THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII---NO 232. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY NOTICES.

Hewitt.

Thos. Hewitt, N. D., Physician and Surgeon, No 21 Federal street, Allegheny City. Office hours: 8 to 10 A. M.; 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M. sep12-3rd

Property at Auction.

This evening, at M. Clelland's, 65 Fifth street, will be sold that valuable Pennsylvania Avenue Property, advertised in another column.

Dress Goods,

Alpaccas, Paramattas, Coburgs, and other good Dress Goods, as cheap as calicoes, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Silks.

To those in pursuit of Silks or Moire Antique, black or colored, we are prepared to exhibit an unusually choice selection, at prices ranging from [illegible] to Market street.

To Country Merchants.

Full stocks of Mestines, Poplins, Repps, Paramattas, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Lustres, Mohair, Brilliantines and Colored Silks, De Laines, Barathea, and other Dress Goods, just opened at Barker & Ofie's, 59 Market street; also Prints, Muslins, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Barred and other Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Notions, &c., at much less than Eastern prices. sep12-3t

Allegheny College.

It will be seen, by reference to an advertisement in another column, that the Fall Term of this flourishing Institution opens on the 20th inst. A large attendance is expected. The rooms of the new Boarding Hall will be completely and elegantly furnished, and will be ready when the term opens. We are informed, however, that the dining room arrangements will be delayed for three or four weeks; but convenient places have been secured in private families, where students may temporarily obtain their meals. [illegible]

Thirty Lines of Common Sense.

Reader, having glanced over the editorials and the news in this journal, turn to the advertisements, saying to yourself, "these are published by the writers to serve their own interests."

Perhaps so. But it is no less true that *it concerts your interest to read these thirty lines.* If you are a healthy invalid, you may wish to continue in that condition, or, if you are not, you may wish to restore your health to its original vigor. In either case it is important to you to know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest and best Tonic and Alterative ever advertised in any country. They are a perfect tonic, and, as such, the strongest bread an invigorant; for the oppressive heat drains the system of its strength rather than the most potent and vigorous organization can recruit it. Therefore, as a preservative of health, as a protection against the debilitating effects of heat and fever, and as a means to invigorate, you should sustain the good constitution and the sound stamina with which nature has blessed you, with this peerless Vegetable Tonic.

It can scarcely be necessary to urge upon the weak, and sickly, the importance of acquiring by safe means, the vigorous health guaranteed Nature denies them. All who are thus circumstanced are invited to give the BITTERS a trial. Before they have taken the elixir three days in conformity with the directions, they will acknowledge with gratitude its genial operation. They will find that it imparts mental as well as nervous energy, and regulates all the internal functions admirably. This is the experience of the scientific and the present, and in making these statements the proprietors only echo the language of innumerable testimonials. Sold everywhere. [illegible]

Arrest and Conviction.

Our friend, Mr. John Wise, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny, was in the east when the various news of the capture of Richmond and the surrender of the rebel Generals Lee was received, and taking advantage of the panic produced, and knowing the reaction that would follow, made very heavy purchases of a [illegible] of gaying and summer goods at about one-half of the old prices. Some of the finest cloths, cassimeres and vestings ever offered in this 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. [illegible] Allegheny friend should give him a call. [illegible]

Afraid to Laugh.

Ladies, sometimes suppress their laughter, to avoid exposing the disorganization and imperfection of their teeth. Fair ones, we would advise you to try the Fragrant Sozodont. It will remove, at very little cost, arrest the progress of decay, and within such parts as have already become black by decay, and have the breath as fragrant as a rose. [illegible]

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical State Refiners, and Dealers in American Slate, of various colors, Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 23, Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All Work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not changed 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.

Observe.

Good fresh Prunes, Dates, Figs, Currants, Raisins, Citron, Pine Apple Candy and Godsnut Taffy, at 19 Federal street, Allegheny.

GEORGE BRAVEN.

LETTER FROM NEW CASTLE.

Court Week—City Improvements—A Disappointed Lawrence—Lawrence good for 3000 for the Union.

NEW CASTLE, Sept. 13, 1865.

EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE: Supposing that you, like all other newspaper men, are fond of news, I have taken the liberty of writing you a few lines, telling you how we prosper in this section. This week Court commences, and of course makes more air than usual. The session will be devoted entirely to Commonwealth cases, many of them having their origin in bad liquor—a common thing now-a-days.

Our little city is having a new wrought-iron bridge built over Neshannock Creek, at the head of Washington street; it will be a single span of 104 feet, with double track and outside foot walk. The work is being done by J. King, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has a portion of the structure ready. The bridge will be completed sometime this fall and will cost between six and ten thousand dollars. This will be a great improvement to the appearance of our city in that section, and one which has been much needed, the old wooden bridge being an eyesore to all.

