THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

Summer Shawls and Lace Points selling without regard to cost, at our new place of business, No. 56 Sixth, near the corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Black Silks Be Saturday

Dry Goods.

At Bates & Bells, No. 31 Fifth street, a stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods has just been opened that are really fine. These goods were purchased under the personal supervision of one of the proprietors and embrace many new and select styles of goods. Shirtings and Sheetings are also among the large stock which this firm keep well filled. Stock of all kinds of new goods will be opened.

We Observe

Lincoln Clinger, M.D., Professor of Uro-Pathology, Philadelphia, has been engaged in the active practice of medicine for the last twenty-five years, and has been identified with the Medical Profession of this Healing organization until the present. He has written largely upon various medical subjects, and is the author of one of the most interesting works on urino-pathology ever published. The Doctor has been connected with the College for several years, and his lectures have proved a very interesting portion of the collegiate course.

Dr. Clingham's office and residence is at No. 123 Grant street, where he has long held his active and highly successful practice.

John Wier, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny, was in the city 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 by the news, the proprietor of the finest spring and summer goods at about one-half of the old prices, viz: Best black cloths, cassimeres and vestings are included in his stock, which he is prepared to sell to customers upon 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.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

South & Ross, Market street, are now receiving a large stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, which they are offering at very reasonable prices than any other house in the city. Having purchased their goods for cash, they are enabled to offer superior inducements to persons in search of good bargains. They also have a choice stock of city-made goods, which they offer at very low prices.

Those wishing to purchase should go early and secure bargains.

Thomas W. Ferry & Co.,

Practical State Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate, of various colors. Office 84 Alexander Lachlin, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh Pa. Residence, No. 73 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 cleaned and tin is put on.

All Teeth Bright Must Fade.

Now is the time to use a few cents of teeth brushed with Fragrant Sozodont. Its protective, preservative and beautifying properties will preserve the white lustre, soundness and natural polish of good teeth throughout life. And when used, it will arrest decay, and relieve from the breath the taint which decomposition generates.

Carpenter Working Shop.

Having resumed 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, Vine st. Alley between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FONNER.

ALGERIA.

The Emperor Napoleon has written a short pamphlet for the use of his ministers upon his return from Algeria, in which he remarks:

"The population is composed of 2,763,334 Mussulmans, 192,546 Europeans, and 76,000 soldiers. This country is then at the same time an Arab kingdom (?), a European colony, and a French camp."

This, after an occupancy of thirty years, and vast expense on the part of the French government to tranquilize that country, and make it a successful colony, or appendage to the empire, is one of the most signal failures on record. But the French never were successful in colonizing; and in Algeria we may see a foreshadowing of a still more signal failure in Mexico. It is not worth while to be jealous of the expansion of the French power beyond the ancient boundaries of France itself, where the entire vitality of the race seems to be concentrated.

NEWS ITEMS.

As Indianapolis, on Saturday night, an Irishman named Bernard Logan shot a returned soldier named Hines, killing him instantly.

Fred. Richard, a printer in the *Journal* office, fearfully cut and slashed a man named Koehler, an officer in a Missouri colored regiment. Robberies, arrestings, and assaults are of nightly occurrence.

A private letter from Matamoras, written by a gentleman well versed in Mexican affairs, says: "Ever since the surrender of Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith's armies, at least ten thousand rebel officers and men have joined the standard of Maximilian, while very few have gone to the Liberal camp."

The Secretary of War disapproves of the action of post, district and other commanders in driving the freedmen to take out passes and show evidence of their employment. All persons may travel or follow their business without let or hindrance.

During the coming month, there will be disposed of in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, New Jersey, Indiana and the District of Columbia, 12,000 horses and 14,000 mules, which will be all that will be disposed of.

Father Walter has been requested by the Archbishop of Baltimore to cease all controversy relative to Mrs. Surratt's innocence. This ends the matter and prevents a prepared reply to Gen. Hardie being made public.

It is reported that John Minor Botts will soon publish an address to the people of Virginia, urging them to confer, through their legislature, the right of suffrage upon the colored people of that State.

It seems that there is not to be a "Christening" in the British royal family after all. The Princess of Wales's baby has been christened George Frederick Ernest Albert.

CURRENT HUMOR.

At Fisher's Bulls tender Lover sighs, "Dry up, my dear!" and, "Darling, wipe your eyes!"

Alas! he finds his soft Persuasion's force Has lost its charm! and changed the Water course; For drops serve—to vent her aqueous mind—But sighs a dreadful Water-fall behind.

The following anecdote is told of Daniel O'Connell. Meeting a prolific pamphleteer, whose productions generally found their way to the butterman, he said, "Sir, saw something very good in your new pamphlet this morning." "Oh!" replied the gratified writer, "what was it?" "A pound of butter," was the reply.

