ble when made independent of law Would they be tolerant or respectful to him under the goad and sting that he was

THE NEWS.

ment will have no increased strength vas to have left Valentia on the 19th. ras to have lett valentia on the folia-gen more passengers of the ship William in had been saved. It is regarded as cerand Spain will recognize the kingdom of The cotton market was firm.
news from the Pacific is important. A fire occurred at San Francisco, destroy-reperty to the amount of \$250,000. A ser had arrived at San Francisco from Michonesian Island, which reports that on sid of March, whilst in latitude 40 degrees in longitude 167 west, she was boarded by pirate shemandoah, and her papers exned. The Shenandoah was on the cruise whale ships, and the captain made numerinquiries in regard to that kind of craft. singuistics in regard to that kind of craft, letter from Australia to Boston says that doah was cruising off the coast of Zealand. An American schooner was divices from Hayti say that the rebellion is confined to Cape Haytien. The Govnt forces could storm and capture that but they wish to prevent further effu-

dient Geffrard offered annesty to the peo-of the Cape if they will expel their rebel-A Government general, named heram Dunderberg was launched at Webb's yard, New York, on Saturday morning. d the most powerful war vessel afloat. Her reme length is three hundred and eightyic feet; breadth, seventy-three feet; depth, enty-nine feet, and her measurement about sand tons. To her prow is attached low the surface of the water, a wrought iron n or beak fifteen feet long, and she will carwhen ready for service, four guns of fifteen es calibre and twelve of eleven inches re. Her iron plating is three inches and all thick, and extends a considerable dis-

model. Starvation will answer as well.

c below the water line. the destitution in Georgia and Alabama is great, that our military officers in the southrefuse transportation to all persons who the 10 go to those States, unless they can ake it evident they will not become a charge the Government for their sustenance e numbers who had gone to those States obliged to return to Nashville to save mselves from starvation.
The Washington correspondent of the N. Y.

all says that on to-day (Monday) the Go-ment takes final possession of Ford's atre. Everything therein is being packed nemoval. The Government is to pay a cer-in rent to Mr. Ford till the 1st of February, if by that time Congress has not made a priation for the purchase, it will be redefence of Governor Perry's Greenville outh Carolina) speech by one of his friends mues to us from Washington. The writer says

at Governor Perry was appointed Governor

ree days before that speech was made, and hat, so far from he (Governor P.) feeling hulinted in coming back to the Union, he only ad such feelings for his State. The fiendish keeper of the Andersonville n is shortly to be put upon his trial for erc. He will be tried by court-martial, and said the Government has strong evidence st him. Soldiers who have been the re-

chients of this man's cruelty should place bidge Advocate Chipman in possession of all facts they know.

The United States steamer Quinnebang was wricked off Morchead city, North Carolina, ta the 2st inst. She had some three hundred before the promises of their unswerving allegiance to that flag that futtered so beautifully in the city force.

her column. The Race and Vine is the one a Saturday, the market being very depressed. overnment loans are dull, and prices rather

Colonel L. C. Baker has been made a Briga er General for meritorious service as Special royost Marshal of the War Department for ligence in pursuing the murderers of Presi-A destructive fire occurred at Thirtieth and Chestnut streets, West Philadelphia, on Saturday morning. A manufactory valued at \$30,000

or Brownlow's policy in regard to the rebels n Tennessee polities. issioner of Internal Revenue, and the other y the Comptroller of the Treasury-will be ound in our Washington despatches.

An order has been issued releasing all nriners of war, including those generals who ere in the service on parole. The iron-elad Dictator, from Newport, Rhode land, has arrived at Boston. She gave general satisfaction to those sailing her.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan Saturday amounted to \$5,130,400. The total The amount of national currency issued during the week, was \$3,787,650.

heat was less active. Corn was dull, and mithing done in Sugar. The prices of hisky were firmer. Gold closed in New York, on Saturday, at

A DANGEROUS BARGAIN. There is one theory, not feebly, but ongly and frequently asserted, and not small but by very considerable people, which strikes us as at least a dangerous proosition. It is that of giving back to the whole body of the rebels all their former anchises, on the condition of securing civil ights to the whole body of the colored polation of the South. We do not underand any of the impassioned champions of what is called negro suffrage to be opposed this arrangement. From GERRIT SMITH own, they object to any punishment of the urday, we find the idea again broadly

ilt seens to us that here is a tangled labyrish, from which the most obvious, beneficent erres lies through Universal Ammery and I myersal Suffrage. Let us rule out all disabilities, all impending penalties, and take fresh fair start all around. Why is not this issued and the liberality all on one side? I shall be the liberality all on one side? I suffer to brave more calumny, odium, bitterwise to brave more calumny. The most elaborate invocations in favor I JEFFERSON DAVIS, "not alone of his Pardon, but of his restoration to his rights," lave come from these men. We cannot reconcile humanity to colored Americans with this superfine mercy to American mitors. In Missouri and Tennessee, blere the rebels are refused all parepation in civil government, or in the monors and responsibilities of office, for beriod of years, the negroes do not vote; think, that Mr. Seward, even in the moand in the first State, at least, the best | ments of his extremest agony, did not forfriends of the colored man believed it was chance of carrying a reformed Consti-Diete and lasting power of his friends, by French Secretary of State, M. Rouher, making an issue on negro suffrage. In this common sense view the colored people heartily concurred. But what chance would the freedmen of the far South have hese latter were let loose upon them, with | Bigelow, the American Minister at Paris, all their power at the ballot-box, in the legis- (upon whose alleged authority this assertion lature, in the Courts, and in Congress? What | was made in the French Parliament,) and sword of lath would suffrage, in their that his statement to the French Minister lands, prove against such a rush! The for Foreign Affairs, M. Drouyn de objectors to President Jourson's plan al- L'Huys, was received as a correction ege that he proposes to recognize the State of the remarks of M. Rouher in the egislation prior to the rebellion, and that his is his fatal error; and yet the class re-Fred to would at once clothe the recent Government. The Chief of the Foreign bels with all their former power, if they will consent to give the colored people their M. Rouher, who is called "Secretary or Gvil rights! We submit that the freedmen Would start with the heaviest of deadweights to pull them down. Their friends would be powerless to help or to protect them. Are we so enamored of the chivalry, with on the subject will be found an overthe good faith of the rebel leaders, as whelming vindication of Mr. Seward. You to believe that this "universal amnesty" will note that not a word is said in the would suddenly make them humane to the above telegraphic explanation in his dehegro: They hate, insult, and seek to defence. He does not think it necessary, it grade him now, when they have no power, | would seem, to be in a hurry about that. even as they are covered with oaths to obey Let us, therefore, possess our souls in peace, the laws framed for his safety and his free- and quietly wait for "the documents." dom. Would they be more honora-



a a trade,

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 24. 1865.

WASHINGTON. their political equal? Would they feel any | ALL PRISONERS OF WAR TO BE PAROLED.

But why ask questions which answer THE FIENDISH PRISON-KEEPER AT ANDER-SONVILLE IN CUSTODY.

He is Shortly to be Tried for his

mportant Decision by Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Comptroller of the Treasury.

Atrocities.

Washington, July 23, 1865. The Fiendish Rebel Commander of Audersonville to be Tried.

