ooo. It is estimated that the receipts here, in there were no frands, would reach nearly that figure.

The Commission has met with a remarkable degree of success in its inquiries, and much important information it has hicherto been considered impracticable to obtain has been secured. Representatives from all branches of the liquor interest have been before the Commission, comprising persons from nearly all parts of the United States.

The very heavy burden incidentally imposed upon the arts and manufactures, through the tax put upon the spirits that are necessarily used for mechanical and other purposes, will probably induce the commission to recommend for adoption by Congress a law to permit the sale of prepared spirits to artists and manufacturers duty free. A law of this kind is in force in England, and with a beneficial effect. Wood maptha, or methylic alcohol, is mixed under inspection or permission of officers, with the spirits to be exempt from duty; and thus prepared the alcohol is so hauseous that it cannot be drank or used in any quantity whatever in mixtures intended for drinking, or in drugs and medicines; yet for mechanical purposes it is not injured.

Other subjects relating to the best sources of revenue and the most efficient means of collecting it, will be considered by the Commission; and its labors will doubtless prove of great advantage to the Government in simplifying and rendering effective our internal revenue system.—New York Post. or a year and ten days on fish and roots. ah and Charleston advices of the 20th received. All the towns in South erea's Zouaves) having exhibited a spirit on Morris Island, they were dismarched under guard to Fort Sumpd under arrest, and it became necessary ground the regiment with other troops loaded batteries before they submitted. vernor dobuson of Georgia, has issued a amation providing for the election e ites to a State Convention to be held at wille on the first Wednesday of October. wer J delivered a speech at Macon on the in which he told the people that if wished to hereafter enjoy the blessings Union, they must endorse the emaneiproclamation and ratify the constitundment. He gave them, also, some found in another column. iem advices of the 14th, says that three es of the Imperial troops had been sent tate against the Republican General Ne-

Two important points on the frontier and Picdras Negras, were to be occuthe French, so as to prevent any filientering the Mexican territory. ad worn out currency is destroyed by remment each day. Its place is supish the new issue. No more three-centre to be issued; and the five-cent notes e gradually withdrawn. e men of the 76th Pennsylvania Re t, and one officer of a Maine Regiment, last seen on board the Government trans minnebang, wrecked off Morehead City, It is probable they were all lost. number of rebel officers have been ed from Fort Warren on parole. Among are Major Harry Gilmor and the pirate mant Reed. "Vice President" Stephens

Postmaster General" Reagan are the risoners now in the fort. Secretary of War has issued an order igsil orders of military officers restrictimen from travelling wherever they Mayor and Judge of Columbia, Tennesve been suspended from office; and two shave been arrested for their persecuevalent. Champ Ferguson has to be guarded from the wrath of the soldiers. ported that the people of Georgia anebloodshed at the hands of the freed

all report of a curious excitement at pre prevailing in Southwark will be found in cal columns. The excitement arose from iscovery of five fires within twenty-four in one block of houses on Reckless t, which runs from Front to Otsego, north shington avenue. An investigation by Marshal Blackburn discovered the fact the fires had been kindled by a small but for what purpose is not known. The is probably affected by a mental disease by some medical men pyromania. Stewart, who was arrested in Bosto -picion of being the murderer of the hildren, has been honorably discharged ivil courts in Elizabeth City county, were organized on the 22d, for the

About \$50,000 worth of defaced or worn-out fractional currency is destroyed per day, and ts place supplied with the new issue; the enigadier General R. de Trobriand, who com ed the Ed Division, 2d Army Corps, has ite amount in circulation being upwards of promoted to a major generalship by breor meritorious conduct.
zil withdrew her concession of beligerent notes are to be issued, the act of Congress robibiting them, and the five-cent notes will iso be gradually withdrawn. s to the rebels on the 31st of May. subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan rday amounted to \$10,213.30. stock market continued depressed yes Promotions in the Pay Department especially for Government loans, and United States Army.

The Secretary of War has breveted the folixes were rather active, but at a decline ces. The demand for railroad shares lowing-named officers of the Pay Department for faithful and meritorious services during

time since the commencement of the

nds is moderate, and prices are steady. market was quiet yesterday. l advanced. Corn was quiet; and oats same can be said of sugar and whisky closed in New York, last evening, a

TER FROM "OCCASIONAL. and experienced men express the that there will be a more rapid and ral business revival in the Southern than was expected some weeks ago. fact that the instances of individual rity among the Southern debtors of Northern merchants are daily ining in number, is a gratifying contion of this opinion. It would, inbe a revolting spectacle if the 's of millions of honest obligations people of the North, and solemnly before the war should be delibemuliated, after the overthrow of on, by those who ask new confiand credit from their creditors! And ipy to say that the hope that all bligations would be ultimately paid dens with every hour. The honor of erchant is that without which he il live; and the sacred duty of What a man owes has not lost in the war just finished. forget the frightful delusion that were any Americans willing to comsch a crime as Repudiation. It was an of madness that impelled the ; and it is now not only regretted, licensity atoned for. The title of bein gentleman" is again revived in best lustre; let not the North be and in hailing it whenever it is fairly and uprightly sustained. Some go, a man rudely and carclessly came into Washington, on his New York. He had to make himself to his old friends, so much had foursuffering changed his appearance. with him a large amount of gold Which to pay his creditors, from whom "larchased heavily before the rebel-He called upon them. They, too, of recognize him. He did not intimate, telling them who he was, that he had Square his accounts; but he asked credit. It was promptly tendered "We believe in you," they said; enew the day would come when you acknowledge your honest indebtedand now we are ready to start you so that you may be what you in other days." Had they rule or harsh; had they re-

ghfares yielded before the war.

is one view of a national ques-

sted by those who gloomily dwell upon

picture of Southern destitution, and

ulate upon the years it will take to re-

rate and reanimate Southern society

mmerce. But it is a fact none the

rebellion and a sudden collapse

OCCASIONAL.

This is the age of rapid events. Λ

he followed by a sudden recovery.

question of trade. It may be

INTERNAL REVENUE.

report upon the subject of raising internal evenue, have held many sessions in this city

and have taken a mass of testimony. The attention of the Commission has, so far, been

directed particularly to the manufacture and sales of alcoholic liquors, and to the frauds committed on the revenue by means of these

WASHINGTON.

TARY OF WAR.

FREEDMEN PRIVILEGED TO TRAVEL WHERE

THEY CHOOSE.

BRAZIL'S WITHDRAWAL OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS TO

THE REBELS.

The Freedmen.
The Secretary of War has ordered that "to

secure equal justice and the same personal

liberty to the freedmen as to other citizens

trict or other commanders, adopting Jany sys-

tem of passes for or subjecting them to any restraints or punishments, not imposed on other classes, are declared yoid." Neither

whites nor blacks will be restrained from

seeking employment elsewhere, when they

cannot obtain it at a just compensation at their homes, and when not bound by voluntary

greement; nor will they be hindered from

ravelling from place to place on proper and

Brazil's Withdrawal of Belligerent

Rights to the Rebels.

It is understood that the Brazilian Govern-ment withdrew its concession of belligerent

rights to the insurgents in this country on the

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, in company with

a large delegation from Baltimore, had another interview with the President to-day

with reference to the Maryland Federal ap-

pointments. It will be remembered that two

ets of appointments have been made, but as

ommissions have been issued to neither, they

are all held in abeyance. The opposing parties

o the contest are still earnestly engaged in

The Currency Notes.

venty-one millions. No more three-cent

THE ARMY.

REGULAR ARMY.

To be Colonels,-Lieutenant Colonel Hiran

conard, Deputy Paymaster General, San Francisco, California.