It is said Jeff. Davis is "half blind." If he had not been wholly so, he would never have strayed off into rebellion.

Mr. Quiz, upon chastising his nephew for bad speculations in "oil," was shocked at the boy's claim that "the money was still spent."

The whole country seems now to be a sporting earth. The entire dispute is in regard to the sport.—*Louisville Journal.*

Punch says to marry two wives is bigamy; to marry twenty is Brigham-y.

WHAT has to do with the National Debt—Leave a Loan.—*Mrs. Grundy.*

How to correct mistakes in whisky—rectify it.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

Journey Through the Confederacy.

PEACE FROM THE POTOMAC TO THE RIO GRANDE.

Utter Exhaustion and Ruin of the South.

THE LABOR AND SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Officers Awaiting Future Developments.

BANKS PRACTISING LAW IN NEW ORLEANS.

Advices from Brazos River.

SOLDIERS EXPECTING TO RETURN HOME.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The *World's* New Orleans correspondent says: Nathaniel P. Banks last week submitted to the practice of the law before the courts of the Southern District of Louisiana.

The same correspondent says: Persons directly from the Brazos River say that all is very quiet there, and instead of the prospect of going to Mexico, the soldiers are anxiously expecting orders to disband and return to their homes.

Kirby Smith, Price, Shelby, Murray, and others have gone across the border, but instead of taking either the side of Maximilian or Juarez, are trying to get to Cuba and Europe. All arms and public property carried over to Gen. Mejia will be returned with as much exactness as they can be traced, to the United States authorities, and the prestige with the defeated rebels is greater than is generally credited. The defeat has been as complete as the struggle was desperate.

In the same connection it should be mentioned that at an informal meeting of Southern officers, military and civil, held here a few days ago, it was agreed to remain and await the developments of the future, rather than go abroad voluntarily. Gens. Bragg, Loring, Forney, Taylor and others have gone to pass the time with their friends in the interior, giving their addresses to Gen. Canby, and offering to report when desired.

Throughout Texas all is quiet, although there is some natural dissatisfaction with the order from Gen. Sheridan, which first prohibits the inhabitants from bearing arms and then declares that he will hold each vicinity where there are guerrillas responsible for their suppression. Looking from the Potomac to the Rio Grande peace prevails. I do not hear even that the Indians here are in arms. The last guerrilla has disappeared, and it is now feasible to pass throughout the entire country with no greater danger than that which might tempt the needy robber to want of plunder.

Political hostility is repressed. There is at least freedom for loyalty everywhere, and for civilization in general. The only contingency of violence is found in the presence of black troops, who seem to have served their term and are unfitted for their new duty. Hereabout there is less complaint than elsewhere. It is possible that they may be allowed to foment prejudices into violent collisions. I think not, however, as I may not, for in such an issue right and wrong are confounded on both sides, and a terrible atrocity might spring from a most unfortunate misunderstanding.

The *Herald's* correspondent, who has traveled from Richmond through the Confederacy to New Orleans, writes from the Mississippi river: We have traveled four thousand miles, visiting the principal towns and cities in the interior of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Having commenced our tour shortly after the surrender of the rebel armies, and before the various railroads destroyed by Sherman, Wilson and Stoneman had been repaired, we were oftentimes at a loss to obtain conveyance from one point to another. Sometimes we were compelled to walk, sometimes on horseback, sometimes by rail on water and about two hundred miles of the distance in army wagons. We have had during the whole journey for traveling companions, rebel officers and soldiers returning to their homes, often being for days beyond the reach of Union soldiers. We have been universally treated with courtesy and kindness; notwithstanding the fact we have known that we were from the North, and that at times differing in opinions and sentiments regarding the war. We have not seen or heard anything of guerrilla parties, or insurreccionary bands of robbers; but found the country peaceful and quiet. The people are generally anxious to settle down to business and live on terms of friendly relations with the Federal Government. We also found the people ready and willing to discuss the slavery question, and anxious to get all the information they could regarding the wishes of the Government, and manifesting a desire to conform as nearly as possible to all the rules and regulations prescribed for their guidance.

No one can form an adequate conception of the utter ruin and exhaustion of the whole South. Railroads are worn out, rolling stock either destroyed or nearly useless, fences gone, houses, many of them burned, and what are left are badly shattered, horses and mules carried off by the armies, and stock of all kinds is very scarce; negroes free and often insolent, and have neither money or the wherewith to obtain any to enable them to start again in life.

