TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1865.

THE NEWS. William A. Graham, ex-Senator in the rebel Congress for North Carolina, has declared he would never consent to the return of his State to the Union if the negro-suffrage question was made a condition. A. Mr. J. II. P. Ross, who is a Government official, has also declared that he favors the re-analyzoment of all the that he favors the re-enslavement of all the iberated colored people. The rebel sympa-thizers throughout the State instruct their thizers throughout the State instruct their delegates to the State Convention to insist on a law binding out the freedmen for a term of years to their former masters. The Union men of the State are alarmed at this state of affairs, and have argently requested the government to enforce the confiscation laws. A correspondent in the Savannah Herald of the 27th ult. gives a description of a tour to parien, St. Marys, Georgia, and Jacksonville, picalata, and Pilatka, Florida. At each place the people have suffered, but yet show no

the people nave stated, but yet show ho signs of repairing the damage done by the war. Byt. Major General H. D. Washburne left Savannah for his home, Terre Haute, Indiana, on the 1:th. The New York 31st left Savannah on the 20th for home. Brigadier General Dwight left on the same day to take command of the District of Altoona, Northern Georgia. Modd. Arnold, Spangler, and O'Laughlin ar-rived at Hilton Head on the 20th, on their way to the Dry Torlugas. The Mayor of Columbia, Tennessee, having written to Governor Brownlow protesting against his removal from office by General Thomas, Gov. B. has written him a reply, reinding the Mayor that martial law exists in west Tennessee, and that Gen. Thomas is too patriotic, wise, and prudent an officer not to

correct anything wrong when it is pointed out Gov. Brownlow thinks Gen. Thomas will give nim an impartial hearing.

The enthusiasm of the Bostonians over the visit there of General Grant, is unbounded. He has visited the Navy Yard and other public places, and been everywhere received with flattering demonstrations. Yesterday he held a levee at Fanuell Hall. He is yet to visit the colleges, after which he goes to Portland, Me., and then to Halifax, N. S.

The Engineer of the American Telegraph Company has departed for Nova Scotia to in-

of July 20, Henry Ward Beecher explains himself thus:

"I do not know of any crime that is greater than the crime of treason against such a Government as ours; and I hold that every man that has been a principal actor, a voluntary, managing head of any sort, in the late rebellion, and has continued to be such to the last, not only is guilty of treason, but has earned most abundantly the extreme penalties of the law. And of all Southern men, I do not know of any that I think worse of than Jeff Davis. Of course I am liable to be blinded; and if I had found that all the South loved him, and the North hated him, I should have said that we were controlled by the influence of our class; but I found that he was distliked by the Southern people even more than by the Northern people. I did not find a man that did him reverence; but I found a great man that did him reverence; but I found a great man that did him reverence; but I found a great man that did him reverence; but I found a great hability; for I think he has shown much ability; for I think he has shown much ability; for I think he has shown much ability. But it seems to me that he has been man of fanaticism, and of that kind of fanaticism which largely involves the mulignant element. I believe there was no injustice, no cruelty, and no scope of cruelty, and no persistence in it, which he was not capable of, if it was the only way to carry his coll. He was one of those men that coolly violate every principle of movality for the sake of succeeding in their purposes. And I regard him as the master crimital.

"Now, when he, with all the other chief rebels are arrested and tried, if it can be shown that he has been connected, by deliberate than the heas had a hand in this nefarious plot. I shall not have a head of a this rebellion; in other words, if his offence is a political offence, I believe that he should be crimined that he has had a hand in this nefarious plot. I shall not have a head of him rebellion; in other world, in the senior of or death, and that he ha spect the telegraph lines, and see that they are in order to ensure a prompt transmis-sion of foreign telegraphs, which are expected come over the Atlantic cable. Advices from London, July 21st, state the English elections show a gain of twenty for the Liberals. The rumor that a European Congress is to be convened is denied. The mshin Great Eastern was on the road, in larley Bay, awaiting the laying of the shore and of the cable, which was to have been acemplished by the 21st or 22d.

The Post-office Department officially anunces to all letter-writers that they must prepay their letters, or they will be sent to the end Letter Office. The former law, allowing

on the payment of double postage at the point of destination, was repealed by the last Con-The Government has annointed a commis sion to meet some twenty or thirty tribes of Indians at Fort Gibson, so that a general un-derstanding may be had as to their future status. All the tribes which participated in the rebellion will be present at the confe-

unsiamped letters to pass through the mails

and, seeonally, what is to be the effect of the mode of our dealing with them upon the world abroad!

"Now, as to its effect upon the community at heme. I do not think that the gallows will add one single particle of emphasis to the enormity of this great crime. Men say that justice requires this, that, and the other thing. I say that justice requires actining which is not for the good of the community. All that punishment is for is either, first, to reform the culprit, or, second, to deter the rest of the community from ever becoming culprits. Well, hanging never reforms anybody! As to detering men from hereafter becoming traitors, by the hanging of Mr. Davis and his compeers, I hold that the war itself, by its results and outcome, is the most terrific warning that could possibly be set up. And to attempt, by creeting against this lurid background the petty figure of a gallows with a man dangling at it, to heighten the effect, would be like lighting tapers, when God's lightnings are fashing across the heavens, to add to the grandeur of the storm.

"The idea of emphasizing, the warning against treason by the execution of one or two near. Then while States are broken up, when communities are uiterly disorganized, when wide deserts lie waste, where prosperity was wont to teem, and when the world looks upon the spectacle of unmitigated suffering, of power broken, of money squandered, and of towns and villages sacked and desolate—such an idea is proposterous. The voice of God in history is more solemn than any voice that you can add to it by any human administration of justice.

"So far, then, as these men are concerned, we should not hang them for the sake of their reformation. And if we wish to produce a moral impression on the community, that is already produced to a degree that no hauging can equal, or parallel, or augment in the silentics of degree.

"Then, there is another consideration. The public sentiment of Europe is against political A Cairo despatch to the Chicago Tribune, ironed. He was young looking, and it was re-ported he was John II. Suratt, who had been captured in Mexico, and brought across the oundary. He was on his way to Washington. Several of the newly appointed Southern officers are not able to discharge their duties, ing that they have not been engaged in the re Mixices from Newbern, of July 28, state that the shipment of produce, cotton, naval goods, etc. are larger than ever before in the history

It is said Governor Pierpont will request the Government to rescind General Turner's order declaring the elections in Richmond null and Several more of the passengers of the Wm. Nelson have been saved, and are at St. Johns, N. F. Their names will be found in another The direct mail (by rattroad) from Richmond

came through to Washington yesterday for the first time in four years. The Raleigh Progress still denounces the sekless use of the pardoning power in North Carolina. The Canadian Premier, Sir E. P. Taste, died The receipts from internal revenue during

July were \$22,000,000.

Mr. C. A. Walborn has been reappointed pe-imaster of this city. The stock market was active vesterday, but prices were unsettled; about 7,000 shares of Reading sold at 513/@521/4, a decline of 1. Go vernment bonds were more active, at an advance. In Coal Oil shares there was more

"Then, there is another consideration. The public sentiment of Europe is against political executions. England holds her soil sacred from the intrusion of the pursuer of political offenders. France will not give them up. Little single-handed Switzerland hides them in her fastnesses, and refuses to hand them over. For in Europe political offenders have for the most part been men that have sought to ameliciate the condition of the masses; and the common promise have come to feel that political conditions. flour was firmly held, but there was less doing in the way of sales. Wheat, Corn, and Outs are unchanged. In Cotton there is more loing. Sugar is more active. Holders of norate the condition of the masses; and the common people have come to feel that political executions mean the infliction, by a despotic Government, of punishment upon men that have attempted to inaugurate greater freedom. And the public sentiment of Europe is in favor of men that are made sufferers for political crimes." Whisky have advanced their prices 4@5e F gallon, but we hear of no sales. Gold closed in New York last night at 141.

