THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

Real and Personal Property at Auction.—Today (Monday) at 2 P.M. will be sold on the premises, adjoining, Glenwood Grove, six acres valuable land, two brick and five frame dwellings, stable, hay, three dash horses, wagons, carts, brick moulds, flats, two row boats, six acres corn and four acres potatoes. Train leaves Connellsville Depot, Ross street, at 11 A. M.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

Reduction.—Our friend, Mr. John Wier, No. 128 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 old prices. Some of the finest cloths, cassimeres and vestings are included in his stock, which he is prepared to make up to order, on short notice, in the latest styles, and at correspondingly low rates. A choice assortment of furnishing goods and ready-made clothing will also be found at his elegant establishment. Our Allegheny friends should give him a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate, of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Residence, No. 79 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 altered 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.

THE AMOUNT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"We have before us a return, sent by request from the Secretary of the Treasury, in which the gross amount of the public debt, and the items of which it is made up, are brought down to July 22d of the current year, and for the satisfaction of all concerned we gladly transfer it to our columns: The total debt—making no allowance for recent sales of bonds, increasing it about two hundred and thirty millions—is $3,855,205,753, the annual interest of which is $124,638,874. The amount of debt, included in the above, which pays no interest, is $472,829,-270; and, in filling in the exact statement of the legal tenders in circulation, interest-paying notes being included, viz., $659,330,366, made up as follows:

One and two years per cent. notes	$50,856,250
United States notes, old issue	472,603
United States notes, new issue	432,918,763
Compound interest notes, March 3d, '63	19,000,000
Compound interest notes, June 30, '64	160,143,620
Total, July 22d	659,330,366

Add to this gross sum, the amount of the circulation of the national banks, estimated at one hundred and fifty millions, now say, fifty millions more for the notes of the old State banks yet in circulation, and we have a total of about eight hundred and fifty millions, as the circulating medium of the country, at this date.

The *Tribune* expresses the belief that we need not hope for an early resumption of specie payments with such a mass of paper currency afloat. We contend that the amount is not too large, provided the revenue laws are so framed as to put a strong check upon the efflux of coin to foreign countries for commodities we can better make ourselves, and the making of which will neither drain the country of gold, nor disturb it when it lies as the basis of a sound and convertible currency. Nothing else can tide us back safely to the specie standard.

NEWS ITEMS.

A MAN who gave his name as Edward Dyer, and said he was thirty years of age and a native of Philadelphia, was found lying in Washington park, Brooklyn, about three o'clock Thursday morning, suffering from the effects of a number of stabs in the region of the heart. He was taken to a police station, and at first stated that his wounds had been inflicted by two men who attacked him for the purpose of robbery, but subsequently, on being informed that they were fatal, he confessed that he inflicted them himself in a fit of despondency, being homeless, friendless and moneyless.

ABOUT a week since two men dressed as soldiers approached the house of Mr. Shoat, who lives at Carrollton, about a mile below Clifton, Tenn., and demanded supper, which Mr. Shoat humanely instructed his women folks to provide for them. While supper was being prepared, the men invited Mr. Shoat to go to the gate with them and see their horses, which he did, and on arriving at the gate separating his property from the road, the scoundrels fired ten balls into his body, killing him instantly, when they immediately decamped.

IN one of Dumas' historical novels occurs a version of an incident in the flight of Marie Antoinette which was not satisfactory to the descendants of one of the characters introduced. They absurdly instituted a suit against the author, to compel him to alter his narrative to suit their wishes in subsequent editions. The first court in which the case was tried granted the required order, but the appellate court reversed the decision, and recognized the right of M. Dumas to frame the plot as he pleases.

SCUTAYEARE is elected Mayor of Richmond by about three hundred majority. This is a triumph of the rebel soldiery. The election throughout has been placed upon that basis. Sundivan just after the surrender of Lee, and previous to his (Sd.'s) capture, tried every manner of means to raise a guerrilla force in Albemarle county to defy the Yankees, besides he had raised and commanded a battery, named after himself, all through the war.

THE case of U. S. Grant vs. Joseph W. White, for unlawful detainer, was decided by a jury in Justice Cunningham's court, on Saturday, adversely to the General. The suit was for the possession of a farm in St. Louis county, which White had leased from Gen. Grant. The lawyers were very exciting in their speeches, fired great guns at each other, and came within a mile or two of a fist fight.

THE New York Custom-House officers, suspecting immigrants of smuggling, have been making raids upon their baggage, and after greatly frightening those poor people, who thought they were being robbed, and personally injuring them in some instances, the sage officials came to the conclusion that no smuggling was done by them.