Notwithstanding all their trouble, the people as a general thing are not dependent or disposed to yield to their trouble. They went into war with their eyes open; staked their all upon the result and have lost. They now say we have done the best we can for our cause; we don't admit our cause was a bad one, but we have failed, and are willing to abide the consequences; you have the power in your hands; do with it as you will; if you allow us to come back into the Union, with the rights of citizenship, we will be governed as law abiding citizens; we accept willingly the emancipation proclamation and wish to pay our share of the national debt.

There are many who are said to have been Union men from the beginning. Others who fought against it at the start, but were finally drawn into the current, and when once engaged, worked hardest for success and lost the heaviest. The original fire-eaters who swore the loudest and would die rather than be subjugated, kept out of the army and were the first to welcome our troops with open arms.

On the labor question, the people as a whole, whether honestly or otherwise, talk and act loyally, and express the opinion that they will be unable to cultivate the land, particularly in cotton, to advantage, with free labor. They judge, as they profess, from their intimate knowledge of the habits and disposition of the negro. They contend that he is lazy, idle, and shiftless, being perfectly contented as long as he has plenty to eat, and disposed to labor no more than is compelled to do to obtain it. Force a crop of cotton to advance the demand, and hard labor [illegible] many months; [illegible] ever his [illegible] bes had [illegible] little more [illegible] ing a trip [illegible] or felt it" [illegible] erty to leave [illegible] few days' delay [illegible] that under the [illegible] South, the [illegible] masters when [illegible] tion there talk [illegible] as a willingness [illegible] feel the responsi- [illegible] Their ideas of [illegible] Chicago, and in- [illegible] are beginning [illegible] the yankees, to [illegible] in they con- [illegible] instances [illegible] Many of [illegible] the people [illegible] ve that the [illegible] abolition of [illegible] ces is the [illegible] rm to worse [illegible] by have been [illegible] rescued.

Negro suffrage is occupying the minds of the people to a considerable extent. They claim that according to the position taken by President Johnson, and the Constitution of the United States, it is a question to be decided by each State, respectively as to who shall constitute its voters, that the Amnesty Proclamation of the President reinstates the majority of the people, granting them the right of franchise, and giving them all the privileges under the Constitution which they formerly enjoyed.

Telegraph Stockholders' Meeting.

ROCHESTER, July 26.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company, held in this city to-day, the following persons were elected Directors—Hiram Sibley, George H. Mumford, Henry R. Seldon, A. H. Palmer, Isaac Butts, David Watson, Samuel Welder, F. Delano, of Cohesion; J. H. Wade, Anderson Stager, of Cleveland, Ohio; Ira Correll, of Ithica, John Butterfield, of Utica, New York; H. H. Shillingford, of Philadelphia; R. R. Narrows, of Albion, New York, and F. M'D. Collins, of San Francisco. The board was subsequently organized by the election of the following officers. J. H. Wade, President; George H. Mumford, Vice President, and H. H. Palmer, Secretary and Treasurer.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER LINCOLN.

Excursion to Cape May.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

A Certificate Forger Released.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS REFUSED.

Mode of Obtaining Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The new Revenue steamer Lincoln made a trial trip down the Potomac this morning. There was a large party on board, including Secretary M'Culloch and the Chief of the Bureau of the Treasury Department.

Secretary Seward and family left Washington to day for an extended excursion, perhaps to Cape May. The President and family also started down the river, intending to return to morrow.

The following appointments have been made by the President: Alexander Murdoch, Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania; Wm. F. Lockwood, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in the territory of Nebraska; John B. D. Coggeshell, District Attorney of Wisconsin; Charles R. Dorsey, Register of the Land Office at Brownsville, Nebraska territory; J. R. Watson, Indian Agent of Washington territory. Also the following Postmasters for California: Simon Cutter at San Jose; Thos. B. Burton at Stockton; Curtis A. Fyle at Yocka; Frank. F. Gulic at Nevada.

Thomas Story, formerly a clerk in the Treasury Department, and who has been in jail for the past seventeen months, on a charge of forging consular certificates, was to-day released on giving one thousand dollars bail. Story has already had two trials, but the jury in each case were unable to agree.

The President has appointed Hubley Ashton, Esq., Assistant Attorney General to be Acting Attorney General during the temporary absence of the Attorney General.

Frederick Dinson, who was arrested a few days ago for appearing on the street in a Brigadier General's uniform, having on his person what are charged to be forged passes, and also four checks, charged to be forgeries, and who was committed to the Old Capitol, petitioned Judge Wylie to-day, although the counsel for a writ of habeas corpus, directed to J. D. Colley, the officer in charge. Judge Wylie declined to issue the writ on the ground that military offences are among those charged, but he remarks that if the military authorities would dismiss that portion of the charge, he would issue a writ as regards the other charges.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The General Land Office has just prepared and will soon issue an important circular, containing detailed information for the benefit of our people and emigrants, as to the mode of obtaining Public Lands, whether by purchase or location, or under pre-emptory or homestead laws. The circular is accompanied by a list of all the district land offices in the United States, and the place where each is situated.

