wkers. Seven railroads are at present in ming order. The chief of the Cherokee nan says that his people are famishing for and and if they do not get it an outbreak will be the result. A Gonzales paper says that the liberation of the slaves has proved adous to the people. General Hooker, in a speech yesterday at Kew York, to the returning regiments, said that if the people of the South showed a proper disposition to reconstruction on people would help them; but if they did not the penalty would be on their own heads.

The military police force of Savannah has een disbanded, and an organization of paoles substituted. F. W. Sims, former pro-rietor of the Savannah Republican, has petioned to have his paper restored to him, but

The rebels in Hayti seem to have so far ained the advantage. They had offered peace o President Jeffrard if he would sign a treaty taking five years the Presidential term. The del ram Stonewall is to be delivered to our gathorities in a few days.

tovernor Pelrpont has written to the justices of the peace throughout Virginia, ordering them to declare null and void all elecons of local officers, where the parties chosen we heretofore been members of the rebe ongress, Legislature, etc. Major General Hulleck and family, with

paide a number of army officers, sailed for alifornia, on Tacsday, in the steamship orean Queen. The General goes to the Golden state to assume the duties of his new com-mand, the Military Division of the Pacific. A despatch from Heart's Content, N. F., says ve and lay the shore end of the Atlantic ble. The weather is very propitious for such , undertaking. tien, Grant is receiving a very enthusiastic ention in Maine. Yesterday he visited

owdoin College, where LL. D. was conferred in him, the second honor of a like nature that has received within a week.

The man taken to Washington in irons gives is name as John G. Ryan, late captain in the rebel navy. It is said he was engaged in the ooth conspiracy. Secretary Seward. Judge Holt, and Minister Eurlingame came up the Delaware, yesterday, a the Revenue boat Northerner, but they did

ot land. It was merely a pleasure trip.

The official report of the public debt shows e amount outstanding on the 31st of July to Some of the cannon (forty-two pieces) capared at Richmond, has arrived at Fortress donne. Among them is a Whitworth gun. A fire occurred at Atchison, Kansas, on the tult., destroying property to the amount of erween \$20,000 and \$30,000.

The President's health is gradually improv-ing, although he is yet too unwell to receive The report that the five-dollar notes of the National banks had been counterfeited is pronemiced untrue.
General Howard has been breveted Major General in the regular army.

The total number of national banks so far chartered is 1.491, with a capital of \$370,000,000. The stock market was active yesterday, but rices were irregular. Government bonds coninue quiet at former rates. Coal oil shares ire in fair demand; about 4,500 shares of Maple

bude sold at 8@8%.
Flour was dull, but prices are without any aterial change. In wheat there is very little toing, and prices are drooping. Corn and ment of a lease or agreement ought not to be regarded as a sale of real estate. ve at an advance. Whisky is firmly held at 25 F gallon, but there is little or nothing Gold closed last night in New York at 141/4.

TREE LABOR ON SOUTHERN PLAN-TATIONS.

It is by no means improbable that a large share of the work of social and industrial reorganization in the South will eventualy devolve upon men reared in the free states, and who are accustomed to conducting complex as well as simple business operations with free labor. The | years' term in the Missouri State Penitentiary. negroes are no more incapable of freedom than their old masters are of conducting their plantations with freemen. slavery. If, instead of making vain attempts cepted emancipation as an accomplished fact, and zealously endeavored to qualify themselves and their former bondsmen for their new destiny, all would be well, and