The country will be gratified to learn that Captain Henry Wirr, lately prison-keeper at ndersonville, is shortly to be put upon his riel for the cruelty and harbarity practised by him upon our prisoners confined at that place. The Military Commission sitting in this city, of which Brigadier General A. B. Underwood is President, and Colonel N. P. CHIPMAN, of the War Department, Judge Advocate, has been directed to try the case. The charges embrace a list of atrocities that we little short of fiendish, and will arouse the adignation of the civilized world. The Go ernment is now engaged in the collection estimony preparatory to the trial. Let the soldiers who have survived their imprisonment at this prison put Colonel CHIPMAN in ny essential facts.

Defence of Governor Perry, of South Carolina. A friend of Governor Perry, and apparently by his authority, has caused the publication f a communication, in which he says that three days before the meeting at Greenville, South Carolina, Governor Penny was appoint-ed Provisional Governor; that the latter, at that time, was not only uninformed of his muointment, but had not the remotest idea hat such an honor was to be conferred upon him. The purpose of Governor Perry, in his address, the writer says, was to show the people of South Carolina the great mistake people of south Carlona the great integrated they had made in seceding, and the ruinous consequences to their beloved State, and the humiliation and degradation to which they had reduced her; boldly declaring they had no cause for seceding, and were in no danger from the election of President Lincoln. The writer says it is not true, as stated in some of the newspapers, that the Governor feels, personally, any humiliation in coming back into the Union, for he had no agency in going out of the Union; but that he has such feelings for his State, and Governor PERRY entreats the Southern people, in terms of earnestness, to become loyal citizens, and repudiate forever,

and to teach their children to repudiate, the political heresies which have ruined their Decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Brodhead, has addressed a letter to the Paymaster General, in the course of which he says, "The question has been presented whether or not the three months' pay proper, granted by the fourth section of the act of March 3, 1865, to officers on discharge at the close of the war, is subject to the internal revenue tax of five per cent., to be deducted by the proper disbursing officer. On a careful examination of the law, I am satisfied that it must be so decided. It is clear that this extra pay is given for military service, or is given for nothing. A capricious or irrational done dividuals cannot be imputed to Congres was for services gallantly rendered by the officers, and gratefully recognized by the country, that this payment was authorized, and being for services, the tax must be deducted Paymasters will be governed accordingly. Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue ha made the following decision: Banks, in making returns of dividends and taxable gains, should include the amount of neome derived from investments in hank in surance, and railroad stocks, although such may previously have paid a tax as a dividend. The tax imposed on the circulation and The tax imposed on the circulation and deposits of banks constitutes an indebtedness by such banks, which continues to accrue so long as the prescribed conditions exist; while, therefore, any portion of the circulation ex-ceeding five per cent. of the chartered or de-clared capital is outstanding, or any of the deposits remain in the custody of the bank or

The San Francisco Post-office. The Postmaster at San Francisco, California reports that during the month of May, 15,300 letters were sent from his office to New York, the postage on which amounted to \$1,254.90 During the same period 45,438 letters were sen from San Francisco by the overland route, the postage on which amounted to \$3,090.84. Of the above number, 2,034 were free. At the same time 1,879 circulars were sent, the pos age on which amounted to \$3,758. These figure show that during the month of June 60.738 le

ters were sent from San Francisco to Nev York. Sales of Government Stock. During next month twelve thousand horses and fourteen thousand mules will be exposed to public sale in the States of New York, Pennylvania, Ohio, Delaware, New Jersey, Indiana and the District of Columbia. This will close such sales by the Government. Since May 1s the sales of animals have netted \$2,000,000. Col. Baker made a Brigadier General. L. C. BAKER has been made a Brigadier General, for, as his commission reads, "meritorious services as Provost Marshal, during the war; and especially for diligence in the suppression of frauds against the Government in recruiting, and in pursuing the murderers of President Lincoln," to date from

April 26th, 1865, the day of Booth's captur and death. A Rebel General Paroled. The President has directed the release on parole, with permission to return to Georgia of the rebel General Patter Cook, a prisoner of war in the department of Major Genera All Prisoners of War to be Beleased or

Parole.

By direction of the President, all prisoner of war, including the rebel generals, are to be released on parole upon taking the oath of al-The Amount of Currency Issued. The national currency issued during the week ending July 22d amounted to \$3,787,650,

making a total of \$157,907,685 now in circu Brevet Paymasters. The Secretary of War has breveted about sixty paymasters for faithful and meritorious

PERSONAL. -General Philip Cooke, late of the rebel army-who should not be confounded with General Philip St. George Cooke, a Ioyal officer -was on Saturday released from confinement by order of the President, and allowed to re-

ourn to Georgia.

— We notice by our exchanges, that in many ocalities large numbers of the skedaddle who sought escape from their duty to the Go-vernment, by a refuge in Canada and elsewhere, are returning to their homes, believing, now that the war is over, they are relieved rom all responsibility for their crimes In this they are sadly mistaken. The law of Congress explicitly declares that all such de-serters, who failed to return to their com-panies or report to a provost marshal within ixty days after the issue of the proclamation dated March 3d, 1865, should forfeit their rights and franchises as citizens. This law is now in full force and operation. All deserters who have failed to report before the 1st of May, 865, have consequently forfeited their citizen ship. It is well enough for the people in the localities where these skedaddlers now seek to resume their citizenship, to remember these egal facts, and see that they are properly en-- Major General John F. Hartranft arrived at home, in Norristown, on Friday evening ast. He is in good health.

GEORGIA AND ALABAMA. fransportation Southward for Nashville Partially Stopped—Destitution in Georgia and Alabama—The Cause. NASHVILLE, July 21.-General Fisk, Assistant commissioner of the Bureau for Refugees nen, and Abandoned Lands, has directed that no more refugees from Georgia and Alabama shall be transported southward from Louisville, except upon special autho-Alubama, now in the States north of the Ohio River, now desiring to return to their homes, will not be transported south unless they car show, by the best evidence, that upon their return they will not become a charge upon the Government for their sustemance. This action is made necessary by the return to Nashville of large numbers who have but recently been furnished transportation to their iomes, and upon their arrival they were una-

ble to procure food sufficient to prevent starvation. Eleven bushwhackers, captured in Hamlin county, were brought in to-day, and will be severely dealt with. The President's timely endorsement of Governor Brownlow's course relative to the approaching election has greatly cooled the excitement caused. Arrangements will be made to compel submission to the law where violence may be apprehended. The Crane and Ferguson trials are progress-

bang was wrecked on the bar off More-head city on July 21st. About thirty lives are reported lost. Captain Jerome was in com-mand, and three hundred soldiers were on board. Most of them were landed on shore. The Quinnebung left Morehead city on the 21st for Fortress Monroe, with soldiers of the creased Strength. 6th Maine and 76th Pennsylvania Regiments
After passing outside the bar the vessel be

unmanageable and went ashore and came unmanageable and went ashore and proved a perfect wreck. Lieutenant W. F. Deming, of the 9th Maine, was amongst those LENTIA ON THE 19th. The Dictator at Boston.

BOSTON, July 23.—The iron-clad Dictator, convoyed by the U.S. steamer Vanderbilt from Newport, R. I., arrived here to-day, and an chored in the stream abreast of the city. On the passage around Cape Cod the Dictator worked to the setisfection of the officers, and the trip thus far has been pronounced a suc ess. Her appearance in our waters attract anch attention and interest among all classes and during her short stay here thousands will avail themselves of an opportunity of inspect-

ing slowly, the testimony for the prosecution still occupying both courts, and in both cases is very damaging to the accused.

Loss of a United States Steamer. BALTIMORE, July 23 .- A Fortress Monroe let-

ter says the United States steamer Quinue-

THE PACIFIC.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH STILL CRUISING.