Last Saturday was a day of disappointment to many of our returned soldiers. It had been rumored that a picnic and dinner would be given them by our citizens, but through negligence or some other cause, the committee appointed some time since failed to make the necessary preparations, thus causing the disappointment; however, the boys enjoyed themselves, as old comrades will when they get together; yet all passed off without a single soldier becoming abusive or causing a complaint to be entered upon our magistrate's docket, as was said would be the case by a certain party which is ever trying to cast reproach on the soldiers; and now seeking favor from those whom they tried to dishonor and prohibit from voting, because they happened to be in the army. How consistent these would-be liberty-loving patriots are! The soldiers will remember them next October in little Lawrence, which is good for 3000 for the Union. Enough for the present; more anon.

PICA.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes, that the city Democracy who are dissatisfied with the Albany platform and nominations, have issued a call for a State Convention, to be held in New York on the 18th of this month. The invitation is extended to "all who believe that this is a white man's government, all who believe in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and who are unwilling to abandon the principles underlying the Dred Scott decision." The chief engineers of the flank movement are said to be Fernando Wood. The editors of the *Day Book*, *Freeman's Journal* and *Metropolitan Record* are also represented to be prominently identified with it.

THE Union men of Pennsylvania are to hold a grand mass meeting at Williamsport during the Agricultural State Fair at that place. Arrangements are already on foot to render the demonstration one of the most imposing ever made by the friends of the Government in Pennsylvania.

LATEST FROM THE OIL REGIONS.

The Freshet at Oil City—Destruction of Property—"Hoarding House" Carried Off—Arrival of Steamers—Etc., Etc.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, Sept. 11th, 1865.

Since writing yesterday, the river has again commenced rising, and at present there are ten feet in the channel and rising fast. Considerable loss has already occurred to the oil dealers as the landings are all under water. I have not been able to obtain a list of the losses so far, and can only report McWhinney & Munshall, Miller, Edwards & Co., and Haldeman & Co., among the unfortunate; their losses running from fifty to one hundred barrels of oil each, and some boats.

The old wreck of the steamer Lizzie Martin, which has been moored at our landing all summer and used as a boarding house, took *French* leave this morning, and started down the river towards Pittsburgh. If you see anything of her, I hope you will try and stop her, as she has no rudder or engine; and her cook and some others are aboard, and in so doing I have no doubt you will oblige Captain Andy Miller and the other stockholders in Pittsburgh.

The river is full of drift, boats, barrels, lumber, etc., and the usual loss resulting from these freshets will occur. The steamers Brilliant, Bushnell, Echo and Barnhill arrived, and some others during the night whose names I could not learn. The bridges will prevent others reaching here until the river falls some.

This is an exciting time here, when the river is running like a torrent and wrecks of boats are passing every moment, some with their unfortunate owners aboard, crying out for help from those ashore; barrels, full and empty, floating and blockading the river, surging up and down, like a rock of ships; rafts of lumber, here and there shattered by the rush of drift; here and there a dwelling house, tossing and tumbling in the rush of waters.

The cars have whistled and I want to send this down to-day. So good-bye. More anon.

PITHOLE.

WEST MCKEAN AND TWENTY CREEK.

Editors Gazette:—Permit me through the columns of your paper to call attention to a section of the oil region that is at this time attracting a good deal of attention, and to point out some of its advantages as compared with Pithole. I refer to the territory bordering on West Hickory, Dennis and Gordon's runs and their branches. Already good producing wells have been obtained in nearly all these streams, varying in yield from 25 to 100 barrels per day; no one of which as I am informed, is over 350 feet in depth, while the quality of oil is the very best, running from 38 or 39 degrees gravity to 40 degrees, and farmer worth from $25 to $30 per barrel, being a superior lubricator, while the latter, as is well known, commands the highest price for refining purposes. Aside from the quality of oil, and the cheapness with which it is obtained, as compared with other localities, where two or three times the amount of boring is necessary, the article of fuel is a consideration that should not be overlooked, the cost of which at this time is only about one-half the price on Pithole and Oil Creek.

Another decided advantage is the facility of transportation to market. As these streams run nearly parallel with the river, the distance from their mouths to the Oil City market, while the roads are much better than is generally the case through all the oil region. At Irvin's station, but sixteen miles distant by river from Oil City, the railroad is reached, which is an important matter in connection with eastern shipments. Altogether, the writer regards this, as the most attractive locality in the eastern oil region, and particularly inviting to men of limited capital; that oil seekers have discovered this, is evident from the excitement now prevailing; that they should have been so long masking the fact, is a mystery to the world, I am assured, Mr. Editor, that the region about West Hickory is a thing of the past, and like Pithole, will soon speak for itself.

