THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII--NO. 198. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

Public Notice.

There will be a lecture delivered in the Latter Saints' Hall, Mill street, below Broadway, Brighton, on Sabbath, 16th inst. Services at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—The law and to the testimony." Isaiah: chap. 8, 20th verse. Subject in the evening—"Then shall follow them that believe." Mark: 16th chap. 17th verse. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

Dry Goods.

If you wish to purchase anything in the Dry Goods line, call and see our stock before you make your purchases. We are selling off our stock of Summer Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., at an immense sacrifice to close them out. We have now on hand a splendid assortment of Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ginghams, Muslins, Irish Linens, &c., purchased before the late advance. We are also offering great inducements to purchasers in French Merinoes, All Wool Poplins, Plaids and Delaines, also on hand. White Goods, Mourning Goods, Table Linens, Black Silks, &c., cheaper than you can find them elsewhere. Remember, the place to find them is right on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets, just next door to our former place of business.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dry Goods.

For Sea Side Shawls,	21 Fifth Street.
For Chintzes, (French,)	21 Fifth Street.
For Balmorals,	21 Fifth Street.
For Prints,	21 Fifth Street.
For Summer Dress Goods,	21 Fifth Street.
For Summer Shawls,	21 Fifth Street.
For Summer Cloaks,	21 Fifth Street.
For Linen Sheetings,	21 Fifth Street.
For Superior Towellings,	21 Fifth Street.
For Delaines,	21 Fifth Street.
For Muslins,	21 Fifth Street.
For Checks,	21 Fifth Street.
To see Bates & Bell,	21 Fifth Street.
To see accommodating clerks,	21 Fifth Street.

Card to the Public.

BOSTON, July 31, 1865.—The subscriber informs the public of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he has been in this city during the past week, engaged in selecting at the factory of Chickering & Sons a new and large stock of their Pianos. The assortment comprises all the best styles made by the Messrs. Chickering, and are all the very choicest instruments, selected with the greatest care after repeated trials. This stock will arrive and be ready for exhibition at the subscriber's warerooms during next week. Persons desirous of purchasing fine instruments will find it to their advantage to examine this assortment.

CHARLES C. MELLOR,
Sole Agent for Chickering & Sons' Pianos, 84 Wood street, Pittsburgh. au2-4t

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 knowing the re-action that would follow, made very heavy purchases of the finest spring and summer goods at about one-half of the old prices. Some of the finest cloths, cassimeres and vestings are included in his stock, which he is prepared to make up to order, on short notice, in the latest styles, and at correspondingly low rates. A choice assortment of furnishing goods and ready-made clothing will also be found at his elegant establishment. Our Allegheny friends should give him a call.

Behind those Hospitable Gates,

The lips of childhood, their should be a fragrant palace elegantly furnished with ivory and coral. To drop—metaphor. Young ladies, you should keep your teeth and gums in perfect order, if you hope, in after life, to enjoy the blessings of a sound set of teeth and a sweet breath. What will enable you to do this? you ask. Nothing but Fragrant SOZODONT, we reply. au1-4wod

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. 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 abused after it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

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

WILLIAM FORREST.

Masonic Hall.

Miss Annie Eberle and Mr. J. O. Sefton have generously volunteered their services for the benefit of Mr. E. Eugene on Saturday evening, August 5th, 1865. They will appear in three popular pieces. 2t

Peaches, Melons, Sweet Potatoes,

And fruit generally, constantly arriving at 135 Third street, below Smithfield street.

au3-1m FLEMING & STERN.

Special Bargains

Are offered in all Summer Goods at private sale at McClelland's Boot, Shoe and Dry Goods Emporium, 59 Fifth street.

Great Sale

Of goods at reduced prices at McClelland's Dry Goods and Shoe Emporium, 55 Fifth street, Masonic Hall Building.

Army Brogans.

The best and cheapest Shoes to be had, at McClelland's Auction House, 55 Fifth street.

Auction Sale

This Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at McClelland's, 55 Fifth street.

Shakers

At ten cents at McClelland's Auction.

THE MATERIAL WANTS OF THE SOUTH.

While New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are each endeavoring to revive their old commercial relations with the South, and to obtain the largest possible share of its trade, there is a strange apathy apparent among the business men and especially the manufacturers of Pittsburgh on this subject. They have an opportunity now to extend the market for their productions, such as will never again be offered. The almost total absence of manufacturing industry at the South, made it impossible during the war to replace articles worn out or destroyed, and now there is an impatient demand for agricultural implements, machinery, mechanics' tools, iron, nails, glass, and other things indispensably necessary, which must be met, if by the sacrifice of half their estates. Just such things as Pittsburgh makes are those most needed. The single item of ploughs which will be needed before next spring will amount to several millions.

