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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

Auction Notice.

The attention of those interested is called to the sale on Thursday next, at 10 A. M., on Monongahela Wharf, above foot of Liberty street, of three our fluted boilers, 32 feet long, 38 inches diameter terms at sale. T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

All Wool Delaines.

11 colors Pink, Blue, Buff, Scarlet, Green, Drab, Purple and Black, opened this morning and selling cheaper than you can find them elsewhere. Remember the place is right on the corner of Fourth and Market, just next door to where we formerly kept. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Balmorals.

Mess s. Bates & Bell have at the pres nt time a very heavy line of these goods, which were purchased at old prices, and can be sold almost at prices such as were current before the war. Sheets, Quilts, Shirtings and Prints are also three articles that are selling at low prices. Call at 81 Fifth street and examine the stock.

Black Alapacas,

and Mohair Lustres, all grades, just opened at from 25 cents to $1,50 per yard, cheaper than you will find them elsewhere. They are to be found at our new place of business, right on the south-east corner of Fourth and Market streets, next door to where we formerly did business.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

All That's Bright Must Fade,

and is not applicable to a fine set of teeth brushed with Fragrant SOZODONT. Its protective, preservative and beautifying properties will preserve the whiteness, soundness and natural polish of good teeth throughout life. And when unsound, it will arrest decay, and remove from the breath the taint which decomposition generates. jy25:1wood

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 known the re-action that would follow, made very heavy purchases of the finest spring and summer goods at about one-half of the gold 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.

Thomas W. Party & Co.,

Practical State Printers, and Dealers in American Slate, of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 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 abused after it is put on.

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 FORREST.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

56 HILL STREET, KNIGHTSBRIDGE,
LONDON, July 8th, 1865.

MY DEAR ——: I must choose some one in Pittsburgh to write to, that I may regard for the time being, as a kind of representative of every one else, and so far as this letter is concerned, I choose you. Perhaps you may have thought me somewhat dilatory in writing after landing in England, but unless I had contented myself with a very brief letter, which I could hardly do when it has to go so far, I could not well shut myself up to write such a letter as I desired to, either in Liverpool, Nottingham or Birmingham—and hardly in London even until now. Indeed, I will not say that even now before the closing of the mail this evening, I may not be interrupted, so that my present attempt to write cannot in the end amount to more than a good intention unfulfilled. I shall begin where my last broke off, namely, in New York. Perhaps I mentioned there that almost the entire company of cabin passengers in the Helvetia was made up of persons who had come to New York intending to take passage by the old lines of trans-Atlantic steamers—these known as the Cunard and Inman lines, and it was only when they went to the offices of these companies that they found there were so many bent on European travel at the same time, that every berth had been engaged a week before for the regular steamers of that week, and I believe the engagements on the books even filled those of the week after. In this difficulty of course the inquiry was made—what about the steamers of the new line we have seen advertised in the newspapers? So it was that many an impatient traveler wended his way across the city, from the North to the East river, to see the Helvetia and the Pennsylvania, two of the National Steam Navigation Company's line, then in port. The result of the visit was no doubt satisfactory, for both vessels being new and as large, if not a little larger, than the Great Britain—the largest steamer next to the Great Eastern, now afloat—having also their cabins very elegantly furnished and conveniently arranged, of course quite surprised most of the visitors and completely reconciled them to the prospects of the passage across the Atlantic in such noble vessels. About noon on Saturday, June 10th, we got on board the Helvetia by tender, and all necessary and unnecessary preparations and formalities having been by that time got through with, we began our voyage. But I cannot at all going to write out a log-book, and so will only mention that I found several Pittsburghers among my fellow-passengers—of whom the most familiar faces to me were those of the Rev. Dr. Jacobus and two daughters. I found one of these young ladies had recently become Mrs. Newkirk, having married a gentleman of that name, who, after completing his studies at the Western Theological Seminary, had accepted a call from a congregation somewhere in Pennsylvania. He is forming the fourth of Dr. Jacobus' sons, might of course be almost counted as a Pittsburgher. Besides these, I found the Smoky City represented by Messrs. Buckley, Carson and Barrett, and last in alphabetical order, though not of course otherwise to be postponed, even *pro causa modestiæ*, the Rev. Dr. Jas. M. Wilson, and your correspondent. Dr. W., who had crossed the Atlantic before, had made so good use of his opportunity, that he had acquired a fund of nautical lore, and was our authority for the right manning of the yards, sails, rigging, and all the hundred puzzling perversities of nautical nomenclature. When we were about a week out we had a day or two of very rough weather—I do not mean what a mere landsman would consider to be such, but such *bona fide*, even in the estimation of the Captain and seamen. This throw a parenthesis, so to speak, of sea-sickness into the very middle of our voyage, which was anything but agreeable. Almost all that had been sick at first, having passed through that unpleasant initiation, had re-appeared on deck and "resumed their places in society."—but here was a second course entered on the bill of fare which no one wished to partake of! In most cases, however, the whole affliction was shaken off in two or three days—and might be philosophically and good-naturedly regarded as one of those "pauses" in our lives, which in the words of a popular poet "pamper" a "resumption" of our enjoyments! Be this as it may, I can vouch that the remainder of the voyage was very pleasant indeed, and no one seemed to remember much of the sea-sickness which had made even those who did not succumb to it so far as to keep their rooms all day, look very much like studies which an artist might wish for, who desired to contribute a new sketch of the Knight of the Rueful Countenance to illustrate Cervantes' immortal work. Besides the Pittsburghers whom I have named, I found a number of intelligent and most agreeable companions among my fellow-passengers. Those whom I most frequently conversed with were—Dr. Philip Schaff, author of the Church History, and lately Professor at Mercersburg, Pa.; the Rev. Dr. Rogers, and the Rev. Dr. Krebs, both distinguished ministers from New York city; the Rev. Henry F. Hartman, of West Greenville, Pa., and the Rev. George C. Pollock, of Newark, N. J.; Dr. Wise, of Covington, Ky.; Dr. Leech, of New York; Dr. King, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Messrs. Pardessus, Peele, Dalzell, Bedford and Houston, of New York; Messrs. O'Brien and McCombie, of St. Louis; Mr. Frontman, of Paris, Ky.; Messrs. Wilkinson and Stoddard, of Mass. I refrain from *naming* any of the ladies though I could easily mention a goodly number to whom their fellow-passengers owe much as contributors to the cheerfulness, vivacity and general good humor which marked all our conversation and even our controversies. Dr. Schaff, who had received from Dr. Harbaugh, of Mercersburg, a copy of a song written in the Pennsylvania Dutch-English dialect, fortunately produced it one day; it was so well read by the Rev. Dr. Rogers that it at once became a favorite, and seemed to have had its last verse, or stanza, written expressly to be appropriate to the feelings of our company in view of the inevitable impending separation at Queenstown and at Liverpool. Here is a copy:

