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BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
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The Press.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The news which we print from Texas and Mexico this morning is interesting. The Governor of Saltillo (Liberal) had captured Kirby Smith and his party and train, consisting of four pieces of artillery and seventy-five wagons of ammunition and provisions. It is probable they were going to join Maximilian. The officers and men were paroled. The rebel Gen. Shelby and his force had also attempted to enter Mexico, but the authorities of Piedras Negras would not let them enter with arms in their hands. This forced them to dispose of their arms. It is denied that Magruder and Kirby Smith had made money off cotton speculations. Gen. Smith had arrived at Brownsville with from 5,000 to 10,000 United States troops. Maximilian had given authority to a General Plonet to enlist Texans for guerilla service. Gen. Steele (or our army) has required Cortinas, who is at Brownsville, to keep the peace. An Indian force, one thousand strong, had attacked Platte Bridge Station, Indian Territory, but, after a two-days' fight, they were repulsed by the garrison, who only numbered two hundred and fifty. The Indians lost heavily. On our side, one officer and one private were killed, and thirty-four men wounded. The body of the officer (Lieutenant Collins) was horribly mutilated. A note picked up on the battle-field said that the Indians were not in favor of peace, which can only be obtained by severely punishing them. The Indian expedition, it is said, would have started long ago, if the contractors had not failed to deliver the needed supplies.

General Thomas has written a letter to Governor Brownlow saying that if the language charged against Emerson Etheridge be true he is clearly amenable to the military authorities. The General promises Governor Brownlow that the Union troops will assist him in carrying out the State Government policy so long as they remain in the State. Governor Brownlow has called on General Thomas to send troops to various counties to preserve order and the purity of the ballot-box.

It appears that the claims along the Sasquehanna prevent the passage of shad, and other fish, up that river. The citizens of Harrisburg are indignant, and consequently complaint to carry out the law requiring the owners of dams to construct sluices.

The postal service is fast being restored to the south; offices have been restored, and contracts given out. The other departments of the Government are also engaged in restoring the various offices.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says that rebel papers, which openly advocate treasonable ideas, are springing up in all parts of the State. Many of the new Federal appointees cannot take their positions, as they are not qualified to take the oath.

Whilst a steamer was on her way from La Crosse to St. Paul, on Thursday, an insane man fired into a party of passengers, killing one and wounding another. He was finally secured.

The contest, yesterday, between the boat clubs of Harvard and Yale Colleges, resulted in the triumph of the latter.

The wheat crop in Indiana and Illinois is badly damaged. In Wisconsin the reports are more favorable.

The certificates of indebtedness are being reduced very fast, the number redeemed being much less than those issued.

General Grant, with a portion of his staff, has reached Saratoga, where he met a hearty welcome.

The yacht Clara Clareta, which is to assist in laying the shore end of the Atlantic cable, has arrived at Halifax *en route* for Aspy Bay.

The remains of Bishop Potter left San Francisco on the 18th, by steamer.

There is much more information at the Stock Board, a speculative feeling having developed itself during the past day or two. It affects Government loans rather unfavorably, while the oils and low-priced secured securities sell at higher figures. Gold reached 147 yesterday, the rise being based upon the reports of threatening trouble between the United States and France.

The flour market was firm yesterday at the advance. Wheat is scarce and held higher. Oats are also rather better. Cotton is firmly held, but the sales are limited. Provisions continue very scarce, and prices are well maintained. Whisky is without change.

Gold closed in New York last night at 145¾.

WHAT WILL MAXIMILIAN DO?

The intelligence from and about Mexico is extremely contradictory, as usual. One report (said to have been received from Texas *via* Cincinnati!) tells us that MAXIMILIAN is about placing—perhaps, adding—25,000 French, Austrians, Algerians in arms, to be employed opposite Texas, where a large United States force is being organized. On the other hand, M. ELOIN, who was sent to Europe by MAXIMILIAN as a sort of itinerant plenipotentiary, is reported by the *New York Herald* as having accomplished only a single object of his diplomatic mission—viz: that he has failed to persuade NAPOLEON III. that it would be wise to send more troops and money to Mexico, but that he has succeeded in obtaining from the Emperor of Austria a renunciation of his rights of succession as a member of the House of Hapsburg, in the event of his quitting Mexico. With the assumption of these rights there would be the restoration of his liberal income (say $1,000,000 per annum,) out of the vast family funds of the said Hapsburg race. The *Herald*, which delivers this news very gravely, and without rhetorical "blowing"—in fact, as if it believed it—says:

"We have reason, also, for the belief that the mission of M. Eloin has been productive of a further result, namely, that he carries back with him to Mexico, as the advice of Louis Napoleon and of King Leopold, that, under all the circumstances, and, seeing that it is evident that the people of Mexico do not desire to have an Emperor to rule over them, the ex-Emperor Maximilian will be to abdicate at early a moment as possible, and return to Europe. That then the French troops, having nothing further to do there, will also retire; and so the whole of this disagreeable and ill-omened Mexican business will be ended without any further trouble. Napoleon and Maximilian will both have paid a noble tribute to the great doctrine of satisfied nationalities, and have very materially strengthened their own net of wisdom and aboundant thought and future positions in Europe, and, in all things, will have avoided any difficulty with the United States.