There is a chance here for enterprising young men who are disposed to emigrate southward, to benefit at once themselves and this city. It might seem out of place for us to urge any men of that class to leave Pittsburgh, but we are satisfied that their settling in the South, with the purpose of introducing the various productions of this city into use, would be of great and lasting benefit. Would it not be well for some of our leading manufacturers and capitalists to take concerted action in this matter?

The Richmond Election.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* Richmond correspondent sends the following via Washington:

"On Saturday, a committee of candidates elected at the late election in Richmond, waited on Gov. Pierpoint to lay before him the order of Gen. Turner, declaring the late election void. The Governor replied that he would take the matter under consideration, upon which the committee withdrew. During the day Governor Pierpoint called on Gens. Terry and Turner, and on approaching the subject was advised in polite terms not to meddle with what did not concern him. This interview shows that not even to please Pierpoint will the military authorities allow the Secessionists to resume control of affairs.

"The Union men of Richmond held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, at the office of U. A. Lancaster, and prepared a ticket to be submitted to the people at the new election. They head it with N. A. Claiborne, an uncompromising Union man, for Mayor, and make it up entirely with equally unexceptionable Union men. Franklin Stearns is at the head of the movement.

"The people and press of Richmond have been very quiet since the gentle reminder General Turner gave them of the existence of the United States Government, and neither Saturday nor this morning had either of the disloyal papers a word to say about the elections whatever. There is much less of the turbulent spirit displayed on the streets."

NEWS ITEMS.

A DESIGN has been submitted for the vault at Oakridge Cemetery which is to receive the remains of President Lincoln. The style is Gothic; the entire height to be twenty feet; length twenty and a half feet, exclusive of buttresses; to be constructed of the finest Joliet marble, polished. The design looks beautiful, and the details are elaborate, and will no doubt be very expensive. It is the intention to construct it in such a manner as to allow its connection with the monument.

IN view of the approaching election in Kentucky, a proclamation has been published by Governor Bramlette and a military order has been issued by General Palmer, commanding the national troops in the State, warning persons who have borne arms in favor of the rebellion, or assisted it in any manner, against attempting to vote, in violation of the State law specifully prohibiting their exercise of this privilege.

THE Quartermaster's Department invites sealed proposals for the purchase of its property at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, Little Rock, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans and Chattanooga. This includes more than one hundred steamboats, about 400 barges of different kinds, many pontoons and canal boats, together with repairing apparatus.

LAND can be bought here, says a Macon writer, at a very low price. One hundred acres lying four miles from Macon—seventy-five acres being cleared, with a log house on it—was offered me for fifty cents an acre. This, perhaps, is not a criterion, but any quantity can be bought for $2 an acre.

SOME desperate liars are getting up the report that the high price of eggs is owing to the fact that the hens are at great expense to procure revenue stamps to put on their manufactured articles. The whole story is a slander, either upon the hens or the revenue officers, we don't know which.

THE preliminary investigation into the Forest County Petroleum and Mining Speculation, in which Mr. Frederick A. Howe of Meadville, Crawford County, Pa., is charged with fraud by Mr. Nathaniel Sheldon of Brooklyn, N. Y., was commenced before Judge Dodge, at New York on Tuesday.

OF the five leading journals of New York City, three are fully committed to negro suffrage; one not opposing, and the *World* alone taking decided ground against it. Such names as Seward and Thurlow Weed are also mentioned as in favor of investing the negro with the elective franchise.

TROOPS are said to be thirty thousand troops now in the Western Territories, distributed along the several overland routes, and at the various military posts, to keep the hostile Indian tribes in check, and protect emigrants, travelers and the mail and telegraph lines.

JUDGE EDMUND, who is preparing the census report on manufactures, ascertains that in 1860 the raw material used in woolen manufactures was stated at $30,586,587; the cost of labor at $8,808,254, and the value of the manufactured goods was $61,863,097.

A MAN named Terrence Burns, living in Chicago, has been arrested for the murder of his own mother, an old lady sixty years of age, who was visiting with her son. The circumstances indicate that he destroyed her life by poisoning.

FIVE thousand female operatives are wanted immediately at Lowell, and the same number at Lawrence and Manchester, Massachusetts. Wages are high and agents are seeking female labor in other sections and in Canada.

A CITIZEN of Boston was fined the other day for refusing admission of two negroes to a place of amusement, but the fine was remitted on the ground that the offender was ignorant of the statute on that subject.