"HANS BREITMAN'S BARDY."

Hans Breitman gif a bardy,
There was blatz-schlaycen.
I felled in lul mit a Merican frau,
Her name was Matilda Yane.
She had haar as proun as a brotzle bun;
Die eyes were a Himmel blue,
And ven she lock ked into mine—
Dat shpill mine harts in du.

Hans Breitman gif a bardy,
I vent there you'll pe pound;
I valtzed mit my Matilda Yane,
And we shplined around and around:
Die pootiest fraulein in die house,
She weighed about dree hundred pound.

Hans Breitman gif a bardy,
I tells you it kosht him tear,
Dey rolled more as seven kegs
Of first-crate lager beer;
And veneffer they knocks the shigot in,
The deutchers gif a cheer:
I dinks that so fine a party
Never come to a head die year.

Hans Breitman gif a bardy,
Dare all was sause and brauss,
The supper cum'd in, the company
Did make demselves zu haus.
Ve ate die brood un gruze-bulst,
Bradwurst un braten fler,
Un vashed das abundessen down
Mit four parrels Necker wine.

Hans Breitman gif a bardy,
Ve all got drunk as pigs,
I put min mouf to a parrel of beer
And schwallowed him up mit die schwigs!
And I kissed der Matilda Yane
And she schlapped me on der kopf;
And die company fought mit die table-legs
Till the constabler made un stopf!

Hans Breitman gif a bardy—
Where ish der bardy now?
Where ish ter lofty golden cloud
Vat floats on der mountain prow!
Where ish der Himmels strahlende stern—
Die Stimme of a spirit's light!
All gen'ls afay mit der Lager Beer—
Afay to die Ewigkeit!