THE Richmond *Whig* is again before the public, after a suspension of two weeks. Mr. Ridgway has apologized to the Government, and Gov. Pierpoint, backed by several of our prominent citizens, among whom are J. M. Botts and Franklin Sterns, have petitioned Gen. Terry in behalf of Mr. R. to remove the restrictions.

THERE is a general arrival throughout the State of ex-deadeiers who have been residing for some time in Canada. It is well to remind them that by President Lincoln's proclamation, made in pursuance of act of Congress, all deserters who failed to report before May 1st, 1865, are forever disfranchised as American citizens.

MOST of the leading secessionists in Europe, who were so wondrous proud at the beginning of the war, are now extremely hard up. Mason is living upon charity in London, and Slidell, who for a long while had the credit of possessing untold chests of dollars, is a pensioner upon his father-in-law.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Dunkirk *Journal* says the celebrated Indian warrior Bloody Hand, of the Seneca nation of Indians, died on the Cattaraugus Reservation on the 10th inst., nearly one hundred years old. He is represented to have been terrible with the tomahawk and scalping knife.

RATTLE JACKSED, of Pittston, Luzerne county, is a successful snake hunter. He has already sent sixty rattlesnakes to the different cities of the State, this season, and has at his home a large cage filled with living reptiles. After catching the pets, he extracts their fangs and renders them harmless.

IN Nashville, Tenn., H. B. Pa ne shot and killed on the street Captain W. S. Allen, whom he charged with the seduction of his wife. Both the men were old residents of the place. Another citizen named Cochran was wounded during the shooting.

IN accordance with the President's order Gov. Brownlow has called upon Gen. Thomas to send troops into various counties in Middle and West Tennessee, to preserve order and see that lawful voters are not driven from the polls.

WM. FOX ROSS, Esq., of Burtown, Pa. eighty-nine years of age, has lost nine sons during the war. Eight were killed in battle, and one died a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., eating his own right hand before dying, so great was his hunger.

BONAPARTE planted beside Indian corn two or three years will so degenerate as to render the seed unfit for use.

MINISTER JUDD, at Berlin, has forwarded his resignation, to take effect on the first of September.

EAST INDIA beetles are in great request in Paris for ladies' ornaments.

CANROBERT has been appointed to the command of the army of Paris.

THE wine crop in France will be magnificent.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

The People Desire Civil Government.

GUERRILLAS AND JAYHAWKERS ROBBING.

Facts Concerning Rebel Generals.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A Texas correspondent of July 12, says Texas is in a blue way about its Government. Gen. Jack Hamilton is not the choice of either of the majority of the organized Union men, or of the late confederates, but as he is appointed by the President, they desire his presence. They are without civil government and need it. The military authorities do all they can to supply the deficiency, but they can only act at the most important points, and as yet in only few of these, the rest of the country being delivered to lawlessness and anarchy. An order has been issued at Houston, by the Commander of the post, declaring the United States Treasury notes as being a legal tender in the payment of all debts except duties at the Custom House. They will be received and paid out in all business transactions at the post without discount or depreciation.

A guerrilla party or jay hawkers are reported to be still on the Brownsville road, robbing every team and traveler that passes. These outrages are chiefly perpetrated beyond Galind. The United States troops are anxiously looked for to give protection to the country. I understand that numbers of these troops have already restored order and security to most parts of the country this side of Galind, and that they have caught many of the villians and put them in close custody.

A statement comes from Washington that there are many thousands of confederates in Mexico along the border. This, I believe, is untrue. Gens. Smith, Magruder, Shelby, Slaughter, Price and some of less note, are here, and ex-Governor Murray and Clarke, of Texas, and Moore and Allen of Louisiana, but there are not with them, all told, fifteen hundred men. All of these are on their way to Sonora, except a few who desire to return, if the exceptions to the amnesty should be revoked in their favor, and there will remain at Monterey. There is no longer a desire upon their part, as I am credibly informed, to enter the military service of Mexico. If other resources fail they may be compelled so to do. Nor is it true of Kirby Smith and Buckner, as has been frequently asserted, that they had feathered their nests with cotton speculations. Both were compelled to live on borrowed money, and a mere pittance was all they procured.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Return of Former Washington Residents.

THE APPLICATIONS AND PARDONS.

Rebels Permitted to Leave the Country.

THE NAVY AGENCY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The President has appointed William B. Thomas Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, also Edward Wallace, and E. R. Myer Surveyor of Customs at the same port; C. Taylor, Agent for the Indians at the Upper Platte Agency; Samuel L. Day, Receiver, and M. A. Williams, Register of the Land Office at Tallahassee, and M. P. Doty, Register of the Land Office at New Orleans.