LAST Friday a monument to the fallen soldiers of Cleveland was dedicated in Woodlawn Cemetery. Two hundred and thirty-five names are already engraved upon it, and more are to be recorded.

THE population of Newbern, N. C., which was 10,000 before the war, is now 30,000. Three new daily papers are to be started this fall. It is now the largest city in the State.

MR. RICHARD HILDRETH, American Consul at Trieste, Austria, and the author of different historical and other literary works, died at Florence, Italy, on the 11th of July.

MICHAEL GRADY, while attempting to jump on a gravel train on the Chicago and Quincy Railroad, fell between the cars and was literally torn to pieces.

TWO DISTILLERIES in St. Paul have been seized by the Government, in consequence of the peculiar position their proprietors of frauds upon the revenue.

THE census of Massachusetts, as far as reported, reveals the fact that of twenty towns and cities, twelve have decreased in population since 1860.

THE census of Wisconsin, so far as the returns are in, show an increase in figures of about 15 per cent, or 3 per cent per annum.

THE fashion-makers are trying to introduce the peasant skirt, which doesn't reach the ground by several inches.

THE Provost Marshal General is preparing a series of tables, showing the number of men raised by drafting.

THERE is very little probability that the death sentence of Constance Kent in England will be carried out.

THE Mexican emigration scheme has been revived in New York.

The Effect of Freedom.

Returning from St. Helena, Dr. Fuller was asked what he thought of the experiment of free labor, as exhibited among his former slaves, and how it contrasted with the old order of things. "I never saw St. Helena look so well," was his instant reply. "I never saw as much land under cultivation—never saw the same general evidences of prosperity, and never saw the negroes themselves appearing so well or so contented." What has been said from time to time about the improved condition of the emancipated Sea Islanders has been said by Northern men, with limited opportunities for previous observation; but this, it must be noted, is the testimony of an old planter, revisiting the slaves the emancipation has taken from him, whose interests and prejudiced would alike make him a most unwilling witness.

The question about the slaves being self-supporting is a question no longer. On St. Helena, and wherever else they have had the opportunity, the negroes have bought the titles to their little farms—or "plantations," as they still ambitiously style them. They have erected their own cabins, secured whatever cheap furniture they contain, and clothed themselves far better than their masters ever clothed them. All who have been established more than a year have paid back to the Government the rations drawn in their first destitution. They have stocked their plantations, paying the highest prices, and often bidding against white men at the auction sales of condemned Government property, and they have enough left to establish a National Bank with their savings, and that in this bank *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of United States bonds have been bought by the freedmen!* This last statement seemed to me utterly incredible; but Gen. Saxton vouches for it.

Withal, they work less and have more time for self-improvement or for society than when slaves. It is the common sentiment on those islands where white men have bought the plantations and employed the negroes as laborers, that the old task which the slave worked at from sunrise to sunset is now ready performed by the freeman in six or seven hours.—*Agate in Cincinnati Gazette.*

Affairs on the Rio Grande—Rebels Going to Join the Mexicans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The *Herald's* correspondence from Matamoras and Brownsville show the falsity of the silly stories, published in some of the papers of Washington and other places, to the effect that General Brown has sent United States troops across the Rio Grande to assist the Mexican Republicans against the Imperialists. Advices from Matamoras are to the 16th of July, up to which time the most amicable relations prevailed between our own officers and soldiers on the east side of the river in Texas, and the Imperialists on the opposite side. The movements on the other side of the stream give indication of a design of maintaining there a permanent military establishment of considerable strength.

The *Tribune's* Matamoras correspondent, of July 14th, says he has learned from a good source that some seventy bands of confederates have lately crossed the Rio Grande, with a view of entering the Mexican service, and that General Shelby is charged with their organization. Wade Hampton, who arrived with six hundred men, is to form part of the force.

Gen. Dole Portillo, has come to the point, by order of his Government, to grant lands to exiles, and give them every facility to settle upon them, admitting free of duty, agricultural implements, minerals, etc.

"OCCASIONAL," in his letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, of yesterday, says:

"The colored race of the South seem to be the objects of the bitter hate of the defeated traitors. For this very reason the Government should assert a stronger resolve to defend them against wrong, and to clothe them with the attributes of self-protection. The leaders in this last perfidy do not know the perils they are daring. They felt Northern anger in the war; let them beware how they reject the genial smiles and forgiving hand of Northern power in time of peace. If the late Southern slaveholders, and rebels disfranchised and outlaw themselves by new acts of cruelty and bad faith, the Government, the loyal white, the enfranchised blacks, and the fresh and athletic emigration of the Old World must take the business in hand."