"Such, we have reason to believe, is the advice which Maximilian's Chief of Cabinet is carrying from Europe, and we hope that it will further reason to believe will be speedily adopted."

All this, except the closing sentence, has a plausible, if not a truthful aspect, and, he confess, comes to us as something more rational and probable. The doubt-part, in the last three lines, is our contemporary's confidential "reason to believe" that MAXIMILIAN will do so-and-so. MAXIMILIAN will scarcely decide on any course until he has had a long talk with his envoy.

THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO has shown unexpected vigor by the arrest of several large bands of rebel refugees who had entered that country for the purpose of joining MAXIMILIAN's army. The forces of KIRBY SMITH and General SHELBY fell from the status of prisoners of war in their own country, only to meet a similar fate in their new home. It is reported that the Imperialists have offered many inducements to rebel volunteers, and that they have seen American filibusterism a capital institution, when the filibusters join their mongrel Austrian, French, and Belgian hordes.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1865.

The slower the Southern people are in carrying out the unalterable decrees of destiny, the slower the Government will be in according to them "the rights" which too many of their leaders show that they neither deserve nor respect. If they can do without the generous assistance and protection of the Executive, they may be well assured that he can do better without their allegiance. There is a way of severely "letting" these gentry "alone." I am not of those who attach such prime importance to the manner in which the returned rebel soldiers elect the most venomous and cruel of their late officers to civil positions. It only shows that they are not yet ready for citizenship; that they prefer to suffer; and that they do not want the General Government to help them out of their miseries. It shows, too, that they do not want to obtain new credits from the Northern merchants; that they are telling us when they say they want their railroads rebuilt and equipped; and that they have no hope to see Representatives from the Southern States admitted to the next Congress. The free States can and will do without the rebel leaders in Congress forever; and the war has taught the loyal sections that they can amazingly progress and prosper without the Southern people. If these latter are pleased with the ruin wrought by the rebellion, and are resolved to try and send back their betrayers into the National Councils, they must even be indulged in their foolish attempt. *There are plenty of precedents established by the Southern politicians themselves, for keeping Senators and Representatives out of Congress when they do not suit the majority.* The friends of the Union cannot only fall back on these, but upon the higher ground of duty to the Republic and to the Constitution, when they peremptorily turn away the men who seek to resume the places from which they fled, covered with perjury, into the army of the traitors. President Johnson's kindness enables these ingrates to show their hands. They are foolish enough to think it is not kindness, but timidity. A grave and fatal mistake, indeed! Let them take care lest—as he *again* realizes that the leaders of the late rebellion are not to be trusted with any power, and are worthy only of suspicion and vigilant supervision—he does not strike such a blow as he threatened their Chief with, in the Senate, when he said he would hang him if he attempted to lift his hand against the Union. The late manifestations at Richmond, and Columbia, Tennessee, may be unconscious preparations, on the part of the rebels, for the very doom they have so often professed to dread and deplore. I am in hopes, however, that the perfidy of these wretched malignants will not be allowed to be a controlling example in the South. The fixed resolve of the Government to rebuke and crush it, will do much to prevent it from spreading; but a better sentiment than fear is at work. The good men of the South are not all lost to the cause of humanity and to an impoverished people. I understand that Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, is to be here to-morrow to make application for pardon. I am not surprised to learn that he accepts his lot, and that he intends to take high ground in favor of the Constitutional abolition of slavery, and that he *may* offer a plan of colored suffrage which will show that he is not blind to the requirements of the times on that subject. Colonel Orr is not a small politician. He never was a Calhounite. He could not do what the debased partisans alluded to are doing in return for the favor of the President. And he unhesitatingly says that there are thousands of men like him in other States. Let us hope he is not mistaken. OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BEING RAPIDLY RESTORED TO THE SOUTH.

THE AMOUNT OF CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS LARGELY REDUCED.

Important Order of Gen. Augur in Relation to the Testimony of Colored Persons.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1865.

The Civil Offices Being Restored to the South.