Hundreds of the former residents of Washington, who left for the South at the breaking out of the war, continue to return hither, but very few of them have succeeded in obtaining employment.

Major General Augur has just issued an order requiring all persons heretofore belonging to the rebel armies living in this city, to report immediately on their arrival to the headquarters of the Department of Washington, and furnish a copy of their authority for being here. Those now in the city who have not already done so, will at once comply with the requirement of this order.

About two hundred pardons have been granted during the past week. There remains on file over two thousand applications, and the petitions are still coming in at the rate of from one to two hundred per day.

The President to-day pardoned T. K. Miller, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of C. C. Long, a deserter to Canada.

Duff Green, of Georgia, who is well known as having formerly for years been an editor in Washington, also Charles Green, and R. J. Blair, and Arthur Carlton, rebels, were permitted to leave the country.

The term of office of S. P. Brown, Navy Agent at this point, having terminated by limitation, Paymaster Hambelton has been temporarily assigned to the post thus made vacant. This is in accordance with the act of Congress, placing the business of Navy Agents in the hands of paymasters, and was the last case requiring such a change, the transfer at the other stations having been made some time ago.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Great Eastern Off Valencia.

THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

Cholera in Egypt Decreasing.

CAPE RACE, via. ASPEY BAY, July 29.—The steamship New York, from Liverpool on the 19th, via. Queenstown on the 20th, passed this point to-day, en route for New York.

The Great Eastern was off Valencia on the morning of the 19th inst.

The elections in England still absorb attention. The liberals had gained eighteen. Mr. Gladstone is defeated in Oxford.

Liverpool sales of cotton for two days was 41,000 bales. The market opened buoyant, but closed dull and downward. Breadstuffs, quiet; Corn, dauer; Provisions, quiet and steady. Consols closed at 89¾@90 for money; American stocks: U. S. 5-20's, 70@70½; Erie shares, 54½; Illinois Central shares, 88¾@89.

The Great Eastern arrived off Valencia on the 19th inst., having towed the steamer with the shore end of the cable to that place.

Mr. Gladstone is now running for South Lancashire.

The prince of Orange and the princess Helena are to be married.

The cholera in Egypt is decreasing.

No American vessels were damaged in the late gale at the Cape of Good Hope.

The steamer Iowa has been raised.

The ship Wm. Vail, from Cardiff for Mobile, put into Queenstown on the 16th with her pumps choked.

CLAIM FOR IMPRESSED MULES.

Charges at West Point Academy Recommended.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Judge Wylie has granted a rule upon Secretary McCulloch to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued to compel him to pay the claims of the Messrs. Porters for $10,000 for mules impressed into the Mormon expedition under Gen. Johnson. The third Auditor awarded this sum in 1861, but Mr. Chase refused to pay it.

The board of visitors to West Point Academy, in their report, recommend the superintendency be thrown open to the whole army as well as to engineers; that the corps of cadets be gradually increased to four hundred; that the standard for admission be raised by admitting English grammar, descriptive geography and the history of the United States; that legislative provision be made for complete examinations of candidates for cadetships; that in the future no one be received under seventeen years or over twenty-two years of age. Various other changes of a minor character are recommended.

REMOVED HEAVY DEFALCATION.

Paymaster and Two Clerks Arrested.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Paymaster Walsh, one of the principal officers of the Pay Department in this city, was, with his two clerks, arrested to-day and lodged in the Old Capitol. A rumor has it that heavy defalcations have been discovered in his accounts.

The receipts from the Internal Revenue for the present month foot up the handsome sum of $20,000,000. No such amount has been received from this source of revenue for the present year. It is estimated that the receipts for the next two months will be about $60,000,000, or about $1,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MATTERS.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Advance of Pork, Beef, Flour and Grain.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The speculative interest in Stocks continues sharp, and it is less general. The chief activity was in Erie. Yesterday all borrowed stock was called in and the borrowers now find it impossible to return the certificates except by purchases, there being no stock in the market for loan. The sales at the board were 8,700 shares, of which 800 shares were at the seller's option. The speculative feeling is checked somewhat by a very apparent tendency toward stringency in the money market, and the prices are, chiefly, supported by the strength of Erie.

Governments are quiet but firm. The second series of the Seven-Thirty notes continue to come upon the market freely, and the price is, weak. A lot of $105,000 sold at 99¼. The shipment of 5-20's by to-day's steamers for Europe are estimated at from $3,000,000 to $3,500,000. The demand for money is decidedly more active, and the rate of interest is one per cent. higher than yesterday.