Major Amos Binney, Chief Paymaster, District of Virginia and North Carolina, Norfolk, Vi.
Major Wm. Allen, Chief Paymaster, District of the Cumberland, Louisville, Ky.
Major J. H. Phinney, Chief Paymaster, District of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.
Major D. H. McPhail, Chief Paymaster, District of West Virginia, Wheeling, West Va.
Major H. B. Reese, Paymaster in charge of Station, Chicago, Ill.
Major Russell Errett, Paymaster in charge of Station, Pittsburg, Pa.
Major Wm. M. Wiley, Paymaster in charge of Station, Parisburg, Pa.
Major Wm. M. Wiley, Paymaster in charge of Station, Harrisburg, Pa.
Major R. C. Usher, Paymaster in charge of Station, Boston, Mass.
Major Thaddleus H. Stanton, Paymaster in charge of Station, Columbus, Ohio.
Major Thodelous H. Stanton, Paymaster in charge of Station, Annapolis, Md.
Major H. Walectt, Paymaster in charge of Station, Milmington, Dol.
Major E. B. Byanner, Paymaster in charge of Station, Milmington, Dol.
Major E. H. Braoke, Washington, D. C.
Major E. H. Braoke, Washington, D. C.
Major Wm. B. Rochester, do
Major W. P. Gould, do
Major W. P. Gould, do
Major W. P. Gould, do
Major S. M Reynolds, do
Major S. M Reynolds, do
Major S. M Reynolds, do
Major S. C. Sawer, do
Major J. A. Lawyer, do
Major J. A. Lawyer, do
Major J. M. Sameson, do
Major J. M. Sameson, do
Major W. F. Webb, do
Major O. James B. Sheridan, New York City.
Major C. P. E. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.

Major M. F. Weon, Major Wm. Smith, St. Paul, Minn. Major Wm. Smith, St. Paul, Minn. Major J. H. Kinzie, Chicago, Hl. Major C. P. E. Jolmson, St. Louis, Mo. Major Wm. Tillman, Louisville, Ky. Major V. C. Hanna, Indiampolis, Ind. Major A. W. Hendricks, St. Louis, Mo.

Reed Among the Party.

Boston, July 24.—The following officers of

the late rebel Confederacy arrived in this city, this evening, from Fort Warren, having taken

the oath of allegiance: Major Generals J. R. Kershaw and J. S. Marmaduke; Brigadier Generals S. N. Barton, W. S. Cabell, M. D. Corse, D. M. Duboise, W. Frazer, E. Hunter, G. W. Gordon, J. R. Jones, J. C. Sellers, and T.

but no other person was injured.

The accident on the Central Ohio Railroad

the war, viz:

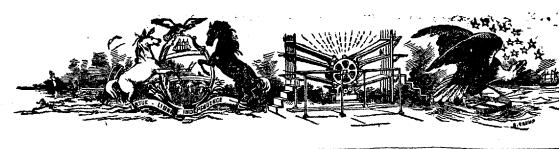
presenting their respective claims.

The Baltimore Appointments.

coitimate Imsiness.

bitants, all orders issued by post, dis-

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1865.



very stale and unsavory attempts at wit were read, and laughed at for their stupidity, or ap

plauded for their want of that ingredient when one was arrived at that proved to be, in

stend of a "conundrum," a "sentiment," which was received with loud applause—tals

A SAD, SAD STORY.

A few days since an intelligent and hand

some young woman, the daughter of a Con-

federate officer from Louisiant, left her hom in Boston to visit the battle-field of the Wil

derness, to discover, if possible, the grave of her husband. The husband was a member of

he Veteran Reserves, of the Federal army

and was killed in the memorable second bar

onte of respect and love over the grave o

scene was one which drew tears from those who witnessed it. When her condition a

mitted of her removal, she was sent to the fair Grounds Hospital, where she is no under kind medical treatment.

This is one of the saddest cases develope

by the war, and creates the deepest sympathy of all who have heard the lady's history.

How the War in the West was Began

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SUCCINT HISTORY OF IT

The citizens of St. Louis entertained General

Sherman at a public dinner a few evenings ago. He made a speech from which we extract the following pithy account of the commence-

ment and virtual ending of the war in the West. He said:

West. He said:

Here in St. Louis, probably, began the great centre movement which terminated the war, a battle-field such as never before was seen, extending from occan to ocean almost with the right wing and the left wing, and from the centrolere I remember one evening, up in the old Planter's House, sitting with General Halleck and General Chilum, and we were talking about this, that and the other; a map was on the table, and I was explaining the position of the troops of the news of

rianter's House, string with teneral Halleck and General Cultum, and we were talking about this, that and the other; a map was on the table, and I was explaining the position of the troops of the enemy in Kentucky when I came to this State. General Halleck knew well the position here, and I remember well the guestion here and I remember well the school teacher to his child—"Sherman, here is the fine—how will you break that line?" "Physically, by a perpendicular force." "Where is the perpendicular force." "Where is the perpendicular?" "The line of the Tennessec river." General Halleck is the author of that first beginning, and I give him credit for it with pleasure. [Cheers.] Laying down his penell upon the maphe said: "There is the line and we must take it." The capture of the forts on the Tennessee river by the troops led by Grant followed. [Cheers.] These were the grand strategic features of that first movement, and it succeeded perfectly. General Halleck's plan went further—not to stop at his first line, which ran through Columbus, Bowling Green, crossing the river at Henry and Donelson, but to push on to the second line, which ran through Memphis and Charleston; but troubles intervened at Nashville, and delays followed; opposition to the last movement was made, and I myself was brought an actor on the scene. I remember our ascent of the Tennessee River; I have seen to-night captuins of steamboats who first went with us there; storms came, and we did not reach the point we desired. At that time General C.F. Smith was in command; he was man indeed; all the old officers remember him as a gallant and excellent officer, and had he lived, probably some of us younger fellows would not have attained our present positions. But that is now past. We followed him—the second time—and then came the landing of forces at Pittsburg Landing. Whether it was mistake in landing them on the west instead of the east bank, it is not necessary now to discuss. I think it was not a mistake; there was gathered the first great army of

THE MISSISSIPPI.

VICKSBURG-GRANT-SHERMAN.

must still go to manage, that murch we further, to relieve Burnside. That murch we made. IA voice: and you got there in time. Then winter forced us to lie quiet. During that winter I took a little exercise down the river, but that is of no account.

a litted,

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1865. VOL. 8.—NO. 225.

The Commission, consisting of Messrs. David A. Wells, Stephen Colwell, and S. S. Hayes, appointed by the Sceretary of the Treasury, AN ALMOST UNIVERSAL WAR IN THOSE COUNTRIES. der the act of Congress, to examine and

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

DARING AND DECISIVE MOVEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR.

A Battle in Peru between the Rebels and

Government Forces. Terrible Sufferings of the Crew of a Wrecked

British Ship.

THEY LIVE A YEAR AND TEN DAYS ON A DE-SERTED ISLAND.