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

STEAMER GLASGOW BURNED.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PASSENGERS.

Alarm of Fire Sounded.

THE WILDEST EXCITEMENT CREATED.

ALL ON BOARD RESCUED.

Passengers and Crew in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The following are the particulars of the loss of the steamer Glasgow: The British steamer Glasgow left New York at four o'clock on the morning of Sunday, July 30th, for Liverpool, with a full freight of cotton, cheese, &c., and some two hundred and fifty persons, including the seamen, on board. Everything went well till about ten o'clock A. M., on the 31st, when the cry was sounded of "Man overboard." The boat was lowered, and efforts made to save him, but they were unavailable. He had come on board in a state of delirium tremens, and had been put in a straight jacket by the surgeon. Thus confined he rolled himself overboard.

The excitement caused by this event had scarcely subsided, when about one o'clock in the evening an alarm of fire was sounded. All hands rushed on deck, as the fire was in the forepart of the vessel, and all the second class passengers fled aloft amidst the wildest excitement.

Orders were given by the captain and officers that no person should go into the boats without permission, and that the first man who attempted to force his way into a boat before all the women and children should have been taken off, would be shot. The order was cheerfully acquiesced in by all the gentlemen in the first cabin. A vessel was soon discovered, at a distance of eight miles, and the Glasgow was at once put under a full head of steam towards her, firing guns and displaying signal flags saying, "I am on fire."

The vessel changed her course and made for the Glasgow. In the meantime, the Captain ordered the boats to be lowered, so as to prevent confusion when the time came to occupy them. Capt. Manning ordered the ladder to be lowered and commenced transferring the passengers to the boats. The ladies and children were transferred first and then in regular order the males.

The friendly barque proved to be the Rosamond, Capt. F. R. Wallis, of and for New York. He received the passengers and crew with the utmost kindness, and bid them welcome to all the hospitalities of his ship and all he had on board. His officers and crew were also very kind. After all the passengers had been transferred, the removing of baggage took place, and then the Glasgow's officers and men left the steamer, Captain Manning remaining by her until ten o'clock P. M., when the ship's bull was enveloped in flames. The steamer Erin came in sight on the morning of the 22d, just at daybreak, and it was deemed prudent to transfer the Glasgow's passengers to her, which was done. The Captain of the Erin received them in the most hospitable manner.

The origin of the fire is variously reported, one having it that a bale of cotton took fire from a lighted match thrown on it by a passenger after lighting his pipe. On reaching the deck of the Erin, some of the passengers of the ill-fated Wm. Nelson were met by friends, who were exceedingly anxious to render assistance to the unfortunates.

At a meeting of the Glasgow's passengers, resolutions of thanks to Almighty God, to Capt. Manning and his officers, and to Capt. Wallis and his officers were adopted.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The following is the report of the steamer Erin, which vessel brought the passengers and crew of the Glasgow to this city:

August 1, 9.30 P. M.—Saw a light on the port bow and supposed it to be a vessel on fire. At 10.30 P. M., found it to be a steamer on fire, name unknown, in tow of a brigantine. At 10.50 A. M., stopped the engine and sent a boat to ascertain if there were any persons on board; found the passengers and crew had left in the ship's boats, and she was in tow of the brig Martha Washington, of Learsport, from Boston for New York.

On the 2d inst., at 4 A. M., we stopped to pick up a boat with officers and men, who reported that they belonged to the steamer on fire, and all their passengers and crew were there on board the barque Rosamond, then in sight. We then proceeded to the barque and took off all the passengers and crew belonging to the Glasgow and brought them to this port. Among the passengers by the Glasgow were Charles A. Sears, U. S. Consul at Madeira, wife and daughter, and Edmund Spencer, of Cincinnati.

FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Cortenas Reported Defeated.

ALL OF HIS FORCES CAPTURED.

Sickness Among Our Troops.

INDIAN RAID ON THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

CAIRO, August 3.—The steamer Niagara, No. 25, has arrived.

The New Orleans *Delta* has advices from Brownsville that Cortinas has been defeated in an engagement with Lopez, between Matamoras and Camargo. Cortinas returned to the Texas side of the river, leaving all his forces in the hands of the enemy.

General Steele and three of his officers were very sick at Brownsville. There is a great deal of sickness among our troops, scurvy being the prevailing disease. Yellow fever is developing itself rapidly in the mountains.

Many of the planters are bringing their cotton into Houston. Five thousand negro troops occupy the coast from Indianola to Victoria, many of whom are engaged in rebuilding the railroad.