LOSS'S RUN OIL COMPANY.—This Company is well managed company, the stock of which is entirely held by first hands in the city. The owners are amongst our most intelligent and enterprising business men. The property is located on a branch of Little Beaver, Columbiana county, Ohio. The Superintendent reports well No. 1 down four hundred and sixty feet in a blue sand rock, with a good show of oil. We expect to hear of a strike there in a few days.

COOPERSTOWN, Sept. 12, 1865.—There was a well struck on the Brown farm, some two miles above this place, two or three days since, which, when properly tested, bids fair to be a better well than the Castle well; and to-day Crawford Bazar Creek Oil Co. commenced pumping a well on the Crawford farm, about 2 miles above this place, on the Lake Branch, which pumped oil at the rate of two hundred barrels per day, (and heavy oil at that,) for a short time when the seed bag burst. Perhaps facts will satisfy us, as the company had no tank ready. This well has the best prospect of any on Bazar Creek, and is creating considerable excitement here, and will encourage those owning land on the Lake Branch very much. There are several wells in this immediate vicinity that are having fine shows of oil, and I think Sugar creek may yet come out ahead of even Oil creek.

THE NEW WELL AT TIONESTA.

We have some further information respecting the strike at Howeville, on Tionesta. The strike was made at 600 feet. On Monday the well was baled, and flowed at the rate of twenty barrels of oil per day, for six consecutive hours. This establishes the fact that the Tionesta valley is oil territory. Several other wells are going down in the vicinity of the strike, and good results are anticipated.—*Titusville Herald.*

THE CHOLERA.

[From the London Times, Aug. 28.]

The accounts received of the courses of the cholera confirm almost entirely the opinions we recently expressed upon the character of the present visitation. It is, as we decided it, an outbreak of the epidemic in the basin of the Mediterranean. As yet it appears as it the air of this inland sea was necessary to the atmospheric poison. Within these limits, too, the disease has been rather retiring toward the East than advancing toward the West. Some time ago it swept northward from Alexandria to Constantinople, and westward even to Valencia and Gibraltar. But the epidemic wave is now receding. The pestilence has appeared on the Syrian coast at Beyrout and Jaffa, both passed over in the previous ascent of the disease from the Nile to the Bosphorus, and has broken out also in the Island of Candia, "its home, as we anticipated it might, crept into the Black Sea, and is spreading round its coasts as round the shores of the Mediterranean. It is reported from Varna, Kustenje and Trebizond, and we hear of it as far east as Bagdad. As far as any track can be laid down from these movements, the epidemic seems retiring toward the regions from which it is said to have arrived—the coasts of Arabia.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY AND FRANCE.

The latest cholera accounts from Italy are: Ancona, 221, 26 new cases and 28 deaths; San Severo, 222, 98 cases and 56 deaths; San Nicandro, 224, 11 cases and 10 deaths; Apricena, 31st, 3 cases and 1 death; Terre Maggiore, 31st, 1 case and no death; Poggio Imperiale, 30th, 1 case and 1 death. Cases of cholera are again reported at Marseilles and Lyons.

The Italian papers report only 31 cases of cholera at Ancona on the 23d, and two deaths, but there were 17 more deaths and 7 cases from previous days. At San Severo, it was worse on the same day—69 cases and 64 deaths. At San Nicandro, 9 cases and 5 deaths; in two or three other places a single case, but the malady, upon the whole, seems decidedly on the decrease in Italy.

The cholera seems stationary at Marseilles. On the 20th there were 59 deaths, 28 from cholera. During the thirty-four days that the cholera has been remarked, the entire number of deaths from that cause has only been 330, an insignificant proportion of a population of 500,000. In the commencement, nine cases in ten of those treated in the hospitals terminated fatally, and now eight in ten are cured.

THE CHOLERA IN MALTA.

The Malta correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 22d inst., says:

"The cholera has somewhat decreased during the last few days. Yesterday there was only four attacks, and no deaths, in Valetta. It is most prevalent at present in the cities of Cospicua and Vittoriosa, on the other side of the Grand Harbor, which are very thickly populated by the lower classes, and badly drained and ventilated. It having broken out among the Second Battalion, 22d Regiment, quartered in that neighborhood, the battalion is about to be placed under canvass. Quartermaster Walter Jones of this regiment died on the 18th inst. A few cases continue to occur in other regiments. The epidemic has been particularly fatal to the women and children.