Since the first of March 1865, the Commissioner of Patents has issued over four thousand patents. Next Wednesday one hundred and three will be re-issued.

LATE HAVANA ADVICES.

Rebel Ram Stonewall.

POWDER MAGAZINE EXPLOSION.

Troops Arriving from San Domingo.

FURTHER TROUBLE PROBABLE

NEW YORK, July 26.—The steamer Moro Castle brings Havana dates to the 22nd. The Spanish steamer Isle De Cuba had arrived from Cadiz, and it was expected she brought the order to deliver up the rebel ram Stonewall to the United States authorities. The day prior to the arrival of the Isle De Cuba, her powder magazine exploded opposite Marianao, completely demolishing the ladies' cabin and the berths of the lower cabin, and raised the upper deck about a foot. No lives were lost or limbs broken. Considerable mail matter was burned.

Troops from San Domingo continued to arrive. The Dominicans holding a surplus of five hundred prisoners refused to give them up without an equivalent, whereupon the Spaniards seized upon several prominent persons as hostages. The island is still in a state of partial blockade and there may be further trouble. The evacuation of Santo Domingo City would be completed by the 11th. All the remaining cannon had been spiked and their carriages destroyed.

RETURNED UNION SOLDIERS' APPEAL.

Freedmen of Kentucky and Tennessee.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The *Evening Post* publishes an appeal of several returned soldiers for employment. They complain that many New York merchants refused to employ them, because they have served in the Union army, and say that they are generally neglected by the business community.

The *Times'* Washington special says: General Fisk, Commissioner of Freedmen for Kentucky and Tennessee, has forwarded a report, in which he says:

Major General Palmer, commanding this department, has, by general order, stricken the shackles from all slaves who will leave the State. His post commanders throughout the State are issuing passes to each colored person making application. Railroads, steamboats, and ferry-boats are required to transport all who present their military pass and pay their fare. This order was issued on the 10th inst., and the result has been, that thousands of the colored population have crossed the Ohio river, and are now crowding the towns and cities of the States lying opposite.

The writer adds that he is daily looking for a breeze from Indianapolis and other cities that will be experiencing this kind of trouble, depletion and deportation, general order and agitation attending the political canvass, has roused every colored person to the importance of striking for freedom, and men, women and children are generally upon the move for some place beyond the reach of their late masters. In many localities the most cool and flexible atrocities are being visited upon the slaves by their ex-owners, and especially is this the case where the males of families have been enlisted in our army. Gen. Palmer has directed his commandants to forward all parties making application for protection to Camp Nelson, and 500 were sent there during last week alone.

SHERMAN BANQUET IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Synopsis of the General's Speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.—Gen. Sherman's banquet last night was a grand affair, given by officers and ex-officers of the army, at a cost of $3,000. Gen. Sherman, in responding to a toast, made a lengthy and argumentative speech, in which he said his ancestors being in the seafaring line, contributed largely to the importation of African slaves, and he felt that it was his duty as far as possible, to atone for the sins of his ancestors; he considered the slaves free by the action of the secessionists. It was the duty of the Government to protect and educate them; they might be colonized in Florida, and admitted to a representative in Congress.

He opposed negro suffrage, and indiscriminate intercourse with the whites. His observations in Mexico and South America led to this conclusion. He believed the whites must have the governing power, and that the Omnipotent inaugurated the rebellion to break down the legal hedge which had protected slavery from the just indignation of the civilized world. He thought plenty of the Southern States would vote to ratify the Constitutional Amendment.

As to the subject of military power, he did not find that there was any usurpation. It was the natural law of self preservation, but when the necessity was passed he hoped the civil law would resume its sway.

The Seven-Thirty Loan all Taken.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The seven-thirty loan has been closed by the subscriptions received to day. Of the total sales of the three series of the $750,000,000, $700,000,000 have been taken through the subscription agency. The notes will be forwarded from the Department as rapidly as possible. The delivery of bonds of small denominations has been retarded by the recent heavy demand from the paid off troops, but large sums will be shipped as promptly as usual.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Attorney General Speed's Opinion of its Legality.

LENGTHY CABINET MEETING.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The *Tribune's* special says: Attorney General Speed is preparing and will shortly promulgate, his opinion as to the legality of the trial by the Military Commission of the conspirators against the lives of the President and Cabinet, in which he sustains the governments in its action, and urging in justification, that at the time of the commission of the deed we were still at war with the rebels against a lawful authority of government, and that the District of Columbia was, and still is, under martial law, from the fact that the order of 1801, issued just after the battle of Bull Run, has never been revoked.