A party of Kickapoo Indians recently made a raid on the Texas frontier, killing and wounding a number of persons and stealing many horses.

Two hundred and thirty bales of cotton passed Cairo to-day, 600 bales reached Vicksburg from Yazoo River, and 38,250 bales have arrived at Mobile since the federal occupation.

ADVICES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Regulation of Freedmen's Affairs.

BLOCKADING SQUADRON ORDERED NORTH.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: The regulation of the Freedmen's affairs and the adjustment of the difficulties between the planters and the colored people, of course still engrosses a large portion of attention on the part of Government officials and the public generally in Louisiana. The Assistant Superintendent of the freedmen at Shreveport, gives a very favorable statement that the majority of the negroes of that section of the State are working under contracts with their former masters. Some of the planters in the vicinity of Port Hudson have petitioned Gen. Canby for the removal of the garrison at that place, on the plea that the negroes are neglecting their work and flocking there. The General has referred the matter to the Freedmen's Bureau, but it is not likely that the garrison will be removed.

The General has recently issued an order terminating the collection of taxes in New Orleans for municipal purposes by military authorities, the assessments now provided for by the State laws being considered ample.

On the 20th of July all but two of the vessels of the late blockading squadron remaining off Galveston were ordered north, and a few days after, one of these, the steam sloop-of-war Oneida, also took her departure, leaving only the gun-boat Port Royal to guard the port.

Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The stock market is dull but firm. The speculation for higher prices appears to have taken a respite until the money market becomes easier. Holders of stocks do not appear disposed to force sales, but think that after lying off a spell they can start up a fresh speculative advance upon the present prices. The most active stocks on the railroad list were Reading, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Northwestern. The failure of Pittsburgh directors to declare any dividend has only tended to strengthen the stock. Governments are quiet but firm; Old 6-20's are in light demand for export.

State Stocks, Railroad Bonds and Bank Shares were dull at the board, but steady in the price. There is very little speculation in gold, and the market possesses no interest. There is a fair demand for money, and the market is steady at 7 per cent. for call loans. At this rate there is capital enough.

GOVERNOR SHARKEY'S COTTON TAX.

Episcopal Ecclesiastical Order.

BUSINESS ENCOURAGING AT CHARLESTON.

Judah P. Benjamin's Escape.

THIRTY DAYS IN OPEN BOATS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: Provisional Governor Sharky, of Mississippi, has lately levied, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to the calling of the Convention, shortly to assemble in that State, a special tax of one dollar on each bale of cotton sent to market. A number of cotton holders having refused to pay the assessment, the Governor has issued an order requiring the county sheriffs to seize all cotton the holders of which refuse payment, and sell a sufficient portion of it to pay the tax, and an additional one dollar per bale besides.

Rev. Green, Episcopal Bishop of Mississippi, in an Ecclesiastical order, issued by him on the 19th ult., instructed the clergy under his charge, so soon as the military rule of the Government in the State shall be withdrawn, they shall resume regular prayer for the President of the United States and those in authority, but not before. He also expresses himself opposed to a re-union with the North.

The *Times'* Charleston letter says: Business is in a very encouraging state; new stores are being opened daily. Tri-weekly communication has been opened with Columbia and Augusta, via the South Carolina railroad, and with Florence, Cheraw and places on the Northeastern coast. The merchants are disposing of large quantities of goods to traders from the interior. Adams' Express Company are taking immense freights into the country. During the first two weeks in July nearly one thousand bales of cotton were brought to Charleston on the South Carolina railroad.

The *World's* Havana correspondent gives an account of Judah P. Benjamin's escape from the ruins of the Confederacy. He says Benjamin separated from Davis early in May near Washington, Georgia, for the purpose of making his way to Nassau and Havana, from some point on the Florida coast. He was to attend to some public business at these points, and then rejoin the President in his flight, via Matamoras and Texas. He traveled directly South, through Georgia and Florida, on horseback, disguised as a farmer in search of land, without attracting or exciting attention, until he reached the lower side of the Peninsula of Florida. He was informed that no boat could be found on the Eastern coast, and he went thence to the Gulf shore, where, after a month's delay, he succeeded in getting a ship's yawl boat and two men who were willing to risk their lives upon the sea in it. The open boat was about fifteen feet long, in which they coasted the Peninsula till they reached one of the keys of the Florida Reef, where they succeeded in procuring a boat somewhat larger, in which they put to sea to cross the Gulf stream and fortunately reached Bimens upon the banks, after a passage of sixty hours. On the tenth of July, after an unsuccessful attempt to reach Nassau, in which he was baffled by head winds and heavy weather, he put back to Bimens, and on Friday, July 14th, the sloop foundered thirty miles from the nearest land.