Miscellaneous shares were generally steady; there is no activity in Gold and the prices are weaker. There are no indications of any important decline.

The *Post* has the following review of the market: There has been much excitement in the wholesale market during the past week, owing to the fact that many heavy contracts are to be filled to close this month. The stock of many articles of merchandize, and especially pork, is light, and persons who had to meet engagements had to pay enormous prices to redeem their contracts. Pork has advanced $4, and is now selling at $35, for mess. The stock in the market is very light, and was mostly owned by three or four houses. It is currently reported that one or two operators made from $200,000 to $300,000 each during the week, on the single article of pork. Beef has advanced 50 cents, and is now selling at $13@13.50. Flour has advanced 75c@$1.00. At the close, the market was heavy. Extra State is selling at $7@7.25, and family brands at $12@12.75. Spring Wheat has advanced 20 cents, and winter wheat 33@33 cents. The advices from the country are unfavorable for the crop of spring wheat, and still more unfavorable for winter wheat. We quote spring wheat at $1.36@1.40, and white winter wheat $2.20@2.30. Corn has advanced three or four cents, but closes heavy at 91@93 cents. Oats have advanced five cents and closed at 64@65 cents. Lard is selling at 43@45 cents wholesale, an advance of one and a-half cents. The stock in the market is very light.

Cotton declined early in the week to 46 cents, subsequently owing to the light receipts, prices advanced, closing firm at 48 cents for middling. The sales for the week were 19,000 bales. Tax receipts were 15,333 bales.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The imports of dry goods for the month of July, show an increase of about half a million dollars upon those of the same month of last year, and of two and a half millions upon those of July, 1863. The amount entered for warehousing is much less than for the same month of last year; while the amount entered for consumption is larger by $3,000,000. The value thrown upon the market during the month is $7,030,455, showing a more vigorous state of trade in the foreign dry goods interest than a year ago. The imports for the past year show a decrease of an one $800,000 upon those for the corresponding week of 1864.

The week's trade in domestic fabrics opened dull, and with a partial yielding in prices. The necessities brought a few speculative buyers which, with the advance in gold, imparted a decided recovery in quotations.

Prices have been unsettled, but close steadier. Sales have been single or in small lots at standards at 32c. The agents offer them at about one cent per yard below our last quotations: Sark A, Indian head, Lawrence, C. Appleton A and Indian Orchard at 31¼; W. Granville, 22½; do. 26, Augusta Factory 4-4, at 32½; do. 38, Pocasset Canal, 40 inch, 34, and Pocasset K, 31; Appleton's, 35 for B; 28 for C, and 30 for D; Bibbings, 24 for E; 29 for W; Nashua, extra 26½.

Bleached shirtings are scarce and firm, especially the leading makes of the grades. New York mills are offered at 47½; Wamsutta, 45 at 45; 38 do. 52; do. 58; Lonsdale, 43; Hope, 40; White Rock, 43½; Waterman double X, 40; Forestdale, 40; Masdville, 43½; do-X, 45; 3 4 Bay State, 34; Thomaston-brown, for supply at 23@25½c. for standard.

Conice [illegible] are scarce in the higher grades and firm. Lonsdale Brown sell at 43½; Good Hope, 35c; Connestago, 45½c; Nashua, 40; Hamilton F, 47½. In bleached stripes and ticks there is a moderate business doing. Ticks remain the same; Amoskeag A, C, A, at 50@57½c; B, 67½c; C, 80c, and D, 45c. Whitestouns, 45c for A, and 55 for L. A. Hamilton, B. F. at 60c.

Printing cloths are less active and prices are yielding, sales of standards having been made at 26¾ cents reduction from last week's figures. Pilots have been more active during the week without any change in prices at first hands. Two leading jobbers have kept up a lively competition in two or three leading brands, including Merrimacks, and have sold considerable at a reduction. The operation has had no effect upon the quotations of agents.

The following are the jobbers' quotations for the leading markets: Merrimack, 29@31; Cocheco, 30½; Sprague Fancies, 29; Rich mond, 29; Lawrence, 29; American, 28; Dunnells, 28; Slumbers, 27½; Gamer & Co., 30; Amoskeag, 28; National Mills, 25; Arnold's, 25½; Lowell, 26½; Dutchess, 25; London Mounting Sprague, 27½; Atlantic Mourning, 27½; York Mourning, 26½; Amoskeak Mourning, 26½.