SHE IS IN SEARCH OF AMERICAN WHALING VESSELS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 .- The ship Charge from Boston, arrived at this port to-day. The steamship Golden City sailed for Panar with six hundred passengers. She took out \$710,000 in treasure for New York, and \$750,000 for England. The Pacific warehouse, on the corner o

Broadway and Battery streets, was destroyed by fire last night. The flames originated from the spontaneous combustion of petroleum The loss is estimated at \$250,000. A Swedish bark sailed yesterday for Hong Kong, with \$450,000 in treasure. Advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 23th of June have been received. The Hawaian schooner Pfel arrived at Hono lulu on the 22d of June, from the Micronesian Islands. She reported that on the 30th of March, in latitude about 40 degrees north, longitude 167 west, a vessel bore across the schooner's bows. The stranger was a bark-rigged propeller. She showed English colors. Her boat boarded the schooner with two officers and a large crew, armed with cutlasses and revolvers. The commanding officer demanded the schooner's papers in an arrogant manner, and after closely inspecting them pronounced them correct, and then became polite. On being told that the schooner was last from Ascension, on Strong's Island, he asked if any whalers were there, and mentioned the names of several American whalers suppose to be cruising in those waters. He said hi vessel was the English ship Miami, but that he had not been in port lately. After leaving the schooner, he sailed in the direction of Strong's Island, four hundred miles distant. poarding officers were Americans. There is little doubt that this ship was the pirate Sh nandosh, and that she was then on the track of the whale ships returning from the Southern seas, bound north to the Arctic, and of sperm-oil cruisers. Were she to proceed thence to the Arctic, she would make terrible havoc the sixty or seventy whalers congre gated there. THE PIRATE SEEN OFF NEW ZEALAND.

Boston, July 22 -- A private letter by the last mail from Australia states that it was rumoved at Melbourne that the pirate Shenan loah was cruising off the coast of New Zeaand. An American three-masted schooner recently hurnt near that coast, was suppose to have been destroyed by her.

HAYTI.

THE REBELLION CONFINED TO CAPE HAYTIEN.

THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL MORISSET ASSASSINATED.

New York, July 22.—The latest intelliger rom Hayti shows that the insurrection is still confined to Cape Haytien,

The Government is able to take the city, but lesires to spare the effusion of blood necessary President Geffrard has issued a proclamation to his people, assuring them that the motto Liberty and Fraternity" of the insurgents is a sham. He offers amnesty to the inhabitants of Cape Haytien, and urges them to expel the ebellious leaders

Gen. Morisset had been assassinated by the nsurgent leader Salnave. His widow had beer ensioned by the Government The port of Cape Haytien is now in a state of

ALABAMA.

New York, July 23 .- The Selma (Ala.) correspondent of the *Herald* states that considerable quantities of cotton are awaiting transportation to the seaboard. Many plant ers are offering their plantations at very low figures, dissatisfied with the free labor sys-tem, while others are with the Northern emigration. A regular system of thieving in coton is carried on, by which the Government is efrauded heavily, the frauds being perpetra ed in many cases with the knowledge

NEW YORK CITY, Arrival of the North Star. New York, July 23.—The steamer North Star, from New Orleans July 16, has arrived. LOSS OF MAIL MATTER. orning, was lost in the river on the Jersey ished out, but the mail matter was seriously

njured. The Transportation from Louisville Stopped.
Louisville, July 21.—The commandant of this post has been instructed to stop the transortation of refugees to Georgia and Alabama, on account of the scarcity of food in the

General Logan at Louisville. Louisville, July 21.—Major General Logan addressed a large and enthusiastic audience to-night, at the court-house, in favor of the n the United States.

More of the Horrors of Andersonville.

The bower of slavery is Albany, Ga., only a few miles south of that plague spot of civilization, that Golgotha of horror, Andersonville, which I passed on the way. As I looked out upon those "bull-pens," where our boys were huddled, like hogs, beneath the open sky, under chilling rains and blistering suns; when it rained, burying their rags in order to keep them dry, wallowing in mire and their own fifth, and when the sun returned shuddering like sick plants; that the fount of mercy even only festered with disease as I looked out upon this sight, while a repentant Confederate officer (this genus home in Georgia is exceedingly rare) confessed how a respectable neighbor to the prison, having ventured to bring to the prisoners some vegetables to relieve somewhat the craving of their horrible infection, scurvy, (a disease resulting from low diet on salt and stale food,) had himself been thrust into durance, and kept there three weeks, while with his vegeta-More of the Horrors of Andersonville. opt there three weeks, while with his veg les the foul fiend who had charge of the them to the starving and suffering wretches to increase their agonics and disable their last churce of surviving. "And if any escaped," said my mournful narrator, "they were hunted down with hounds by a fellow who lives a short distance from here." "What's his name, and where does he live insisted.

"What's his name, and where does he live?" I insisted.
(Somewhat reluctantly the answer.)
"Why, he was employed by Werts, who kept the prison. Perhaps he did not mean to be cruel. His name is Ben Harris, and he lives about four miles south from the station.
"Does he keep his dogs yet?"
"Yes," said he. "I was in that neighborhood a few days ago, employed by one of General Wilson's agents to collect the State supplies, and I saw his dogs there with him. The people about Andersonville, most of them, are of a mean sort, for the country is poor, and they are ranking with spite and bitterness, so much so that I have been threatened in the peaceable discharge of my office. These things make me blush for the South. They are an indelible disgrace. Albany is a better district, and the people there are ashamed of the Andersonville outrages."

As I saw and heard these things on the fatal spot, I was pointed to a place over the hill, beyond where Were fourteen thousand fresh-made graves, the awful damning proof of the truth of these otherwise incredible rumors of horror.—Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

Forther Correspondence between Earl Russel and Secretary Seward.

the 10th, and the City of New York on the 11th. The steamship Erin, from New York, arrived on the evening of July 13th at Liverpool. GREAT BRITAIN.

a fault or break in the Persian Gulf cable. in the new Parliament. Colonel White, at Kidderminster; Lord Paget, at Litchfield; and William Peel, at Bury. As a rule, the contest had gone off satisfactorily, and with very little rioting. Numerous elec tions were progressing when the Peruvian sailed, and it would be another week before the county contests would be decided.

In the London money market, the funds were inactive, the elections causing a general duliness. There was an increased demand for discount at the bank, but no pressure. The rumored conversion of the firm of Gurney & Co. into a limited joint stock company is confirmed. The prospectus of the company has been issued. The capital is £5,000,000.

and Queenstown July 13: directions one that Polymeraton would be Conservative journals are not disheartened by the first day's proceedings, but are still hopeful of success. The London and Metro-politan boroughs returned in all sixteen Libe-rals, including John Stuart Mills, Tom Hughes, Baron Rothschild.

The rumored negotiotions for a Europea Congress still lack any sign of authenticity. The Bourse is steady. Rentes 67f.45. Ab del Kader has had an interview with Louis apoleon, and rumor again connects him with he future government of Algeria.

The Senate has passed a bill modifying the press laws, by 117 against 16. On the 17th ult Marchal O'Donnell read a royal decree in the Congress, closing the contest. Notwithstanding the strong clerical onne sition, the recognition of Italy by Spain may be regarded as an accomplished fact. PORTUGAL.

The Government, contrary to general expectation, carried the elections pectation, carried the elections by a small majority, throughout the country. In Lisbon TURKEY.