NEW YORK, July 24.-The steamer Ocean Queen, which arrived at this port this evening from Aspinwall, brings the following interesting intelligence: At Guayaquil, Ecquador, the President, Garcia Moreno, seized an English steamer of the l'acific Steam Navigation Company, which was loading, drove the officers and crew ashore at the point of the bayonet, placed troops, cannon, and munitions of war aboard, and steamed for the mouth of the river, where the revolutionists were lying at anchor in the vessels solzed from the Government. He ran into one of these steamers, cutting her amidships to the water's edge, and sinking her, after a short engagement. The other steamer surrendered, the bulk of the people aboard, including the leader, Urbina, making their escape into the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guyaquil, and twenty-seven of them instantly shot.
After this Moreno started for Tunibes, where he expected to capture more victims. If so, they will share a similar fate. After his return to Guayaquil, the President returned the steamer to the captain, who rereived her under protest, and got at the same ime the sum of £20,000 for the three days' services of the vessel. The seizure is still an open question, having been referred to the

manager of the company at Callao. The President holds that, under some old law spoken of by Vattel, he had a right to take the vessel. and the British consul appeared to agree with AN IMPORTANT ORDER OF THE SECRE-The United States double-ender gunboat Sawannie had arrived at Panama, with news from Callao to the 6th inst. The rebellion in Peru appears to gain ground. On the 5th, a ploody engagement occurred six miles from Lima, between 12,060 rebels and 6,000 Government troops, in which the latter were successful; taking as prisoners 100 men and 25 officers. A number were also killed. A few days previously a mutiny broke out aboard the flagship Amazonas, blockading the

port of Africa. The mutineers guined possession of the ship under the direction of the officer of the deck. The Admiral General Panizo was shot in the cabin and afterwards anged from the yard-arm. The mutineers afterwards decoved the cantain of the America, and captured his vessel. This was the ship recently sent out from Engand. They also captured the Tumbes, leaving service. Chili is still in trouble with Spain. Business at Valparaiso is unusually quiet.

The price of copper is improving. Nitrate is firm and advancing. ture of Ex-President Barrios, of Salvador, who left Panama recently in a small vessel, expecting to find the party successful who revolted in his favor in Salvador. On reaching Fonceca, however, he found his party beaten and dispersed at La Union, and endeavored to return; but a stroke of lightning happening to shiver the masts of his vessel, he was obliged to run into Realego, where the vessel was confiscated and all aboard were made prisoners. Barrios will probably be handed over to the Salvadorian Government and summarily shot. The schooner is Ecuadorian built, but having been bought by naturalized Americans, and having procured papers from the United States consuls at Panama and Guavaquil, it is claimed that she is entitled to American protection. The authorities seized her on the ground that she had no legal maritime papers; that the papers she had were forgerics, as the signatures of the consul at Panama, attached to two of the documents, were in entirely different handwritings, and that the vessel had contraband of war and suspicions characters aboard-in all of which the United States consul at Realego coincided, and in consequence refused to acknowledge Captain Losada or his ressel as entitled to any protection from the United States Govern-

brated at Panama and Aspinwall.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Pa name on the 15th inst. It did no harm. The British ship Invincible was wrecked in May, 1864, on Desert Island, when eight days out, from Melbourne for Callao. Six of the crew were drowned at the time, and nineteen saved, including the captain. All the provisions secured were four pounds of bread and three pounds of pork. They remained on the island for a year and ten days, living on shell-To be Colonels.—Lieutenant Colonel Hiram Leonard, Deputy Paymaster General, San Francisco, California.

Lieutenant Colonel N. W. Brown, Deputy Paymaster General, St. Louis, Mo.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Major F. E. Hunt, Chief Paymaster, District of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas,
Major Thomas M. Winston, Chief Paymaster, District of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

Major Thomas M. Winston, Chief Paymaster, District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.
Major Daniel McClure, Chief Paymaster, District of Indiana and Illinois, Indianapolis, Ind.
Major David Taggart, Chief Paymaster, District of Eastern Ponnsylvania, Philada, Pa.
Major Cary H. Fry, San Francisco, Cal.
Major Samuel Woods, San Francisco, Cal.
Major F. L. Febriger, St. Louis, Mo.
Major A. D. Stewart, New York City.
Major N. C. Pratt, New York City.
Major Olas. T. Lurned, Detroit, Mich.
Major E. Wright, San Francisco, Cal.
Major J. A. Whitall, San Francisco, Cal.
Major J. B. M. Potter, Washington, D. C.
Additional Paymasters to be Lieut. Colonels.—
Major Dwight Bannister, Chief Paymaster,
District of Ohio and Kentucky, Cineinnati, O.
Major Rank M. Etting, Chief Paymaster,
District of Pennsylvania, Baltimore, Ma.
Major A. V. Elliott, Chief Paymaster,
Division of Referred Claims, Washington, D. C.
Major Annos Binney, Chief Paymaster,
Division of Referred Claims, Washington, D. C.
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Division of Referred Claims, Washington, D. C.
Major Annos Binney, Chief Paymaster,
Division of Referred Claims, Washington, D. C.
Major Annos Binney, Chief Paymaster,
Division of Referred Claims, Washington, D. C. fish and roots. One by one they died, and finally none were left but the captain, mate. and one sailor. At last the ship Julian, bound from China to Calluo, stopped at the island when in a leaky condition, and rescued them.

The captain, Dolgarnd, had arrived at Panama. The ship Advance had arrived at Panama TENNESSEE.

leid our ground, and therefore accounted our selves victorious. [Cheers.]

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The possession of the Mississippi river is the possession of America, leheers, I and I say that name you may,) had that power represented by the Southern Confederacy, held with a grip sufficiently strong the lower part of the Mississippi river, we would have been a subjugated people, and they would have been a subjugated people, and they would have been as subjugated people, and they would have been as subjugated people, and they would have dictated to us if we had given up the possession of the lower Mississippi. It was vital to us, and we fought for it and won. We determined to have it; but we could not go down with our frail boats past the batteries of Vicksburg. It was a physical impossibility; therefore, what was to be done? After the Tallatchie line was carried Vicksburg was the next point. I went with a small and hastily collected force, and repeat, edly endeavored to make a lodgment on the bluff between Vicksburg and Haines? Bluffs while General Grant moved with his main army so as to place himself on the high plateau behind Vicksburg, but "man proposes and God disposes," and we falled on that occasion. I then gathered my hastily collected force and went down further, and then, for the first time, I took General Blair and his brigade under my command. On the very day I had agreed to be there I was there, and we swung our flanks around, and the present Governor of Missourifell a prisoner to the enemy on that day. We failed. I waited anxiously for a co-operating force inland and below us, but they did not come; and after I had made the assault I learned that the depot anxiously for a co-operating force inland and below us, but they did not come; and after had made the assault I learned that the depot anxiously for a co-operating force inland and below us, but they did not oome; and after had made the useful that the the the first three were other things to be done. The war covered such a vast arrea there was plent The Mayor and Judge of Columbia Suspended from Office-Trial of the Guerilla Ferguson. New York, July 24.—A special despatch to the Herald from Nashville, dated to-day, says: General Thomas has issued an order suspendng from office Mayor Andrews and Justice elch, of Columbia, and ordering the arrest of Galloway and Frieson, lawyers, on account of their late prosecution of the negroes.

Guerilla depredations are almost daily taking place by roving bands of robbers in Middle Tennessee. The trial of Champ Ferguson is progressing slowly. His guard has been doubled on acount of the threats of soldiers to kill him. The Macon Telegraph and Atlanta Intelligencer

publish articles on probable scenes of blood-

men, unless the authorities turn their atten

tion to the matter at once. The Joyce Children Murder. Boston, July 24.—Jolin Stewart, whose arrest was announced several days ago on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of the Joyce children, was to-day honorably dis charged, on motion of the prosecuting at-

Waifs from Virginia. [From the Richmond Republic.]