WILL JEFFERSON DAVIS BE EXE-A correspondent insists that "there is a foregone purpose not to try and execute the | and to the Democratic politicians, whose Great Criminal of the Age, JEFFERSON | sweet voices mingle with the anti-Slavery Davis," and demands that we shall reprint, "for the purpose of keeping the bold words in constant recollection," the following extract from the speech of ANDREW JOHNSON. delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 2d of March, 1861:

Mr. President: I was alluding to the use of personalities. They are not argument; they are the resort of men whose minds are low and coarse. It is very easy to talk about "cowards;" to draw autobiographical-ketches; to recount the remarkable, the won-kerful events and circumstances and exploits that we have performed. I have presented facts and authorities; and upon them I have arguel; from them I have drawn conclus ons; and why have they not been mostered? Why have they not been mostered? Why abandon the greatisties before the country, and go into personalities? In this discussion I shall act upon the frinciple laid down in Cowper's conversation, where he says:

"A morial, sensible, and well-bred mu Will not affrout mer and no other ein."

But there are men who talk about coward-

Will not arrout me: and no other can.

But there are men who talk about cowardlee, cowards, courage, and all that kind of
thing; and in this connection I will say, once
for all, not boastingly, with no anger in my
bester, that these two eyes never looked upon
tany being in the shape of mortal man that this
lical of nine feared.

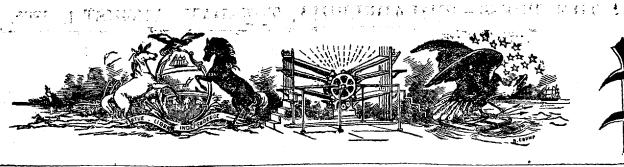
Sir. have we reached a point of time at having been spoken by himself, and of being directly opposite to what he has LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL. sir. have we reached a point of time at which we done not speak of treason? Our fore-fathers talked about it; they spoke of it in the Constitution of the country; they have defined what treason is. Is it an offence, is it a crime; is il an insuit to recite the Constitution that was made by Washington and his compatrious? What does the Constitution define treason leave. the Administration of James K. Polk-of

(1)0}
"Treason against the United States shall consist alv in levying war against them, or in adhering to heir enemies, giving them aid and comfort." only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. 3.3. There it is defined clearly that trea-on shall consist only in levying war against the United States, and adhering to and giving aid and confort to their enemies. Who is it that has been engaged in conspiracies? Who is it that has been engaged in making war upon the United States? Who is it that has fred upon our fag? Who is it that has fred upon to take your arsends, to take your forts, to take your dockyards, to seize your custom-houses, and rob your treasuries? Who is it that has been engaged in secret conclaves, and issuing orders for the seizure of public properly in violation of the Constitution they were sworn to support? In the language of the Constitution of the United States, are not those who have been engaged in this nefarrious work guilty of treason! I will now present a fair issue, and hope it will be fairly metakow me who has been engaged in these conspiracies; show me who has been engaged in these one spiracies; show me who has been engaged in these one spiracies; show me who has been engaged in these one who has fired upon our mag, has given instructions to take our forts and our custaments, show your a traitor. [Annlause in will show you a traitor. [Applause in the galacries.]
The Presiding officer (Mr. Polk in the chair.)
The Presiding officer (Mr. Polk in the chair.)
The Sargeant-at-Arms will clear the galleries
on the right of the Chair immediately.
Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee. That is a fair
Proposition— Proposition—The Presiding Officer. The Senator from Tamesses will pause until the order of the Chair is executed. (Here a long debate ensused upon questions of order and the propriety of clearing the or order and the propriety of substitute of the advocate of a section, but as the champling appland any more. I should have been nearly through my remarks by this time, but the advocate of a section, but as the champion of appland any more. I should have been admonished them that the manufacturers of Great Britain, who might have looked feerly through my remarks by this time, but for the interruption.

The Presiding Officer here announced that the order for clearing the galleries would be suspended. Suspended.
Mr. Jehnson, of Tennessee. Mr. President,

when I was interrupted by a motion to etear the galleries, I was making a general alusion to the treason defined in the Constitution of the Uniquity of treason within the scope and mean-position was, that if they would show me who are traitors and I would show them who were traitors and I would show them who were traitors. That being done, were I the President of the United States, I would do as Thomas deferson did in 1856 with Aaron Burr, who was charged with treason and, if convicted by the Eternal God they should sight for penalty of the law at the heads of the constitution of the United States, I would do as Thomas deferson did in 1856 with Aaron Burr, who was charged with treason and, if convicted by the Eternal God they should sight for penalty of the law at the heads of the constitution of the contained is preserved, its Constitution obeyed, stimeling of the End and to go the same time in every department, when the purposes of the Government on this

The purposes of the Government on this ment, nor his own well-considered opinions subject have not been formally set forth, on that vital question. The one great thing Nor is there any need that they should be. that the rebellion has done for the Ameri- the Canadian Government, died yesterday.



THREE CENTS.

ring the war and since? Are they not now doing the same thing by thousands every day! Well, if all this be so, how can we consistently object to taking the two steps recommended by the Chroniele, which would secure to us "the sympathy of that powerful party in the free States" which embraces all the conservative, political, and social elements there, and world rejoice thus to have it in their power to assist us in becoming a richer and a happier people than we ever were? "To do this," it says, "calls for no humiliation; it asks only common sense and ordinary business foresight and aptitude."

EUROPE.

Official Denial that a European Con-

gress is Intended.

THE LIBERALS GAIN IN PARLIAMENT

TWENTY MEMBERS.

The Shore End of the Atlantic Cable

being Laid.

FATRER POINT, July 31 .- The steamer Hi-

bernian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 21st, passed here at 7 o'clock this evening.

The steamer Damnasus, from Quebee, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 20th. The Virginia, from New York, arrived at

Queenstown on the 20th. The Cuba, from New York, reached Queenstown on the 21st.

The U.S. steamer Kearsage, from Lisbon, arrived at Brest on the 19th, and fired a salute of

rived off there all well. The former goes to

Bantry Bay to-day, while the Caroline is lay

ing the shore end of the cable, and this will be

ecomplished on the 21st or 22d, if the weather

moderates. The war steamers Terrible and

Sphynx are also here.

The election returns to the evening of the

19th, show five hundred and seventy-niu

nembers returned; of whom three hundred

and thirty four are liberals, and two hun-

dred and forty-four Conservatives. The ne

D'Israeli has been making a speech, in which he expressed the conviction that the result of

the elections would not diminish the confi-

dence in the Conservative party. He asserted that the Conservatives in Parliament would not be inferior to those elected in 1859,

and when the House falls into its true shape, and is weeded of those Liberals against whom

corrupt practices can be proved, he believed the political position would be identical with

what it was two months ago. Considering the power and strength of the Government, he concluded that the return of so large an opposition party was fully as much as could have been expected.

Satterthwaite's Circular says the transact

tions in American securities are scarcely up to the average of the past few weeks. Five-

The Prince and Princess of Wales were at

telegraphic communication is restored.

FRANCE.

pected to leave for Fontainbleu on the 28th.

did not fail to demonstrate its justness, but

The Bourse, on the 19th, was flat; Rentes, 67f.

SPAIN.

There was an earthquake, on the 18th, at Catalonia, when several lives were lost and

A frightful railroad accident had occurred at

Buchara. A passenger train collided with a goods train, by which thirteen persons were

Advices from Alexandria to the 14th, show t

ratifying daily diminution in the choler

TURKEY.

nd strict sanitary measures have bee

Commercial Intelligence.