From the time we left New York, day after day, we had occasion to mark with satisfaction and gratitude that a more estimable and exemplary set of men and gentlemen than the officers of the ship, its crew, and the stewards and others engaged in attending our company of passengers, the oldest traveler amongst us had never met with. Messrs. Bolton and Gosson, two gentlemen who were able to be about a good deal during the stormy day and night we had about midway and several others who had also good opportunities of observing, spoke with warmest admiration of the conduct of Captain Prowse and his able assistant Mr. Sheban, and several other officers, whose names I cannot recall. Hence I was prepared for a proposition which was almost simultaneously made by several parties on Thursday to hold a meeting that night, as about one-third of our company expected to land at Queenstown next day, (Friday,) that before separating we might express our satisfaction, both with the ship and her officers. Accordingly, soon after tea, we had a well attended meeting—indeed, a full assembly—in the saloon, and for an hour or more we had a succession of speeches, none of them very long but all of them very hearty, in praise the good ship Helvetia, for excellence of her accommodations for passengers, and the ability and courtesy of her Captain and officers. It was stated, and I believe with entire truth, that no one had heard a single complaint from any one belonging to the ship, either seaman or officer, up to that hour. Resolutions embodying the sentiments of the passengers were prepared by Dr. Rogers, and when read were unanimously and cordially adopted, and a copy ordered to be presented to Capt. Prowse and another to be forwarded to the Directors of the National Steam Navigation Company at Liverpool. Drs. Jacobus and Wilson made quite a good representation for Pittsburgh among the speakers, so that it seemed superfluous to call out a third from that place, which the *bland whim* of the company nevertheless did; but not with the effect of getting much of a speech from the genlleman in question, who, however, in lieu thereof, said he had condensed his prose into the following verses, which he read:

THE VOYAGE.

Once the good ship Helvetia
Bore a goodly company,
And a light pleasant time we had
Considering 'twas at sea!

The officers and sailors,
They were fine fellows all,
And memory it makes to glady
Will prowse's name recall.

We had clergymen and doctors,
Both of physic and of law,
We had men of mind and muscle,
But not one "man of straw!"

We heard words of wit and wisdom,—
For, as I've said before,
'Twas a right goodly company
That the ship Helvetia bore;
Let us take thought 'tis not for nought,
Such meetings ought to be!

Oh, let us carry hence, each one,
Some kindly word—some look,
Some tones
Into his after life—to be
Treasured heart-deep and carried home,
An echo from the distant sea—
A thing of joy to memory—
In all the years to come.

HELVETIA, AT SEA, June 23d, 1865.

As I have above intimated about a third of our company left us at Queenstown to see Blarney Castle, etc., in the south, and then to go on to the Dublin exhibition, which is now the great point of attraction in Ireland to visitors. The Helvetia, though in all other respects admirable, is too slow in her pace for travellers in these days. She was full two weeks out on the trip from New York to Liverpool. This, however, I believe exhausts the catalogue of her faults. Yet, if you were to double the power of her engines you would not double her speed—so far from that, the utmost effect would be to make her able to accomplish the passage from one-fourth to one-third the time she takes at present. But I must take leave of the sea and of all its belongings for the present, merely adding in this letter that when we reached Liverpool about 7 o'clock p. m., we went through the ceremony of the custom-house examination very soon, and within an hour were taking our ease in our inn, or, perhaps in the case of some of us restless people, after taking a little ease, meditating a look through the busy streets of Liverpool by gas light. More anon. Yours,

J. M. M.

A GEORGIAN VIEW.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* comes to us this morning printed on unbleached paper of unmistakeable Southern manufacture. The same phrase will describe its sentiments. It has a eulogic notice of the rebel Gen. CHEATHAM. In the face of the fact that the evils spoken of as most prevalent among the whites of the South, it says:

"Idleness, and its invariable concomitants, vice and crime, can but abound, if large numbers of negroes are permitted to assemble about the towns.

"Without habitations, and exposed, in many instances, to all sorts of weather, they must sicken and die.

"Without employment, and in most cases disinclined to work or seek employment, they must either starve, steal, or be supported at public expense.

"The public, if willing for the time, to support these deluded people, cannot for any length of time continue to do so; and then will come the thefts, the robberies, the murders that will destroy the peace and quiet of society, and compel the destruction of the negro. To avoid all this trouble, and prevent the dire necessity alluded to, reason, prudence, common sense and philanthropy demand that such measures shall be adopted as will in the main keep the negroes in their accustomed fields of labor."

By such excuses the quondom slaveholders would justify their confining the freedmen to the plantations to which they belonged, and so reduce them to the condition of Russian serfs bound to the estate on which they live. This was what was lately attempted in Virginia. Should such regulations be tolerated the value of a plantation would depend very much upon the number of negroes who, under pain of being arrested as vagrants, would be obliged to live on it. Such are the ill-concealed schemes for introducing a system which shall approach as nearly as practicable to that of slavery.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—We shall have, at the close of the month, a statement from the Treasury of the amount of the public debt. It will not much vary from the statement of the 1st of June, except so far as it may have been increased by the issue of certificates of indebtedness, and by the last series of the seven-thirty loan. The amount of the debt on the 1st of August may, perhaps, be twenty-eight hundred millions, or a little more. The authority for borrowing money on long loans will be exhausted with the last series of seven-thirties. There remains of this loan to-day, untaken, forty millions or less. At the close of the loan it is probable that the whole remainder will be taken up in large sums, as heretofore. There will be no new loan till Congress shall authorize one.—*National Intelligencer, 22d.*