The vessel went down so rapidly that, he with the crew, had barely time to jump into a skiff in tow of a sloop before she sunk. In this boat, with light mast, sail and compass, and only provisions of boiled rice which the negroes had cooked for breakfast, in this leaky and overloaded boat, and having but one oar, they made for land, and as the weather was calm, and a vessel in sight, by dint of energetic sculling they reached the light house in the vessel. From that point Benjamin reached Nassau and Havana. His whole trip has occupied the best part of three months, during which thirty days have been passed at sea in miserable open boats.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY PROMOTED.

National Receipts and Expenditures.

BRUTAL CONDUCT OF CAPT. WERZ.

Interior of Ford's Theatre Remodeled.

"MEXICAN EMIGRANTS" OFFERING.

Information for Freedmen and Masters.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Brevet Brig. General Mussey, Military Secretary to President Johnson, and Captain in the 10th Infantry, has been breveted Colonel in the regular army for meritorious and valuable services while serving in the southwest.

It appears from official dates that the receipts from Customs for the quarter ending with March were $20,619,000; Internal Revenue, $65,262,000; sales of public lands, $163,000; direct taxation $53,700; miscellaneous, $4,159,000; total in round numbers exclusive of loans, $90,000,000. The total expenditures for the same time were $355,000,000.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The *Post* publishes a letter from the foreman of the Grand Jury, near Andersonville, which says: The conduct of Captain Werz was characterized throughout by the greatest brutality. The author of the letter offers to testify to numerous specific acts of barbarity which came under his personal observation.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Ford's Theatre was to-day cleared of theatrical furniture, scenery, &c., and the floors are being torn up. The entire interior of the building is to be remodeled, under the direction of the Secretary of War, preparatory to the uses of the Bureau of rebel archives and relics.

The *World's* Washington special says: There are several western officers, who distinguished themselves in the late rebellion, offering their services to the Liberal Government of Mexico, through Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister. They pledge themselves, if any encouragement is given, to carry with them one thousand emigrants each.

The *Tribune's* special says: A circular has been issued by General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Kentucky, Tennessee and Northern Alabama, containing full information for the benefit of the Freedmen and their former masters, in relation to the policy of the Government in its treatment of employer and employee. This circular states that the work of the Bureau will be the protection of productive industry, the settlement of late slaves in homes of their own with a guarantee of their absolute freedom, the dissemination of virtuous intelligence, and to aid in establishing peace and securing property.

Every effort will be made to render the Freedmen's Bureau self-supporting, and the cultivation of lands for an interest in the crop will be encouraged. All difficulties arising between freedmen and their employers, or among themselves, in places where the testimony of negroes is not admitted, will be adjudicated by the officers of the Bureau. Freedmen's camps and Refugee homes will be discontinued as rapidly as practicable, and every effort made to make it self-sustaining for all.

The compulsory expulsion of the aged and infirm will be prohibited, and every encouragement will be given to religious institutions, and the interests of both white and black will be promoted in every way practicable.

IMPORTANT FROM PITHOLE.

Two Hundred Barrel Well on Fire.

PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

PITHOLE, PA., August 3.—Well No. 29, United States farm, on Pithole Creek, was destroyed by fire about seven o'clock this evening. The well was finished yesterday and was flowing about two hundred barrels, and no tanks being up, the oil was allowed to flow on the ground. Some twenty persons were standing in and around the derrick, some of whom, it is feared, were unable to escape the fire. The ground for forty feet around was one sheet of flames in a moment. Three men are known to be seriously burned, and only saved their lives by jumping into the creek. The well is still flowing and burning.

Maximilian's Confidential Agent—His Interview with Lord Palmerston.

NEW YORK, August 3.—A London newspaper states that M. Elvine, the confidential agent of the Emperor Maximilian, had a conference with Lord Palmerston during his recent visit to London, but failed entirely in his efforts to induce the latter gentleman to alter the Mexican policy of the English Government. Lord Palmerston is represented as telling Elvine that England would stand aloof from Mexican entanglements and that he could do nothing which might be regarded as unfriendly by the Government of the United States.

Death of Gov. Curtin's Youngest Child.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 3.—Gov. Curtin was hastily recalled last night by the death of his youngest child. The remains will be taken to Bellefonte for interment.

GENERAL GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

The Trip from Portland to Augusta.

WELCOMES ALONG THE ROUTE.