"Sicily continues to enjoy a perfect immunity from cholera, while it has appeared in the Neapolitan provinces and other parts of Italy. The towns on the coast of Barbary have also been hitherto exempt from the disease, although cases have occurred on board of ships riding out their quarantine, both at Tripoli and Tunis. The Turkish Consul has intimated that Tripoli will not admit fugitives from infected places, except they be domiciled residents at Tripoli returning thither. Letters from Constantinople of the 14th inst. say that the daily deaths there from cholera amount to 1,000, in a population of about 1,000,000. At Beyrout, under date of the 13th ult., we learn that a panic had seized the people, and nearly every one who could leave had had fled. Out of of a population of nearly 80,000, scarcely 20,000 remained in the town. At Jaffa, in a population of not more than 7,000 persons, there were from 50 to 60 deaths a day from cholera. The disease had also broken out in Candia.

CHOLERA IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following are extracts from letters from Constantinople, published in the *Times*:

ATCO, 3.—Signs of sickness, death and panic are multiplying fast. The spirit of fear has conquered the spirit of mammon. The Bourse is closed. The bazars are shut up. Business is nearly at a standstill, and the merchants have shut themselves up in their country seats. You see women unable to resist the fascination of fear looking eagerly out of their windows, and pedestrians shrinking back and putting their handkerchiefs to their noses as the coffins go past. Bodies of those scarcely dead are thrust into coffins and hastily hurried off for burial. You call at a shop. The master or one of his hands is groaning in bed. You go to visit a friend; he has just been buried. Processions of over-worked priests fill the streets and pray for the cessation of the pestilence. Five hundred at least died at Stambouli yesterday. In the papers the total number of deaths is stated to have been 320. This is wholly untrue.

ATCO, 4.—There is the greatest difficulty in finding medical men. I had occasion to go for one yesterday, but there was none to be found in Galata for love or money. By the merest luck I met with one at Pera. The shops are over. Work of all kind shuts themselves in, and say they are "not at home" to everyone, for myself I am as well as usual. I don't fear. I eat fruit in moderation, and bathe, in defiance of the doctors. This is a good time for making some curious studies in human nature. Some of those who have studied Renan's book, and are convinced of the truth of his arguments, now crowd into Christian churches in abject terror, and make not very successful attempts at praying. Others who have led lives of gaiety have now assumed the garb of puritans, and deadened their fellow-sinners by the cause of the pestilence. One poor creature who had thus been assailed I saw go past with quite a hunted look in her countenance. Every one is complaining of domestic miseries of a minor character. Servants leave and no fresh ones are to be obtained. Hamals are departing in hundreds.

ATCO, 5.—The cholera has assumed most frightful proportions. Two thousand at the very least perished yesterday. The papers, of course, still conceal the truth. The chief of the municipality unhesitatingly avowed his right to do so. I seem to be living in the plague of London, so much do the general features of the times begin to resemble those narrated by the Pepys. The little cemetery behind us is full of graves, buried one above another, three under the sod, and the municipality has forbidden any more burials there. Yesterday large barges as high as the first floor window from the ground were taken to the Golden Horn for burial. On the same day several hundred were thrown into the Bosphorus. Medical men, who fled from the city, begin to return to the poor, and thousands perish for want of a little prompt assistance. Every one who can scrape a little money together is leaving the place, and some pay ten to fifty sequins a berth in fish decks with this load of passengers.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAILS.

Mysterious Affair in Louisville—Sudden Death of Two Men—They Are Supposed to have Been Poisoned.

The Bulletin, *Tuesday*, of Tuesday, says: The news of one dark and mysterious affair has been published before we are called upon to record another of a still more horrible character. On Monday night we heard of the sudden death of two parties, and heard it intimated that they were poisoned, but we forbore making any notice of the affair until the matter should be inquired into.

Yesterday morning Connor Gill was called to the home of one Corigan, on Fifth street, between Main and the river, for the purpose of holding an inquest upon the bodies of John Corigan and William Scarbith, the former of age, and had been in the artillery service of the United States, while the latter, who was a mason, is believed to be a native of Little Beaver, Ohio.

The coroner impanelled a jury.

There were three witnesses examined before the coroner's jury, who stated that the men left the house in good health yesterday for the purpose, as they stated, of going to church. They returned in apparent good health. A short time after they came home a difference occurred, in the river, which they were to see, and returned in about one hour. A short time after this the two men were taken sick and died. This was about all that could be gleaned from the persons at the house.

A post-mortem examination was held by Drs. Cook and Newman, who state that the stomach show very strong symptoms of poison, but are unable to tell the kind, of poison that had been used.

