows an increase of gold in the bank of $1,299,847. The quotations opened at 143, went up to 143¼, and down again to 142⅞.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Gold to-night 143.

Receiving Rations—Property Confiscated.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The *Tribune's* Richmond special says: Six thousand and eight hundred whites, and twelve hundred negroes, are drawing rations in that city. At Lynchburg sixty whites and one hundred negroes are also drawing rations. The Spottswood, Ballard and Powhattan hotels, Tredegar Iron Works, the property of Jno. B. Davis and Wm. Allen, negro traders and others, has been seized and will be confiscated.

Freedmen' Intelligence Office—Trains to Richmond.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Gen. Howard is organizing a General Intelligence Office here for freedmen seeking employments and for employers.

Trains run regularly to Richmond, via, Alexandria.

The Buffalo Strikes.

BUFFALO, July 17.—There was a large procession on Saturday afternoon of the Laborers' Union, including the strikers, numbering about 1,700 in all. No trouble occurred. The Railroads have supplied the places of the strikers, and the Union is entirely beaten.

Released Rebel Generals.

BOSTON, July 17.—The *Traveler* learns that a number of rebel generals have recently been released from Fort Warren. Among them was Maj. General Jackson, of Savannah, and it is understood that General S. Marmaduke and Pettie, were also of the party.

NEWS ITEMS.

A MAN known as "Port" Rockenstyre, for several weeks past clerk in the Tremont House cigar store, at Chicago, and highly respected by every habitue of that place, committed suicide at the Eagle Hotel, Wednesday evening, by cutting his throat. He had betrayed signs of mental aberation for several days previous. He left a note addressed to a friend, including two hundred dollars, and directed him to forward his body to Troy, New York. He stated in his letter that a man who recently died from delirium tremens, owed him seven hundred dollars, and he was going to see about it.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer* says the grasshopper scourge in Minnesota, this season, in numbers and destructiveness, equals anything ever known in almost any part of the civilized world. The locusts of Egypt were nothing to compare with them in many respects. The crops for their wages have been confined chiefly to the prairies, but they have recently commenced flying and alighting in the timber known as the "Big Woods," and there is every probability that they will pass through and beyond it, and sweep the southwestern part of the State.

INFORMATION from St. Johns, Newfoundland, shows that preparations are in progress for the reception of the Atlantic telegraph cable on the arrival of the *Great Eastern*, which is probably paying out the wires by this time, and behind the news of the progress of the good ship to the other side of the Atlantic. The point selected for the American end of the cable is located on the Newfoundland shore, at a place called Heart's Content.

A VERY tough story is told of a soldier who dropped from a car on the Northern Central railroad, was run over, had both his legs cut off and his arms broken, and died on his pocket knife; arrested the bleeding of the stumps; bailed another train by firing his pistol, and was finally succored, after being exposed all night, with only scalding hot boots with his feet in them.

PATRICK GAFFNEY, a returned veteran, living at New Haven, Conn., was one day last week picking up sticks for splitting, and stepped upon a branch, which was weak, when his little girl cried out, "Father, the limb will break." "Well," he replied, "I'll not have to be bothered with it in another moment he fell, breaking his neck.

YALE COLLEGE is to do honor to those of her former pupils who have served the country in the present war, by a celebration on Wednesday, July 26, the day before commencement. The "Roll of Honor," including those under graduates who left the college after the war began, in order to serve the country, numbers over five hundred names.

THE Oregonians are getting excited over the discovery of new gold diggings, reputed to be the richest and most extensive ever found in the northern country. The new diggings are situated in the Coeur d'Alene Mountains. Lots of big strikes have been made—in one case $7,000 from 500 pounds of rock.

IT is strange to hear of the Imperial family of Russia being under the necessity of retrenching their domestic expenditure. The fact appears to be that the public exchequer is at present very low—so much so indeed that the ministers have had orders not to allow their subordinates any extra indulgences.

AN effort was made on Thursday to raise the frigate Congress, which was sunk off Newport News in the spring of 1862. Three steam pumps were set at work, and in an hour succeeded in lowering the water three feet below the tide-water, outside, when one of the pumps gave out, and the work was suspended.

NEWS from Santa Fe road is to the effect that Indians attacked several points simultaneously between Forts Larned and Dodge, and that several persons were killed and badly mutilated. The 9th Iowa started on the route, and retaliated by killing fifteen of the redskins.

BISHOP POTTER, of Pennsylvania, is nearly restored to health. He was in Panama about the middle of June, and expected to arrive in San Francisco about the 1st of July. It is not probable that he will resume the Bishopric until late in the fall.

THE race at Poughkeepsie between the steam wagon and the pedestrian Rensley, resulted in favor of the wagon, which came in eight rods ahead. The contest between the wagon and the trotting horse also resulted in favor of the wagon.

THE Canadian Cabinet held a meeting on Thursday, and a proclamation was issued, summoning Parliament to meet on the 8th of August. It is stated that the government does not intend to ask Parliament for money for fortifications.

THE Postmaster General has notified the Provisional Governors of the various States South that the postal service will be resumed therein so soon as they respectively certify the routes to be in good condition.

WALLACE BUTLER, a member of the Second Presbyterian Church at St. Louis, was expelled on Sunday last because he refused to acknowledge that he had sinned in joining the rebel army.

A CONTEMPORARY says that Charles Dickens is becoming savagely stern as he grows old, probably because the world will not grow better in spite of all his efforts to improve it.

A TOUR which has great success in the Paris boulevards is, that the next strike will be a strike of the army, all the soldiers in France refusing to do duty unless they get higher pay.

AT St. Paul, Minn., drunkards and all other persons convicted of high offences, if not able to pay the fines, are furnished with a ball and chain, and set at work in the streets.

THE soldiers of Camden, New Jersey, are forming themselves into a society which should emphasize their aim, for the purpose of keeping alive old associations, and for mutual benefit.

FRIEDRICH PRESSLEMAN, a broken down German tobacco merchant, shot himself at Madison, Wisconsin, on Thursday afternoon.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Alleged Larceny of Trunks—The Parties Caught Up.

A telegram was received by Major Lowry, a day or since, from C. H. Haskins, Master of Railroad Transportation at St. Louis, desiring him to have two parties arrested holding checks for four trunks from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, which were alleged to have been stolen. No names were given, and only an imperfect description of the persons, a man and a woman, but through the