THE CAPTURED " REBEL" CANNON. The immense park of artillery which, since the occupation of the city by the United States authorities, has remained at Rocketts, has recently been removed to the gun-yard at Fortress Monroe. During the past two weeks, one hundred and eighty pieces have been received at the above-named place. The ten-inch guns which were taken from Drewry's Bluff are nearly new, having been cast in 1864. They bear a strong resemblance to the Armstrong gun, being reinforced at the breach by concen-tric bands. They were all east in this city, and are pronounced by competent judges to be excellent specimens of serviceable artillery. Nearly every one of the guns is effectually spiked. They were never finished at the foundries where they were east, and they bear the roughness peculiar to custings when taken from the sand in which they were moulded. Eighty-five brass guns have also been received at the yard. These are of every conceivable shape and pattern, many of them being of United States manufacture, and were captured by the Confederates in battle. There are also rude brass pieces of Southern make, and quaint old French guns, which were stored away in Government arsenals, and which were brought forth to do service by the Confederate authorities in the hour of need. All these guns are now huddled together in the gun-yard. What disposition is to be made of this ordnance has not yet transpired. An immense quantity of amnumition has also been sent from this city, and received at the gun-yard. These ex-Nearly every one of the guns is effectually

REGARD FOR THE LATE PRESIDENT IN NORFOLK. [From the Norfolk Post of the 22d.]
A rather singular incident occurred night before last, at the theatre in this city. The manager announced the prize of a silver cup (an old dodge) for the best "conundrum."

was caused by breaking an engine-wheel. Eight discharged soldiers of the 17th Ohio legiment, and one civilian, were instantly The time arrived for opening and reading the agglomerated mass of sparkling wit and humor that had been accumulating dur-Arrival of the Steamer "Glasgow." HALIFAX, N. S., July 24.—The steamship Glasing the two previous days in the vest pocket gow, from Liverpool for New York, put in here vesterday for coal. She has five hundred and of the aforesaid manager. Three readers of the missives were appointed, and Mr. fifty steerage, but no cabin passengers. Her dates are the same as those furnished by the Doud announced that judgment would be Africa. She sailed again at seven o'clock this awarded in favor of the party receiving the greatest amount of applause. Several

HAVANA AND MEXICO. FRENCH TROOPS MARCHING TO

which was received with loud applause—this was followed by one or two more of the vapid sort—not one of which even approached mediocrity—when another "sentiment" was given, and received with still greater applause than the first; an interlude of old witteisms followed, when the thing culminated another "sentiment," linking the name of Abraham Lincoln with the greatness and munificence of the American people. The applause which followed this could not be mistaken. It was indeed real, enthusiastic and deafening. Mr. Doud now appeared in front with these three "sentiments" in his hand, and declaring his inability to decide which was entitled to the prize, called upon the audience was read in succession, and the result was, that the sentiment which coupled Mr. Lincoln's name with American munificence, was declared the winner.

[From the Peterstrug Express, July 15.] THE FRONTIER. They Announce Themselves Ready to Receive Filibusters.

NEW YORK, July 24 .- The steamer Liberty brings Havana advices of July 19th, and from Vern Cruz to the 14th. The Vern Cruz Revista says three columns, under Generals Mejia-Brincourt, and Jeanningros, were ordered to operate against Negrete, each column taking separate road. They failed to make their connection, as laid

treated on the Monclova road, sending one thousand men in the direction of Tamaulipas. Jeanningros followed closely in pursuit of Negrete, skirmishing with his rear guard, but returned to Saltillo, and thence took possession of Monterey, leaving the foreign legion under Saussier at Saltillo. Mejia was still at Matamoras.
Two important points on the frontier, Ca margo and Piedras-Negras will soon be occu-pied, and if any filibusters present themselves tle of the Wilderness. She left her child in the care of friends at home to pay a wife's trithe care of friends at home to pay a wife's tribute of respect and love over the grave of him who in life had won her affections, and who, in death, still retained them. When she reached Philadelphia on her sacred pligrimage, she was notified of the death of her child at home, but the sad event did not stop her. It was but one more link in the clain that bound her to the past, and only encouraged her to hasten on, and weep the more over her husband's grave. We say it was but another link in the chain of memories which bound her to the past; for, during the progress of the war, she had lost five brothers in the service, and sustained the loss of a mother and four sisters—the heaviest of all—her husband. Under the weight of so many accumulated sorrows, it may be imagined that her constitution was well nigh shattered. She passed through Baltimore and Washington, and reached the Wilderness. There she found the last resting-place of her husband, with its simple slab. And there she, too, was subsequently found, overcome by grief, her frame Wilthing in strong spasms, stretched helplessly upon the mound. She was removed, and after a short interim—during which she suffered constantly from spasms—the effect of an overwought mind and a shattered nervous system, she came to Richmond, en rende to Petersburg, in search of her father, who, she had understood, was here. In Richmond she was still a sufferer from spasms—during one of which she was robbed of most of her money and personal effects. She came thence by river to this city, at which place she arrived on Saturday. In the afternoon of this day, while standing at the provost marshal's office, she was again attacked with spasms, which came and went with such rapidity that for several hours she could not be removed. In her locid moments, she wopt over her condition, and during her relapses she conversed about her dead husband. The secret was one which shew her condition advited of her more was one which shew her condition advited of her more was one which shew her conditio they will be well received. Officers, soldiers.

MUTINOUS CONDUCT OF A NEW YORK

Measures to Disarm Them.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamer Zodiac brings Savannah advices of July 20. The Savannah Herald's Orangeburg correspondence says that place is yet mostly lying in ashes. General Hartwell commands and 157th New York, 55th Massachusetts, and

102d Colored Troops. The railroads are being rapidly repaired, the laborers receiving twelve dollars per month. The crops are in fine condition. All the towns of South Carolina are or soon will be, occupied by Union troops.

The Charleston Courier of July 18, says the 165th New York Volunteers (Duryea's Zouaves), who were removed to Morris Island for taking part in the disturbances in the city, have exhibited a mutinous spirit since their removal. General Gilmore sent an order de anding the colors of the regiment, but the Colonel refused to give them up. He was placed under arrest, and the colors demanded of the second officer in command, who also re-fused; but on General Hatch explaining that his conduct would be mutiny, while the Colonel's would simply be disobedience of orders, he proceeded to deliver the colors. A de-livery was made, when it was found that only the staffs and the india-rubber covers ha been delivered. It was then determined to disarm the whole

regiment, and other troops were brough forward. Guns charged with grape and canister were trained upon the mutinous case any resistance was offered. The Zouaves eeing all further opposition was useless mietly stacked their atms, and were marched oder guara to Fort Sampsor, to expiate their Another steamer left Savannah for August on the 19th, loaded with headboards and other

freight, for the national cemetery at Ander sonville.
The 22d Iowa Regiment had been mustered out, and would start for home as soon as ransportation could be obtained. The 170th and 24th Iowa left Savannah for Baltimore on the 19th.

New York, July 24.—The steamer Arago, from Hilton Head, arrived at this port this evening. She brings Charleston and Savannal caners to the 19th inst. The expedition to lay out the cemetery for our dead had left Savannah for Andersonville The steamers Arago and Fulton are to be withdrawn from the route to Hilton Head The steamer Illinois will take the place of the Fulton on the next trip.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Civil Courts to be Reorganized in Elizabeth County-Hot Weather at Norfolk and Old Point. FORTRESS MONROE, July 22.—The steamer Ella Knight, from Morehead City, with troops from Raleigh, has arrived. Also, the ship Herusun, of Bremen, with French tobacco from bound to the squadron off North Carolina, and United States steamer Boxer, from Hatteras

Inlet. A court martial (Lieutenant Hahn presiding convened at Norfolk yesterday, and adjourned over till next Monday. At Norfolk yesterday the thermometer stood at one hundred and six degrees in the shade. The civil courts are to be organized to-day in Elizabeth City county, for the first time since the commencement of the war. The chief magistrate is to be elected. Samuel Howard is the clerk of the court, and W. H. Curtis, sheriff. The steamer Thomas A. Morgan, Captain Edgar, arrived here to-day from City Point, ound to Baltimore, with the Pennsylvania The thermometer stood at ninety-six degree at City Point this afternoon.
FORTHESS MONROE, July 23.—Steamer Oriental arrived from Point Lookout for Newport News, and sailed for New York.
Steamer Monitor, Captain Morton, arrived from Norfolk.
Schooner W. A. Croeker, from New York for City Point, sent to Battimore by special order.
Steamer Andrew Harder, arrived from Battimore. it City Point this afternoon.