The cholera is spreading in Constantinople

great damage done to property.

A despatch relative

essential character.

Liberal gain is twenty.

been expected.

twenty-one guns which the fort returned. A Valentia telegram of the 19th says, that steamers Great Eastern and Caroline had ar-

VOL. 9.—NO. 1.

tice will be frustrated by keeping the rebel

chief in the stony embrace of Fort Monroe

has certainly given no indication of a

change of sentiment on the atrocity

of Treason. He branded it as "a crime,"

in memorable English, in his inaugural

speeches after Mr. Lincoln's assassination.

Not so, however, with many of the party

leaders; with some even of those who were

the carliest and the most savage for the

bloody punishment of traitors. The New

York Tribune is not only for pardoning

JEFFERSON DAVIS, but for forgiving all the

leaders and actors in the Rebellion. The

Tribune proposes to exchange universal

amnesty to the traitors for universal suf-

frage to the colored people. The same

opinion is held by GERRIT SMITH, and, of

course, by WENDELL PHILLIPS and his fol-

lowing. And in the New York Independent

of July 20, HENRY WARD BEECHER ex-

est degree. "Then, there is another consideration. The

Such reasoning is music to the recent rebels

leaders, and make up a sort of public

opinion. Note, further, that they steadily

oppose the military trial of the humane

DAVIS. What effect such invocations will

have upon a civil jury may easily be antici-

pated. That there is an earnest demand

for making a marked and summary example

Washington, July 31, 1865.

At the close of the Mexican War and

whose Cabinet he was a distinguished

member-Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi,

paid a visit to Europe. He was received

with open arms by the English aristocracy,

and especially by the great free-trade lead-

ers. His prominence in supporting the

tariff of 1846, as Sceretary of the Treasury,

had secured him a warm, strong place in

the affections of the manufacturing barons-

whether those who bought our raw cotton

and returned it upon us woven for our mar-

kets, or those who enjoyed and pros-

pered upon their splendid monopoly

in other fabrics. Thirteen years after-

wards the same Robert J. Walker

paid another visit to Europe. But this

time he did not go to propitiate the aristoc-

racy; nor was he their honored and wel-

comed guest. He appeared in London as

the apostle of the American Union, the

representative of the American Government,

the enemy of Repudiation, Slavery, and

Rebellion. The gentry who had feted and

complimented him in 1851 were astounded

at his new mission; and a deputation was

sent to him, complacently to ask an

explanation. I wish his reply could

have been written and preserved. He

forward to the day of that reciprocal free

trade of which he had long been the

defender, had forever forfeited that hope

plains himself thus:

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1865.

There is work to do of more importance; | can people, after killing and burying slaveand we do not know that the ends of jusry, State rights, and treason, is to show to the world that, having defended themselves in war, they are more than equal to a few weeks longer. President Johnson the task of providing for themselves in peace. The perfidy of Great Britain has assisted to develop this attribute, and the consciousness of it was signally and significantly demonstrated at the late Detroit Commercial Convention, when the great principle of protection to American industry and manusactures was proclaimed amidst enthusiastic acclamations. Gov. Walker's prophecy to the British sympathizers is being fulfilled. An evidence of the present feeling in England may be found in the Liverpool Mercury of the 12th of July. Take the fol-

in England may be found in the Liverpool Mercury of the 12th of July. Take the following remarkable passage:

"There is no town or port in the United Kingdom that has gained so much as Liverpool from the adoption of the free-trade principles, and there is no place in the kingdom that has so great an interest as Liverpool in the extension of those principles to all the countries of the world. So far as England is concerned, the Liberal party, including the adherents of the late Sir Robert Peel, hus so completely established the ascendency of those principles as to leave little, if anything, to be done by succeeding Ministers and Parliaments. But this is not the case with foreign mations, few of which have adopted those principles even to a moderate extent, and none of them completely. So long as this continues to be the case the benefits of that admirable system of commercial policy will be only partially enjoyed even in this country; for, although we have wisely opened our ports as wide as possible to the products of the whole world, it will still require many years of negotiation on the part of the British Government to open the ports of the whole world, as will still require many years of negotiation on the part of the British Government to open the ports of the whole world as widely to our manufactures. Indeed, some of the greatest commercial nations, both of Europe and America, still cling closely to the worst delusions of the protective system. This is especially the case in the United States of America, in which country the protective system. This is especially the future progress of Liverpool that every effort should be made by our own Government to urge on foreign countries, and especially on the United States, an entire change in their present restrictive and exclusive policy, and the adoption, at the curriest possible period, of the private and entightened commercial privapiles which lawe proved of so much atvantage in this country."

Already have the bloody instructions returned to plague the invento

Already have the bloody instructions returned to plague the inventors. This paper, The Mercury, was one of the most offensive Secession organs in England all through the rebellion. The Liverpool merchants of whom it is the mouth-piece, labored bitterly and persistently to destroy us as a nation. They gave their money by thousands. They helped to build, equip, arm, hide, and send forth rebel corsairs that preyed upon peaceful American commerce. The present Mayor of Liverpool is a leading blockade-runner. The same class elected Laird, the builder of the Alabama, to Parlia ment from Birkenhead. The building of that robber of the seas was made an issue in his canyass, and he won (in making it) by a thousand majority. Liverpool herself elected two of the most envenomed tories at the same

## Freedom, Civilization, and Humanity! OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON.

time to the House of Commons. And now

the United States are coolly called upon to

repeal our tariff laws, and to establish free

trade for their advantage, by these foes of

A Commission Appointed to Confer with Numerous Indian Tribes.

GOV, PIERPONT SAID TO BE IN FAVOR OF ANNULLING GENERAL TURNER'S ORDER.

POSTMASTER WALBORN, OF PHILADELPHIA, REAPPOINTED.

of the Poderal Officials in the South

Disqualified from Holding Office.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1865. Indian Affairs. The superintendent of the Southern India Igency, Gen. HARNEY, Gen. HERRON, and Col. PACKER, Of Lieut. Gen. GRANT'S Staff, have been appointed commissioners to meet, on the 1st of September, at or near Fort Gibson, twenty or thirty Indian tribes, including the

Cherokees, Osages, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, Chicasaws, Washites, the Kansas, and other affiliated tribes. Nearly all the Indians, who will attend the Grand Council, have forcited their annuities and other benefits by ntering into treaties with the rebels through Albert Pike, who had plenary powers on that subject. The Indian Bureau has a printed copy of all the treaties. It is understood that the object of the Council is to restore the riendly relations heretofore existing between he Indians and the United States, and to secure peace on the Plains.

The Richmond City Officials. The Richmond mail came through to Washington direct, this evening, for the first time

for more than four years. It appears from the Richmond Times of to-day, that Gov. Pierront has promised to do all in his power to represent the municipal election case to the authori-ties at Washington, and request of them a removal of the order prohibiting the exercise of the functions required by the offices to which the functions required by the offices to which lalf an hour a steady stream of gentlemen. It the obnoxious gentlemen had been elected. It is further stated that a meeting of prominent citizens was held, on Saturday, to concert measures for proposing a new ticket for the muni-The Postal Service, Previous to March, 1863, all letters were

quired to be prepaid, and the people had become so accustomed to the law that not more than fifty thousand unpaid letters were annually returned to the Dead-Letter office. But at that date Congress passed a law permitting all unpaid letters to pass through the mails, the receivers of them paying double rates. This arrangement resulted disastrously to the postal revenues; and so, at the late the law absolutely requiring prepayment was restored. The people generally are not, however, aware of this fact, for the number of unpaid letters returned to the Dead-Letter office now average from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand a day.