MOUSE DELAINES—Demands crive, stock reduced, and prices steady. Manchester, 32½ cts., Pacific delaines, 35½; for American plain colors, 37½; for scarlet colors, 35½; for robes de Chambre Lowell delaines 33½; Atlantic Delaines Company's Colours sell at — for 38 inch; 45c. for 30 inch. Pine Pacific Company's Coburgs are out of the market at present. Hamilton delaines are not yet offered.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Trade in wool shawls is very active; there is an ample display of goods and some uncertainty about the prices. Quotations for Water Twist are as follows: $8.50@10 for 72x144, in high colors; $5.50@6.50, for 63x126, do $5.50, for 54x108 do $1.25 for Misses' 15 square; 102½ for 46 do; and $2.25, for 47 do. Sup rior Checks, $8 25@9.00, for 72x144; $7.00 for 63x126, and $6@6.75, for 54x108. Drills, brown and mouming, $4.25, for 72x144; $6.75, for 63x126, and $5.50@6.75 for 63x126. Gents' merino, double and single breasted, $1.75@2.25.

Cloths are in active demand with a limited supply, and prices are steady. Fine grade of Satinets are active and firm, but of the lower qualities there is an ample supply, and prices are weak. Fancy Cassimeres are generally very desirable property, and the supply does not appear to have been over done as was expected. The prices are generally more satisfactory to seller than to buyer.

Kentucky Jeans are scarce, and better grades are 2½@5 higher.

Carpets are quiet as usual at this season. Lowell, 1¼@45 for super; $1.60 for extra super, and $1.90 for imperial three ply; Hartford company's medium super $1.35; do. superfine $1.60; imperial three ply $1.90; extra three ply $2.10; Brussels $2.20 for three ply of R, $2.40 for four ply of R, and $2.50 for five ply of R. Flannels sell freely at full prices. Plain scarlet and orange of R. 57½@60c; scarlet twilled 47½@70 for N and C; white 35@65; 4 4 shaker 60@80; blue and mold twills 45@70.

Gilmore white and colored opera have been advanced about 7½ per lot. Army flannels, 77½ for standard.

The demand for foreign fabrics during the week has been quite active. Jobbers are very bare of *goods*, and find it necessary to buy freely in order to provide a fair assortment for their customers.

There is a prospect of an active demand from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis and Nashville for the Southern market, and already a liberal trade is being done with those cities, which accounts for the trade opening briskly at an earlier period than was expected.

The present prospects favor a lighter importation than has been anticipated. The prices of staff goods in England, consequent upon the active demand from this Continent, and the difficulty of procuring before late in the season, all the goods that importers were prepared to order, is likely to result in a material limitation of orders, while the failure of the silk crop on the continent has so much advanced the price of French and Swiss silks, that the importation of these fabrics is likely to be much less than was expected. Present indications favor the prospect of a fair importation, and a profitable business for the importers.

Prisoners for Fort Lafayette.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Considerable excitement was created here, in the vicinity of the Battery, yesterday, owing to the arrival of the guard escorting a few prisoners to a boat for Fort Lafayette, and statements were made that prominent Generals of the rebel army were among the number. The following were the prisoners: H. B. McCormick, Lieut. Col. F. P. Anderson, T. A. Homer, F. Mohle, of the Ordnance Department, Lieut. T. A. Pratt, of the late rebel navy, all rebels, and Lieut. Wm. Kane of the 35th United States Colored Infantry.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The five persons captured off the coast of Florida some time since while endeavoring to make their escape, in a small boat, were yesterday sent to Fort Lafayette as political prisoners.

VISIT TO THE INTERIOR OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Corn and Cotton Crops.

PEOPLE HUMBLED AND SUBJUGATED.

Spirit as Bitter as Ever.

FREEDMEN TREATED WITH VIOLENCE.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Times'* Vicksburg correspondent has visited the interior of Mississippi and gives the following result of his observations: Except in the vicinity of Vicksburg I saw almost no cotton growing throughout my travel; between Jackson and Grenada I saw but one cotton field of any extent. The war closed too late in the season to allow of any considerable attempts in that line. The terrible cost was altogether unexpected and even now inexplicable. They expected that the war would continue throughout this year at least, so they planted little or no cotton, only some corn. Much was planted after the surrender and most of it looks well, for corn can be planted much later than cotton with promise of a crop.

It was a great misfortune to the material interests of the South, that the war did not close two months earlier. There can be little danger of suffering for the want of food when so much corn is growing, and when, consequently, so much bacon is sure to be made. Patches of cotton will be raised about Holly Springs, but in Madison county, that once raised one hundred thousand bales, not one hundred will be raised this year.