Steamer T. E. Cahill, from Newport News.
Steamer Eliza Hancox, from Washington,
with General Webb and others.
Steamer C. W. Thomas, from Richmond
with Colonel William L. James, Chief Quarter with Colone; william 14, sames, once cases master.
Steamer Vineland, from City Point, and passed up the bay, with froops.
Schooner J. T. Boyd, from Baltimore.
Schooner J. B. Myers, Captain Wildin, from New York.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, from Richmond.
Sailed—Steamer Yazoo, for New York. A military commission will convene here to o-morrow (Monday).

Thermometer, 90 degrees in the shade. THE ATLANTIC CABLE. Description of the place at which it will first touch American Soil-The preparations to receive it-What its se will cost.

St. Johns, N. F., July 11.—The little village which has been chosen as the American terminus of the line is situated on Trinity Bay, som hirty miles from the bay of Bull's Arn the cable was last pulled on shore after having been successfully carried across the ocean and deposited in the bosom of the famous telegraph bmarine plateau of Lieut. Maury. It rejoic Why? Because your people of the North were too noisy.

VICKSBURG—GRANT—SHERMAN.

We could not take any step backwards, and for that reason we were forced to run the batteries at Vicksburg, and make a lodgment on the ridges on some of the buffs below Vicksburg. It is said! I protested against it. It is folly. I never protested in my life—never. [Laughter.] On the contrary, General Grant rested on me probably more responsibility even than any other commander under him. For he wrote to me, "I want you to move upon Haines' Bluff to enable me to pass to the next fort below—Grand Gulf. I hate to ask you, because the fervor of the North will accuse you of being rebellious again." [Laughter.] I love Grant for his kindness. I did make the feint on Haines' Bluffs, and by that means Grant ran the blockade easily to Grand Gulf, and made a lodgment down there, and got his army up on the high plateau in the rear of Vicksburg, while you people here were beguiled into the belief that Sherman was again repulsed. But we fild not repose confidence in everybody. Then followed the movement on Jackson, and the Fourth of July placed us in possession of that great stronghold, Vicksburg, and then, as Mr. Lincoln said, "the Mississippi went unexaed to the sea."

From that day to this the war has been virtually and properly settled. It was a certainty then. They would have said: "We give up," but Davis would not ratify it, and he had them under good discipline, and therefore it was necessary to fight again. Then came the affair of Chickmauga. The Army of the Mississippi lying along its banks were called into a new field of action, and so one morning early I got orders to go to Chatanooga. I did not know where it was hardly. [Laughter.] I did not know the road to go there. But, I found it, and got there in time. [Laughter and cheers]; and although my men were shockess and the cold and biter frosts of winter were upon us, yet I must still go to Knoxville, thirteen miles further, to relieve Burnside. That march we made. [A voice: and you go n the paradisiacal name of Heart's Content, a name suggestive of everything beautiful in nature and delightful to the feelings of hunanity; but, like many other things in this reality, Heart's Content is a small village some nine hundred inhabitants, celebrated for having no hotels and plenty of mosquitoes. The mosquitoes have a great partiality for human flesh and bite like furies. They are called mosquitoes have a great partiality for human flesh and bite like furies. They are called "gallynippers" in these regions. The village consists of a collection of very neat white cottages, owned principally by fishermen, and people engaged in other pursuits in a small way. It is located on the southeast side of Trinity Bay, about thirty miles from its entrance, and is believed to be better adapted for receiving the cable than the place which was formerly selected. It possesses a beautiful harbor, surrounded by a range of high hills, which lend to it the appearance of a vast basin. It is said to be deep enough to permit the Great Eastern to approach very near the shore with perfect safety, which will prove a very great advantage in hauling the shore end of the cable to its place of permanent resting. The inhabitants are an honest, industrious class of people, with a reputation for kindly disposition for hospitality 10 strangers under ordinary eieumstances. But the present circumstances arevery extraordinary, and the people here consider they have a perfect right to change with the circumstances. They have consequently put hospitality aside and made up their minds to take to money-making. Boarding and lodging and all the necessaries of life have taken a rise which would startle house-keepers, even in the city of New York, with all its extravagance and high prices. A number of visitors and excursion parties from the sates and British provinces are expected to arrive here to witness the grand spectacle of the age, and the keepers of boarding-houses expect to reap a rich harvest from those unfortunate travellers who come here on pleasure or business. From this it will be seen that this is no little village, where people can come with the hope of having plenty to est and little to pay, and enjoying the comforts of rural happiness at a moderate cost. Those who have started with such a delusive idea will find themselves sadly mistaken. The estimated home accounts of the Government of India for the year ending April 30, 1835, have been laid before Parliament. The charge for the Secretary of State, the Council, and establishment, including the stores department, is £112,103. There is a charge of £5,625 for the salaries of no less than fifty office-keepers, hall porters, and messengers, besides a charge for messengers temporarily employed. The pensions granted in this country in the year amount to £3,670; among them are pensions of £1,000 a year each to the Countess of Elgin and Sir H. H. Lawrence. will find themselves sadly mistaken.

THE TELEGRAPH STATION

is situated about the centre of the village, facing the bay. It is a plain, unpretending structure of wood, two stories high, fifteen feet wide, and twenty-five feet in length. It was originally intended as a private residence, but was purchased in an unfinished condition by Mr. Charles Lundy, agent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, as the most eligible building in the village for the required purpose. On the first floor will be two

Is at present being fitted up in a very comfortable manner, under the superintendence of Mr. Lundy, who is a young English electrician of much note in his own country. It will be made perfectly alrand water tight, so as to prevent even the slightest external influence from affecting the exceedingly delicate instruments which are to be used. The floors will be carpeted, the walls neatly papered, and the entire building furnished in a style greatly in contrast with the miserable accommodations of the old telegraph station on Buil's Arm Bay. The columns of blick and stone, built on the solid rock, rise up from the centre of the room appropriated for the reception of the end of the cable, and on these will rest the galvanometers by which the messages will be received from Valentia. The galvanometer consists of a cell of exceedingly fine copper wire, covered with slik, in the centre of which is suspended a small mirror, about three-cighths of an inch long. To the back of the mirror is comented a small piece of magnetized iron, which is suspended by a single fibre of silk just as it comes from the cocoon, Opposite the galvanometer is placed a parafline lamp, bearing before it a horizontal scale. The light from this lamp is directed through a slit in the scale, and is thrown upon the face of the mirror, which reflects back on the scale a spot of light. By the movements of this spot to the right and left the telegraph messages are read. The needle weighs exactly a grain and a half. These instruments are of the most delicate and sensitive character. The operating-room of the New York and Newfoundland Company will be located on the second floor, under the direction of Mr. A. M. Mackay, the energetic superintendent, who will be assisted by eight practical electricians, chosen for their skill and experience. Mr. Lundy will have nearly double that number of assistants.

EXTENSION OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND LINES-THE

rooms—one to be occupied as the operating-room of the Atlantic Company, and the other as an office for the chief clerk of Mr. A. M. Mackay, superintendent of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Com-

THE OPERATING ROOM

out, and Negrete, learning their intention, reand munitions of war continue to arrive at Havana from San Domingo. The health of Havana is good.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

REGIMENT.

General Gilmore Forced to Take Stern

THE CROPS OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN

EXTENSION OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND LINES—THE ACCIDENT TO THE GULF CABLE.

Mr. Mackay has had men at work putting up lines between St. John's and Heart's Content, and by Thursday next the communication by telegraph between those two places will have been completed. To-day there remain only three miles to be fixed along the road. I am sorry to be obliged to state that the accident to the submarine cablo across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, connecting Cupe Breton with Newfoundland, still remains unremedied, and, what is worse, there is no prospect whatever of discovering the character of the mishap. The cable failed to transmit currents on the lst of June last. Mr. Mackay sent a fine schooner from Cape Ray, with a proper crew and suitable instruments, to investigate the cause of the accident, and make the necessary repairs. The expedition was under the command of Captain John Murphy. The cable was underrun for three miles out at both the Newfoundland and Cape Breton sides, without coming at the point where the break or other accident occurred. The investigations were prosecuted no further, and all effort to repair the injury has, therefore, been postponed until the arrival of a steamer from New York.