General Officers Assigned to Duty. The following assignments of general offcers have been made by the President:

Major General G. M. Dodge, U. S. Volunteers: to the command of all the United States forces serving in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Mon-tano, and that part of Dacotah lying west and south of the Missouri; headquarters in the Major General ALERED PLEASONTON, U. S. Volunteers, to the command of the District of Wisconsin; headquarters at Milwaukee. Brigadier General C. H. Smith, U. S. Volun-

teers, to the command of the District of Missouri ; headquarters at St. Louis. Brigadier General J. A. Williamson, U.S. Volunteers, to do duty on the Plains, under the command of Major General G. M. Dodge. Legal Disabilities of Southern Office Holders.
A number of Federal appointees in the Southern States have been unable to execute their bonds, and to take the required oath that they have never voluntarily borne arms, or given aid, counsel, or encouragement, to persons engaged in armed hostility against the

United States, and that they have not yielded a voluntary support to the late rebel Govern-The Postmastership of Philadelphia. The Post-office Department sent a letter by this morning's mail, notifying Mr. WALBORN

Movements of President Johnson The President and party, having made an excursion as far as Cane Henry and Norfolk. returned to Washington this morning. The Internal Revenue. The receipts of the internal revenue for July approximated \$22,000,000. Now that the income tax is beginning to be paid, it is esti-mated that the receipts will be at least \$1,000,000 per day for the next two or three

The Siamese Twins. admonished them that the manufacturers of Great Britain, who might have looked bave been engaged in farming operations for some years in North Carolina, are soon again to appear on exhibition in the Northern cities The Old Capitol Prison. The Old Capitol Trading There now remains only one prisoner of war, Capt. Henry Werz, confined in the Old Capitol awaiting his trial, which will not take place for two weeks, upon charges of cruelty to our prisoners at Andersonville. Returning Heroes. This afternoon Gen. McLaudhlin's brigade, of the 1st Division, 9th Corps, composed of the

29th and 58th Massachusetts, passed down the avenue, on their way home. POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 31.—Captain James Baden; Joseph Rinehardt, Konrad Lin Sillyman, of the 38th Regiment P. V., died Katherina Leer and four children, He here this morning. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 2d, at 3 P. M. Death of the Canadian Premier.

QUEBEC, July 31 .- Sir E. P. Tashe, Premier of

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Military Post on Eastern Shore to mouth Arrested. FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—General Miles has returned from the Eastern Shore of Virginia. It is understood that that place is no longer to be held as a military post.

One hundred and fifty horses and one hundred mules will be sold at auction at Camp Hamilton, Angust 8th, by direction of A. P Blunt, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M. The Mayor of Portsmouth was arrested yes-terday by order of General Mann, command-ing that sub-district. The cause of the arrest said to be some interference with military law and military court matters.

Lieutenant Johnson, acting A. Q. M., at New-port News, was stricken down by the sun yesterday, and remains in a very critical con-The steamship Blackstone, from New Orcans on the 19th was towed into Humpton Roads last night. The officers report that on the 23d the stop-valves gave out, and, being mable to supply the boilers with water, they stopped for repairs. On the 25th the pumps and the boller gave out, rendering it almost impossible to keep up the fires. On the 25th the steamship George Washington came along and took of the passengers, but refused to tow the steamer. The Blackstone was then on he edge of the Gulf stream, and in great danger. When one hundred and ten miles south of Hatteras they used sail, and, having a fair wind, kept on their course. On the 28th, having used steam as much as possible, the men became exhausted, and had to resort to sail alone, until they fel! an with the pilot-boat Pride, No. 8, from Norfolk, the the pilot-boat Pride, No. 8, from Nortolk, the officers of which put men on board, and went to Fortress Monroe for assistance. Great credit is due to Chief Engineer Illingsworth and Mate Nickerson for saving the vessel. The captain was sick at the time. The jewelry stolen from J. M. Freeman's store in Norfolk, some time since, has been re-covered. The valuables were found secreted in the woods three miles from Norfolk. Some of the parties have been arrested. They are said to be old offenders.

Another effort will be made to-morrow to raise the United States frigate Congress, sunk off Newport News. [The Associated Press reporter at Fortress Monroe will confer a benefit on himself and newspapereditors by reading the Philadelphia journals before making up his Richmond

## GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE BOSTONIANS OVER

news.—Ed. Press.]

HE HOLDS A PUBLIC LEVEE IN FANEUIL HALL.

Roston July 31 -To-day Lieutenant General

Grant has been the guest of the city of Boston After breakfasting with his family at the Re ere House, he was met by Mayor Lincoln and Aldermen Clapp and Garfield, and soon after ine o'clock carriages were taken for Charles own Navy-yard.
Mrs. Grant, Miss Jessie Grant, and Masters Fred. and Ulysses Grant, accompanied the General, who, as usual, was loudly cheered by an enthusiastic crowd. Leaving the hotel at l o'clock, the party arrived at the Navy Yard, where he was received by Rear Admiral The Marine guard, under Lieutenant Pope, were drawn up in line and presented arms as the General passed. The Navy Yard band played "Hail to the Chief." The workmen, 3,500 in number, were also drawn up in line, and as the General passed blended their hearty cheers with the inspiring music of the band. Bosron, July 31 .- The public reception of Licutenant General Grant at Faneuil Hall was announced to take place at noon to-day, but long previous to that hour, indeed, as soon as the doors were thrown open, an immense throng poured into the building. The hall was soon filled to its utnost capacity, and thousands were compelled to wait without

unable to gain admittance. The interior of the hall was handsomely decorated, precisely in the same manner as at the recent recention n the same manner as at the recent reception of Admiral Farragut.

The General and his staff, accompanied by Mayor Lincoln, entered the hall shortly before twelve o'clock, by a private entrance, and Gilmore's band struck up, "See the conquering hero comes." The enthusiasm of the audience manifested itself in loud and prolonged cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs, and it was fully five minutes before stillness again prevailed

Mayor Lincoln now addressed the audienc saying:

Fellow-citizens: We have assembled here to honor a distinguished guest, whose name is a household word in every patriotic home—a man of deeds, and not of words, whose eloquence is of that kind which has stirred the people's hearts more than any form of speech, and who is here at our invitation, to receive that gratitude and admiration for his eminent services which we rejoice in the opportunity of extending to him. If our lips had been dumb, these very walls would have reproached us, and these pictured forms would have rushed from their canvas to bid him welcome to Faneuii Hall.

I am desired by him to express his thanks to you for this demonstration, and to say that he is not in the habit of speaking, and will not address this assembly. A portion of you, however, he will gladly take by the hand, but as he has not an arm of iron, it can hardly be expected that he will be able to greet all of you as you pay your respects to him. aving:

s you pay your respects to him.

At the conclusion of Mayor Lincoln's remarks, General Grant stepped forward upon the platform, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." After howing modestly his acknow-ledgments, and calmly surveying the multia hurried and slight grasp of the hand was all that he was able to bestow. Six or eight hundred people thus extended their personal greetings, when the General exhibited signs of fatigue, and intimated that he should have to forego the pleasure of extending the ceremony longer. Stepping forward upon the platform again, attended by Mayor Lincoln addressed the audience as follows: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I would like to take you all by the hand, but I find that it will be impossible. I thank you for this, and for your kindness. I will bid you a good afternoon. The General then resumed his carriage and drove back to the Revere House, attended all the way by a large crowd of people. This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, he will visit the colleges in Cambridge, and the Cambridge Ar senal, accompanied by Mayor Lincoln, and this evening will attend a dinner given in his honor by the Union Club. General Grant intends leaving for Portland

o-morrow morning, from which point he will proceed to Halifax. A special train has been endered for his use by Superintendent Prescott, of the Eastern Railway. TENNESSEE.