There had been rumors of the appearance of the cholera at Constantinople and Smyrna. They have been pronounced unfounded, but a short quarantine has been established between short quantities the two ports.

THE LATEST.

Italy.

The Papal Minister having declined to attend a banquet at the Mexican embassy, it is reported that the embassy will shortly be with-

A private telegram announces that the Pope Governments might be claimed as public pro-perty by the United States, but that such aim must be decided in the ordinary cour

of law.

A questionable story was afloat that General Lee had arrived in Germany by a Belgian Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool. Cotto's Market.—Liverpool, July 13.—The sales of Cotton for four days foot up 18,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, and all qualities have slightly declined; but to-day the market closed somewhat firmer.

State of Thade.—The Manchester market is dull, and prices are declining.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Breadstuffs gulet and firm. Messers. Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and Richardson, Spence, & Co., report Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm, but quiet at \$8 6d@\$ for red winter. Corn firmer and advancing; mixed, 285@28.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Messes. Gordon, Bruce, & Co., and Bigland, Athaya, & Co., report Beef steady. Pork quiet. Bucon steady. Liverpool Provision Market.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar firm. Coffee inactive. Rice, no sales. Petroleum; small sales at £2 is for crude. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpontine fiat.

London Markets.—London, July 13.—Wheat advancing. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Teasteady. Rice firm. Teasteady. Rice firm. Teasteady. Rice firm. Tallow steady. Spirits Turpontine dull at 50s 6d.

Consols for money 90@90/4; Illinois Central shares \$6@\$6/4; Eric shares \$2\(\lambda_{\text{elight}} \) United States 5.20s 7(\text{elight}).

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

[By Telegraph.]

Liverroot, July 14.—Cotton sales for the week 45,000 bales including 7,500 to speculators, and 10,500 to exporters. The market has been dull, with a decline of ½d on American, and Surats and other description are irregular. Sales to-day 8,000 bales, the market closing firmer at unchanged rates. The authorized quotations are—

Case of Alleged Fraud.

EX-GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE THE VICTIM. Charles J. Anthony, of Worcester, Mass., was, on Friday, arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Toombs Police Court, New York, on a charge of defrauding Joseph A. Gimore, late Governor of New Hampshire, in the sum of \$15,000. It appears from the afidavits placed on file, that in April, 1824, Edward J. Barrett, of Fitchburg, Mass., who was at that time The game resulted in favor of Congress Hall, its representatives making thirty-five runs to a score of seven by their opponents. The play

acting as the agent of Governor Gitmore in this city, was induced to invest \$15,000 in the Mooseland Gold Company for the said Gilmore. Anthony told Barrett, it is alleged, that he (Anthony) had paid one hundred thousand dollars for the lands of the company, which were located in Nova Seotia. Isaac J. Biggs, of Brocklyn, testified that in January, 1865, Anthony told him that only fifty thousand dollars had been paid for the original purchase of the company's property. On the 7th of January, 1865, Anthony told Biggs that he and one Shifley had caused the property of the company to be sold under foreclosure, for the purpose of cutting off Gilmore. An examination of the case will take place on the 31st list. In the meantime Anthony was held to ball in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, Mr. Charles F. Southmayd becoming his bondsman.

CHAT FROM THE CAPE. LETTERS FROM TWO FORTUNATE SOJOURN

orrespondence of The Press.] CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 21. CONGRESS HALL, CAPEISLAND, N. J., July 21.
While New York and Boston are revelling at
Saratoga and Newport, Philadelphia and Baltimore have joined hands and "gone in" for a
season of luxury at the Cape. No less than
twenty States are here largely represented,
with a liberal sprinkling of Canadians. Every
day brings increasing delegations; all seem to
be provided for though how to account for the be provided for, though how to account for the number packed into rooms of undefinable smallness puzzles our arithmetic exceedingly. The visitor of four years ago would be sur-prised at the improvement here manifest. The hotels have been enlarged; new cottages erected; the railway in successful operation and the increase of visitors (computed by Mr. J. F. Cake, of Congress Hall,) over the last year, is estimated at from two to three hun-

dred per cent. The "Congress Hall Hotel Company" ha been incorporated by the New Jersey Legislature; capital, \$300,000; and ten per cent. is guaranteed on every share of stock subscribed Philadelphians (as in everything here,) are stockholders to a large amount; and through their energy Cape May will boast next year one of the largest hotels in the United States. In addition to The Press, we have Mr. Magonagle's spicy little sheet, the Ocean Wave, onducted by Mr. Granville Leech, of your city. While the season lasts it has a daily cir-culation of five thousand copies; and, keeping

march with other improvements, will soon be enlarged and its circulation increased. Bishop Simpson of the Methodist Church is here, and Secretary Seward and family have s cottage connected with Congress Hallreserved for them, and are expected early in the comin

The weather here is splendid. Punctually a leven o'clock the bathers emerge from their rat-like boxes—resembling, according to their amount of adipose, anything from a hogshead to an clongated whisky bottle—and rush pell-mell into the seething and roaring waves. Now a short man, having been caught unawares by a huge billow, and as a necessary consequence, "gone under," emerges with dishevelled hair and "sandy" eyes; while a fat woman who opens her mouth to laugh, re-ceives an inward supply of indigestible seawater and weeds, and goes to the shore to expectorate. Here a frantic mother is dipping promiscuously after a lost baby; and small boys cause delicate females to suddenly grow pale, by diving and making crab-like grabs at their ankles. Bilious young men rush into the arms of plethoric females; while Charles and Susie make love under water, and class each other all the tighter at every imaginary preaker. The shouts of the bathers mingle with the roar of old Ocean, but can stand it only for an hour, when they emerge, like so many shipwrecked Robinson Crusoes, and sud denly becoming aware of their degenerate appearance, "make tracks" for change of dress.
Then comes lunch, and chit-chat, and dinner, and sleep, and while I write you all is as quiet as a country Sabbath. We slumber to be in the fashion, and an awakening brings a new ced! Mark picture. The hop has commen Hassler's Band (the best on the Island) sends exquisitely forth promenade music—and 'mid glitter of diamonds, and rustle of costly fabries, and smiling and beautiful faces, the gay couples pass round the room. We love to watch them, but the starlight beach has more

"Loving to pace the calm seaside walk,
"Loving to pace the calm seaside walk,
Saddened, and mostly silent, with emotion;
Not interrupting with intrusive talk
The grand, majestic symphonies of ocean." Here and there, in the moonlight, may be seen couples silently surveying the grand cene spread out before them-the wild waves, with their mysterious savings—the faint sound f music from the ball-room-the calm and silent majesty of moon and stars; and, white and stark with gleaming and penetrating glare, stand, sentry-like, the lighthouses of Henlopen

and May. Though beauty and fashion are here, as elsewhere, popular gods, sociality and amusement are not forgotten. Ladies and gentlemen, old and young, enter with zest into the pleasures of the sack race, the greasy pole and slippery pig, the drolleries of small "Cuffs and Di-nalls," with riding, billiards, and ten-pins—all find their votaries.