The Postmaster General is gradually restoring postal service all over the South. This morning two mails left the Washington post office, to be conveyed directly through to Richmond and Petersburg. Contracts have just been made for service by railroad from New Orleans to Canton, Miss., and from Canton to Jackson, Tenn.

Other heads of departments are engaged in restoring the civil machinery, in accordance with the proclamations of the President, appointing provisional governors.

The Certificates of Indebtedness Being Reduced.

It is ascertained on inquiry that there is a continued reduction of the aggregate amount of certificates of indebtedness, the number redeemed being much larger than those newly issued.

The Testimony of Colored Persons.

Major General Augur, in his general order dated July 22, says: "The civil courts in that portion of Virginia within the limits of the Department of Washington having declined to receive the testimony of colored persons, a provost court is hereby established in Alexandria, to have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases involving the rights of persons or property of colored persons resident of the district aforesaid. This court will receive the testimony of colored persons with no other limitations than those now affecting the testimony of white persons. The Provost Marshal General of the defences south of the Potomac is charged with the execution of this order. This order will remain in force until the Virginia courts have brought their practice more into harmony with the existing state of affairs. Capt. M. P. FISHER, 2d Regiment District of Columbia Volunteers, is appointed Judge of said court."

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that interest paid to depositors by savings banks is considered a dividend, within the meaning of section 120 of the law, and the tax of five per cent. should be withheld therefrom and paid to the Government. An undertaking or a claim of a third party, under the New York statute, is a joint agreement, and is subject to a stamp duty of five per cent.

The Mails for the Southwest.

The following order was issued to-day:

"Until otherwise ordered, the mails for Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, and West Point, Georgia; Montgomery, Ala., and for points contiguous to these several places, and between them and Chattanooga, may be forwarded to their destination via Nashville, Tenn. Soldiers have been detailed for duty on the several roads, and placed in charge of the post offices wherever there are military posts."

The Baltimore Appointments.

The feud between the Maryland politicians has been decidedly earnest for several weeks past, and delegates representing the opposing parties have made repeated visits to the President in relation to the Federal officers for Baltimore. Two sets of appointments were heretofore agreed upon, but were afterwards partially ignored. The following, promulgated to-day, are, however, believed to be conclusive: Collector, E. H. Webster, member-elect of the United States House of Representatives; Naval Officer, W. J. Reese; Surveyor, E. Fulton; Marshal, Washington Bonifant; District Attorney, W. J. Jones; Chief Appraiser, J. L. Meredith; Assistant Appraisers, E. F. Anderson and T. K. Carroll; Postmaster, A. H. Purnell.

The Heat in Washington.

At noon to-day the thermometer in the shade marked ninety-two degrees.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized ADOLPH ROSENTHAL as Consul of the Principality of Reuss, for the State of Wisconsin.

Personal.

—Mr. Sizer, of the New Haven *Palladium*, has retired from that paper, and given place to A. J. Train, Esq., formerly of the New Haven *Morning Courier*, A. H. Byington, of the Norwalk *Gazette*, and W. A. Croffut, recently of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Daily Advertiser*.

—Major General Milroy, on Thursday, sent in his resignation to the President.

HARRISBURG.

ACTION BY THE AUTHORITIES IN REGARD TO DAMS IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.

HARRISBURG, July 28.—A call signed by Mayor Rumfort and a large number of our principal citizens has been issued for a meeting at the Court House to-morrow evening, to adopt measures for the enforcement of the law passed last winter requiring the owners of dams in the Susquehanna, to construct *sluices* or some other devices for the free passage of shad and other fish up said river. The law is very stringent in its provisions, and the citizens residing along the entire Valley of the Susquehanna evince a determination to see it carried out. The dams are principally owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Tidewater Canal Companies.

Two companies of the 187th Pennsylvania Regiment arrived here this evening from the South.

General Grant at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 28.—Lieutenant General Grant and staff arrived here last evening, and attended Leland's Opera House. After which he had a reception in the large Union Hotel, where a number of the elite and fashion of the place called upon and warmly and enthusiastically greeted him.

Nomination for Congress.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Horace Maynard was nominated for Congress in the Knoxville (Tennessee) district yesterday.

JEFF DAVIS.

Another Report of his Health, and Another Account of his Habits.

WHY HE IS NOT DEAD YET, AND WHY HE IS LIKELY TO LIVE.

WHAT HE EATS AND DRINKS, AND WHEN.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS, MANY UNTIL NOW UNRECORDED.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 27, 1865.