The *Herald's* special says, the Cabinet were in session about two hours and a half to-day. It is understood that in addition to other important matters, they had under consideration some of the more important appointments about to be made.

THE MUTINY AT CHARLESTON.

Destitution in the Interior of South Carolina.

MAIL FACILITIES MUCH IMPROVED.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The *Herald's* Charleston correspondent says: The officers mutinied in the New York Sixty-fifth, have been sent to Charleston jail. The colors of the regiment have not been found; they are supposed to be buried. The city of Charleston is now quiet and orderly.

Great destitution is said still to exist in the interior of South Carolina, and an agent has been sent North for relief.

The mail facilities are much improved, and the cars now run to Orangeburg. But little cotton in the State comes to Charleston, owing to the destruction of the communications; but much is being directed to Augusta.

FALL OF BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK

Several Persons Buried in the Ruins.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A portion of the ruins of the Museum fell this afternoon, fatally injuring a laborer and at least one other, while it is reported that a woman and child and others are buried beneath the bricks.

A building on Forman street, which runs along the rear of Brooklyn Heights, fell this morning, burying in the ruins Patrick Reagan, John Nosh and James Martin, of New York. The building was one of those damaged by the fire last April. When the roof fell in it precipitated several of the firemen into the flames below. It was now being rebuilt, and the laborers were engaged in depositing earth on the roof for garden purposes. Next Wednesday one hundred and three will be re-issued.

Faulkner Applying for Pardon—Secretary Seward going to Cape May—Troops Mustering Out.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: C. J. Faulkner is in the city to urge an application for pardon, claiming that he was a Union man during the war.

Secretary Seward, accompanied by members of his family, will leave to-day for Cape May.

Four regiments are to be left for the present in the Shenandoah under Gen. Torbit. The others are ordered to be mustered out. They arrived here to-day, and consist of the 194th, 191st and 214th Pennsylvania, and 191st Ohio.

Jeff. Davis and the Sentinel.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* says: "We have been informed that Jeff. Davis has made several requests to be relieved of the perpetual tramp of the sentinel up and down his room, but on this point no relaxion could be granted, and he is suffering from nervous excitement, and the resulting prostration which these perpetual footfalls induce. This is the reason of his failing eyesight, his eyes having suffered for many years from a disorder which is greatly increased by any nervous irritation."

The Harris Case Precedent Reversed.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The precedent established in the Harris case was partially reversed to-day, in the case tried before Judge Wylie in the same court in which Miss Harris was acquitted. Horatio Maloney loved Florence Wilson, who promised to love him in return. As Florence did not keep her promise, Horatio stabbed her, inflicting a severe wound. The jury found Haratio guilty, and he was sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

From Europe—News Anticipated.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The steamers Helvetia from Liverpool, and Tuscania from Southampton, have arrived. Their news is anticipated.

Another Counterfeit.

BOSTON, July 26.—A well executed counterfeit ten dollar bill, on the Thompson Bank of Thompson, Connecticut, are in circulation.

A WAIL FROM VIRGINIA.

There is something very suggestive in the following vigorous article from the Richmond *Commercial Bulletin* of July 27. What the editor says of the old *freedom* of speech and the pen is amusing enough—when we call to mind the fact that the man who, before the rebellion, should have expressed the opinion, either orally or in writing, that slavery was not perfectly right and good, legally, socially, religiously and economically, would have been lynched forthwith; and if the perpetrator of the outrage upon the divine institution could have got out of the State with a sound skin or an unbroken vertebra, he might have regarded himself as lucky. But it is of their well-remembered Billingsgate that the editor speaks when he talks of their freedom of speech—something of the kind that distinguishes the fish-market, and which was poured forth when abolitionists and Yankee school systems were the themes of discussion!

The Southern people have a great many things to forget, and a great many things to learn. Many old habits to break up, and many new habits to acquire. With the old, these are difficult tasks, and it is to be feared that many will sink under them. It is no easy thing, in old age, or at middle life, to divert the mind from its accustomed channels of thought, and in one moment to change the whole current of feeling—to give up what we have all along cherished, and to learn to love what we have all along hated.

Political theories engaged much of the attention of our people. To many of them the theory of separate State sovereignty, with the inferential right of secession, has been a favorite and long cherished one. They learned it from the speeches and writings of some of the venerable sages who first helped to frame, and afterward to interpret, the Constitution. This doctrine became almost part and parcel of their minds. They believed it as they believed the Bible that they daily read. Their effort to establish and carry out this dogma brought on the recent war. The North arayed itself against this theory. The conventions met in the shock of battle to decide the disputed dogma, and the North prevailed. As has been forcibly said, the war was fought to interpret the Constitution. As far as the issue of battle can decide a question, the interpretation has been prejudicial to the South. The Southern people, however, can not in a moment recover from this decision. The roots of their favorite doctrine had grown deep into their minds, and they could not be violently plucked out without inflicting wounds and laceration.