Philadelphia may take just pride in her re presentative summer resort. The number of visitors this year at the Cape, from a careful and accurate estimate, has already reached he number of fifteen thousand, and the season is but yet at its height. Southerners are present in large force, submit with good grace to hearing the "Star Spangled Banner" while they eat, and on the matter of politics philo sophically say nothing. The New York He raid, Mercury, and World, London Times, etc., all have their regular correspondents here, who manufacture items to order, and will commit murder on paper for a "penny a line." The first week in August the Messrs. Mark and Simon Hassler, aided by Messrs. Risley, Potts, Moore, &c., will give a grand ball, at Congress Hall, which is expected to eclips

tempted at the Cape. If the residents at the Cape will only lend the same helping hand as their Philadelphia visitors, they will have a resort which shall not honor only themselves, but the whole State; but a Jerseyman, away from his watermelon or pea-patch is a sorry help-mate. If the Congress-Hall Hotel Company were incorpo rated to raise cranberries, every Jorseyma would become a stockholder immediatel

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, July. 1865. As I sit at my desk, trying to contribute my nite for the edification of the readers of The Press, a soft breeze from the old Ocean steals through my window, while my ear is charmed by its never-ceasing cadence as the waves roll inwards towards the shore. Before me are many guests smoking their after-breakfas cigar, while the ladies are commenting as t how the water will be to-day. One declares she saw a shark yesterday within a few feet of her, while another disputes the fact, she having seen the same fish, and it was only a porpoise. Children are playing their little games in blissful ignorance of the voyage of life before them. Some may find it smooth sailing, but for the majority the voyage will be checkered with storm and calm. In my opinion the children are the only class of the community who really enjoy themselves at a fashionable resort, as they are not and cannot be held in restraint by the formost forgotten to mention, the Jew peddlers, who are to be found everywhere. Here come one now, his head and body almost concealed by a load of wicker baskets, which I have no loubt he will sell below cost. Another is coming along a side path with his baskets filled with

nubias, scarfs, &c., all to be sold without regard No doubt the readers of your paper have been made cognizant of the horrible murder which occurred here on Sunday last. From all the facts that I can glean, it appears to have been entirely unpremeditated on the part of the negro, and will prove a warning to all dis-orderly characters. The conduct of Mr. Bar. rett, of the Cape Island Bowling Saloon, is highly spoken of in holding the person of the murderer in his keeping until the constituted authorities of the Island had arrived.

The cold weather of last week deterred many from coming down to the Island, although our proprietor, Mr. Bolton, informs me that his el contains upwards of five hundred guests with room for more, never considering his ho-tel full while a vacant sofa remains in the house. Congress Hall boasts of almost an equal number. The other houses and cottages are very generally filled, but I would have our readers understand that no matter how full we are down here, there is always room for others. Old Stephen Girard never spoke truer words than when, in reply to the quesmore!" Come one, come all to this our happy home, and we can assure you that on your de-parture you will bear away many pleasant reollections of your sojourn on our coast,

"Nought is heard but the caroling bird, And the roar of the surging sea." An exciting game of base ball was played between the guests of Congress Hall and the hotel, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th inst., in the presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. No finer afternoon could have been desired for a trial of skill between these sumciently tempered by the soft breezes from the old ocean, while hardly a cloud appeared to mar the azure blue of the heavens above. The balconies of Congress Hall were filled with beauty and fashion, which displayed itself to the best advantage, and as each successful player made a brilliant hit or handsome catch sufficiently tempered by the soft breezes from player made by the rapturous applause of the male spectators, while the gentler sex vied with each other in waving the misty cambric, inspiring the rivals as were the knights of old on Asbby's glorious field by the cry of
'Fight on brave knights, for bright eyes behold your deeds."

THREE CENTS. of Mr. Richard Miller, of Congress Hall, was especially admired, and he established himself as the best player on the field, while Mr. Leisenfing's score of seven was well carned. On the part of the Columbia, the Newhall brothers, of Philadelphia, proved that they are as apt at base ball as at cricket. After the match, a collation was served to the players by their hosts of Congress Hall. The bathing hour is nigh, so I will conclude my epistle. More anon.

MOUNT VERNON.

Its History, its Proprietors, its Relies, its History, its Proprietors, its Relies, its Reminiscences, and its Present Condition.

There has probably never been so great a throng of visitors to the national shrine in the history of the ecantry as at the present time. The fine steamer running regularly blinker from this city is largely patronized, while multitudes are daily going blere by land conveyances. The throng of soldiers thither is especially very numerous. The distance from Washington is some fifteen miles, about nine below Alexandria.

At the death of General Washington, in 1799, the Mount Vernon estate comprised several thousand acres of land in a solid body, extending many miles on the Potomac river. A large part of it was under tillage. It was divided into five farms, each cultivated by its own negroes, with an overseer, and the whole under a general superintendant, and all under the cureful inspection of the great chief himself. His own negroes numbered one hundred and twenty; his wife's were as many more. Wheat, corn, and tobacco, were the chief products of the estate, tobacco being, however, much less cultivated in the latter years of his life than in earlier times. Upon the estate there was a fine two-story stone corn and flour mill, the remnants of which are still visible on Dogue Creek, up which flatbouts came alongside the mill. The water to earry the mill was brought in a race some mile and a half from a "tumbling dam" up Dogue Run. The old mill-house is still in good condition, and is occupied by a colored family. Near this mill was also his distillery. There were also a brick-yard, a carpenter establishment, blacksmith-shop—the estate forming, in fact, a sort of village.

Originally the Mount Vernon estate consistence. its Reminiscences, and its Present

pich by a correct authly. Near this final was also his distillory. There were also a brick-yard, a carpenter establishment, blacksmith-shop—the estate forming, in fact, a sort of village.

Originally the Mount Vernon estate consisted of one-half of five thousand acres assigned to Washington's great-grandfather, who, in conjunction with Nicolas Spencer, patented it from Lord Culpeper in 1670. In the division of his estate, the father of Washington assigned this tract to his elder brother Lawrence, who came here and erected the mansion in 1743, naming it in honor of Admiral Vernon, under whom he had served as captain in a colonial regiment, in the West Indies, in 1740. Lawrence died in 1752, leaving a wife, the daughter of Sir William Fairfax, of Belvoir, and one chid—a daughter; and, on the demise of this daughter without Issue, as soon happened, the estate fell to George, who had been much an immate of his family.

In his will Washington Jivided his estate into three parts. The mansion, with four thousand acres, was left to his nephew, Bushrod Washington, an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. At the death of Mrs. Washington, in 1801, Judge Washington became proprietor of Mount Vernon, and continued there till his death, in 1829. Two of the old servants still on the estate came there with him, belonging to his wife Anne, daughter of Golonel Thousas Blackburn. Two of General Washington, from whom the Ladies' Mount Vernon. Judge Wushington, having no children, left the estate to his nephew, John Awshington, from whom the Ladies' Mount Vernon association purchased the two hundred acres upon which are the mansion and the adopted daughter of General Washington, and the dopted daughter of General Washington, was the sister of the Washington family, and the residue, unwards of two thousand acres, including the fine Woodlawn estate, was given to Major Lewis, grandehild of Mrs. Washington, was the sister of the great chief, died at Arlington in 1841, and his wife died in 1852. The remains of both, with county soldiers an ox roast or a barbecue.

The Woodlawn mansion, with a splendid farm of five hundred aeres surrounding it, belongs to John Mason, Esq., who came there from New Humpshire in 1839. The mansion is of brick, with slate roof, and lofty pillars, fronting the river on a commanding site looking down upon the whole Mount Vernon estate. Lorenzo Lewis died some years ago in Clark county, and the other daughter, the wife of a Mr. Butler, is living in Mississippi.