THE silk breeders of France are, we are told, in a position of the greatest distress. A strange disease, which has reappeared among the worms from time to time—notably in 1688 and 1710, has, since 1860, recommenced its ravages, till the price of seed has risen ten-fold, and the demand for mulberry leaves has so fallen off that the planters threaten to cut down the trees and use the lands for some more profitable cultivation. It would be no matter of surprise if silk in the next generation became as costly as under the Roman empire, and a silk dress as complete a test of wealth as it was two hundred years ago.

A WOMAN in Utica committed suicide a few days since because her daughter married against her wishes.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

ENGLISH VESSEL SEIZED BY MORENO.

OFFICERS AND CREW DRIVEN ASHORE.

Revolutionists Captured and Shot.

REBELLION IN PERU GAINING GROUND.

Bloody Engagement Near Lima.

SUCCESSFUL MUTINY ON AN ENGLISH SHIP.

EX-PRESIDENT BARRIOS CAPTURED.

WRECKED SAILORS RESCUED.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived from Aspinwall, and brings important news. At Guayaquil, Equador, the President, Gorcia Moreno, seized an English steamer of the Pacific Navigation Company, loading at the mole, drove the officers and crew ashore, at the point of the bayonet, placed troops, cannons and munitions of war aboard and steamed for the mouth of the river, where the revolutionists were lying at anchor in the vessels seized from the Government. He ran into one of these steamers, cutting her amidships to the water's edge, and sinking her. After a short engagement, the others surrendered, and the bulk of the people on board, including their leader, Urbina, making their escape into the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guayaquil and two of them instantly shot.

After this Moreno started for Tumbes, where he expected to capture more, and if so they will share a similar fate. After his return to Guayaquil the President returned the steamer to the Captain, who received her under protest, and got at the same time $20,000 for the services of the vessel. The seizure is still an open question, and a hearing has been referred to the manager of the company at Callao. The President holds that under some old law spoken of by Vattel, he had a right to take the vessel, and the British Consul appeared to agree with him.

The United States double ended gunboat Suwanne arrived at Panama with news from Callao to the 6th. The rebellion in Peru appears to gain ground. On the 5th a bloody engagement occurred six miles from Lima, between 19,000 rebels and 6,000 government troops, in which the latter were successful in taking as prisoners one thousand men and twenty-five officers, besides the killed.

A few days previously a mutiny broke out on board the flag-ship Amazon, blockading Arica. The mutineers gained possession of the ship, under direction of the officer of the deck, and the Admiral General Panlese, was shut in the cabin and interred hanging from the yardarm. The mutineers afterwards decoyed the Captain of the America on board and captured his vessel. This is the ship recently sent out from England. They also captured the Tumbes, leaving the Government with only two vessels of real service.

Chili is still in trouble with Spain.

Business at Valparaiso was unusually quiet. From Central America we hear of the capture of ex-President Barrios, of Salvador, who left Panama recently in a small vessel expecting to find a party of those succeeded who revolted in his favor in Salvador. On reaching Fonsrea, however, he found his party beaten and dispersed at Lanocem, and endeavored to return, but a strike of lightning happened to shiver the masts of his vessel, and he was obliged to run in to Real Jo, where the vessel was confiscated, and all on board made prisoners.

Barrios will probably be handed over to the Salvadorian Government and summarily shot. The schooner is Ecuatoria built, but being bought by naturalized Americans, and having procured their papers from the United States Consulate at Panama and Guayaquil, it is claimed that she is entitled to American protection. The authorities seized her on the ground that she had no legal manifest to accompany the papers, she had were forgeries; as to the signature of the Consul at Panama, two of the documents were in an entirely different hand writing, and that the revenue had contrabaud of war and suspicious characters aboard, in all of which the United States Consul at Real Jo coincided, and in consequence refused to acknowledge Captain Losado or his vessel as entitled to any protection.

The Fourth of July was becomingly celebrated in Panama and Aspinwall.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Panama, doing no harm.

The British ship Inverexaid was wrecked in May 1864, on Pedro Island, and the crew, cut out from Melbourne for Callao. Six of her crew were drowned and nineteen saved, including the Captain. All the provisions secured were four pounds of bread and three pounds of pork. They remained on the Island a year and ten days, living on shell dish and roots, one by one dying until none were left but the Captain, Mate and one sailor. At last the Julian, from China for Callao, stopped at the Island in a leaky condition and rescued them. Capt. Dalgarn has arrived at Panama.