But ideas, convictions, theories, are not the only sacrifices and deprivations to which they are subjected. They have to give up former privileges and habits—habits that were fastened upon them—that "grew with their growth, and strengthened with their strength," until they became second nature. The "privilege of free speech" is theirs no more. They must learn to bridle their tongues; and, to solace them in their efforts to do so, let them bear in mind the Scriptural declaration, that "he who rulleth his tongue is greater than he who taketh a city." With the Southern people, this is no light task. In times past, they indulged in freedom of speech to an extent not known among most people. Especially was this true of those resident in the country. With servants to work for them, and with ample leisure to read books and newspapers; social in their natures, and always visiting or receiving visits; every man a politician, and nearly all speakers or conversationalists, it was their habit to speculate without restraint upon political affairs, and to criticise with freedom all public men and public measures. This privilege is no longer theirs. They have to learn to bridle their tongues.

As will is speaking so with writing. It has been said, and the saying is often quoted, that the "pen is mightier than the sword." The remark is not true. That "mighty instrument of little men," the "gray goose quill," is now compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the sword—in the South at least. He who wields the pen now had need be extremely courteous, for he is more apt to write down himself than his opponent. With the pen, even more than with the tongue, Southerners were accustomed to be free. The liberty of the press was a valued franchise. Each one was a sort of autocrat. He wrote what he pleased, acknowledging no restraints but those imposed by honor and propriety. Candor compels the remark that he oftentimes ran license into licentiousness. There is, however, no danger of his doing so now. Autocrat no longer, he must think three times before he writes, and then it is as ten to one it is not worth not be written, and he will not write it. Poor things—heaven help them, for they greatly need a guide, a counselor and friend.

He who kept his horses and hounds, and was wont to make the welkin ring with the shrill clamor of his horn and dogs, will henceforward have to content himself without them. Whence he once rode he will now have to walk, happy if he has two legs left to carry him. If he can manage to keep one half-famished cur, he will be more fortunate than most of his neighbors.

The picture is dismal enough, but it is not overdrawn. Rude sketch as it is, it yet reveals enough to set us all to thinking. Have we an enemy who desires to add to the distresses of the Southern people? If so, he is a cruel man, and is undeserving of the mercy of God. As for the Southern people, let them rally all their resources and bear their troubles like men. They are being tried in a furnace seven times heated. The torture is great, but they must endure it. In time their deliverance will come.

THE Military Commission on the explosion at Mobile believe it to have been the result of gross carelessness on the part of the fatigue detachment which was moving the ammunition, but are unable, from want of witnesses, to determine the exact cause of the frightful calamity.

THE story that thousands of reinforcements have been sent to General Sheridan, and that General Grant has informed the Mexican Minister that the French will soon have to leave Mexico, is utterly groundless, no such information ever having been given from the source named.

A VEIN of silver ore, from one to four per cent. pure metal, was discovered a few days since about nine miles south of Reading.

HONORABLE CHARLES A. DANA has arrived in Chicago, and assumed editorial management of the Chicago *Republican*.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

A Monument to the Soldiers.

A meeting was held at Wilkins Hall last evening, for the purpose of taking some determined action in regard to the erection of a monument to the soldiers from Allegheny county who have fallen during the Rebellion. On motion General James S. Negley was called to the chair, and Messrs. R. S. Thompson and B. C. Baker were appointed Secretaries.

After an interchange of views in regard to the most effective way of accomplishing the object in view, on motion of Hon. James Lowry, it was resolved that a Committee of Organization consisting of six members be appointed by the chairman, clothed with power to appoint a Finance Committee and such other subordinate committees as may be deemed necessary; said committee to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at the Board of Trade rooms on Monday next at two o'clock.

The Chair appointed as such Committee of Organization, General Pearson, Colonel Young, W. W. Ward, Esq., B. C. Barker and John L. Berlin. There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

We earnestly trust that this noble enterprise will meet with the support from citizens of the county of which it is deserving. We do not believe that it will flag from any lack of perseverance or energy on the part of the committee appointed to carry out the work, who are gentlemen in every way qualified for the purpose. There are difficulties in the way of the prosecution of this enterprise which the members of the meeting have wisely foreseen, but which they are determined to conquer by an untiring devotion to the task committed to them. The subject should excite the patriotic ardor of every citizen of the county who remembers how these unreturning braves, whose memories and deeds are sought to be perpetuated by the erection of a monument in their behalf, went forth in the pride, strength and beauty of their manhood and laid down their lives in defense of a common country.