The people are subjugated and humiliated, and so accept their situation simply because they must. Their spirit is as bitter as ever. The stress of this venomous hatred of the Yankees are found among the women and young men. The older men have more regard for their interests, and those who are in business are generally better stocked with good sense.

There is a constant tendency to go back and fight the battles over again, as everywhere encountered you can hardly talk five minutes with a southern man but that he will attempt to convince you that if they had only done differently the result would have been materially changed. When these topics fail, the blame of the whole trouble is cast on the hated Yankees, because they would talk about slavery and so agitate the South; therefore they went to war. One young woman in the cars wished that not another bolt of cotton would ever grow; she would rather wear woolen the hottest day of August than contribute anything to Yankee manufactures. A dozen of men are and her applauded these sentiments.

Another woman, after censuring the lack of spirit among the men, said she thought women could fight the women of the north; she was sure that they could whip them. I observed that all such violence of expression was commonly received with approbation, but I should not do my belong to the lower class, but represented the more influential class. Most of the freedmen remain on the plantations and are laboring for subsistence. A majority of planters are glad to retain them, but many thrust the freed people from them with great violence, threatening them with flogging and even with shooting if they returned. In some cases these indictions were actually suffered. Those who think that the old spirit of slavery yields anything to conciliation or to bright hope, are mistaken. I conversed faithfully with a number of southern men, and though they differed in the degree of feeling manifested, yet the kind was one, and unanimously they yield to necessity, but they disliike the Government and hate emancipation, and many hope and expect to restore slavery through new State organizations.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Ram Stonewall in Our Service.

ASPIRANTS FOR TREASURY CLERKSHIPS.

Decision of the Pension Commissioner.

PORTION OF THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER FLOODED.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The President, accompanied by his family and son, and Preston King, left Washington yesterday on a trip down the river, expecting to return home to morrow.

It is understood that the rebel ram Stonewall is now in the service of our Government, but will not at present be brought to the United States, for fear of the yellow fever, prevalent at Havana, where she lies, may thus be introduced into our country.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to make no more clerical appointments excepting in cases of vacancies which must be supplied. Over fifteen thousand applications of unsuccessful aspirants for clerkships are on file in the Department. It is estimated that during the rebellion, it is estimated that there are nearly one hundred and sixty clerks and four hundred copyists employed in the Treasury building.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that soldiers who have subsequently enlisted in the United States military service, do not thereby become entitled to the benefits of the pension laws. It is expressly provided by governmental enactment that no pension shall be paid to any person who has borne arms against the Government, or may have given aid or comfort to the rebellion, in the executive judgment, has no effect to set aside or modify this law.

The storm of yesterday afternoon, though brief, did considerable damage all over the city. A spout leading from the roof of the Executive Mansion, and extending through the west wing of the building, got clogged with the refuse material left here by the workmen who had been making repairs, the consequence of which was some of the chambers were copared with water to the depth of several feet, and the colling of one of them fell. Much alarm was occasioned to the inmates, and the utmost activity was required to prevent the east room and other apartments from being similarly invaded.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Departure of Ocean Steamships.

BUSINESS LICENSES IN RICHMOND.

Statement Concerning Dick Taylor.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Herald* publishes a statement of the present condition of forty-seven different lines of Southern railroads. On some of these trains are again running through the entire length. Many are being rapidly repaired, and will soon be ready for through trade, while, to all others, the raiding operations of the war have inflicted such extensive damage that many weeks, and perhaps months, will yet pass before they can be made completely available.

Twenty ocean steamships sailed from here yesterday. Of these, five were for Europe, four for New Orleans, two for Charleston, one for Savannah, and one for each of the following ports: Wilmington, Newbern, Beaufort, N. C., and others for different places on the Atlantic coast.

Seventy three vessels altogether of all classes cleared at this port yesterday. Of these twenty-three were steamers, two sailing ships, five barks, fourteen brigs and twenty-eight schooners.

About nine hundred persons in Richmond have obtained licenses to transact business, comprising one sixth of the entire number engaged in business of some sort in the city. The amount paid thus far into the United States Treasury by business men of the city and county of Henrico, cannot fall far short of $200,000. The officers have been at work only six weeks.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The statements in the evening papers that Dick Taylor has left here for New York are untrue. He is one of the city, but much more likely to be in Fortress Monroe than in New York.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST GOVERNOR SHARKEY.

Negro Shot by a Planter.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A Vicksburg correspondent of the *Tribune* complains that Governor Sharkey has not only relieved the criminal and probate courts of Mississippi and set up justices of the peace everywhere, consisting of rebels, but has even declared valid some of the laws passed by the rebel legislature.