The ship Advance arrived at Panama from New York.

The Ocean Queen brought $290,000 in specie.

The steamer Anubis, from Newbern, states that thirty-one men of the 76th Pennsylvania regiment, and Lieut. Lonan, of the 9th Maine, were lost on the Quinetang, together with sixteen horses. All the rest on board were saved and taken to Beaufort by the schooner Benjamin Adams and a gunboat.

LATE FROM TENNESSEE.

Mayor and Justice Suspended from Office

GUERRILLA DEPREDATIONS TAKING PLACE.

Trial of Champ Ferguson Progressing.

BLOODSHED AND MASSACRE FEARED

NEW YORK, July 24.—The *Herald's* special from Nashville to-day has the following: Gen. Thomas has issued an order suspending from office Mayor Andrews and Justice Welsh, of Columbia, and ordering the arrest of Messrs. Gale way and Frieson, lawyers, on account of their late prosecution of negroes.

Guerrilla depredations are almost daily taking place by roving bands of ruffians in Middle Tennessee.

The trial of Champ Ferguson is progressing slowly. His guards have been doubled on account of the threats of the soldiers to kill him.

The Macon *Telegraph* and Atlanta *Intelligencer* have articles on the probable scenes of bloodshed and massacre on the part of the freedmen, unless the authorities turn their attention to the matter at once.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

Imperial Operations Against Negrete.

WAR MATERIAL FROM SAN DOMINGO

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamer Liberty brings Havana dates to the 10th, and Vera Cruz to the 14th. A Vera Cruz paper says: Three columns under Generals Melia, Brincoort and Jeanningras were ordered to operate against Negrete, each column taking a separate road. They failed to make their connection as laid out, and Negrete learning their intentions retreated on the Mouclava road, starting one thousand in the direction of Tomaulipas. Jeanningras followed closely in pursuit of Negrete, skirmishing with his rear guard, but he returned to Saltillo and thence took possession of Monterey, leaving the Foreign Legion under Sausioc at Saltillo.

Mejia was still at Matamoras. The important points on the frontier, Cormargo and Piedrass Negras, will soon be occupied, and if any filibusters present themselves they will be well received.

Officers, soldiers and munitions of war continue to arrive at Havana from San Domingo. The health of Havana is good.

THE VIRGINIA GOLD MINES.

Two Thousand Miners at Work.

TWO PENNYWEIGHTS PER DAY AVERAGED.

NEW YORK, July 24.—A Richmond paper publishes the following extract of a letter from Goochland county: "Those who returned from the wave too late to put in crops are very busy washing gold from the branches and creeks. I suppose there are two thousand miners at work getting gold in Goochland and Louisa counties. They average two pennyweights a day to each miner. I have heard that they are working in Buckingham, Culpepper, Fluvanna and other counties, where gold mines have never been fully developed. The quartz veins are large and very rich, and would pay well, but there is not a single quartz mill working in the gold districts. In a few places some are working with stone and iron mortars, and in that rude way they are doing very well. There will be a brighter dawn on the mining interest of Virginia before fall."

FROM SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON.

Orangeburg Mostly Lying in Ashes.

THE CROPS IN FINE CONDITION.

Mutiny of Duryea's Zouaves.

THE WHOLE REGIMENT DISARMED.

Iowa Regiment Mustered Out.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamer Zadia brings Savannah dates to the 20th.

The Savannah *Herald's* Orangeburg, S. C., correspondent says that place is mostly lying in ashes. General Hartwell is commanding the post. The railroad is being rapidly repaired, the laborers receiving $13 per month. The crops are in a fine condition. All the towns of South Carolina are or soon will be occupied by the national troops.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 18th says: The 165th New York Volunteers—Duryea's Zouaves—have removed to Morris Island for taking part in the disturbance in the city, and they have exhibited a mutinous spirit since their removal. Gen. Gilmore sent an order demanding the colors of the regiment, but the Colonel refused to give them up. He was placed under arrest, and the colors was demanded of the second officer in command; he too refused, when General Hatch, explaining that his conduct would be mutiny, while the colonel's would be simply a disobedience of orders, he promised to deliver the colors. The delivery was made, when it was found that only the staffs and rubber-covers had been delivered.

It was then determined to disarm the whole regiment.

Other troops were brought forward again, who charged with grape and cannister and trained upon the mutinous troops, and orders were given to fire upon them in case any resistance was offered the guards. Seeing all further opposition was useless, they quietly stacked their arms and marched to Fort Sumter, there to expiate their crime.