The work before the Committee is an arduous one, and their hands should be stimulated by co-operative efforts in every community, town, village and township in the county. The difficulty of raising a sufficient amount, having on his payroll the employment of agents, to be paid for their services from the fund, to visit every house in the county for subscriptions. It is estimated that the cost for erecting a suitable monument will not be less than one hundred fifty thousand dollars. It is intended to have carved on its base the name of every Allegheny county soldier who lost his life during the war. The monument will be erected at some commanding and elevated point in the city not yet determined upon.

To believe the monument will be erected, and it only requires a strong initiatory effort to accomplish the thing. We urge upon our influential citizens to exert their energies to this end in subscribing liberally to the work.

Returning to Camp.

A party of gentlemen started, yesterday, on a hunt. Most of this party being of the military persuasion, a complete camp equipage was provided, consisting of wall tents and flys; with tin plates, mess pans, camp kettles, "intelligent contraband," etc., etc. The commissary—a gentleman of large experience in the camp and the field—exhibited rare *tact* in ordering the stores. In an unguarded moment, in the confidence of social convivality, we were allowed to regale ourselves by reading over the requisition, and for the benefit of other hunting parties, who may not have so much experienced actions, we annex the items, so far as memory will allow: Two wall tents, poles and fys; two wagons, and forage for teams; two camp kettles; four mess pans; twelve tin plates, cups, knives, forks, and spoons; twelve blankets, wool; twelve blankets, cotton; twenty five pounds of "hard tack"; five pounds of coffee, roasted; five pounds of sugar; one quart of salt; one quarter of a pound of pepper; one gallon of chow-chow; five pounds of butter; one pound of soap; one-quarter of a gross of matches; one axe, hatchet and shovel; five pounds of sperm candles; one keg and spigot, (for vinegar,) one five gallon demijohn, (for burning fluid;) one hundred pounds of dog, (to preserve game;) three packs of cards, (visiting;) one box of Wheeling nobler; twenty five pounds of billikinaki; one [illegible] is of clay pipes; several buckets, and others items not specified.

With such an outfit, and with such a party, away out in some of the deep dark recesses of shades, within a day's journey, who could not enjoy a week of hunting? Think of such pure air, cool shade, and social evenings!

Regatta—A Match between the Regalia and Darling—The latter Wins the Race.

The Regatta season has been fairly inaugurated in our city, by a race between the four-oared boats "Regalia" and "Darling," which came off yesterday afternoon on the Allegheny river. The course selected was from the Railroad Bridge to St. Clair street. From the fact that it was not generally known when the race would transpire, or indeed that it was in contemplation, there were not as many spectators as there otherwise would have been. Still there was a goodly number of citizens present, who evinced much interest in the exciting contest. The boats started from the Railroad bridge about four o'clock, keeping pretty well together, but the Darling gradually gained upon her competitor, and succeeded in winning the race.

We understand that a return match between these two boats will come off next week. The crews of these boats are composed as follows:

Darling—George Jordan, D. Bly, J. Bly, Geo. Beaumont, and Caswalls Harry Byram.

Regalia—Fred Fisher, W. K. Vandegrift, Oliver M'Elwaine, Albert Hancock and Caswain Wm. Johnson.

The Judges were James Wilkins, J. K. Barbour, J. M. Porter and P. Weisenburger. Adam Weaver was Umpire.

We trust that this is only the beginning of the Regatta on our waters, and that the contest yesterday will pave the way for a brilliant season of the Regatta in our own midst.

Runaways.

There were no less than two runaways yesterday. In the afternoon as the eastern train was leaving, two horses attached to a carriage became frightened, from the whistling of the locomotive, and ran at a furious rate down Grant street, throwing the driver out against the curbstone, and injuring him severely, though not seriously. He was conveyed in a carriage to a physician's, where he was well cared for. Meantime the frightened animals continued to run, and were only caught after being exhausted.

Between six and seven o'clock in the evening, a horse attached to a buggy standing on Wylie street, a couple of doors above Alderman Butler's, became frightened while a gentleman was stepping into the buggy and just as he had handed a lady in. Before he could grasp the bridle the horse started, and turning abruptly down Washington street, the buggy upturned, throwing the lady out. Fortunately she sustained no injury. The buggy, however, was not so fortunate, being considerably damaged.

Infanticide.