Your correspondent has read, with a good deal of amusement, the many letters sent from this post professing to give daily bulletins of the health and habits of Jefferson Davis. He has read them the more amusedly because most of them evidently rely for their facts mainly on the imagination of the writers. Your correspondent knows that the letters of at least two dailies—one prominent in New York, and another somewhat known in your city—are made up in back-offices, or stretched out from meagre details furnished by some of the hangers-on around this post. Every morning for the past two weeks, a green-looking fellow, who affects a great ability in obtaining "points," has sidled up to the guards at some of our entrances. After a few feints, in the most innocent manner possible, he announces the high honor he possesses as a correspondent, anxiously inquiring the while what Jeff Davis had for breakfast. The guard, who knows nothing at all about the matter, assumes quite as important an air as that of his interlocutor, and, with winks and nods, manufactures a string of yoorbacks, which the able taker of "points" dots down and sends to his journal, to be embellished with twenty-four most eloquently worded display heads.

THE FACTS OF THE MATTER.

Imprimis, Jeff Davis is not fairly in health. Your readers all know that Hampton Village, which is not very far from here, was, for years before the war, a favorite watering-place for the chivalry, who found health, and sometimes intoxicating, for adventurous lank and sallow frames. The same breezes that then blew in over the bay now blow—the same sun shimmers on the waves. Lean Southerners grew fat, and pale South Carolinian cheeks grew ruddy four years ago; and now the chief of all the Southerners, lank, sallow Jefferson Davis, waxes strong.

HOW HE LIVES.

The correspondents to whom I have referred have grown eloquent over the habits of Mr. Davis—his peculiar religious leanings, his daily prayer, his cleanly habits. They have guessed aright, here and there, but, in general, their conjectures fall far wide of the mark. Mr. Davis, being a prisoner, is confined in one of the casemates of the fort, from which there are no means of egress except through the door and windows. These last are guarded, and this is barred by stout, determined guards, slotted muskets, and bayonets. The windows are also barred with iron, that substance having been chosen because of its strength, and the proof experience has given of its peculiar fitness for the safe-keeping of criminals. During the day the sunlight is allowed to filter in, and the bay breezes stray through grizzled locks, and at night the moonlight—provided, of course, the moon is shining. Part of the time the prisoner sleeps, and the rest he remains awake, except when, through the dull routine of his position, he dozes over his Bible, which he sometimes reads. Mr. Davis rises generally in the morning, performing his ablutions like the Mohammedans and the rest of mankind; and at about the time that everbody else does on this continent north of the equator, he eats his breakfast, which is provided from the table of his physician, who is expected to know what is good for his patient. Several times Mr. Davis has passed sleepless nights, caused, no doubt, by reason of his past misdeeds and crimes that cry to Heaven for vengeance; and his appetite has flagged, notwithstanding the care of his physician. He still remains alive and well, although it is generally admitted here, if he had refused his rations when he was first incarcerated he would have succeeded in dodging the gallows, which, it is further held, await him. At one his dinner is brought without any ceremony. No waiters or bakers are employed in the fort, so that napkins, silver, and the ruby are wanting. At evening his supper is brought; all these attentions are received cordially. Between breakfast and dinner the prisoner looks out of his cell-window over the bay, amusing himself by watching the water, the passing vessels, and the Indian language in the distance. If he does not look out of his windows his gaze is turned either to the few articles of furniture which adorn his residence, or to the silent guards who walk to and fro before his door, to his Bible, or whatever may at that particular moment attract his attention. He is usually silent when not talking to himself, to his guards, to the person who brings him his meals, to Dr. Craven or General Miles, who visit him daily. In the afternoon he passes his time much like he does in the morning, breathing always the breezes from off the water, as they form the only air furnished him.

SOME OF HIS HABITS AND PECULIARITIES.

Jefferson Davis is a man somewhat advanced in years, although thus far he seems to have a sound mind in a sound body. He does not look so young as he did twenty years ago, and yet this fact is made a handle by the New York *Daily News*, and other journals of that ilk, to grind dolorous complaints about the barbarous treatment the "illustrious captive" receives at the hands of the Government. The operation of shaving is not performed on him just now, mainly for the reason that he allows his beard to grow, but also for the reason that he might, in a moment of desperation, make an attempt to commit suicide. It is said that he has grown partially bald, but this cannot be ascribed to his imprisonment, as he has had the ease and labor of the four years of rebellion he superintended. His nose has assumed a natural tinge because of his libations from the Chesapeake, which are twice as good, if not half as pleasant as the libations of blockade-run Cognac he used to take in the good old days of the wonderful but transient Confederacy. His eyes, from the constant use he has been compelled to make of them during the whole of his life, are the worse for the wear. He seems to have used one eye, however, more than the other, as its condition is not half as good as its neighbor on the other side of his nose. Its sister is said to be blind, and while the neighbor is fast becoming so. Anyway, whenever he promenades, as he does at dusk upon the ramparts of the Fortress, he wears a pair of great green goggles, which hang over his nose, like the great yokes over the necks of Chester county oxen.