This is greatly to be regretted, in view of the probable success of the Atlantic cable enterprise. Since the occurrence of the accident, there has been ample time to lay a new cable, which would have been the most certain way of insuring unbroken communication from Europe to every civilized part of America. The only thing that can be done now is to have a fast steamer ready at Cape Ray to carry messages across to Cape Breton. Thus will be a slow method, but the best that can be resorted to under the circumstances. It is probable the Great Eastern, when she arrives, will have sufficient of the extra cable to fill up the gap between Cape Breton and Newfoundland. There is some talk of running a cable direct to Sydney, Cape Breton, to avoid the circuitous route by way of Asby Bay. This would, undoubteddy, be a change for the bett FINE CONDITION.

WHAT THIS TELEGRAPH WILL COST ITS PATRONS The New York Times gives the following as a specimen of one of the snortest usspectation which can well be sent over the Atlantic tele New York, July 19, 1865, Richard Smith, Langham Hotel, Portman Place, London, England: Go it. London, England:

Go it.

At the established rates of the company, of one pound for each word of five letters, or, in other words, one dollar a letter—the address and signature being charged for, and the figures required to be written out—the expense of this despatch of two words would be twenty-two pounds sterling—one hundred and fen dollars in gold, or one hundred and fifty-six dollars in greenbacks. The date and signature in the company of the compa nature alone, without any despatch, would cost one hundred and six dollars. And at this expens, must be incurred without any assurance that the despatch will ever reach its destination, or that it will not be transmitted so awkwardly as to be the contrary in meaning of what it was designed to send.

Sully's Indian Expedition. ARRIVAL AT FORT SULLY—THE MARCH UNOP-POSED BY ALL BUT GRASSHOPPERS—SULLY CONFIDENT OF NO PIGHTING—EVERYTHING TO RESETTLED BY A TREATY—A COURT WITH NO WORK TO DO. Correspondence St. Paul Press.]

CONFIDENT OF NO FIGHTING—EVERTHING TO BE SETTLED BY A TREATY—A COURT WITH. NO WORK TO DO.

[Correspondence St. Paul Press.]

FORT SULLY, D. T., June 29, 1895.

After numberless delays the expedition under command of Brevet Major General Sully has at last concentrated at this point, preparatory to further operations against the Indians. The local authorities of Dakota and the military have been at variance during the winter, and the result has Jeen unfortunate for both parties, having delayed and embarassed the military on the one hand, and defeated the policy of the civilians on the other. The great bone of contention has been, as is usual in such cases, the division of the patronage and spoils; which party will win is still an open question; but, as the civil authorities are in a fight amongst themselves, I judge that thus far the military is a trifle ahead.

Our march to this point was without incident worthy of note. Judge Kidder, late of St. Paul, showed his genial countenance as we passed Yankton, and expressed himself agreeably impressed with his new home. Two days after his arrival he opened court, and had the honor of trying the first and only case ever tried in the Territory. A court with but one case on its calender must be a discouraging prospect to the legal fraternity, but judging from some of the peculiarities of the people, justice cannot always be cheated here, and no deult, for long this abnormal state of premature simplicity will be radically changed. The grass between Sioux City and this place is a trifle better than last year, but the water is not as good. Our battalion made the march of three hundred miles in thirteen days, the horses in the meantime being fed only half rations of corn. The grasshoppers disputed the whole distance with us, with a desperation worthy of a better cause and a better country. On the march they dashed in our faces most recklessly, and no sooner did we halt and pitch our tents than they dashed in our faces most recklessly, and no sooner did we halt and pitch our t

NEW YORK CITY.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT. General Grant is expected to arrivo in this city in the morning, on his way up the Hudson.
THE LOSS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT QUINNEBANG.
The steamer Annie, which arrived at this port to-night, reports that thirty-one men of the 76th Pennsylvania Regiment, and Lieut. Deming, of the 9th Maine Regiment were last seen on board the transport Quinnebang, which was wrecked off Morehead City, N. C. All the rest on board were saved and taken to Beaufort by the schooner Benjamin Adams and a gunboat.
SPECIE FROM CALIFORNIA The steamship Ocean Queen, which arrived at this port to-night, from Aspinwall, brought †299,000 in specie from San Francisco. THE BANK STATEMENT. The bank statement for the week end Saturday shows! An increase of loans of. An increase of circulation THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Markets by Telegraph.

The Cotton Market.

GAIGO, July 23.—Five hundred and thirty bales of cotton, from Memphis and New Orleans, passed up for St. Louis to day, and two hundred bales for St. Louis, and five hundred for Cincinnati passed up yesterday.

The Memphis cotton market has declined, closing dull and heavy at 43 to 45 cents for middlings.

TEXAS.

THE BORDER. CAVALRY EXPEDITION THROUGH NORTHERN TEXAS.

TROOPS CONGREGATING ON

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Times.]

Brazos Santiage, Texas, July 1.

Major Generals Steele and Weitzel's head-duariers are here, although a large portion of the troops have moved up to Clarksville, as the mouth of the Rio Grande, and White's Rauch, a few miles above the latter place. But few of the troops have reached Brownsville, owing to the impassable condition of the roads, caused by the freshet in the Rio Grande. Troops are daily arriving at this point and being sent up the Rio Grande, and in a short time we shall have a sufficient force stretched along the Texas border to maintain our rights and enforce our demands. General Steele has already made ademand on the Mexican authorities for the delivery of the ordinance which the rebel General Slaughter turned over to them after the surrender of Kirby Smith.

This place was visited, yesterday, by one of the most terrific storms of wind and rain that has occurred here for years. About 4 o'clock P. M., the wind, which for the previous three days had been blowing a stiff breeze from the south, suddenly chunged to the northeast, and a storm of most fearful violence burst upon us. Indeed, not more than ten minutes elapsed from the time the wind commenced shifting before it burst with all its fary from the northeast, and for a time creating quite a panic. The air was filled with flying lumber, pieces of tents, dry goods and groceries, while horses and mules were galloping about in every direction in the greatest consternation. In an incredible short time after the storm commenced, one vast sheet of water was to be seen, where before was nothing but a sandy plain. ordence of the New Orleans Times.

commenced, one vast sheet of water was to be seen, where before was nothing but a sandy plain.

Just about dark we took a stroll backthrough the camps to see the sights. The water was from six inches to two feet deep, and officers as well as enlisted men were all placed upon the same footing. I saw one major general in his shirt steeves, with an old straw hat on his head, his pants rolled above his knees, and barefooted, busy at work in the water two feet deep, making suitable arrangements for his lodgings. Dotted here and there over the Island huge fires were brightly blazing, casting a fitful glare over the surface of the water. On approaching one we found that the soldiers had excavated the sand, raising it above the surface of the water, and had there built a fire, around which a large number were standing in water up to their knees, happy as clams, cooking their coffee. Horses and mules were standing about, with their heads close to the water, and the halters fastened to posts far below the surface, reminding one of a fleet at anchor, only in this case their sterns were turned to the storm. The thought suggested itself that a diving-bell would be of service in unfastening them.

them.
CAVALEY EXPEDITION THROUGH NORTHERN
TEXAS.