The coroner will, we understand, have the remains carried to some good chemist, after the investigation of the case will be closed. The jury adjourned to meet again at the Mayor's office on Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock.

The affair is involved in complete mystery, and as yet nothing has been heard to point to any person as the author of the deed.

MR. FLINN, Sol Eyrie, formerly one of the Vice Presidents of the State Bank of Ohio, has been tendered the appointment of Treasurer of State by Governor Anderson. He will probably accept.

An Indianapolis telegram of Tuesday says last night two safes, belonging to Buscb & Dickson, and Coburn & Jones, were blown open. The thieves did not get money enough to pay for the powder consumed in the enterprise.

Dennis Bickman and John Neteler, citizens of Indianapolis, were killed by the explosion of a saw mill boiler, at Buena Vista, last Monday.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The members of the Chicago Common Council will start next Thursday on an excursion to the Eastern cities for a tour of observation.

The famous Boston Lancers are to visit Chicago 1000, and will be the guests of the Chicago Zouaves.

HON. JOHN WASHINGTON is a guest at the Sherman House. General Pope arrived Tuesday morning from Milwaukie, and took rooms at the Tremont House. He left the same night for St. Louis.

A CHICAGO telegram to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: A letter has just been received from Desmoines, Iowa, giving an account of the massacre by Indians of Elram B. Stone and others of a party from Newton, Jasper county, while on their way to Idaho, on the last day of July. The party were attacked by about 500 Indians. They attacked the head of the train first, and killed two men and one aged lady, and carried off a girl aged 10. They afterwards killed Mrs. Stone.

A St. Louis telegram says: A private letter from a member of Gen. Dodge's staff, dated Fort Laramie, September 1st, says: News from Colonel Sawyer's wagon train party has just come in. They turned up on Powder river and were lost for a month. The troops were in good health, but were nearly naked. They lost three men, killed by Indians, who attacked them in great force three times, but they were repulsed. Col. Sawyer's brother was killed.

Southern Feelings vs. Jeff. Davis.

A Washington Correspondent Cincinnati *Gazette* says: A quasi "officer" of questionable reputation recently reported that in the course of a short tour through the South he found plenty of late rebels thirsting for the blood of Jeff. Davis. I conceive no good to be obtained by false representations of Southern temper; and whatever this "officer" may have heard, I am well assured that his statement is essentially false. Washington to-day is full of prominent rebels from all part of the Confederacy. Meeting them daily for months past, I have not yet found one who thinks Davis ought to be executed. During a tour of two months through the South I had precisely the same experience. There are many men who disliked Davis' policy and complained of his arbitrary acts; but whenever they have spoken without restraint, every man has expressed sympathy for his present condition. The action of the Mississippi Convention invoking clemency in his behalf, is a fair index to the temper of the great mass of Southern people.

This matter is of consequence. If the people were generally incensed against Jeff. Davis and their other leaders for leading them into secession, it might be looked upon as evidence that they were convinced of the error of their course. But they do not complain that Davis led them on a bad path. *They believe he was right; and that they were right in following him. They have not changed their opinions as to the right of secession; they have simply been overpowered and compelled to submit.*

The Waste of the War.

The New Commercial Adviser estimates the "grand total of $8,000,000,000 as the loss occasioned by the war." As the census valuation of the whole property of the country is $16,000,000,000, it is plausibly shown that the war has destroyed one-half of our national wealth. This is a gross sophism, for the reason that were the national wealth estimated by the same rule as is the waste of the war, the grand aggregate would reach a sum much nearer thirty-two than sixteen thousand millions. The whole loss, saying nothing about the loss of production by the loss of the service of a million and a half of producers for four years, will not exceed one-sixth of the real wealth of the United States, or about sixteen per cent. The results of the war are cheap at that, for it will require but a few years to pay that amount out of the advantages gained by the conflict with the only hindrance to our national progress, as well as the only stain upon our national character.—*Cin. Gazette.*

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches.

THE SALE OF NAVAL STEAMERS.

Introduction of Music in Public Schools.

DECISION OF ATTORNEY GEN. SPEED.

Overhauling the Custom House.

SOUTHERN MAIL CONTRACT.

VESSEL SEIZED FOR SMUGGLING.

The Pardon Applications.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13, 1865.

At the sale of naval steamers here yesterday, only one vessel, the Hendrick Hudson, was sold. She was bought for twenty-eight thousand dollars, by Messrs. Thomas Watson & Sons, of this city, proprietors of the line to Rio Janeiro. Their first vessel to Rio, which sailed a few days since, carried the mail gratis. Messrs. Watson are cracker bakers, largely engaged in the trade of South America and the West Indies. They intend to establish a line to Havana.