HOW HE LOOKS FROM THE BARRACKS.

He looks precisely like a member of the human race as, with pipe at mouth, he walks slowly over the ramparts, under the escort of two officers, who are neither of them major generals, but perhaps expect to be, on account of their "onerous duties." He has clothes on, gray in color, rather fine in texture, and wears a hat and a pair of boots. These facts have been chronicled as extremely important, but they are merely matters of course. In all civilized society, on your Chestnut street, and at this post especially, people are not allowed to promenade naked, even though under the escort of people who expect to be major generals. Besides, such treatment would be barbarous and offensive to the numerous persons who have occasion to be in or to pass by the fort every day. For these well-founded and generally acknowledged reasons, Davis, whenever he promenades, has his clothes on. In his cell, costume is entirely a matter of choice. When he retires to bed it is expected that he will doff his coat and vooter.

HOW LONG HE MAY POSSIBLY LIVE?

If Mr. Davis continues in his present state of health, it is likely he will live some years at least; but if he should be attacked by a military court-martial, or any other fatal malady, his shift may not be so long. You may depend upon this one fact: He is strong, looks well every day, and manifests no symptoms of weakness, except in his determined effort to prove to Dutch guards, who do not understand English well, that he is not Jefferson Davis, and never was the President of the Confederacy, or, in other words, that he has not committed treason, and cannot be tried for it.

OTHER AND CONCLUDING FACTS.

There are many other little facts I might give you in addition to those above, but delicacy in some cases, and want of knowledge in others, prevent me. There is no danger of his early death, and no danger of escape, even though he does grow stronger every day. Samson pulled down the pillars of a great temple, and in bursting his shackles destroyed his enemies and himself. Davis is not Samson, and even if he was, the roof of his casemate is heavier than the pillars of the temple, and cannot be handled so readily. The roof is calculated to weigh at least one hundred tons, and since Davis cannot lift or escape by windows or doors, his incarceration until he is escorted out, is a thing assured. In some succeeding letter I will give you all the latest developments, should any occur. H. W. W.

Harvard College Ball Club.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 28.—The Harvard College Ball Club played a game of base-ball to-day with the Charter Oak Club of Hartford, Conn. The game lasted two hours, resulting in a victory for the Harvard, the score standing as follows: Harvard College Club, 35; Charter Oak Club, 15.

NORTH CAROLINA.

REBEL PAPERS STRINGING UP IN ALL PORTIONS OF THE STATE.

RALEIGH, July 21.—Governor Holden has recovered from his illness.

The *Standard* says that rebel papers are springing up in all parts of the State, which openly denounce the Government, and promulgate treason. Most of the Federal appointments in the State are unable to qualify, not being in a position to take the oath prescribed by Congress. Among this number is District Judge Dick.

TENNESSEE.

THE CASE OF EMERSON ETHERIDGE—GENERAL THOMAS PROMISES GOVERNOR BROWNLOW A HEARTY SUPPORT IN CARRYING OUT THE LAWS—TROOPS CALLED FOR TO GARRISON DISAFFECTED DISTRICTS.

NASHVILLE, July 28.—This morning's *Press* publishes a letter from General Thomas to Governor Brownlow. Thomas says: "I am only waiting a report from Colonel Devaisy to determine my course in regard to Emerson Etheridge. If he has been guilty of the language charged against him, he is clearly amenable to the military authorities in the absence of the civil, and is liable to be tried before a military commission. My attention has been called to the speeches of other parties, but as yet I have not seen any report that would justify the interference of the military authorities. If, however, there should be, in the judgment of the Government, at any time, a necessity for such interference in consequence of inability or indisposition on the part of the civil authorities of the State to do their duties, the expression of such a desire on the part of the Governor, stating his inability or indisposition of the civil authorities to act, will be sufficient. I will cause the parties complained of to be attended to, according to the nature of the case.

"The State of Tennessee is under martial law, but military authority will not be resorted to unless the civil authority fails to act, either from inability or indisposition.

"Even in the event of a failure of the civil authorities to do their duty, the military should refrain from interfering in all minor cases, because the military should not be used to sustain the civil government, but never assume its functions, unless in cases in which prompt action is necessary to insure public safety.

"In conclusion, the Governor may rest assured he will be fully sustained in carrying out the policy of the State and General Government as long as the Union troops are on duty in the State."

Governor Brownlow has called upon General Thomas to send troops into the various counties to preserve order and the purity of the ballot-box.

CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, July 28.—An arrival from New Orleans brings four hundred and seventy bales of cotton for the East. Three hundred and thirty bales have passed up for St. Louis. A steamer has arrived at Memphis from the Arkansas River, with three hundred bales. The Memphis market is unchanged. The receipts from wagons are very heavy, but in two weeks' time the main bulk will be in.

The troops now at Memphis, estimated at 5,000 men, will be divided into squads and posted over the country, to maintain law and order.

Troops continue to arrive at Cairo, *en route* home, to be mustered out.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—The steam yacht Clara Clauta, from New York for Aspy Bay, with Engineer Everett's party on board, arrived here yesterday. The yacht has proved herself an admirable sea-boat, and no better could have been found in the United States for the peculiar service in which she is here temporarily engaged. After perfecting some arrangements of machinery, the yacht will sail for Aspy Bay, probably to-morrow.

Fatal Assault by an Insane Man.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 28.—An exciting occurrence took place on board the steamer Anne Johnson, while on her way from La Crosse to St. Paul, yesterday afternoon. An insane man, named Stocking, approached a group of passengers on deck and fired three shots, the first striking a passenger, named S. Roberts, of Syracuse, killing him instantly. Another shot struck a soldier in the arm, severely injuring him. Stocking was finally disarmed and taken to St. Paul for examination.

Prize Fighting.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—The stakes in the contemplated prize-fight between Clark and Keating were lodged yesterday, according to the decision of the holder, and returned to the respective backers.

A fight took place yesterday near Cincinnati, between Newell, of Pittsburg, and Barnes, of Cincinnati, for $200 a side, resulting in the defeat of the latter, after fourteen rounds.

The Harvard and Yale College Boat Race—Yale Declared the Winner.

WORCESTER, July 28.—The great race between the Yale and Harvard College boat clubs for the championship came off to-day, and resulted in a victory for the former. Time—Yale, 17.42½; Harvard, 18.10. Distance, three miles.

The Crops in Indiana and Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Reports in regard to the effect of the recent rains in Indiana and Illinois show that the winter wheat in Northern Indiana is badly damaged and grown in the shock. In some parts of Illinois, particularly about McLean county, the spring wheat has been much injured, but a week of good weather would insure a heavy yield. In Wisconsin and Iowa the crops are not damaged to any extent, but the barley crop is badly stained.

The Crops in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—The crops throughout this State are in excellent condition, and the weather has been remarkably fine for harvesting during the past three or four days. The wheat crop exceeds any we have had since 1859.

Naval Movements.

BELFAST, July 28.—The steamer Tioga sailed to-day for Bangor. The monitor Dictator is expected here in a few days, on her way from Boston to Halifax.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, July 28.

A STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

The steamship George Washington, from New York, for Aspy Bay, with Engineer Everett and party on board, left here on the evening of the 26th inst., with three of her boilers leaking. The Washington took off the children and other passengers from the Blackstone, and the latter would try to reach Hampton Roads.

The supply-steamer Newbern, from Pensacola, etc., arrived to-day with forty-six soldiers from the hospital at Pensacola.

BISHOP POTTER'S REMAINS.

A telegram from San Francisco, dated 19th inst., says that the remains of Bishop Potter left there by the steamer of the 18th, accompanied by Mrs. Potter and the Rev. Mr. McAllister.

NAVAL.

Arrived, U. S. steamer Rhode Island, from Cape Haytien.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SECOND BOARD.

$10000 U S 6s '81	c-107⅞	100 Erie R	94
900 U S 6s 5-20	c.106	1000 do	93½
2000 do	c105⅞	150 Hud Riv R	113
5000 U S 6s 5-20 Aug	104⅞	100 Reading R	107¼
500 U S 6s 10-40	c 97	100 do	107
5000 Tr N 7-3-10 sec	92⅞	15 Cle & R R	109
10000 O & M Cer	86	200 do	109½
2000 do	85½	400 do	109¾
200 N Y Cen R	b10 98¼	300 Mi So & N L	67
100 do	98¾	300 do	66¾
100 Canton Co	39⅝	400 do	66½
150 Atlantic M SS C	156½	100 do	66⅞
100 Quick Min Co	56¾		

EVENING STOCK BOARD.