(Shreveport Correspondence New Orleans Times.)
To aid in restoring law and order, to facilitate peaceful pursuits of husbandry, to cause a complete dispersion of reaming bands, are some of the many objects of Metritt's expedition, now encamped on the hillsides that border this road to Texas. The division, formerly the 2d division, has been consolidated into two brigades, both commanded by brigadier General West, led by Major General M. Merritt. The following general order is a chronicle of the organization:

Headquarters Cavaley Forces,

chronicle of the organization:

Headquarters Cavaley Forces,
Military Division of the Southwest,
June 21, 1865.

1. The following is announced as the organization of the 1st Cavalry Division of the Military Division of the Southwest, viz:

1st Brigade, Colonel J. K. Mizner, 3d Michigan, in command—3d Michigan Cavalry, 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, 2d Illinois Cavalry, 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, 3d Michigan Cavalry, 1st Louisiana Cavalry, 1st Louisiana Cavalry, 1st New York Cavalry.

1. The senior colonels will assume command of the brigades, and will at once require, nand of the brigades, and will at once require, and forward to these headquarters, rosters of officers and consolidated reports of their re-

Spective commands.

By command of Major General Merritt.

G. A. Gordon,

Brevet Lieut. Col. and A. A. G. By command of Major General Merritt.

Brevet Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

That is that cavalry column which leaves from Shrevepoat. The column which leaves from Shrevepoat. The column which leaves from Alexandria is to be commanded by Major General Custar. The foringe needed for these columns is to be obtained in the country through which the expedition passes. It is expected that chough may easily be procured in the region that stretches out from the Sabine head waters to San Antonio, that the horses may have abundance of fodder. The subsistence of the men is to be carried along, eighty wagons being the allotment. Water, as above stated, is plentiful on the route, and no trouble is at this date anticipated. The expedition is only delayed by the non-arrival of the wagons. Baggage is the everlasting set-back—as Cæsar calis it, is impedementa bella.

There is much work to be done, the country being in an unsettled state. Soldiers who have forsaken their commands, and who, on the "every one for himself" principle, have gone home without authorization, are to be paroled as fast as found. Ordnancestores here located, formerly belonging to the Confederate Government, are to be beized, and where not apparent, are to be beized, and where not apparent, are to be bursted out and unburied. Arms, whether those of the soldier or of the former and now dead Government, are to be gathered up, as in the parishes of Northern Louisiana, and transmitted to places of safety. The individual soldiers of the command as a whole, will pay in greenbacks for dverything the taking of property in any other manner. It is sincerely hoped by all who are interested in the honor of the national arms, as well as those interested in their scant property, that these orders of the Goucarl's will be most rigidly kept. The passage of an army through the country is thus ridden of its terrors. The troops of the Merritt expedition—both those under General Custar, who leave from Alexandria—are all four years' veterans—all used to the hardships and privations

privations of a soldier's life. They are of a class of men educated to be soldierly and brave.

Though there is a dearth of household supplies in Northern Texas, yet the people have nothing but their land and their stock to buy them. Coffee is a universal scarcity. Bread, beef, mutton, and honey are quite abundant.

Droves of sheep are now on their way to the New Orleans markets—droves driven through this road. The droves have been collected from neighbor to neighbor; some parting with two from their flock, others with ten, others with twenty, and so on. The drover buys the sheep at three dollars a head. Those men, leaving their several neighborhoods with droves, in all amounting to near three thousand head, are burdened with memoranda of supplies needed by families who have sold their sheep. The drover sells his flock at the New Orleans stock landing, returning with the articles needed. In all these different memoranda, coffee figures largely; calico and crockery next.

Two dollars a head are at present demanded for shipment of sheep down Red river to New Orleans, when sixty and seventy-five cents were the old rates.

Government cotton is at present the great commodity in transit from this route to Texas. The Government treasury aggents here lave collected a vast amount, and are rapidly shlp-

lovernment treasury agents here have ted a vast amount, and are rapidly ship ing it downward, and, to offer inducement o bring it in from Texas, offer twenty cents a ale per mile. A Rit of War Romance.

YOUNG WOMAN FOLLOWS HER LOVER TO THE FIELD—SAD ENDING OF HER FAITHFULNESS. (From the Poughkeepsic Eagle.)
In the year 1801, when the first call for troops was made, James Hendrick, a young man of eighteen, resolved to leave his father's roof, in Wisconsin, and go forth to battle for the flag. At the time mentioned he was attached to a young girl of nearly the same age as himself, whose parents were rated among the "rich ones" in that section of country. Her name was Ellen Goodridge. Previous to leaving for the scat of war he informed her of his intentions, promising to return in a few From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.]

leaving for the scat of war he informed her of his intentions, promising to return in a few months. After the first battle of Bull Run his regiment was ordered to Washington, and receiving a lieutenant's commission, Hendrick resolved to enter the service for three years, and wrote to his parents and sweetheart to that effect. The news was received by the girl with foreboding, and she resolved to accompany him. She immediately acquainted her parents with her resolve, who, in reply, turned her from the house and bade her never come back. parents with her resolve, who, in reply, turned her from the house and bade her never come back.

She went, and finding out her lover's regiment, obtained permission to do the cooking at the locionel's headquarters. She followed the regiment through the battles of Gettysburg, Antictam, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Richmond, and in the intervening time went out with young Hendrick in many skirnishes and raids, in one of which she was wounded in the arm, the ball making a very bad fiesh wound. After Lee surrendered, the object of her choice was taken deathly sick, and was forwarded in an ambulance to Washington, where he was placed in the hospital. Here, again, her noble heart showed itself. She watched over him, bathed his fevered brow, read to him, wrote home letters for him, and, on Thursday last, with a broken heart, closed his eyes in death. The day before an Episcopal minister joined the two in marriage—he dying with a painful disease and she nearly crazed with the thought that, after four long years of suffering, he for whom she had given up home, friends, everything dear on earth, and gone to another world.

The poor girl passed up on the Hudson River Railroad, on Thursday, for her home in the far West, not knowing or caring what sort of a reception awaited her there.

LINCOLN MONUMENT FUND. - The fol lowing sums have been received by James L. Claghorn, treasurer of the Lincoln Monument

Claghorn, treasurer of the Lincoln Monument
Association, at the office, 921 Chestnut street:
H. T. Conrad, Coalmount, Huntingdon
county, Pa., per Mrs. E. W. Chapman. \$2 00
German Hebrew Congregation "Rodef
Sholen," per Rev. Jacobi Trankel. 77 50
James Smith, 218 Christian street. 1 00
John G. Frank, 218 Christian street. 1 00
John G. Frank, 218 Christian street. 1 00
Edward Lynch, 308 Marriott Stroot. 1 00
Citizens of Noristown, per Harrey Shaw, 25 00
Industry, Lodge, No. 180 J. O. O. W. per Esq. 25 00
Industry Lodge, No. 180, I. O. O. F., per
Henry F. Morris. 10 00
The "Lady Washington" Independent
Order of the "Ladies' Union League,"
No. 1, of Philadelphia. 25 00
Samuel and Carrie Briggs, Edmund and
Sallie Cox, proceeds of a fair. 11 00
Different Departments United States
Navy Yard, viz.

ifferent Departments
Navy Yard, viz:
collected by R. G. Curtin, Naval Storekeeper ... G. Car-ollected by Wm. H. Knowles, Gun-Car-51 00 Department Department Benj. Duffield, Inspector's Department 29 00 ollected by John G. Sticker, Machinists Department 29 00 ollected by Houston Smith, Joiners' Department 22 00

ollected by Daniel Doe, Dockmaster's

Department 19 00

ollected by John L. Black, Blockmaker's

Department 17 00

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$2.00 per copy.

The money must always accompany the order, end in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. THREE CENTS. an extra copy of the paper will be given.

STATE ITEMS.