The Controllers of the Philadelphia Public Schools yesterday resolved to introduce Music and Calisthenics into all the Schools.

Attorney General Speed replied to a gentleman in Mississippi that a negro cannot be apprenticed or compelled to labor on any particular plantation. The thing is, however, being done there with the aid of the military.

The Treasury Department is overhauling all the Custom House forces, to find out and discharge drones, and reduce expenses.

Edmund A. Sander & Co., proprietors of the Philadelphia and Savannah steamship line, have got a contract to carry the mails along the whole Southern coast from Savannah to Pilatka, Florida. This confirms the permanence of the Savannah line.

A fast sailing vessel, formerly a New York pilot boat, has been seized for smuggling between Canada and the United States.

Ex rebel Generals Featherstone and Tupper and Rev. Mr. Murdock of Columbus, Mississippi, have called on Gen. Howard to express their gratification at the progress and successful operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, which has marked a great change to the feelings of the Southern people, reconciling them to negro freedmen.

Applications for pardon pour in at the rate of several hundred daily, and Washington is crowded with Southerners. Among the applicants is Ex-Gen. Stephen D. Lee. About forty were pardoned on Tuesday, chiefly from Virginia, Alabama and Mississippi, of the twenty thousand dollar class.

During Gen. Meade's visit to Columbia, it was agreed between him and Gen. Gilmore and Gov. Perry, that civil authority should be established throughout South Carolina.

DELEGATION FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Their Interview with Gen. Howard.

EXAMINATIONS OF CUSTOM HOUSE

Report of the Inspector of Freedmen's Affairs.

THE FEARS OF NEGRO INSURRECTION.

Letter from Gen. Howard.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The *Times'* Washington special of the 12th, says: To-day a delegation of Mississippians, consisting of the late rebel Generals Tupper and Featherstone and Rev. Dr. Murdock of Columbus, Miss., waited on Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau. Dr. Murdock made a speech, in which he stated that when the Bureau was first organized, the people of the South had not made up their minds fully to accept the status of the negro as a freeman, but a few short months have made wonderful changes in the minds of the people on that subject, and he was gratified to say, that so far as his knowledge extended they universally accepted the conclusions of the war, and freely and sincerely acknowledged the freedom of the colored race, which had resulted from it. The Doctor believed that the negro should be educated, and he would do what he could to have a class of intelligent laborers, than to have them groveling in ignorance. The two races must live together in the South, and the more widely education is disseminated the better for all concerned.

The examination now going on at the various Custom Houses throughout the United States has been commenced by the Treasury Department with a view to reduce the expense of collecting the revenue from the Customs by the discharge all officers found to be more or moral than usual. Where ever there is a sinecure situation, it is to be abolished, and where one clerk or inspector can perform the duties now performed by two, one will be discharged, and every officer will be required to earn his salary as far as it is possible to make him do so.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The forthcoming report of Gen. Strong, Inspector in the Freedmen's Bureau, will be a very interesting document, inasmuch as it will be the correct statement of an officer who spent three months or more investigating the condition of the race among the Mississippi and Red rivers, with a view to determine the capability of the negro to support himself in a state of freedom. Gen. Strong went down among these people with a prejudice rather unfavorable to them than otherwise, superadvanced, perhaps, by the reports constantly flowing into the Bureau from interested parties South, relative to the utter worthlessness of the negro and his total uselessness for any other state than that of servitude.

He visited many of the settlements and plantations long, and in a single instance failed to discover evidence of advancement beyond his most sanguine hopes; they are industrious and their highest aim is to get possession of small parcels of land to work for themselves. In cases where they have accomplished this, they have fairly amazed their old masters, the white cotton growers, by the heavy crops they have got under way. Of course there are individuals in each community, in whom idleness and vice can't be overcome by the influence offered, yet these vicious drones are fewer in number than mesh whites. Schools are plenty and flourishing among them.

General Strong says the ease and eagerness with which old and young freedmen made through elementary text books is astounding.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The letter of General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to Assistant Commissioner Brown, of Richmond, relative to fears of a negro insurrection entertained by many citizens of Virginia, did not contemplate the employment of rebels for the purpose of patroling the country where an outbreak was apprehended. While General Howard believes such apprehensions groundless, he thinks it best, in order to quiet the fears of the timid, to suggest to Commissioner Brown the propriety of patroling certain regions of the country with a small force detailed by different military commanders, and in case he, (Colonel B.) did not have a sufficient number of officers, to select through careful inquiry a citizen who is willing to aid in preserving order, if such is to be found, and one who will do so without compensation. He also adds in his letter to Colonel B. that these citizen agents should be selected by an officer of tact, who must take only such as are fully willing to support the Government with heartiness.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Government Rations to Cease—Horrible Treatment of Freedmen.