John A. Washington went to Fauquier county with his family in 1830, and purchased a farm known as Wareland. His wife died suddenly soon after, and it is well known that he fell, as colonel of a rebel regiment, early in 1861, leaving a family of seven children, the youngest two being little boys, and the only male children ever born at the Mount Vernon mansion. There are some one thousand acres of the Mount Vernon estate, belonging to these orphan children, lying in close proximity to the Mount Vernon mansion. The Mount Vernon estate, belonging to these orphan children, lying in close proximity to the Mount Vernon mansion. The Mount Vernon estate was probably never under a finer state of cultivation than it is at the present time. The farmers have been shipping manure in large quantities from this city this season, and piling it at their landings on the river for future use. At the present time there are two thousand Government mules grazing upon different are the present time there are two thousand Government mules grazing upon different farms in that section. These mules are separated into squads of five hundred, and with fifteen mounted men to control them, are put into a heavy grass field, kept closely together, and compelled to eat clean as they go. A squad thus eats some more than two acres of the heaviest grass in a day, for which they pay five cents a head, or twenty-five dollars a day for the squad. The ground behind them looks as though no grass lad grown there this geason.

The grounds immediately around the mansion and tomb bear evidence of care and taste. The approach to the tomb and to the mansion from the river is highly picturesque and delightful. The appearance of both the tomb and the mansion has been familiar to all americans in illustrated books from the childhood of most of those who now read the daily press, and the last thirty years, and ever saw it looking beater than now.

It may be interesting to many who are now visiting the place for the first time to know that the remains of Washington were originally deposited in the old vault, which is pointed out to all visitors, and in a manegany comin timed with lead. The want was damp, and the propose. In 1831 the new vault was damp, and the remains transferred. A Philadelphia marble-worker proposed to furnish a marble around the cellined to do so if it was to be put into so damp a grails. In ante-chamber was, times dozon feet high, with an arched graeway, and a gate formed of iron rods. In this ante-chamber, on the right, is the sarcophagus containing the remains of Washington, and on the left another precisely like it containing the remains of Washington, and on the left another precisely like it containing the remains of Washington, and on the left another precisely like it containing the remains of Washington, and it may be added that her remains have been moved as often as those of and from a solid block of many members of the family. On either side, as you come near to the vault, stands a marble obelisk, inscribed with names of leading members of the Washington family. The design upon Washington's sarcophagus overst hite did livided into thirteen perpondicular stripes, resting on the national fiag, and attached by cords to a spear embellished with tassels, forming a background to the shield. The creet is an eagle with open wing perching upon the superior bar of the shield, and citching the ords. The washington's according to the shield. The creet is an eagle with open wing perching upon the superior bar of the shield,

A. Washington, and is in the possession of that family.

The long row of brick quarters still stand as they have for thirty or forty years, since they were partially destroyed by fire. In this row, Washington had his blacksmith and carpentering establishments, and here now live the two old colored servants, of whom mention has been made as the servants that came here sixty years ago, with Anne Blackburn, the wife of Bushrod Washington.

The "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association," it is well known, made their purchase in 1858, and had made the last payment of two thousand dollars on the eve of the rebellion. The association had expended also twenty thousand dollars in improvements, in addition to paying the two hundred thousand dollars to the large amount of hinds at this time accumulation of the throngs of visitors, who pay an lating from the throng of visitors, who pay an lating from the throng of visitors, who pay an lating from the throng of visitors, who pay an lating from th

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the paper will be given. a tempestuous disunion harangue by an itinerant Methodist preacher on a Sabbath near the opening of the war. The ancient edifice is now a shell; not a window, door, nor the smallest fragment of the pews, nulpit, nor floor, are to be seen. It was used early in the war by soldiers for shelter, and later was turned into a stable. The ancient tombstones of the abandoned gravoyard are lying and leaning around, and desolation is painted in all its saidest forms upon the scene. The old Pohiet Church was erected near this some one hundred and lifty years age. This was erected in 1772, and Wushington was the chief contributor in its erection. To this church Washington for yours regularly repaired, some seven miles, allowing no company to keep him from the Sabbath service. The pew-doors of Washington and the great George Mason had been carried away as relies before the war. The brick walls alone now remain.—Washington Intelligencer.

rate, \$2.00 per copy.

STATE ITEMS. The iron interest continues to be depressed throughout the State, and both rolling mills, &c., and colleries, are closing every week. Many give the choice to their workmen of ac-

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from as they afora very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents: for THE WAR PRESS.

cepting lower wages or having the works osed, and the workmen generally prefer the latter course. In view of the dull state of the usiness, the proprietors are rather benefitted — In speaking of an oil well, a correspondent of the Eric Dispatch says: "It has gained since the 4th at the rate of four barrels per day, and now gives a daily yield of seven barrels!" The

correspondent is writing on the 12th. We should like to know how much less than nothing the well produced on the 4th.—Warren - A respectable young lady in Pittsburg cloped the other night with a youth, whose addresses her "cruel parient" had forbidden. She took along the old gentleman's money box, containing \$400. -An extensive Methodist camp meeting will be held at Shrewsbury, on the Northern Central Railroad, commencing on the 17th of

-A B. Slavmaker, formerly of Lancaster Pa., committed suicide at St. Louis on the 9th. He was thirty-two years of age, and committed the deed because of disappointment in love. J. D. Potts, Esq., general manager of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, at Williams. port, has resigned his position.

— The new German Reformed Church at Mechanicsburg will be dedicated on Sunday, 30th nstant, with appropriate services. - Mr. Wm. A. Richards, of Reading, who died recently, bequeathed \$28,000 to various churches and foreign missions.

— The deaths in Pittsburg for the week ending July 15th, were as follows: Males, 23 : females, 12—total, 35.

— Lancaster proposes to give the Lancaster

HOME ITEMS. - A Boston paper says: Mary E. Suratt was a South American woman, who was brought to the United States when a child. She kent a resort for rebels and persons engaged in blockide-running. She was not only a rebel spy of he most dangerous type, but she has been in onspiracies of one sort and another all her

life. She has long borne the reputation of a very dangerous as well as a very bad woman. She wielded a wonderful power over dissolute young men.

— Miss Mary Preston, of East Horner, M. Y., went one day last week to feed a bear belong returning as soon as she was expected, another member of the family went for her, and found her dead. In some way or other she came within reach of the bear, whose thirst for blood led him to take her life, She was considerably mangled when found. The bear was immediately killed.

-The spirit of the country press-for this day's reading—may be embodied in the news-paper headings thus: "Another Heart-rending Affair." "Three Children Buried Alive at Milwaukee." "Shocking Spectacle at Du buque." "Another Shooting Affray at Membis." "Highway Robbert at St. Lopis." "A Negro Splits Open a White Man's Skull in Philadelphia." "Another Adultery Case at Chicago," and so on.—N. Y. Express. - The people of West Roxbury, near Boston lave become so much waked up by the run ning of dummy engines on their street rail-10ads that they have held a public meeting with numerous excitable speeches. Matters went so far that at one time the meeting hreatened to break up in a row, but better

counsels prevailed, and the matter was left with the selectmen to adjudicate. The New Hampshire Superior Court has decided that an express company delivering a parcel marked with the cabalistic "C. O. D." collect on delivery-may allow a person to whom it is consigned reasonable time to open the package and determine whether he will receive it or not. - A movement is on foot by colored men to purchase the Charleston Mercury and publish it as an anti-slavery journal. Some progresse has been made, and money is being subscribed with a good prospect of success. Progress in a New England direction. — Skates have been invented with a heating chamber under the foot-plate, by means of

which the feet are prevented from becoming cold while skating.