At Gallagher's Exchange this evening, gold closed at 146¾; New York Central, 95¼; Erie, 97¼; Hudson River, 113¾; Reading, 107; Michigan Southern, 67¼; Pittsburg, 72¼; Rock Island, 106¾; Northwestern Preferred, 62¾; Fort Wayne, 84; Canton Co., 40; Cumberland, 12¾; Quicksilver, 57.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Flour unsettled; the higher grades have advanced 50c. Wheat is very firm; sales of new red at $2.30@2.35. Corn dull. Provisions steady; mess Pork $31@31.50. Whisky firm at $2.19@2.20.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Flour 20@25c higher, closing firm. The available stock is very light. Sales at $6.75@7.50 for Spring extras. Wheat active and irregular, ranging at $1.27½@1.31; closing unsettled at $1.30½ bid for No. 1, and $1.18½ for No. 2. Corn active and irregular at 90@74c, closing at 70@70½c for No. 1 and 70@73c for No. 2. Oats firm at 51½c. Freights steady. Highwines active and unchanged. Provisions firm; Mess Pork $30@31; Prime Mess $24.75@25.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Flour		2,800	
Wheat	21,000		45,000
Corn	38,000		132,000
Oats	9,000		78,000

CHICAGO, July 28—Evening.—Wheat dull at $1.30@1.31. Corn quiet at 69@70c. Oats firm.

Ship News.

BOSTON, July 28.—Arrived—Steamer Jersey Blue, from New York; barks M. W. Brett, Philadelphia; brig L. M. Merritt, do.

RELIEF FOR LANCASTERIANS WHO HAVE SUFFERED BY THE WAR.—The Lancaster *Express* of Thursday evening has the following:

A meeting will be held in the basement of the First German Reformed Church, (Rev. Mr. Kremer's,) at eight o'clock this evening, for the purpose of organizing a Union Commission to assist the American Union Commission in the relief of those persons that have been impoverished by the war. The officers of the American Union Commission are men of undoubted loyalty and integrity, and we commend the object which they have engaged in to the favorable consideration of all such as are disposed to assist in the relief of the sufferers by the late terrible war.

—The value of property in London is estimated at £900,000,000.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

General Steele Orders Cortinas to Keep the Peace.

MAXIMILIAN RECRUITING TEXAN AND OTHER REBEL TROOPS.

THE LIBERALS VERY HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS.

CAPTURE OF KIRBY SMITH AND HIS FORCE.

He had with him Four Cannon and a Train of Ammunition.

Gen. Shelby's Force not Permitted to Enter Mexico with Arms in Their Hands.

THE UNITED STATES AND FRENCH TROOPS ONLY FORTY YARDS APART.

A COLLISION BETWEEN THE TWO SAID TO BE INEVITABLE.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The steamship George Washington brings New Orleans dates of July 22, and the following news from Texas:

The Washington *Chronicle* has a letter from a military gentleman, now in Texas, who says that Maximilian's and the United States troops are only forty yards apart on the Rio Grande, that frequent news come, and that a collision was inevitable. He also says that one of our Generals (Brown) had promised Juarez assistance, and had even ordered batteries across the river, but that Gen. Steele had gone to countermand the order.

The *Times* here contains the following despatch:

BROWNSVILLE, July 15.—Major Texier, of Cortinas' staff, has just arrived from above, bringing intelligence of the capture of General Kirby Smith and his entire party. He was intercepted by the Governor of Saltillo, S. Viesca, on the 4th of July, at Piedras Negras, Mexico, about fifty miles below Eagle Pass, and compelled to surrender. The victors got four pieces of artillery, nine hundred new rifles, and a train of seventy-five wagons, loaded with ammunition and provisions. The officers and men were paroled.

The Matamoras *Commerce*, of July 12, says that General Steele has required Cortinas, who is in Brownsville, to preserve the peace, but having access to Mexico, he continues to rob on that side of the river, seeking refuge on the American side.

General Monot had received authority from the Emperor to raise a battalion of Texans for guerilla service. The battalion, of 6,000, is between 7,000 and 8,000 Missourians and Texans on their way to Mexico. They are organized and armed.

Governor Allen, of Louisiana, was hourly expected at Monterey. Complaint is made that the Federal authorities in Texas allow transportation to paroled rebel soldiers who wish to return to the loyal States. Many went to Texas before the war and were conscripted.

Business is becoming quite active in San Antonio.

There was no general celebration of the Fourth of July there, though most of the people ceased business. Some celebrated the day by hoisting the Union flag, and others by hauling the flags down. The *News*, commenting on the last proceeding, says: "The authority of the United States has not yet been extended over us, and there are no officers or troops to enforce obedience to its laws, and practically we are without a Government. We can see, then, no good sense in the public display of a token of power in advance of the establishment of the power."

General Shelby had reached Eagle Pass, but the authorities at Piedras Negras informed him that he would not be allowed to take his men into Mexico with arms in their hands. He would, however, be allowed to come into the country with his men as emigrants. He finally agreed to this, and sold his arms and cannon to the Liberals at Piedras Negras, for which he received $6,000 in specie and $5,000 in bonds issued by the Liberals.