Enthusiastic Reception at Augusta.

DEPARTURE OF THE PARTY FOR QUEBEC.

PORTLAND, August 3.—General Grant and party, including Generals Howard, Chamberlain and Ayres, Senator Wilson and others were taken in charge this morning by Adjt. Gen. Hudson, and at nine o'clock started for Augusta. All along the route the people turned out in great numbers to welcome the party. At Bowdensville the ladies loaded the General with bouquets. At Gardner the train was received with salutes of artillery from Pittston shore, and by a band of music. At Hollowell it was greeted with a peal of bells.

In Augusta salutes were fired from the arsenal grounds, and church bells rung. The streets were densely crowded, and the buildings dressed with flags. A procession of carriages was formed, General Grant being in an open barouche, and a large military escort, under Col. Little, conducted the General through the principal streets to the State House, where he was presented to Governor Corey by Hon. Mr. Blair. The Governor welcomed him most cordially, and the General responded with the most eloquent silence. He was then introduced to the Governor's staff and State officers and many citizens.

The Governor then conducted him to the Capitol and introduced him to the vast concourse assembled there, who welcomed him with the most enthusiastic and prolonged cheering, which he acknowledged by a polite bow.

The other military gentlemen present were vociferously cheered, and in response to urgent calls brief speeches were made by Generals Howard, Chamberlain and Ayres, and Senator Wilson, and Colonel Parker Noble, of Indiana.

The latter said he had been in all parts of the United States, and everywhere he had met the irrepressible Yankee. He knew that Yankees could fight for honor and right; and, he knew that men of such antecedents, such history, and such proclivities would never cease to love liberty, or to uphold the flag which was its true symbol.

At 9 o'clock Gen. Grant, with his wife and Mrs. Gen. Howard gave a reception to the ladies only, at the Augusta House, after which the General and staff rode about the city with Gov. Corey and his aids, and at four o'clock they were entertained with a sumptuous dinner at the Augusta House.

After discussing the dinner, Gov. Corey proposed the health of his distinguished guest in eloquent language, which was enthusiastically drunk. The party then broke up and proceeded immediately to the cars, which left at 5:30 for Portland, where the General will arrive at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. The General makes an excursion among the islands in the Harbor, and at 12 P. M. starts for Quebec.

The Election in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 3.—In the Congressional election in the Sixth District, Gen. Campbell, the opposition candidate, carried this city by 331 majority. It is now expected that he will carry the district by 2,000 majority. Maynard, from the Knoxville District, and Stokes, from the Nashville District, Union candidates, have a majority so far as heard from, and will probably be elected. Colonel Stokes, Union candidate from the Chattanooga District, is also ahead so far as heard from, as no reports have been received from Western Tennessee. The election in this city and throughout Middle Tennessee passed off very quietly. There was no such interest manifested as was expected. The vote generally was very light. There were over two thousand less votes cast in this city than there were registered voters.

Franklin.—Campbell, Democratic, 193; Stokes 194, Hood 156, Faulkner 4.

Sweetwater.—Maynard, Union, 81 majority.

Soldiers' Vote.—Maynard 52 majority.

Soldiers' Vote, First District.—Congress: Miller, Union, 183 majority.

Jonesboro.—Taylor 99, Miller 15.

Murfreesboro.—Ed. Cooper, Administration, 251 majority.

Columbia.—Arnold 104, Thomas, Conservative, 148.

Covington.—Cooper, Administration, received 25 votes in the 10th district

In Franklin county no opposition.

Virginia Colored Convention—The President's Health Improved—Pardon Applications.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Additional delegates appeared at the Colored Men's Convention in Alexandria, Va., to-day. An address was adopted setting forth the grievance of the blacks of that State, and asking for the right of suffrage and other equalities before the law.

President Johnson's health is considerably improved, and it is expected that he will meet his Cabinet to-morrow, which he has not done for nearly a week past.

Many applications for pardon continue to be received. Among those recently pardoned are: Wm. T. Avery and Wm. H. Smith, who were, before the rebellion, members of the United States House of Representatives. The former served the rebel government as a mail agent, and the latter was a member of the so-called Confederate Congress.

Funeral of the Late Canadian Prime Minister—The New Premiership.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* special says: The funeral of the late Prime Minister of Canada took place yesterday with impressive ceremonies. The appointment of the new Premier excites much comment. There will probably be a reconstruction of the Cabinet. Messrs. Cartier and McDonald are spoken of for the position, also Mr. Cauchen. The appointment is likely to turn on the question of Metis, up through Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister. They pledge themselves, if any encouragement is given, to carry with them one thousand emigrants each.