A planter a few days ago, shot a negro dead, for denying that he was to plant cotton instead of corn in a cornfield. The planter was arrested by the military and then demanded by the civil authorities under a writ of habeas corpus. Instructions from Washington were called for before responding to the writ. The people in the interior look for the restoration of slavery.

Hon. Anson Burlingame.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Anson Burlingame, late Minister to China, is in town, en route to Washington.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Reported Tour of the President Contradicted.

STATEMENTS OF FREEDMEN COMMISSIONERS.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: John A. M'Clernand, of Illinois, and John Cochrane, of New York, are understood to have had special and protracted interviews with the President on the present condition of the country and the relation of parties thereto.

The reports started every few days of the intention of the President to make a tour through either of the Eastern or Western States are wholly unauthorized. The President's duties are too pressing and important to admit of any prolonged absence from the capital this season. He will content himself with occasional excursions down the river, which have proved already so highly beneficial.

Commissioners in the Southern States for the Freedmen's Bureau continue to arrive at General Howard's headquarters. Col. Bly, reporting from Columbia, South Carolina, under date of July 20th, says he finds the affairs of that bureau in that locality progressing much better than he had reason to expect. The military authorities have done all in their power to settle the freedmen upon plantations and help them in perfecting their labor contracts. The crops were looking promising. But little suffering had prevailed among the blacks, and but few plantations had been abandoned, and these were only of small value. Col. Sprague, writing from St. Louis, says that on the 10th inst., the refugees and freedmen's home in that city, which was sustained recently by the Government and the Northwestern Sanitary Commission, and costing the Government about $20,000 a month, has been suspended, the city and county authorities assuming the burden for the future. Some reports represent that during the month of May last the Government was called upon to issue rations in Missouri to four thousand four hundred and fifty-two white refugees and two hundred and thirty-six freedmen. The poor whites are reported as crowding all the posts established for the distribution of rations, and are willing mendicants. From this fact strict orders have been issued to stop the issue of all supplies not necessary to prevent starvation. Though the freedmen are still somewhat bewildered with their new status as freedmen, they are reported to be generally provident of such means and resources as are afforded them and are doing well.

MARTIAL LAW IN TENNESSEE.

Letter from Gov. Brownlow to the Mayor of Columbia.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—The *Press* this morning publishes a letter from Governor Brownlow to Mayor Anderson, of Columbia, in reply to a remonstrance against the order of Gen. Thomas, suspending his performance of the office. The Governor says: You are accused of using your official power in opposition to the freed people of Columbia, by preventing their education, &c. You will observe from a letter of Gen. Thomas in the city papers this morning that martial law is still in force in Tennessee. Our rebel cause have not yet given sufficient assurance of returning loyalty to the general government so as to warrant the withdrawal of the military power, or the abandonment of military courts. It is not strange that the authorities should distrust a people who, for four years, applied every means they could command to destroy the nation. Indeed it is too great a concession on the part of the General commanding to declare that the military will sustain a civil government that never will assume its functions except in cases which prompt action is necessary to insure the public safety until our people have given conclusive evidence of their intention to obey all our laws, State and National. You and I and citizens are all alike liable to be arrested and tried according to the forms of military practice. It is extremely important that all conflict between the civil and military authorities should be avoided, as we are now situated, but out of a rebellion in which the people refused to lay down their arms until forced to do so at the point of the bayonet. The civil government is only allowed to proceed by the permission of the military, hence I deeply regret the occurrence at Columbia; but the high character of General Thomas for prudence, justice and patriotism, warrants me in assuring you that he will gladly receive and impartially consider any testimony you may wish in your behalf.

General Grant in Boston.

BOSTON, July 29.—Lieutenant General U. S. Grant and wife, four children, two servants and his staff, consisting of Colonel S. O. E. Bab cock, Lieut. Colonel Bowers, Lieut. Colonel A. L. Horner, Brown and Adam Bolman and E. L. Parker, Chief of the Six Nations, arrived in this city this evening at ten minutes past seven o'clock, by a special train from Albany, which place they left this morning. The train was composed of but two cars, a passenger and baggage car designed especially for the use of the General. An immense crowd greeted his arrival at the Worcester depot with the most frantic enthusiasm, making the air ring again with three cheers for him and his wife. The General and his party immediately proceeded to the Revere House, where he is to remain until Tuesday morning. The General was serenaded to night by Gilmore's band, and afterwards visited the Union Club in Park street.