Seme More Plain Talk from Governor NASHVILLE, July 30.—The Press, of this morning, publishes a letter from Governor Brownlow to Mayor Andrews, of Columbia, in reply to his remonstrance against the order of Gene ral Thomas, suspending him from the per ormance of the duties of his office. The Governor says: "You are accused of using your official power in opposition to the free cople of Columbia, preventing their educa on, &c. You will observe from the letter of General Thomas, in the city papers this morning, that martial law is still in force in Ten nessee. Our rebellious spirits have not yet given sufficient assurances of returning loyalty o the General Government to warrant the withdrawal of the military power, or abandon withdrawal of the military power, or anamon-ment of the military courts. It is not strange that the authorities should distrust people who for four years applied every means in their command to destroy the nation. Indeed it is great concession on the part of the gene will sustain the civil nower. "The Government will never assume its functions except in eases where prompt action is necessary to insure public safety, until our people have given conclusive evidence of their tention to obey all our laws, State and na ional. You and I and all citizens are alike liable to be arrested and tried, according to the forms of military practice. It is extremely important all conflict between the civil and military authorities should be avoided, as we are now situated-inst out of rebellion, in which the people refused to lay down their arms till forced to do so at the point of the bayonet. The civil government is only allowed to proceed by permission of the military; hence I deeply regret the occurrences at Co-lumbia. But the high character of General Thomas for prudence, justice, and patriotism, warrants me in assuring you that he will gladly receive and impartially consider any testimony you may wish in your behalf." More of the Passengers of the Ship HALIFAX, July 31.—The following is a list of the passengers saved from the ship Wm. Nelson, and landed at St. John's, N. F.; Louis Heyl, Jacob Engelhardt, Fred. Meller. of Wirtemberg; George Kastner, Schastian Globfer, Thomas Wikert, Apollos Kalli, of

Baden; Joseph Rinebardt, Konrad Lippes,

Barth, Santo Quietti (an Italian), Bachtel

Leeker, Nicholas Karch, Karl Alpin, Omar

Rensdorf, Jean Wagner, Adam Adams, Sebas-tiani Trevelli, Ferdinand David Bruessen,

Jacob Fisher, Albert Selpup, Joseph Went-gortner Frair, and Margaret Frey, of Schweitz.

NORTH CAROLINA.

IMMENSE EXPORTATIONS OF MERCHANDISE.

THE SCHEMES OF THE DISLOYALISTS UNMASKED.

They are Forming Plans to Control the

Politics of the State.

NEW YORK, July 31.-The steamer Charles Benton brings Newbern advices of July 28th. The papers contain no news. The Times says the shipments of produce, cotton, naval stores &c., are larger than at any time in the history of that place RALEIGH, N. C., July 25 .- The Raleigh Progress pardoning power in North Carolina. "This misplaced leniency," it says, "is making the leading rebels, who are daily receiving par-dons, still more defaut and disloyal than be fore. Comprising the public men of the State they have all been designated as delegates to the coming State Convention, which body, it is known, they will control. Negroes and Union men are the special objects of their hatreds whose protection depends entirely upon the enforcement of the confiscation law, which disarms only the disloyal, who will be beyond the reach of the Federal authorities as soon as a new State Government is inaugurated. It is understood that this element, who hold State

securities for newards of \$10,000,000, contracted since the rebellion for war purposes, will make a strong effort to have the same assumed, by not providing against it in the new Constitution, but leaving it to further legislation. "Owing to this unexpected exhibition of dis-loyalty and vindictive arrogance, the Union men are endeavoring to have the call for a State Convention delayed until after Congress meets, which will save time as well as great expense, as the proposed Constitution is des-tined to be repudiated by the people, as it is very apparent it will be of an obnoxious character, judging from the material designated compose that body. These treacherons leaders, who have been pardoned through Governor Holden's recommendation, are now orga-nizing in every county, and openly assert that their party is strong enough to defeat Mr. Holden or any other candidate for Governor who fails to identify himself with them."
Governor Holden drafted a call for a Conention some time since, and sent it to Presi-

dent Johnson for his ratification. Since then the opposition to an early Convention has assumed formidable proportions, and is daily aining strength. RALEIGH, July 27.-William A. Graham, Esq., ex-Member of the Rebel Senate and a political leader in this State, who will be a delegate to the coming State Convention, says that under no circumstances will be consent to the return of North Carolina into the Union if the negro suffrage question is made a condition. J. H. P. Russ of this city, who recently re ccived a Federal appointment, and who has been designated to represent this district in Congress, and also in the approaching State Convention, defines his position on the slavery

he would re-enslave every slave who is now Some of the county meetings, which nominated the rebel leaders as candidates to the State Convention, instruct them to favor by a constitutional or legislative enactment, the binding out of the liberated slaves to their ormer masters, for a term of years. Union men are alarmed at these fresh developments of disloyalty, and are organizing for the purpose of demanding the immediate enforcement of the confiscation law, which they claim will drive these rebel leaders and symathizers from the political field, and enable the men of clear record to present a constitution and delegation to Congress, which that body can consent to accept. The reckless nanner of pardoning great leaders of the re. bellion in North Carolina, such as Graham and others, is exciting grave apprehensions by

the loyal citizens of the State GEORGIA AND FLORIDA

The People Making Few Efforts to Restore the Old Order of Things.

THE INTERIOR OF FLORIDA WELL STOCKED WITH PROVISIONS.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS EN ROUTE FOR THE DRY TORTUGAS.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamer Chase has rrived, bringing Savannah dates of the 27th. The correspondent of the Savannah Herald gives details of a tour to Darieu, Brunswick, and St. Mary's, Georgia, and Jacksonville, Pi-colata, and Pilatka, Florida. At each place he found that the people had suffered much from the war, and but little evidence on their part of efforts at making repairs upon their muchlamaged and badly-battered towns. The people were scarce, and money more so. Darien is a mass of ruins; at Brunswick there was no business, and of the people only a few soldiers ("Crackers") from the backwoods and lolling negroes. The same was the case at St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, Picolata, and Pilatka, but the interior of Florida is much less injured than the places on the sea coast; and it is said that there is much more acon, molasses, sugar, &c., in the State than for a number of years. The people generally are cheerful, and appear satisfied with the new Brevet Major General H. D. Washburne left avannah for his home, Terre Haute, Indiana, ia Augusta, on the 26th.

The New York 131st left Savannah on the 26th for home. Brigadier General Dwight left on the 26th or his new command, the district of Altoona. Northern Georgia, Mudd, Arnold, Spangler, and O'Laughlin, ar-rived at Hilton Head on the 20th, on the way

o the Dry Tortugus.