— A New Yorker has invented a little machine for the convenience of one-armed persons, by which they are enabled to wash the remaining hand and arm. - A bridge to span the Niagara at Buffalo is bout to be built. Two millions and a half are pledged for the work,

— Four million dollars have been subscribed. n New York for the great ocean steamship

-A white woman of Fishkill, N. Y., has sloped with a negro and sixty dollars of her husband's money.

— Major General Terry is to be presented: with \$25,000 in United States 7.30 bonds by citizens of New Haven. - Particular request-The person who has our wheelbarrow will please call and get the sideboards!—New Hampshire Patriot.
— Fifty United States prisoners are to be ent to the New Hampshire State prison.

New Yorkers think a post-office would - New Yorkers think a post-office look well on the Barnum's Museum lot. - John B. Gough, the temperence lecturer - A monument to Mrs. Sigourney is to be rected at Hartford - It is stated that there are 600,000 soldiers yet on the pay roll.

— Half a million Northern money has been invested in Maryland lands,

—"Two sets of teeth and a gum," are ar-

ticles found by the Norwich, Conn., police. - In five weeks, 4,210,329 rations were served to Richmond families. - Boston is to have a new hotel.

FOREIGN ITEMS. -The recent performances of "The Hugu?" nots" at her Majesty's Theatre, London, drew crowded and fashionable houses, and the opera is said to have been magnificently presented. Tittens appeared as Valentin, De Murska as Margaret, Trebelli as the Page, Joulain as Recoll Polythopolic as Margaret. aoul, Rokitanski as Marcel, and Stanley as the Count de Nevers. M. Rokitanski made his lebul as the old Huguenot soldier, and he is said to have filled the part admirably, both in appearance and voice. "Die Zauberflote" was hortly to be presented.

- Patents have been obtained in France for an instrument to indicate the existence of mineral or springs of water in land; for raising a ship into the air, and steering it there: or applying steam to children's toys; for hoat ing and lighting apartments with the same ap paratus; for a mode of lining letter envelopes with silk; and for a cane which you can put n your pocket, and transform into a seat at -Hitherto the Prussians have alone pos-

sessed the secret of manufacturing the fulmi-nating substance used by their infantry for the needle-guns. Numerous experiments have cen made in other countries to discover the substances used, but without success. M. Cordts, of Altona, has now composed a sub-stance of that kind, which not only produces n instantaneous explosion, but is not affected y damp. — The committee on the bill authorizing the city of Paris to borrow two hundred and fifty millions, has just presented its report. Two hundred millions are to be devoted ex clusively to works rendered necessary by the extension of the limits of Paris and the sur plus will go to the extraordinary expens

eligious edifices and hospitals, municipal mildings, &c. - The Histoire de Jules Cosar is being trans lated into Arabic. The Spanish military authorities have just completed a series of plans of Casar's campaign against Pompey, to illustrate the Emperor's Life of Casar.

— The municipality of Munich, Bayariashave voted the handsome sum of 100,000 floring (about \$50,000) for a monument to their late King, Maximilian.

— Austria is almost in a state of bankruptoy, caused by her obstinacy in supporting a vast and useless army of 700,000 men, when nobody is going to attack her. Russian prisoners, sentenced to coloniza-tion in Siberia, are left without any assistance

on the part of the Government.

— The Emperor of Russia has given Jackson Haines, the skater, a splendid diamond ring. The Queen of Spain has taken to sea-bathing for her health. There has been a public execution by guillotine at Orleans, France.

Italy has a fleet now of ninety-eight yesels—of which eighteen are iron-clad

FIRE IN CAMDEN .- Last evening, about hulf-past ten, a large fire was seen in the neighborhood of Market-street wharf, Camden. It is supposed the property dostroyed was a number of stables, which were in that vicinity. Several Philadelphia companies were at Market-street wherf, auxious to go over and subdue the flames, but the ferry-boats had all left for Camdon, where, to a late

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1865. The Steamer Peruvian, with European ad-es of the 14th, passed Father Point yester. The English elections indicate that the

incentive to enlighten his darkened intellect? Would they reject the temptation of taking divantage of his ignorance? themselves? Our object in these remarks is simply to show how soon a mere theory, unregulated by practhe new Parliament. Among the Liberals tical experience, may become an instructed was John Staart Mill. The Great East ment. of hardship and of cruelty ment of hardship and of cruelty against those for whom it was invented, and in whose interest it is advocated. Better to leave the cause of the freedmen to that President who is their best and most powerful friend, and who, while unwilling to rush them upon the untried experiment of sudden universal suffrage, throws around them all the guards essential to their preparation for this great franchise, while he checks and punishes their rebel

VOL. 8.—NO. 224.

"THE FRONTIER SCOUT"-A CU-BIOSITY OF THE WAR. Intelligence from a distant Territory of the United States takes a longer time to reach Washington than a letter from St. Petersburg or Constantinople. We have now before us two copies of a little newspaper called The Frontier Scout, printed at Fort Rice, Dacotah Territory, dated respec-tively the 15th and 22d of June. They are very interesting. The Scout is published weekly, by the 1st United States Infantry, who, at the time of their enlistment, were prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Md.; in other words, rebels. The Scout says:

"Before each man was enlisted he was separately questioned, and had these four alternatives, either to be exchanged, purcled, to go North and work on Government fortifications, or enlist in the service of the United States as a soldier. There was no compulsion in any shape used. It was an act of their own free will. There were no reservations, or promises made that they would not be sent to the front to engage in deadly conflict with their quondam friends. They made the choice at a time when the Southern Confederacy was as likely to succeed as at any time in its history. But they cast their mite in with the United States, when she needed every man she could muster. No bounty was offered them, no glaring inducements were held out, no chicanery or flattery was employed. They were made of such stuff as not to be moved by such means as those. Their whole course and behavior has displayed that unadulterated patriotism was the only motive that urged them on. They felt confident that they were at last on the right side, and the right must succeed. Without a moment's demurring, they shouldered their muskets and donned their equipments, ready to go wherever their country called. Many have laid down their lives at the beck of disease, some have been murdered by the arrow of the savage, and they, with but few exceptions, living or dead, have been true to their trust.

"How petty will, all the slanders uttered other words, rebels. The Scout says:

trust.

"How petty will all the slanders uttered against them sound alongside of the fact, that forever in history they will be recorded as the noble first fruits of a reconciled and re-united They received the United States colors on the 4th of June, 1864, at Norfolk. The scene is thus described by The Scout: scene is thus described by The Scout:

"Every man had been laboring with great care to put his musket, equipments, and clothes, in the best condition. Each one prepared himself as for a wedding feast. The regiment was to be married by the most solemn compact to the United States' service. Gen. Shepley had come with his staff, and addressed them with deep feeling; a hollow square was formed, and Col. Dimon replied in behalf of the regiment. Nature smiled beautifully on the scene, the air was redolent with perfume, the sky was clear and blue as that of Italy, and the circle of the landscape seemed like a vast emplitheatra for some clorious

cather sist mst. She had some three hundred solilers on board belonging to the 9th Maine and 75th Pennsylvania Regiments. About thirty lives were lost.

Another of those interesting articles, describing our city passenger railways and the scenes along their routes, will be found in another column. The Race and Vine is the one.