The arms were immediately shipped to Chihuahua. President Juarez is at Chihuahua, which is strongly fortified, with no Imperial troops to threaten it.

The Brownsville correspondent of the New Orleans *Times*, writing on the 16th, says Cortinas, who is at Brownsville, is very hopeful of the success of the Liberals, and looked upon the prompt movement of the United States forces to the frontier as advantageous to his cause.

He has great numbers of Americans in his ranks, and speaks enthusiastically of their dash and daring. The correspondent is very favorably impressed with the appearance of Cortinas, and has a high opinion of his capacity.

The Galveston correspondent of the *Times* says there is a reign of terror in the interior of Texas, murders and robberies prevailing to a terrible extent. He denies the report that Kirby Smith and Magruder entered into cotton speculations. They both had to borrow money to go to Mexico with.

The Brownsville *Republic* of the 6th says Gen. Giles F. Smith had arrived there on on the 4th, with from 8,000 to 10,000 United States troops.

The Houston *Telegraph* rejoices over the fact that all the drays and omnibuses there are driven by white men, and that the city is fast filling up with industrious white mechanics and laborers.

A number of freedmen have established shoemakers' shops in the city, and have gone into business on their own account.

The New Orleans *Delta* regrets that the direct tax commissioners have received instructions to enforce the collection at the present time in Louisiana, Florida, etc.

It says the agricultural community have been all ruined by the war, and a majority of them are unable to raise the funds necessary to liquidate the Government claims, and that nothing but ruin and disaster can follow the enforcement of the decree.

CLOSE PROXIMITY OF THE FRENCH AND UNITED STATES TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Daily *Chronicle* has received a letter from New Orleans, embodying the following extract from a Mexican correspondence, dated from with the headquarters of the Union force at Clarksville, Texas. It is dated July 11th, and is as follows:

"I am now lying at the mouth of the Rio Grande, opposite to Bagdad. The Mexicans, under Maximilian, guard the opposite side, and our troops this side. The respective pickets are not forty yards apart. There is a good deal of unfriendly feeling between the two armies, and they cannot long refrain from blows.

"On the 4th of July our officers went over and many rows occurred. I heard to-day that General Brown, the commander of Brownsville, yesterday had an interview with Juarez and promised him the assistance of the United States troops, and had ordered the 4th Indiana to cross the river.

"Gen. Steele, the Department Commander, went up by a despatch boat to counteract the order, if possible, but even if he succeeded, things cannot long remain as they are."

STEEL LOCOMOTIVES.—The Manyport and Carlisle Company have, for some time past, employed steel, to a great extent, in substitution of ordinary iron for the working parts of locomotives, and, as we are informed, with the most satisfactory results. The traffic on the line is principally coal and iron, and it has been found that, with the ordinary iron tires on the engine wheels, the distance run was not more than 20,000 miles—in many cases not more than 60,000 miles—and the wheels require to be taken from under the engine for every 20,000 or 30,000 miles run, for repairs and "turning up." In the case of the steel tires, however, the wheels will run 100,000 miles before they require "turning up" or examination of the effect of wear leads to the opinion that these wheels will run from 250,000 to 300,000 miles, or equal to some twelve or fifteen years' work of a daily average of about 100 miles. The difference of cost as between the two metals is not great; in the one case it ranges from £40 to £45 per ton, while the steel is about £55, the cost of labor in placing the tires on the wheels being nearly the same in each case. The company have a number of boilers, axles, crankshafts and eccentrics, made of steel, in constant use on the line, and they have given the greatest satisfaction. These have not, however, been sufficiently long in operation to enable a comparison to be drawn between them and the ordinary iron portions of the locomotives. There is reason to believe that the saving in point of wear will be equal to that effected by the substitution of steel for ordinary iron tires. The ordinary eccentrics are expensive to keep up, but those which are made of hardened steel do not require any looking after for ten years, not even to the slackening of a bolt, so far as regards repairs. The experience obtained on this, and, we believe, upon some other railways, points to a very important mode of saving in one of the largest items of cost in the working expenses of railways. The subject will, we have have no doubt, receive careful consideration from the managers of railways.—*London Railway News.*

—The departure of the French Court for Fontainebleau was to have taken place on the 5th of July. The residence of their Majesties there will not exceed two weeks, during which time will be hunting in the forest, fishing by torchlight, concerts, and theatrical representations. From Fontainebleau, the Emperor will go to the campat Chalons, as originally intended, and thence to Vichy.

WAIFS FROM THE SOUTH.

RICHMOND.

Among a number of Confederates who, since the termination of the war, have left Europe and taken up their abode in Canada, is John Y. M