CINCINNATI. Pork House Destroyed by Fire—Fierce Destructive Riot near the City—Bank Seized in Memphis, and Custon Defalcation Discovered.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—The "Star" candle factory of William II. Woods & Co., and the pork use of High & Co., situated on Deer-creek Road, North Court street, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$20,000. A riot occurred in Cummingsville yesterday, in which three men were shot, and a large mount of property destroyed. e's Memphis despatch reports the seizure of the Council Bank of that city, and discovery of a defalcation in the Custom-House. It is supposed that the money which should have been in the Custom-House had

een used by the bank.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, July 31. THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
General Marshall Lefferts, Engineer of the American Telegraph Company, and Consulting Engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, vill leave this city this afternoon for Nova otia and Newfoundland, to be present at the anding of the cable, and to inspect the telegraph lines connecting with the American telegraph lines, in order to insure that prompt sion of despatches from the ocean degraph, which is the leading characteristic of the great American telegraph lines under en. Lefferts' supervision. ARRIVAL OF THE BAVARIA

The steamer Bavaria, from Hamburg on the 7th inst., arrived at this port this morning. fer advices have been anticipated. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NEW YORK. The steamer New York, from Southampton the 19th, has arrived. She brings seven undred and forty passengers.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

7.000 IVS 6s '81 ... T 107
26,000 US 6s 5-20... 106
1.500 US 6s 5-20... 107
26,000 US 6s 5-20... 108
1.500 At Gallagher's Exchange—Gold, 114; Eric, 632; Reading, 1032; Michigan Southern, 642; Pittsburg, 69; Rock Island, 1072; Northwestern, 20%; proferred, 6032; Fort Wayne, 97. The market closes dull.

Chicago Markets. Chicago Markets.
Chicago, July 31.—Flour closed dull. Wheat firm at a decline of 4@5c; sales at 119@12lc for No. 1, closing at outside prices; and at 108c for No. 2. Corn quiet; sales at 67c for No. 1, and 62c for No. 2. Provisions at 44c for No. 1, and 42c for No. 2. Provisions steady. Highwines, 210/4@213c. Freights 3teady and Frm.

Pagety's Shimners | Receipts | Shipments | 3,500 | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | | 7,000 | 7,000 | | 7,000 | 7,000 | | 7,000 | 7,000 | | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7

Murder at Toledo.

Toledo, July 31.—A young man, named Frederick Hulkamp, was murdered here, and pobled of a small amount of money and a gold watch, early yesterday morning. No arrests have been made.

RICHMOND. The Late Elections Null and Void-Order Announced to the Officer's Elect

—It is Received with Surprise, but with Calmness - Confiscation - The

Flour-Mills. (From the Richmond Republic of Saturday.)

and read the following order:

"Headquarters District of Henrico,
"Richmond, Va., July 28, 1865.

"Cuptain Hager, 14th United States Infantry, Proved Marshal First District of Richmond:
"Cartain: By the above notice you see that the officers elected at the municipal election, on the 25th instant, as members of the Council and Aldermen of the city are to meet to-day, at 5 P. M., at the Council Chamber, for the purpose of organizing. You will present yourself at the Council Chamber and notify them that said organization is prohibited, and that no action looking towards an organization will be permitted.
"The enclosed order is furnished for your e permitted.
"The enclosed order is furnished for you The enclosed order is manufactured formation.
"I am, very respectfully, your obedient set
John W. Turker,
Toward Commanding." "Brevet Major General Comm

Captain Hager then briefly stated why the above order had been issued; but that our readers may the more readily understand, we transfer to this department of our paper the following order, which this morning appears in our advertising columns

"Headquartens District of Henrico,

"Richmonn, Va., July 28, 1855.

"SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 72.

with their lives, defended the flag of our country;
"Therefore, justice to the thousands who have fallen on the battle-field or by disease in their efforts to put down this rebellion, and to those who are now returning to their homes in this district, after four years of suffering, toil, privations, and dangers, incurred in fighting treason, demands that these persons who were so lately contributing all their efforts to sustain treason, and overthrow this Government, should not be installed into office and entrusted with power;

"Hence, it is hereby declared that the United States military authorities of this city will regard the said manicipal elections held in this city on the 25th instant as null and void, excepting only the election of the clerk of the

More Lines.

More Lines.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

At three o'clock yesterday, Byron Laflin, deputy to John Underwood, United States Marshal, stepped into the office of the President of the Petersburg Railroad Company, and handed to him printed notices as follows, and containing the names of the following gentlemen:

On the morning of April 3d, the magnificent Gallego Mills went down in the fierce contagration, but, providentially, Haxall and Crenshaw's mill escaped intact.

Haxall and Crenshaw's mill was built in 1839, and was started with ten pair of burrs, but from time to time was enlarged until thirty pairs were put in operation. Twenty-eight of these are appropriated to the operation of grinding of wheat, and two to corn, the working capacity being two thousand barrels of flour and about four hundred bushels of corn en day. THE FLOUR MILLS OF RICHMOND. The buildings consist of two large mills and one storehouse for grain, covering an area of \$5 by 200 feet, and another storehouse for flour, about 70 by 100 feet. Connected with the establishment are a cooper's shop, 120 by 40 feet; a machine shop, 40 by 120 feet, and extensive kilns for drying and seasoning barrel timber. There are also stables with 75 stalls, and two buildings containing 20 rooms, for the accommodation of laborers employed about the establishment.

"The Policy of the Government-The Buty of the Southern People."

"The Policy of the Government—The Buty of the Southern People."

(From the Petersburg Express.)

Under the above heading the Washington Chronicle of Tuesday has a leading editorial, which will be found copied into our columns this morning. We consider it a very significant and important document, and it should be earefully read and pondered by our people. "We do not assume," says the editor, "to speak by authority, and we have, therefore, no privilege, even if we had any disposition, to dictate." Notwithstanding this disclaimer, we have good reasons for believing that the article just as much announces the views and policy of the President as if it were marked, "by authority." When we consider the intimate relations between the editor of The Chronicle (Mr. Forney) and the White House, and the further fact, that the article before us is double-leaded, which is not usually the case with editorials, and whenever it is, indicates that those which are thus distinguished are intended to attract more than ordinary attention—we have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that this particular article represents the opinions and purposes of the President—in other words, that it points out "the policy of the Government," and conveys, in a premonitory way, such instruction as to "the duty of the Southern people" as was deemed necessary for their guidance at the present perilous crisis. We dot hesitate, therefore, to commend this paper to a careful perusal, and to advise the people of the South to take counsel of its outgivings and appeals. It urges, as the basis of the Union's restoration, the "spirit of unconditional obedience to the Constitution and laws." "This," it says, "is the one cardinal principle to which all Americans agree, save only those who still hope for the division of the country," meaning, of course, the radicals and extremists, the breath of whose nostrilis is agitation—ceaseless, eternal, deadly agitation, for the sake only of agitation. The and extremists, the breath of whose nostrils is ngitation—ceaseless, eternal, deadly agitation, for the sake only of agitation. The article is obviously addressed to the people of the South, and why! Because the radical party at the North—the negro suffrage and negro equality party—are ever watching the Southern movements and demonstrations with a view to turn them to their own vile account. Any unguarded speech or act; any imprudence; any display of disaffection for the Union; any injudicious manifestation of discontent at the enuncipation of the slaves, or my harsh utterances or measures about the freedmen—is sure to be smatched up by the ubiquitons "correspondents," and made texts by the radical press and orators for new inflammatory demuncial or increase their influence and strength, and, in a corresponding degree, perplex and onorthors for new immandatory decimated of the South, by which they would manage to increase their influence and strength, and, in a corresponding degree, perplex and ombarass the Government and its conservative supporters. We must judge the requirements, admonitions, and warnings of the Chronicle, as set forth in the artifice we are noticing, by the standard of the exigency to which they are intended to apply, and by no other. We are a vanquished people. We prevoked the fierce wrath of the ruling power at the North by a persistent and mighty attempt to dismember the Union. We dared it to the arbitrament of the sword. In the bombardment of Sumpter we threw down the gage of battle, which was promptly accepted, and the bloody struggle began. After the usual vicisitudes of victory and defeat which mark everywar, we are compelled at last, by the Acrewichming numbers and overwhelming resources which were brought to bear against us, to surrender all our armites in quick succession, and to accept, as conquered, the terms of our conqueror. We laid down our arms retired from the contest, and declared our willingness to return to the Union, and to swear fealty to its government. We moreover declared our use ceptance of all the consequence—the extinguishment of the Detrine of secession—the chancipation of the slaves—the supremacy of the Federal authority—the remodelling of our labor system, so as to substitute free for slave labor, and various other conformalities to the will of the victor.