The *Tribune's* special says: A circular has been issued by General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Kentucky, Tennessee and Northern Alabama, containing full information for the benefit of the Freedmen and their former masters, in relation to the policy of the Government in its treatment of employer and employee. This circular states that the work of the Bureau will be the protection of productive industry, the settlement of late slaves in homes of their own with a guarantee of their absolute freedom, the dissemination of virtuous intelligence, and to aid in establishing peace and securing property.

Every effort will be made to render the Freedmen's Bureau self-supporting, and the cultivation of lands for an interest in the crop will be encouraged. All difficulties arising between freedmen and their employers, or among themselves, in places where the testimony of negroes is not admitted, will be adjudicated by the officers of the Bureau. Freedmen's camps and Refugee homes will be discontinued as rapidly as practicable, and every effort made to make it self-sustaining for all.

The compulsory expulsion of the aged and infirm will be prohibited, and every encouragement will be given to religious institutions, and the interests of both white and black will be promoted in every way practicable.

Command for Butler—The President—Pardoning Mission.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The *Post's* Washington special says: It is believed that General Butler, who is here, is about to be assigned to a new command.

The President is receiving only a few officials to-day.

Ex-Governor Wyklif, of Louisiana, is in Washington on a pardoning mission.

Odd Fellows—Proposed Consolidation—Counterfeits.

NEW YORK, August 3.—At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows yesterday, the proposition to consolidate the Grand Lodges of Northern and Southern New York, was adopted.

An attempt was made to put in circulation last night counterfeit fives on J. R. Clarke & Co's. Bank.

Murderer's Sentence Commuted.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Deputy Sheriff Boyan arrived in Brooklyn this morning with an official order from the Governor, commuting the sentence of Michael Kennedy, who was sentenced to be hanged to-morrow for the murder of John Ravenburg, to imprisonment for life. The prisoner will be conveyed to the State prison as soon as possible.

Steamer Burned.

QUANTINE, August 3.—At 7:20 A. M., on July 31st, at longitude 40 deg. 46 min. north, and 68 deg. 33 min. west, the steamer Glasgow was burned. The passengers and crew were all saved by the barque Rosamond, and are now on board the steamer Elvin. The Glasgow sailed from New York for Liverpool on July 20th.

The Cable.

ASPY BAY, August 3.—The workmen commenced under-running the cable this morning at about three miles from shore. The armor is entirely rusted off. Trouble is yet before us. Dragging for the other end was at once commenced. The machinery works admirably, and there are great hopes of successfully repairing the cable.

The Mysterious Prisoner.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Washington *Chronicle* says: The mysterious prisoner is a man named Fuller, who committed the frauds upon the United States National Executive Committee during the last campaign. The immediate cause of his arrest is not yet known.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Gold is without any material change. Speculation continues dull. The price is rather weak; it opened at 144¼ and closed at 144¼.

EVENING.—Gold 144¼.

Arrival of the Steamer Erin.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The steamship Erin, from Queenstown, July 20th, has arrived. Her news is anticipated.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING SOLICITOR.

NUMBER OF COLORED TROOPS IN THE SERVICE.

Rebel Officers Tendering their Services to the Mexican Minister.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The *Times'* Washington special says: J. M. McKinney, chief clerk of the Solicitor of the Treasury, yesterday received the appointment of acting Solicitor of the Treasury, during the absence of Mr. Jordan. Mr. McKinney at once entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Adjt. General Thomas estimates that there were 100,000 colored troops in the service previous to the close of the rebellion. There was 110,000, which was reduced by the muster out of State organizations.

Many rebel officers are reported to have tendered their services and influence to the Mexican Minister, Senor Romena, within a few weeks, for the expulsion of Maximilian from the continent. A direct acceptance was not expected of course.

Monitors Dictator and Agamenticus.

BOSTON, August 3.—The United States Monitor Dictator resumed her voyage eastward this morning in company with the steamer Vanderbilt.

The Monitor Agamenticus also sailed to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Allegheny Councils.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held on Thursday evening, August 3d.

In *Select*:—Present, Messrs. Atwell, Myler, McBrier, S. Riddle, Geo. R. Riddle, Smith, Thomas, Wright and President Marshall.

Mr. Smith presented a petition for water pipes on Third alley, between Middle alley and East street. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. S. Riddle presented a petition from the Union Skating Park Company, setting forth that they had leased six acres of ground in the Second Ward, for the purpose indicated, and desired permission to erect thereon a one-story wooden building at the gateway.

The petition was accompanied with a resolution,