-The new bridge across the Allegheny at Oil City will, when completed, be one of the finest in the West. It is to be a suspension bridge of two spans of three hundred and twenty-five feet each, and one hundred and sixty-two and a half feet, the latter on the Oil City side. The platform will be thirty-five feet above the level of the river, and will consist of a double track of teams seventeen feet wide, and side walks between the track and suspenders five feet higher than the track. The cables will be two in number, and the platform be attached to them by nine sus-

pending rods.

— The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will be held at Meadville, Crawford county, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of August. This meeting promises to be one of the most interesting ever held. It is hoped the teachers in this county, and throughout the whole State will be in attendance at the meeting of the association. Meadville is in the vicinity of the famous oil region, and can be visited by many attending the association. Our readers should remember that the National Teachers' Association will meet in Harrisburg on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of August. Do not con found the two Conventions.

-Great difficulty exists along the line of he Connellsville road and the Monongahe between the coal mine proprietors and the miners. The former propose to pay but three cepts per bushel for mining coal, and the latter demand five. Consequently, very little coal is being got out. - A vein of silver ore, from one to four per cent. pure metal, was discovered a few days since about nine miles south of Reading. - The Republican Convention will be held n Monday, the 7th of August. - Sixteen marriages are reported in the leadville papers during the holiday week,

HOME ITEMS. -The Alumni of Dartmouth College have voted to undertake to raise, within the coming year, not less than fifty thousand dollars. which shall be appropriated to the erection of a suitable monument to her sons who have fallen in battle for their country during the war, and to the construction of an Alumni Hall. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to have charge of the collection and appropriation of the funds: President Smith, Chief Justice Chase, Stoddard B. Colby, Hon. George F. Strong, A. S. Wheeler, Hon, J. W. Patterson, and Prof. S. G. Brown.
— Memphispapers mention that Jas. C. Brown was shot ten times by a gang of men under the leadership of a young man named Payne, while at a picnic near Olive Branch, De Soto county, Miss., on the 5th of July. Mrs. Brown, while trying to protect her husband, was shot through the shoulder; Miss Collins was shot through the heart, and Mr. McClure was badly wounded. After Brown was dead, the attack-ing party broke two pistols over his head. He had fought until after receiving the tenth shot, shooting one of the Paynes through the shoulder and arm. The assailants escaped.

—The following figures exhibit the number of soldiers discharged from the hospitals in Philadelphia from June 2 to July 20, 1805, by Captain Van Horn, assistant commissary of muster: Maine, 150; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 45; Massachusetts, 172; Rhode Island, 28; Connecticut, 56; New York, 1,233; New Jersey, Connecticut, 36; Now 10th, 1325; New Jersey, 200; Pennsylvania, 665; Maryland, 50; West Virginia, 33; Kentucky, 6; Ohio, 110; Michigan, 194; Indiana, 96; Illinois, 92; Missouri, 10; Minesota, 19; Iowa, 20; Wisconsin, 175; Veteran Reserve Corps, 54; U. S. Colored Troops, 54; U. S. Regulars, 2. Total, 3,449.

— A St. Louis despatch gives the news from
Fort Leavenworth that on Monday last the

when ordered across the Plains, mutinied and refused to march. They had got it into their heads that they were entitled to be mustered out, and did not want to go any farther. Gen. Stolberg, commanding at Fort Leavenworth and placed them under guards. -A correspondent of the Chicago Trib writing July 11, says that in Southern Illinois the wheat is so badly damaged by smut; rust, and spot that many of those fields which were the most promising will not be cut at all, and those that will be harvested will not produce near half a crop.

—In the ecclesiastical meetings of all the religious denominations, one of the chief

topics now up for consideration is, how to increase the number of young men preparing for the ministry. The war very greatly checked the increase of students.

— A train on the Central Ohio Railroad was thrown from the track by a break, said to have been caused by the rain, at a point sixteen miles east of Columbus, on Friday last, and it is reported that eight persons were killed and over twenty wounded. - The vertebral neckbones of the assassing

pistol bullet which caused his death, are now on exhibition, among other surgical curiositic of the war, at the Army Medical Museum in Washington. - The Gold Hill (Nevada) News tells that a boy fell down a pair of stairs, on C street, the other day, and rolled out on the floor of a third story on D street. The altitude of the domiciles in mountain towns is very uncer-

-The Savannah Republican save that the health of that city, thanks to the sanitary vigilance of Gan. Grover, is excellent, The deaths for the month of June numbered only 74, out of a population of 25,000. - A German in Bridgeport, Conn., named elsomright, about forty years of age, was found sitting in a rocking chair, dead, on the few moments before in apparent good health. - The list of income returns, pulished in Chicago, shows that there are in that city fortyseven persons whose incomes exceed fifty thousand dollars, and two hundred whose incomes exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The salaries of teachers in the Chicago public schools have been raised fifteen per cent. The prices heretofore paid have been nuch less than those received by the same class of teachers in Eastern cities. -Preparations are making for starting the actories in several of the villages in New Hampshire which have been shut up for some ime past. Factory girls are in demand. - The trotting horse Neal Dow died of a bilious attack, and with him perished two thousand dollars. -Colonel Dan. Macaulay, of the 11th In-

diana, (General Lew. Wallace's old regiment,) nas been appointed brevet brigadier general.

— Robert Treat Paine's house in Taunton is -Miss Lucille Western has found a London engagement. - A monument to Mrs. Sigourney is to be

erected at Hartford. FOREIGN ITEMS. - A London weekly says the Queen has been

annually in the habit of giving a ball at Balmoral to her tenants and dependents; and what the Queen does many of the great houses throughout the country will also do. I could name a country seat in Yorkshire, where a dance, exactly like that at Beausejour, is arranged every fortnight. One of the ladies of the family, whenever she is at home, makes a point of bespeaking for a partner the fat louse. She takes care to give him a good spin down the long room, and has the pleasure of hearing him at the end of the dance pant out:
'Oh-yah-Miss, but you do make un sweat so." Now a London andience would survey such a scene upon the stage with shuddering incredulity.

-France exported, during the first four months of 1865, says the Moniteur du Soir, mer-chandise to the value of 892,569,000f., being seventy-one millions less than for the corres he same months in 1863, 1862, and 1861. The products représenting the largest sums in the statement furnished by the customs returns re-silks, 103 millions; woolen goods, 106, and wines, 86. The foreign goods imported show a total amount of 752,126,000f. for the first four months of 1865. This is an increase on the corresponding periods in the four years last past. The most important sums stand for cotton, 107

- The value of the exports of British goods and produce made to the Australian colonies has considerably increased this year, having been £1,837,679 to March 31, as compared with been £1,857,679 to March 31, as compared with £1,863,664 in the corresponding period of 1844, and £1,507,822 in the corresponding period of 1863. The colony which contributed most largely to the increase was new South Wales. The demand has also increased this year for British goods from Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania; in the case of New Zentand, it declined, although it was still more considerable than in the first quarter of 1863.

— The Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham smoked a cigar in a railway carriage. The station-master at Vanzhall had a summons got ion-master at Vanxhall had a sum out, calling the Earl to appear before a London magistrate for the offence. The Earl didn't obey the summons, but sent a letter to the chairman of that railway company, "demand-

chairman of that rativaly company, usuallying the instant dismissal of the impudent station-master, and saying: "I beg you to observe that the piece of impudence involves a breach of the privileges of the House of Lords, and that you, the chairman of the company, shall be held responsible for it." London is now laughing at the high and mighty Earl, who thinks he can smoke where common people can't. - A Presbyterian church in Edinburgh is shaped like a fan-at one end it is forty feet in width, and at the other one hundred and six-teen feet wide. The aisles radiate from the

pulpit, which is at the narrow clid, like the spokes of a wheel. The seats are arranged in three tiers, one tier being nine feet above the - Herr Ferdinand Freiligrath, now in London, has been named honorary member of the "Fries Deutsches Hochstift im Goethehause"

11 00 at Frankford-on-the-Main.