Are not these well-known facts, at home and alread? Havenot the people of every Southern State, by tens of thousands, taken the cash of allegiance to the Government, in which they have sworn that they will obey all its laws and all the Presidential proclamations issued du-

all the Presidential proclamations issued du- two year olds, one mile.

(From the Richmond Republic of Saturday.)

MEETING AT THE CITY HALL.

In conformity to a notice published in the city papers of yesterday morning, from Mr. A. W. Morton, chamberlain, the members cleet of the Council, the aldermen, and all other municipal officers elected on the 25th of the present month, assembled at the City Hall, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called for five o'clock, but long before that hour all of the officers, besides a large number of persons drawn thither by curiosity, gathered in the various rooms and in the lobby of the City Hall, and were scattered about in little knots engaged in pleasant conversation. A few moments before five o'clock, the Council chamber was thrown open, and the members of the Council were about taking their seats, preparatory to organizing, when Captain lager, provoest marshal of the First district, entered and read the following order:

nd read the following order:

"SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 72.

[EXTRACT.]

"V. Whereas, satisfactory evidence has been furnished at these headquarters that, at the election held in the city of Richmond, on the 25th instant, for mundeipal officers, voters were excluded on the ground of having lost their residence by reason of their absence as soldiers in the United States army during the robellion, when no such ground was taken as against soldiers absent in the robel army; and whereas, with but few exceptions, all of the officers as with but few exceptions, all of the officers and consplexous in inaugurating and sustaining the rehellion; and whereas, the issue was distinctly made and openly avowed at said election, as between those men who had aided and abstted in the war against the United States authority, and those who had, with their lives, defended the flag of our country;

"Therefore, instice to the thousands who

city on the 25th instant as null and void, excepting only the election of the clerk of the Hustings Court; and each and every person elected to office—excepting said clerk of the Hustings Court—is prohibited from exercising the duties appertaining thereto.

"By command of Brevet Major General Turner:

"Assistant Adjutant General."

The above order was received with no little surprise, but with becoming calluness. After the withdrawal of Captain Hager, some little time was consumed by the gentlemen assembled in conferring with one another. After which, an informal meeting of those present was held, Mr. Larkin, of Glazebrook, in the chair, and Mr. A. W. Morton acting as screetary.

chair, and Mr. A. W. Morton noting as secretary.
Mr. David J. Sandors briefly stated that the election had been held by order of the Governor of the State, and that, so far as he knew, it had been properly conducted, and he could not conceive why the election had been declared null and void. He, therefore, moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on and confer with the Governor, and that said committee report to a meeting to be held at the Council Chamber this (Saturday) evening, at five o'clock.
On motion, Messrs. David J. Saunders, David J. Burr, and A. Y. Stokes were appointed to constitute said committee.

constitute said committee. The meeting then adjourned.

the Imperial Government leaves to time the task of fully justifying the counsel of the Em-A despaich relative to the recognition of Italy left Madrid on the 15th, and is said to contain no conditions nor restrictions of an A Progressionist meeting is soon to be held at Madrid, to determine the course to be pur-

James A. Seddon, in and to......269 share Wellington Goddin and James Ap-

killed and a large number wounded.

EGYPT. On that day only two died of cholera. A Cairo there was also a decrease, although the mortality continued high. There were 156 deaths on the 14th. per day. The buildings consist of two large mills and adopted. LONDON, July 21.—Consols closed at 90@401. for money; Illinois Central, 90; Erie, 54; Five twenties, 714@71%. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £451,604.

LIVERPOOF, July 21.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 88,000 hales, including 25,500 bales to speculators, and 17,500 to exporters. The market opened buoyant, with a considerable advance in all descriptions, which was afterwards partially lost, the closing rates being 14,263/d higher for American, and 3/d higher for Egyptian on the week. The authorized quotations are:

New Orleans. Nominal. 20
Uplands. "193/4" The flour burrs are now idle, awaiting the arrival of wheat, but the corn stones are being worked almost to their maximum.

The capacity of the mills that have escaped the fire is beyond the probable supply of 

THE LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY. LONDON, July 21.—The elections are now de ermined. The Liberal gain remains at twenty Mr. Gladstone is elected in South Lancashire Constance Kent, who pleaded guilty of mur How British Emigration is Encourage The London Daily News says: The following table shows the amount of money remitted by settlers in North America to their friends in the United Kingdom, from 1938 to 1854, both inclusive, and by settlers in Australia, to their friends in the United King-

£364,418 £13,178,929

them and source their presidents. As at mineral systems for promoting emigration could produce such a result as that we have been considering, and while this spontaneous agency continues in operation, nothing but an immense improvement in the lot of the people at home can avert the movement. The second annual race meeting of the Saratoga Association will begin on Monday, August

7th, and continue during the week. The following is an account of the races:

On the first day there will be a race for three year-olds, one and three-quarters mile dash, for the Travers stukes, amounting to \$1,350, for which nineteen horses are entered. On the same day a two-unile heat race for \$50, for all ages, will be run.

On the second day the Saratoga cup and sweepstakes of \$1,900, two and one quarter miles dash, will be run for, eighteen of the fastest horses in the country being entered for it. Also, a mile heat race for \$100.

On the third day a mile-and-half dash, for two-year olds, \$50, Saratoga stakes, nine entries, and a race for a purse of \$000, for all ages, one and a quarter mile dash, will be run.

On the fouth day a purse of \$500, for all ages, one and a half mile dash, and a purse of \$1,000, for all ages, three mile heats, will be officied. lowing is an account of the races: \$1,000, for all agus, there will be a contest for On the fifth day there will be a contest for On the fifth day, two mile dash, for a sweep-stake of \$1,450, and a purse of \$100, mile heats, by beaten horses.

On the sixth day there will be three matches. The first is to be a hurdle race, for a purse of \$500, dash of two miles; another will be for a purse of \$1,000, for all ages, dash of four miles, and the third is to be for a purse of \$500, for the contest were reds one mile.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS WIll be sent to subse Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no institute and those terms be deviated from the in no instance can these terms be aeviated from, at they afora very little more than the cost of paper.

For The War Prices. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. an extra copy of the paper will be given. STATE ITEMS.

The 100th Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Colonel Norman J. Maxwell, was mustered out of the service and paid off at Harrisburg on Wednesday. This regiment is composed of companies from Allegheny, Benver, Lawrence, and Washington counties, and is a veteran organization. It was organized in August, 1801, and has been one of the meet of Selent regiments in the field. As the most efficient regiments in the field. As an evidence of the changes which have taken place in the regiment, we might mention that ts present commander, Colonel Maxwell, entered the ranks as a private soldier. - Rev. R. M. Bear, for the past three years chaplain of the United States General Hospital in Pittsburg, having been mustered out of the service, has been assigned the ensuing year to Waterloo Charge, in the New Castle district of the Eric Conference, he having been temporarily detached from the Con-Brevet Major John Snodgrass, late of the 130th Permsylvania Regiment, has been brevetted a lieutenant colonel, for meritorious services in front of Petersburg. Colonel Snodgrass entered the regiment at its organization as a private, and by his bravery and soldierly qualities has risch to the proud position which he now occupies. The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Meadstead of the date heretofore announced.

ville on the 16th; 17th, and 18th of August, in-— Rev. Father James A. Miller has been ap-pointed to the charge of the Catholic churches normatic to the charge of the carbonic matteres at Pottstown and Douglasyille, in place of Rev. Father F. A. Kyle,

— A somnambulist in Pittsburg walked out of a third-story window, a few nights since, and severely injured himself. '—A game of chess is shortly to be played through the columns of the Reading Record and Times respectively.