Another steamer left Savannah for Augusta on the 19th, loaded with head-boards and other freight for the National Cemetery at Andersonville.

The 22d Iowa have been mustered out, and will start for home as soon as transportation can be obtained. One hundred and seventy of the 34th Iowa left Savannah for Baltimore on the 19th.

The steamer Arago, from Hilton Head, brings Charleston and Savannah papers to the 19th. The expedition to lay out a cemetery for our dead, had left Savannah for Andersonville. The Arago and Fulton are to be withdrawn from the one to Hilton Head. The Illinois takes the place of the Fulton the next trip.

The steamers Zodiac and America had arrived at Savannah from New York.

ADVICES FROM ALABAMA.

Mobile and the War.

PEOPLE RECONCILED TO FEDERAL RULE.

APPOINTMENT OF GOV. PARSONS ACCEPTABLE.

Journey Through the Interior of Georgia and Alabama.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND COTTON TRADE.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The *World's* correspondent, writing from Mobile on the 13th, says: Mobile, during the war, maintained an enviable distinction from most Southern cities. It heard of war at a distance, but knew little of it till the close. For the first three years one or two blockade runners a week came in and kept alive a little trade. The old men and boys of the militia had an easy time compared with other cities. The explosion of the magazine was the greatest gun of the war, and it seems to have been due to the grossest carelessness and bad judgment.

Many wealthy families from other cities came here to seek their lives in comparative safety. Its convents, schools and churches are kept in their usual way. Its occupation is peaceful, orderly and quiet. Immense Confederate stores of provisions and clothing were opened to indiscriminate pillage by the citizens, some of them securing two dozen pair of pants and others the same number of vests. The poor of the city had been badly treated. A congregation of two or three hundred woman, whose conscripts husbands were in the field, attacked the stores and helped themselves to provisions until dispersed by the home guard. But in fact they were starving, while the richer exempts or detailed men were rioting or boarding with the enemy.

The sentiments of the people of this city, and of this State at large, meaning thereby the planters of three or four counties in extent, and who reflect the views of the intelligent masses, are undoubtedly submissive; it is accompanied with a certain thankfulness that matters are settled. The opposition to the United States is at an end. The soldiers are returning, and are among the most reconciled to Federal rule. As for slavery, they won't not vote for it, if restore it if permitted. The blacks are already worthless as slaves and they doubt if they will be available as free laborers. They hope for an early release from military occupation, although they desire small garrisons until the blacks shall be generally ruled to order.

The appointment of Governor Parsons is universally acceptable. It is not understood what certain delegations at Washington mean by presenting their protests, as their names are unknown here.

The writer, speaking of his journey says: Leaving Savannah three weeks ago, we plunged into a comparative waste of wilderness, but little better than the pine barrens. In the interior of Georgia and Alabama news is scarce, conflicting, and consequently unreliable. There is the greatest incredulity as to the comparative, conditions of other commanders, adopting the system of passes for or subjecting them to any restraints or punishments not imposed on other classes, are declared void. Neither the whites or the blacks will be restrained from seeking employment elsewhere, when they cannot obtain a just compensation at their home, and when not bound by voluntary agreement, nor will they be hindered from traveling from place to place on proper and legitimate business.

Rebel Officers Released.

BOSTON, July 24.—The following officers of the late rebel Confederacy, arrived in this city this evening from Fort Warren, having taken the oath of allegiance: Major Gens. Ewell, D. H. Hill, Jr., and Maxmaduke, Brigadier Generals S. W. Barton, W. S. Cabell, W. D. Corse, D. M. Dubolse, J. W. Frazer, E. Hunter, G. W. Gordon, J. R. Jones, J. C. Sermon and F. B. Smith; Major Harry Gilmore, Lieut. G. W. Reed, also commander J. R. Tucker and T. T. Hunter. Probably all will leave for the South to-morrow. The only prisoners remaining at Fort Warren are Vice President A. H. Stephens and Postmaster General Reagan.

Gulf of St. Lawrence Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steam yacht Clara Clarella left the dock, at the foot of 14th street, at eight o'clock on Sunday morning and passed Throgg's Neck at half past nine o'clock. Engineer Everett expects to reach Halifax on Thursday. While at Halifax the machinery will be fully arranged for laying the cable in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a yacht will probably leave that port for Aspey Bay on Saturday morning. W. O. Lewis, Superintendent of the Sandy Hook line, and a gentlemen of great experience with telegraph cables, has gone with Engineer Everett in the Clara Clarella.

Railroad Accident—Engineer Drowned—Eight Soldiers and one Civilian Killed.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The eastern bound mail on the M. & O. Road, met with an accident on Friday, near Dillsborough station, caused by the washing away of the culvert. The engineer was drowned. None others were injured.