NEW YORK, Sep. 13.—The *Tribune's* Raleigh correspondence says the giving of rations to the whites will cease on the 15th. Notwithstanding they have immense crops in the field they continually say "give, give, give." There are no colored people in Raleigh receiving rations, they providing for themselves. A good many white have either sold the rations given them by the government or fattened their hogs on them.

Official documents prove that acts of horrible treatment have been committed by Tom Long, one of Gov. Holden's magistrates, on a freedman, Richmond Cotton, who was beaten on the head with a pistol by an official and then whipped with thirty-nine lashes and tied up by the hands two hours, in accordance with a sentence by said Long. Gov. Holden has ordered the arrest of the guilty parties.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gloomy Prospects of the Mexican Republic—The Fenians—The Chinese Trouble Magnified—Treasury Reforms—Sale of Commissary Stores—Virginia's Amended Constitution—Changed Views Concerning Negro Labor Illustrated—Government Lands Rapidly Taken Up—Pardon Applications—Peruvian Decrees—Wirz's Witnesses—Counterfeiters Arrested—Collector and Commissioner Appointed—Abandoned and Confiscated Lands, etc.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: Accounts from Mexico respecting the prospects of the Republic are becoming more gloomy. The Mexicans who still adhere to the Republic became discouraged on hearing of the reduction of Sheridan's army in Texas, and are making the best terms they can with Maximilian. Without an immediate supply of men and money from the United States, the Liberals must abandon the contest. The Administration, however, will neither suffer the neutrality laws to be violated, nor will it go to war for an idea. In view of the prospects of the establishment of the Empire, the subject of frontier defenses is now receiving the attention of the Government.

The Fenians are looming up as a source of a diplomatic trouble for Secretary Seward. The English Embassy has carefully noted the Fenian demonstrations, and facts and statistics have been sent to the home government, which, it is understood, have become the subject of communications and demands, that may soon be invested with national interest.

The Chinese trouble have been greatly magnified. It is not expected that the State Department will sustain the demand of our Minister for the surrender of Gen. Bulholm, he having virtually denationalized himself by becoming a Chinese citizen.

Secretary McCulloch contemplates early reforms in the Treasury Department, weeding out useless officials, &c.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is reported that the project of the establishing of an Executive Bureau for the speedier transaction of business pertaining to pardons, gives rise to considerable discussion concerning the way that business is at present discharged. Half-two opinions are held regarding it. One class of men, feel vindictive, and believe that no pardon should be granted until the people of the rebellious States have at least passed through a severe probationary period.

Others are in favor of pardons, but believe the present laborious method of examining cases fully is proper and right.

Another illustration of the chances going on in the minds of northern men concerning negro labor and the right granted of adapting themselves to the condition of things which they find around was revealed in a conversation this morning with a gentleman of considerable wealth from Ohio, who began by telling the owner of two large plantations in Georgia. He intends returning home immediately, and subdividing his plantations into small farms, and selling them on long credits, and believing them out for a number of years to the most reliable and industrious of his former negro servants, at such rates as they will agree to pay—and can afford to pay. In such instances, he will give the right of purchase at the expiration of the lease. He says the negroes are satisfied he will erect a cotton gin and open a country dry goods and grocery store for supplying them with necessaries, and he believes that in ten years his property will quadruple, and he will be a rich man. He is too sensible to be long without followers. The crisis interest of large Southern landholders is in this direction.

The policy in which discontented Southerners are being taken up since the rebellion is unprecedented, and is a matter of considerable interest. The following, recent from the Portsmouth Transcript, of the 9th September, of last month, has just been received:

At the Winnesaugo, Miss., office, 17,763 acres were entered for actual settlement; at the St. Cloud, Minn., office, 12,500 acres; at Omaha, Nebraska, 6,517 acres. Advices were also received from distant points in Washington territory, Olympia and Vancouver, stating that there was continued activity of land operations in those quarters.

The *World's* special says: Two or three hundred applications for pardon are received each day at the Attorney General's office. The number on file now is over ten thousand. A large clerical force is required to arrange and classify them for examination by the Attorney General. Among those of prominence, last Saturday, Ex-Congressman D. E. Garnett, of Virginia.

The government has received from the legation of the United States in Peru, copies of two decrees issued by the President of that republic, the first closing the port of Islay Asia, and the bay of Quilica to merchant vessels, national as well as foreign, in order to make officials the responsibility which may hereafter from an infraction of this article, the period of time fixed, taking effect from the date of the decree, the 8th of June; for all vessels proceeding from ports in Europe or Asia, or from the United States of North America, Mexico, the United States of Columbia, and Venezuela, in the Atlantic ocean five months.