On the night of the 12th instant, a girl named Mary Crowell, living at Stewart's Hotel, Irwin borough, Westmoreland county, gave birth to a male child, which she buried in the garden, giving out in the morning that it had been dead born. Suspicion of foul play existing, a post mortem examination was held on the body of the infant by two physicians, who, after the usual tests employed on such occasions, pronounced that the child had been born alive. A Coroner's inquest was summoned, and a verdict rendered that the child had come to its death by suffocation at the hands of its mother. One witness testified to having seen the child shortly after its birth wrapped in an apron and laid under two straw mattresses.

The Alleged Counterfeit "Shovers" Committed.—The three men arrested by the Allegheny Police on Monday evening, and brought before Mayor Morrison for passing counterfeit money, after a hearing and a night's lodging in the tombs, were brought before United States Commissioner Sproul at ten o'clock yesterday morning. Their counsel waived a hearing before the Commissioner, as that no new testimony was elicited. The parties David W. Goheen, John D. Jowell and S. L. Bilibart,—were each committed, in default of $3,000 bail for a hearing at the next term of the United States District Court.

Capt. John McKee, arrested on Tuesday on the same charge, was acquitted, there being no evidence sufficient to hold him. His baggage was searched by the police yesterday, but nothing was contained among it which could in the slightest way implicate him.

Held to Bail.—Luke Marvin, alleged to be one of the Clearfield county conspirators, was brought before U. S. Commissioner Sproul yesterday, and gave bail in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance at the next term of the United States District Court.

The Venango Oil Region—A Scrap of History—The Use of Petroleum Among the Seneca Indians—Fire Worship.

With the development of oil in Venango county, much has been written and said upon the subject of oil, until it would appear that nothing more could be written with reference to that great oleaginous region that would prove of interest to the general reader. Yet the following account, condensed from reliable sources, has such a bearing upon the early history of Western Pennsylvania, when the dusky aborigines roamed our wilderness, hunted upon our hills, and paddled their canoes over our graceful streams and tributaries, that it cannot fail to be of interest.

Venango river was the name given by the French to French creek, which enters the Allegheny at Franklin, a short distance below Oil Creek. The word Venango is a corruption of the Indian word *Ji-ne-gah*, which had some reference to a rude and indecent figure carved upon a tree, which the Senecas found here when they first came to this region. Since the development of oil upon Oil creek, the impression has very generally prevailed that the name of that creek is of recent origin. This is a mistake; Oil creek, by name, is as old as the Indian traditions extend.

Among the many natural curiosities discovered in this country many years ago, the most remarkable was the peculiarly inflammable oil found floating on the surface of Oil creek. The Seneca oil from the oil springs in Oil creek was used by the Senecas Indians as an unguent and in their religious worship. It was almost as celebrated as the famous naphtha of the Caspian Sea. With it the Senecas mixed their war paint, which gave them a hideous, glistening appearance, and added great permanency to their paint, as it rendered it imperious to water. What a startling spectacle the oil anointed warrior of the Senecas must have been as he gave forth the fearful war whoop, or paddled his light canoe along the dark blue waters of the Allegheny and Venango. The other use made of the oil was for religious worship. Here it cannot be better described than in the imaginative language of the French Commandant of Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh,) to his Excellency, General Montalan, the unfortunate Baron of Quebec: "I would desire," says the Commandant, "to assure your excellency that this is a most delightful land. Some of the most astonishing natural wonders have been discovered by our people. While descending the Allegheny, fifteen leagues below the mouth of the Conowango, and three above Fort Venango, we were invited by the Chief of the Senecas to attend a religious ceremony of his tribe. We landed and drew up our canoes at a point where a small stream entered the river. The tribe appeared unusually solemn. We marched up the stream about half a league, when the company, a large band it appeared, had arrived some days before us. Gigantic hills beset us on every side. The scene was really sublime. The great chief then recited the conquests and heroism of his ancestors. The surface of the stream was covered with a thick scum, which burst into a complete conflagration. Where it had been gathered and lighted with a torch. At the sight of the flames, the Indians gave forth a triumphant shout that made the hills and valley re-echo again. Here then is revived the ancient fire worship of the East—here then are the children of the Sun!"

Coal Exchange.

At a meeting of the Coal Exchange held on Tuesday, a resolution was adopted, recommending to the proprietors of coal mines a reduction of one cent per bushel on the present rates of mining (now five cents per bushel) and a corresponding reduction of the wages of the hands employed in the mines. The first day of August was fixed as the time for the proposed reduction to go into effect. It is believed that the miners will give their consent to this change in prices without resorting to a strike, and if they do so, coal can be furnished to city consumers for eight or ten cents per bushel.

An Undeveloped Sensation.—About six o'clock last evening, Lieut. Williams, of the Allegheny police, while enjoying his usual season of sleep, was awakened by hearing a female crying "murder" in a house near his residence, and jumping up, rushed *en dishabille* to the place from whence the cry proceeded,