The accident on the Central Ohio Railroad was caused by the breaking of the engine wheel. Eight discharged soldiers of the 17th Ohio and one civilian were instantly killed.

Claims against the Rebel Emissary Slidell.

NEW YORK, July 23.—During the progress, recently, in the United States District Court in New Orleans, of proceedings for the confiscation of the rebel Emissary Slidell's estate in that city, a claim for 29,000 francs was put in by the Paris Banking House of Macnard & Co., and one of 100,000 francs by the Bank of New Orleans, for money advanced to the traitor on a mortgage. Judge Burrell decided that Slidell was an enemy to the government, and that these claims could not be allowed or entertained.

Estate of President Lincoln.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Boston *Transcript* is authorized to say that the estate of President Lincoln, with the addition of the contributions made in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, will amount to one hundred thousand dollars, and that the active labors of those obtaining subscriptions to the Lincoln fund have now ceased.

Gold.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Gold opened at 143¾, and sold up to 143, closing strong.

Gold to-night 143.

THE ELECTION IN FREDERICKSBURG, VA

REBEL MOSBY A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

The Contest for Pension Commissioner.

RETURNS OF AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

Encouraging Crop Prospects.

DISPOSITION OF FORD'S THEATRE.

Rebel Secretary Benjamin in Paris.

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL ARMORY.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The municipal election at Fredericksburg, Va., last week, resulted in the success of the bitterest secessionists in the city. The elections in Virginia afford little encouragement to hope for an early settlement of the difficulties which the suppression of armed rebellion has left to be conciliated. Whenever and wherever the opportunity affords, the citizens of that State manifest a disposition to retain, or place in power, those who are the most obnoxious in their complicity with the rebellion, and the least disposed to aid honestly in the restoration of the Union and loyalty to the Constitution. It is understood that the notorious Mosby intends to run for Congress in his district.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that no more of the five per centage stamp currency shall be issued.

No decision has yet been made in regard to the Commissioner of Pensions, and Mr. Holloway is still discharging the duties of his office. But little is said in reference to the appointment, but Mr. Theacker appears to have the best chance for obtaining the appointment; but nothing definite is known in regard to them.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The Agricultural Bureau is in receipt of gratifying reports of the condition of the crops. The wheat crop is generally large, and sufficient to yield a large amount for exportation. The corn crop is in a flourishing condition, and promises a large yield. The oat crop is everything, at this time, that could be desired. The potatoes escaped the injuries of the potatoe bug much better than usual, and bid fair to be abundant. All other crops, both fall and spring, sowed and planted, bid fair to be larger than the crops of last year. The fruits are not so uniformly good, principally in the Western States.

The *World* says that the Government takes final possession of Ford's theater on Monday. Everything there is being packed for removal. The Government is to pay a certain amount to Mr. Ford to the 1st of February, and if by that time Congress has not made an appropriation for the purchase of the theater, it will be returned to him.

Benjamin, late secretary of the Confederacy, has arrived safely in Paris, by way of Nassau, with the intention of making his future home in Australia.

The *Herald's* correspondent says that John Y. Mason, one of the Confederate commissioners to Europe, has gone to St. Catharine's, Canada, to reside. The other rebel emissaries to Europe have also come back, and are residing in Canada.

A *Herald* correspondent says of the Springfield National Armory Manufactory. Since the close of the war, of the 3,000 men constantly employed there during the last two years of its continuance, over 2,000 have been discharged. While the war lasted one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was required monthly to pay the workmen their wages, and 1,000 guns were turned out daily. No more of the old celebrated pattern of Springfield muskets are to be manufactured; 230,000 of them are stored in the Arsenal, and 5,000 were recently sent to the Arsenal at Columbus, O.

Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The stock market shows considerable strength, but with general inactivity. There is no speculative movement of importance, and prices appear to be supported by their inherent strength, the bears, good all, seeming to make any assault on the market. There were considerable purchases of Erie; but operations were light on the balance of the list. Governments show a complete recovery from the depression at the close of last week, and the amount thrown upon the market by the bears and weak private holders, have passed into the hands of strong holders, and are firm and higher to day. State bonds quiet and firm; railway mortgages and bank shares steady, but little done; miscellaneous shares, mortgages and higher stocks quiet and without any material change.

Gold rather stronger. The bulls are using every possible effort to put up the premium to a rate that will enable them to sell out their large accumulation at a profit. It is understood that 144@146 will satisfy their wishes. Speculative operations are very light. The bears are deferring operations until they discover symptoms of a break down among the bulls. Money very easy to day, and the supply is largely in excess of the wants of brokers.

Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to day to the 7 30 loan at $10,212,200, including the Second National Bank of Chicago, $1,350,000; Third National Bank of Chicago, $1,002,000; First National Bank of Cincinnati, $540,000; First National Bank of Philadelphia, $1,000,000; First National Bank of Hartford, $100,000; First National Bank of Northampton, $100,000; Commercial National Bank of Cleveland, $100,000; First National Bank of Portland, $700 000; Second National Bank of Providence, $123,000; Merchants' National Bank of Boston, $100 000; B. Brewster & Co., Boston, $200,000; V. Spencer & Co., Boston, $150,000; F. O. French, Boston, $170,000; National Bank of the Republic, Boston, $100,000; National Bank of Hyde and Leather, Boston, $100,000. The total individual subscriptions were 1,145 in number.

Rights and Privileges of Freedmen.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Secretary of War has ordered that to secure equal justice and some personal liberty to Freedmen as to other citizens and inhabitants, all orders issued by post districts or other commanders, adopting the system of passes for or subjecting them to any restraints or punishments not imposed on other classes, are declared void. Neither the whites or the blacks will be restrained from seeking employment elsewhere, when they cannot obtain a just compensation at their home, and when not bound by voluntary agreement, nor will they be hindered from traveling from place to place on proper and legitimate business.

Rebel Officers Released.

BOSTON, July 24.—The following officers of the late rebel Confederacy, arrived in this city this evening from Fort Warren, having taken the oath of allegiance: Major Gens. Ewell, D. H. Hill, Jr., and Maxmaduke, Brigadier Generals S. W. Barton, W. S. Cabell, W. D. Corse, D. M. Dubolse, J. W. Frazer, E. Hunter, G. W. Gordon, J. R. Jones, J. C. Sermon and F. B. Smith; Major Harry Gilmore, Lieut. G. W. Reed, also commander J. R. Tucker and T. T. Hunter. Probably all will leave for the South to-morrow. The only prisoners remaining at Fort Warren are Vice President A. H. Stephens and Postmaster General Reagan.

BRAZIL AND BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

Maryland Federal Appointments.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—It is understood the Brazilian government withdrew the concession of billigerent rights to insurgents in this country on the 31st of May last.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, in company with a large delegation from Baltimore, had another interview with the President to-day, with reference to Maryland federal appointments. It will be remembered that two sets of appointments have been made, but commission issued to neither. The opposing parties to the contest are still earnestly engaged in presenting their respective claims.

About $50,000 worth of fractional currency is destroyed per day, and its place supplied with new. The entire amount in circulation being upwards of $21,600,000. No more three cent notes are to be issued, the act of Congress prohibiting them. The five cent notes will also gradually be withdrawn.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The balance of the 7-30 loan, now unsold, amounts to about fifteen million of dollars, and will probably be closed out to-day. Orders will be filled as received until the remaining balance is exhausted. There are no obligations to fill orders beyond.

The Joyce Children Murder—Discharge of Stewart.

BOSTON, July, 24.—John Stewart, whose arrest was announced several days ago, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of the Joyce children, was to-day honorably discharged, on motion of the Prosecuting Attorney.

Lieut. Gen. Grant.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Gen. Grant is expected in the city in the morning, on his way up the Hudson.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

A Marked Improvement.

The pedestrian who wends his way in the direction of the Central Depot will be struck with the enterprising aspect presented on every side from that point. Looking to the north the first objects that will meet his eye are those two expensive and imposing structures, the new Central Depot and the Grain Elevator. Both these are yet in an unfinished state, yet the former has reached its full proportions, and nothing remains to be done to it except to put it through the finishing process at the hands of the artisans. Yet to complete that, it will probably take a full year. The building was erected in part as a hotel, and the arrangements for that purpose are complete and elaborate. The lot upon which the structure is erected is seven hundred feet long by one hundred and sixty feet wide, and the building eighty-five feet front by two hundred feet in depth. The building in front is four stories in height, with a cornice sixty-four feet from the ground, surmounted by a mansard roof, with wings outspread, and out in front. The larger portion of the building, extending a little more than halfway to the rear, is three stories in height. The whole is faced by fine pressed brick. At the front of the building is a handsome portico, constructed of a brown sandstone, brought from Millwood, is being erected. It presents a really fine appearance, and we know of nothing like it in Western Pennsylvania that can equal it for its beauty of design. It will cost alone about twenty thousand dollars. The ground floor of the building consists of waiting rooms and offices for the company; the second story, of parlors and dining rooms, and the third and fourth will contain sleeping apartments.

The Grain Elevator is something of a curios