BOSTON, July 30.—Lieutenant General Grant attended divine service this morning at the old South Church. At 3, P. M., he dined at the Revere House in Montpark, with Governor Andrew. Wherever the General has appeared in public he has met with the most heartfelt and unbounded enthusiasm among the masses.

BOSTON, July 29—1 P. M.—The thermometer now stands nine-two degrees in the shade.

Condition of Alabama.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The *Herald's* Huntsville, Alab ama, correspondence, gives a sketch of the condition of the country, and of the present political feeling there, presents a picture in no way flattering to the loyalty, or rather the lack of loyalty, of each of the people of that State as took part in the rebellion. At first, on finding that all was over with their Southern Confederacy, they felt themselves completely humiliated and subjugated, and were loud in their calls on the National Government and officers for mercy. But magnanimous treatment appears to have spoiled them, and they are again becoming so overbearing and as imperious in their demands; and now, instead of being contented with their losses, they boughtily claim their rights. They laud of the National Government is still as intense as ever, and they are determined to control their State in the old secession and rebel interest. Their new Governor, Mr. Parsons, only about a week previous to his appointment, in a speech at Huntsville, contended that the negroes were not free, as the Emancipation Proclamation was only a military measure, and the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery had not yet been ratified by the necessary number of States, and in his opinion it would not be. These sentiments received immense applause by the people.

The Revolution in Hayti.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Advices from Hayti received by the way of Nassau, N. P., state that the revolutionary war in the Republic is still going on, and that the rebels profess themselves willing to be buried under the ashes of the towns rather than be longer governed by President Geffrard. Salnave, the revolutionary leader, has issued a fiery proclamation, winding up with the motto of the French revolutionists, Liberty, Fraternity &c. He claims to have been completely successful in all the battles he has fought, and to have twice defeated the army of Geffrard recently.

Santa Anna's Pronunciamento.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Santa Anna, who is at present residing at the Island of St. Thomas, has issued a pronunciamento, in which he denounces the attempt to establish a monarchy in Mexico, and calls for a rally instantly, and urges the Mexicans to fight as not the invaders. He explains that his declaration in favor of French intervention was forced upon him, by requiring him to sign such a paper before he would be permitted to land in Mexico and visit his sick wife.

The Dunderberg.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Hundreds of persons daily visit the Dunderberg at the foot of Sixth street, East. No visitors are allowed on board, as it interferes with the progress of its completion. Messrs. John Roach & Son are putting in the boilers and engines as rapidly as possible.

For Europe—The Heat.

NEW YORK, July 29—The steamers City of Washington, for Liverpool, and the Hansa, for Bremen, sailed to-day, taking $72,000 in specie.

The thermometer at seven o'clock this morning was 93, at noon 93, and at five 89 in the shade.

Acquitted.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The *World's* Washington special says Sergeant Lewis L. Clubb, of the 15th Michigan light artillery, has been acquitted of the charge of permitting Atzerott, after he was arrested, to pass our lines and go to Maryland.

Intense Heat in New York.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The thermometer marked ninety-three degrees in the shade here at half past seven this morning.

The Steamer Hibernian.

HALIFAX, July 30.—There are no signs of the Hibernian, now due with Liverpool dates to the 21st inst.

The Celebrated Dubuque Whiskey Case.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A Washington special says: The celebrated Rhomberg whiskey case of Dubuque, has been finally adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Government was convinced of the *bona fide* character of the advances made by Sturgis & Son, of Chicago. Upon a thorough examination of the entire assets, it was found that there was sufficient to pay the Government its tax, without taking therefor any of the highwines sent forward to New York, upon which Sturgis & Son had so largely advanced. By the arrangement agreed upon the Government receives its tax, and the bankers who advanced upon the wines in good faith.

Man Shot Dead.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Joseph Van Doren, weigher, No. 40 Beaver street, was this afternoon shot dead, by one of his clerks, who, after firing three shots ran, but was caught.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The name of the man who shot and killed Mr. Van Doren on Saturday, is James F. Osam, of the firm of Osam & Thomas, weighers. Osam says he fired the shot in self-defense.

Boat Races.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 29.—In the two mile wherry race to-day Josh Ward won in 15 minutes and 15 seconds; Biglin came in second, and Radford third. In the three mile race for four-oared boats the McClellan, of Boston, won. In the three mile race for six-oared boats the Yale College boat won in 19 minutes and 5 seconds. The Harvard was second.

Railroad Freight House Burned.

BUFFALO, July 29.—The Central Railroad freight house at Batavia was burned at one o'clock this morning. Loss about $20,000.

Gold Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Gold quiet, and for the moment yielding, though the undertone of the market is decidedly strong.