Fort Rice was established by our gallent Fort Rice was established by our gallant townsman, Brevet Major General A. Sul-There was scarcely anything doing in stocks | LY (commanding the district of Iowa,) son of the venerable artist, THOMAS SULLY, 23

South Fifth street, on the 7th of July, 1864. It is thus described:

"It is just shove Two Bear Creek. The purticular site was selected by him. His orders from the War Department were to establish a fort in the neighborhood of Long Lake. He thought at first of locating it at Beaver Creek, but upon examination of different sites, at last decided upon this. It is about ten miles above the confluence of the Cannon-ball River and the Missouri. It is a little further north than Fort Abererombie, which is on the Red River, that separates Minnesota from Dacotah. Fort Rice is in north latitude 46 degrees, 30 minutes, and 23 degrees 30 minutes west longitude. It is on a line with Mars Hill, Aroostook county, Maine; Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon; and Fond du Lac, Michigan. It is near the northern extremity of the most barren strip even of land in Dacotah, with the exception of the Mauvales Terres, or Bad Lands. Above, the soil soon grows more fruitful, and at Fort Berthold large crops are sometimes raised. It is thus described:

raised. "The cold here in winter is often extreme,

raised.

"The cold here in winter is often extreme, being for days forty degrees below zero. In spring and autumn the winds are very high. The dust flies in clouds, and the landscape borrows the appearance of the Lybian desert when a simoon is raging. In summer the heat is extreme, but often by sudden changes it becomes very cold. Some seasons there is scarcely any rain. This spring there has been more rain than common, and the prairies and treeless hills are covered with a beautiful garment of verdure. There is a large supply of wood in this vicinity—principally cotton-wood. It is on the bottoms of the river, and in the ravines. Experiments have been made with gardens, but grasshoppers are so thick that everything disappears before them. In the immediate neighborhood of the fort, game is not very abundant. The grand highway of the builtiloes in their migration north and south is considerbly above here. What the tunnel is to the Thames, what an oasis is to the desert, what a caravansary is to India, is Fort kice to the Atlantic and Pacific States. Through this barren region must civilization march on her grand Western tour. The American flag, as it first waved above Fort Rice, saluted a landscape that had never seen it floating so high and magnificently before. In this ultima terra it was the fortune of the let U. S. V. Infantry to unfurl the national colors. When we hailed Fort Rice, October 17th, 18th, we saw no flag kissing the breeze to welcome us, but on the 25th of December, the same day that Christ was born, whose mission is one and the same."

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, July 22, 1865. The brief telegraphic statement in all the papers of Saturday, disposing of the allegaallors. In the New York Tribune of Sa- tion upon which Mr. Montgomery Blair founded his formal accusation that Mr. Seward had instructed Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister at Paris, to surrender he cause of the people of Mexico to the Emperor of the French, was doubtless authentic. As it fully sustains what I anticipated in my letter of the 20th, I will here

reproduce it: "Mr. Bigelow, our Minister at Paris, so soon as he saw the version which had been given by M. Rouher, Secretary of Stata in France to "Mr. Bigelow, our Minister at Paris, so soon as he saw the version which had been given by M. Rouber, Secretary of State in France, to a conversation which had recently taken place between Mr. Bigelow and M. Drouyn de L'Huys, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning Mexico, addressed a note to that gentleman, denying the statements made by M. Rouher. M. Drouyn de L'Huys answered, admitting Mr. Bigelow's statement to be correct, and the statement of M. Rouher incorrect. This correspondence has been long since received at the State Department, and in due time it will be submitted to Congress." And when the correspondence is submitted to Congress, it will be found, I get his official obligations or the interests r better to punish the traitors than to lose of his country. So far as they were connected with the Mexican complication, you ation, and the establishment of the com- will perceive that the assertion of the upon which Mr. Blair founded his indictment of Mr. Seward, that the American Government would not go to war with France if the latter attempted to establish a monarchy rainst their old masters and tyrants, if in Mexico, was at once repudiated by Mr. French Parliament, and was duly re-Office in France is M. Drouyn de L'Huys. State," represents the Emperor in the Senate, but is in all things subordinate to Drouyn de L'Huys. If the contradiction is decisive in itself, "the correspondence"

OCCARIONAL.

EUROPE.

THE RESULT OF THE ENGLISH PARLIA MENTARY ELECTIONS.

The Government Will Have No In

THE GREAT EASTERN TO HAVE LEFT VA-

SEVERAL MORE PASSENGERS OF THE NELSON SAVED.

FATHER POINT, July 23 .- The steamship I ruvian, from Liverpool, at 2 P. M., July 13th, via Greencastle July 14th, passed this point at an early hour to-day for Quebec. The Hibernian arrived at Greencastle July 9th; the Bremen at Southampton July 12th; the Bavaria and City of Manchester on

The English elections are the all-engrossing topic. The returns thus far show a net Liberal gain of seven. The ship Mercury, at Havre, from New York. reports having picked up, June 28th, eight passengers from a boat of the burned ship Wm. Nelson, and five other passengers from pieces of floating wreck. A bark was seen near by,

which it is expected succeeded in saving mo lives.

It has been finally settled that the Great Eastern leaves the Norc early on the 15th, and Valentia about the 19th of July. Telegraphic communication with India still remains suspended, and it is believed there is The English political news is entirely cen-tred in the Parliamentary elections. The returns to the evening of July 12th, show 184 Liberals and 102 Conservatives. The Liberals have lost eighteen scats and gained twentyfour; so that the indications are that the Government will have no increased strength Four members of the Administration have been defeated, viz: Lord Barry, in Dover;

The following is an abstract of the news sent by the City of London, which left Liverpool The Parliamentary elections commenced on the 11th. One hundred and one members were returned on that day, of whom thirty were Conservatives and seventy-one Liberals. contest is so favorable to the Liberals that the an increased majority in the new House. The servative journals are not disheartened

the author; Sir Chas. Bright, electrician, and FRANCE.

and Oporto, however, the Opposition obtain a majority.

Numerous contests were progressing when the City of London left Liverpool. Dr. Pritchard, convicted of the murder of his wife at Glasgow, has confessed his crime.

La France denies the rumor of negotiations for a European Congress, and the Moniteur is silent on the subject. The Spanish Government has notified the Pope of its recognition of the Kingdom of

drawn from Rome. has excommunicated Maximilian. Additional official correspondence on American affairs has been published, showing that England and France acted in concert, and that the concession to Confederate vessels, allo ing them to be disarmed and sold in neutral ports, originated with Drouyn de L'Huys.
Earl Russell agreed to the proposition, and pointed out that the cruisers of defunct

In a letter to Sir Frederick Bruce, Earl Rus sell gives the opinion that in the case of the Etna or Retribution, the vessel was lawfully and rightfully condemned, on the ground that the vessels of a belligerent could not be trans ferred during a war.
In another despatch Earl Russell replies Mr. Seward's note on the cessation of bellige cent rights, and regrets that his explanation are not acceptable to the United States Gov ernment, and adduces arguments in favor o England's course. He trusts that these additional explanations will prove favorable t the establishment of a jasting friendship be tween the two nations.

It is stated that the steamer Beatrice, lat the Rannahannock, was overhauled by th Sacramento before reaching Liverpool, but was permitted to proceed.

rans-Atlantic steamer, incognito Sailed for Baltimore, July 10th, ship Carri rom Livernool.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

London, July 14.—Consols closed at \$92,000.78 for money.
The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £539,000.
Illinois Central Railroad, \$62,000.
United States 5-208, 71/,0713.
Arrived from New York, ship Adler, at Lizard Point.
The ship Harry Bluff, which was ashore near Hamburg, has got off.