— A lot of "sick" watermelons were confiscated in Allegheny City on Thursday, by the mayor and his police.

— The daily line of stages between Brookville and Ridgway commer — The work of grading the Allegheny City and Freeport Railroad is progressing rapidly.

HOME ITEMS. - A modest young girl, having visited the Fitth Avenue Rotel very frequently with a Fifth Avenue Hotel very frequently with a bandbox, bringing home, as she said, bonnets to the ladies stopping there, suspicion was aroused, and her box being opened, was found to contain a pair of men's boots. The mystery of many robberies from the rooms of the guests was thus explained, and the girl was arrested. Her depredations, as far as has been ascertained, consist of about forty pairs of boots and shoes ten pairs of sheets a number boots and shoes, ten pairs of sheets, a number of pillow-cases, half a dozen tidies, a dozen towels, a large amount of jewelry, and many other articles of value - There is a story that a son of Dr. Southside Adams, of Boston, a member of the class of 1870 at Harvard, appeared with his class at the late commencement, notwithstanding his sympa-thies were so coincident with his father's as to lead him down South soon after graduation, and even into the robel army. A committee of some military members of his class suggested to him that his presence was unwel-

wenties, after reaching 721/4 have receded to 711/. In railroad stocks there have been some large transactions during the week. Il-linois Central shares advanced \$3, closing at - A Western reporter, in one of the cities on the Mississippi, announced the arrival from New Orleans of the lady of a prominent major 884/4@894; Eric was at one time as high as 55, but on sales to realize profits, closing at 534/6 "Mrs. Gen. C—came up a passenger on the Handy. Her cargo consisted of three hundred and eighty bales of cotton, and eight hundred tons assorted private freight."

—Since the acquittal of Miss Harris, for the Plymouth visiting the annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society. They also visited the principal vessels of the English and French squadrons in Plymouth Sound.

The Persian telegraph cable is repaired, and killing of Burroughs, at Washington, a number of timorous treasury clerks, having the fear of the woman in black before their eyes, have in-The cholore has broken out in Rivningham and large numbers of the paupers have been say, "Not at home" to every suspicious female desiring an audience with them - At the Yalo College commencement din-The Moniteur announces the health of the Prince Imperial as re-established. The Em. ner, General Ulman said he was authorized by the Secretary of War, a few days ago, to say that there had been recently disbanded, peror left Paris for Plombiers on the 19th. and he Empress and Prince Napoleon were exor were now in process of disbandment, 782,542 soldiers, and that we had a million of men in The Moniteur contains the following: "The field when Loe surrendered.

— At Randolph, Wis., on Monday, Farmer reports current that an understanding had een arrived at between the great Powers for Windsor took a young girl with him to a the assembling of a Congress are all devoid of circus. Straightway his wife bought some arsenic. This she inserted into a pie, of which foundation. A proposal for a common de-liberation of the European Powers was forher husband was fond. He ate it next day at merly made by the proper authorities for the purpose of removing the difficulties then exist-ing and obviating those that might have been firtation. foreseen. The projected Congress was contested, and the war between Germany and Denmark

dinner, and that night was past the region of -A woman horsewhipped her husband in the streets of Warren, R. I., last week. The man meekly submitted to forty or fifty blows, but showed opposition when his son followed, up the mother by belathering his dad with an umbrella. It is not stated what offence the whipped man had committed.

— General Lee is reported to be at the Clifton House, Niggan, Falls, and this supposed that Vallandigham (who passed through Detroit These brothers in misfortune may have a good. time condoling each with the other. -The famous bloodhound Hero, of Libby Prison notoriety, is on exhibition in Rochester. He does not take kindly to Northern institutions; growls at everybody who speaks to him, and seems to feel the humiliation of his position very keenly.

— A Louisville paper says it is more daugerous than a pitched battle to walk a dozen squares in that city after the street lamps are lighted. We wonder whether the editor has

ever been to Washington,

— Brattleborough, Vermont, is becoming a fashionable resort. James Parton and his wife (Fanny Fern) and Major Charles G. Halpine are among the guests there this summer.

— Trout are the only fish known that possess roice, which is perceived by pressing them, when they emit a murmuring sound, and trem ble all over. -S. N. Pike, of Pike's opera house, Cincinnati, is about to build a new and magnifice

opera house, on Twenty-third street and -The fall and winter season at the New York theatres will begin about the 11th of Sen-- The time for quitting work in the departments at Washington is to be changed from four to three. -The profits from "Arrah na Pogue" at Niblo's Garden are said to be seven thousand dollars a week.

— The Scandinavisk (N. Y.) Post says that "Den gode Forstanelse imellem Prinds Napo-leon og Keiseren skal være gjenoprettet." - A large meeting of factory operatives, at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, has declared in avor of the ten-hour system.

There are about three thousand soldiers at Alemphils, who are to be divided into squals nd posted over the country to maintain order.

-An editorial convention is to be held in Bangor in September. -Prof. Longfellow's income is \$11,000. FOREIGN ITEMS.

- a singular death is reported from Darton, England. A young lady, the daughter of a surgeon, happened to go into a kitchen where a butcher was in the act of killing a brace of lucks. Seeing blood running from one of the birds she fainted, and, being removed to a couch, died almost immediately. Death is supposed to have resulted from the shock ocsioned to the nervous system, the young lady having the greatest aversion to the sight of blood of any kind. - A number of rare animals, some of which have been hitherto entirely unknown in Eu-rope, have arrived at Paris. Among the most curious, (and intended for the Garden of Plants,) are two ivory-horned stage, two oxen, from the Kingdom of Laos; a gray tiger of Cambodin; soft-shelled tortoises; twelve cages of birds of all sorts, from the pygang eagle to the fighting fowls of Laos; and two cases con-taining a bull and a cow of Bien-Thuan. The monument of Wallace, at Stirling, on the Scottish frontier of England, which has been built in the form of a tower to the height of 155 feet, is now standing unfinished for want of funds to complete it. The materials and working apparatus upon the grounds are to be sold to pay the debts. The debts of Prince Esterhazy, a part of whose fortune has been placed under the con-trol of administrators, are estimated at nearly 43,000,000 (\$15,000,000). The property sequestered is that situated in Hungary only; the annual revenue of that portion is valued at about £120,000.

—The London critics do not at all like the class of plays in which John Owen appears, and the News, after seeing Toodles, kopes "he will allow us to see him in something which a human being ent witness without being a numan being can witness without being ashamed of his species."

— By the will of the late Marchioness of Londonderry, which places all her property at compound interest for the next twenty-one years, the then Earl Vune will be the richest upon in England. man in England.

Austria is almost in a state of bankruptey. caused by her obstinacy in supporting a vast and useless army of 700,000

is going to attack her.

The scheme for creeting a central hall of arts and sciences, in memory of Prince Albert. is progressing. The Prince of Wales presided over a meeting of the promoters on the 6th ult During his recent trip to Algiers, Napoteon travelled, altogether, over four thousand and difty-seven miles. -Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, presided at a printers' benevolent society's dinner on the 5th ult.

— At one of the grand balls in London, this season, three hundred ladies appeared without -A very prompt French dramatist is already preparing "Armadale" for the stage.

— The Emperor of Russia has given Jackson Haines, the skater, a splendid diamond ring. DEGREES CONFERRED. - Union College bestows an LL. D. upon General Grant and Charles O'Conor, and Rev. H. M. Dexter, of Boston, roceived a D. D. from Iowa College,