The second decree is in fact that every person, who, without the authority and order of the legislature or the competent authority, shall export guano from the Chinca Islands, or any other deposits of that manure, shall be considered as a robber of the public wealth and offender against the rights of the consignees and all the creditors who have on the guano positive guarantee for the fulfillment of the contracts and the discharge of their credits and will be prosecuted and punished with severity, agreeably to the laws of the republic and of territorial right.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Military Commission will summon part, if not all, of the witnesses named yesterday by Capt Wirz, through his counsel, by whom he expects to prove that many acts ascribed to him were committed by others in higher authority. The prisoner has been sick ever since his trial commenced, and is now nervously prostrated.

The ante room of the Executive Mansion was again crowded to-day with pardon seekers from all parts of the South, including a number who formerly held clerkships under the Government at Washington.

The secret services division of the Solicitor's Office has been informed of the arrest of several persons engaged in counterfeiting. One named Jacket, jumped from the cars while they were in motion, but was again arrested ten days afterward by Detective Nettlewith, and another named Louisa C. Eckert was arrested in New York yesterday by detective Lowell. Eckert had on his person five hundred one dollar United States notes. Arrests are continually being made all over the country.

Alexander S. Cadwalader has been appointed Collector of the Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Pennsylvania. J. C. Bates has been appointed Direct Tax Commissioner for the District of the State of Georgia. This is believed to be the same gentleman who testified on the Wirz trial, and is known to have been exceedingly kind to the prisoners at Andersonville, and always having been a Union man, but who sought employment there as a volunteer surgeon, in order to avoid being forced into the Georgia militia.

Circular No. 15, dated September 4th, having been by accident prematurely promulgated, it is recalled, and the following circular, revising it in some particulars, is substituted therefor:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1865.

Circular No. 10.—Circular No. 13, of July 26, 1865, from this Bureau, and all portions of circulars from this Bureau conflicting with the provisions of this circular, are hereby rescinded.

Second—This Bureau has charge of such tracts of lands within the insurrectionary States as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise; and no such lands now in its possession shall be surrendered to any claimant, except as hereinafter provided.

Third—The abandoned lands are defined in Section 2, of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1865, as lands, the lawful owner whereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged either in arms or otherwise, in aiding in encouraging the rebellion.

Fourth—The land will not be regarded as confiscated, until it has been condemned and sold by decree of the United States Court, for the District in which the property may be found and the title thereto thus vested in the United States.

Fifth—Upon its appearing satisfactorily to any Assistant Commissioner that any property under his control is not abandoned as above defined, and that the United States has acquired no title to it by confiscation, sale or otherwise, he will formally surrender it to the authorized claimant or claimants, promptly reporting his acts to the Commissioner.

Sixth—Assistant Commissioners will prepare accurate descriptions of all confiscated and abandoned lands under their control, keeping a record thereof themselves, and forwarding to the Commissioner copies of these descriptions in the manner prescribed in Circular No. 10 of July 11th, 1865, from this bureau. They will set apart so much of said lands as is necessary for the immediate use of loyal refugees and freedmen, being careful to select for this purpose lands which must clearly fall under the control of this bureau, which selection must be submitted to the Commissioner for his approval.

The specific division of lands so set apart into lots, and the rental or sale thereof, according to section 4 of the law establishing the Bureau, will be completed as soon as practicable, and reported to the Commissioner. Abandoned land, held by this Bureau, may be restored to owners pardoned by the President, by the Assistant Commissioners, to whom applications for such restoration should be forwarded, so far as practicable, through the Superintendents of the districts in which the lands are situated.

Each application must be accompanied by,

First—Evidence of special pardon by the President, or a copy of the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, when the applicant is not excluded in any of the classes therein excepted from the benefits of said oath.

Second—Proof of title. Officers of the Bureau, through whom the application passes, will endorse thereon such facts as may assist the Assistant Commissioner in his decision, stating especially the use made by the Bureau of the land.

Eighth—No lands under cultivation by loyal refugees or freedmen, will be restored under this circular until the crops, now growing, shall be secured for the benefit of the cultivators, unless full and just compensation be made for their lands and its products, and for their expenditures.

O. O. HOWARD, Commissioner.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—At the commissaries' sale yesterday, at Alexandria, Va., of stores no longer required for the military service, one lot of pork sold as high as $14.25 per barrel, and hams at 12 cents per pound.

A clause in the amended constitution of Virginia prohibits all who have aided, participated in, or sympathized with the rebellion, from either voting or holding