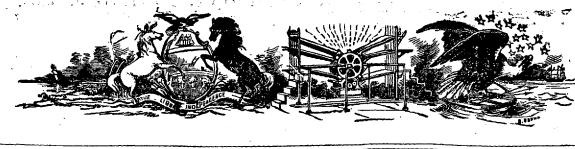
masters and slaves would commence a new career of prosperity. A few have had the wisdom to do this but many thousands have preferred to turn their hopes and energies back into the old channel, and to grasp at shadowy prospects of restoring something like the old system. The efforts of Northern men to work plantations with hired labor have been, in a number of cases, eminently successful; and there is no good reason why Southern planters, who believe they "understand the negro" perfectly, cannot be equally fortunate, if they will only conquer old prejudices. The following illustration of what can be done, and what, no doubt, will be done in numberless cases, if Southern planters fail to improve their present opportunities, is furnished by a correspondent of the Boston Advertiser in a description of a ride from Beaufort, S. C., to a plantation in that neighborhood: "Our way led us through fields cultivated by freedmen, mainly refugees, who had arrived but a short time before. It would be unreasonable to expect that the first attempts of the emancipated slave to set up for himself—attempts made under unfavorable circumstances—should in all cases prove perfectly successful. Some of the cotton and corn fields through which wa passed were in a decidedly

stances—should in air cases prove perfectly successful. Some of the cotton and corn fields through which we passed were in a decidedly bad state of cultivation, others better; but hardly any quite satisfactory until we reached the plantation to which our journey was directed. Then the appearance of the crops suddenly changed; the fields were free from weeds, the cotton plants healthy, and the corn fields promising a heavy yield. Everything bespoke thrift and industry. We passed through a most heautiful grove of live oaks, with its graceful festooms of gray moss—under the shadow of the trees a roomy log-cabin, in which a colored preacher was addressing an aminene of devout negroes—for it was Sunday—until at last we found the 'mansion,' surrounded with live oaks and magnolia trees. The estate had, before the war, belonged to the state had, before the war, belonged to the wealthiest planters of that region, who had gone to parts unknown as soon as the blue jackets threatened their descent upon lieuniont.

"The mentation had been taken nowsession."

who had gone to parts unknown as soon as the blue jackets threatened their descent upon liemfor jackets in the jackets of the jackets who is now working it with the same negroes who formerly belonged to the place, and some who had subsequently congregated there as refugees. I have heard it frequently repeated by Southerners, that Northern men do not understand the negro, and do not know how to manage him. A short conversation with the lessee of that plantation, together with the evidences of thrift and prosperity all around, convinced me that a sensible, practical Vankee, brought up under the influences of free-labor society, is better calculated to solve the great labor problem in the South, in a practical manner, liban a quondam slave honder, whose every step will be guided by his former prejudices.

"The system followed by the lessee is simply this. His negroes work, and are paid by the task. Certain kinds of work requiring a higher skill, for instance, ploughing, are better remunerated than others which can be performed by tain patch of ground for itself, on which vegetain patch of ground for itself, on which vegetailes and sometines conduct; he threatened with each gang of laborers about five m



VOL. 9.-NO. 3.

WASHINGTON. THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH GRADUALLY IMPROVING.

THE PUBLIC DEBT, ON THE 31ST OF JULY, \$2,757,253,275.86.

GEN. HOWARD BREVETED A MAJOR GENERAL IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

ant Instructions of Gov. Peirpont Regard to the Late Elections. WASHINGTON, August 2, 1865.

The Health of President Johnson. The President still continues too unwell to eccive visitors, and attends to but little mblic business. His health, however, is gradually improving. Statement of the Public Debt. The official statement of the public debt, as ppears from the books, Treasurer's return, and requisitions in the Treasury Department, on the 31st of July, shows the amount outstanding to be \$2,757,253,275.86, divided thus: Debt bearing interest in coin is \$4,108,562,641.80, on which the interest is \$64.521.837.50. Debt hearing interest in lawful money, \$1,

289.156.545, on which the interest is \$74.740.630.78. Debt on which interest has ceased, \$1,527,120. Debt bearing no interest, \$357,906,969. The total interest both in coin and in lawful noney is \$139,262,568.28.
Legal tender notes in circulation, one and ro years five per cent. notes, \$39,951,230. United States notes, old issue, \$172,603. United States notes, new issue, \$342,687,966. 863, \$15,000,000. Compound interest notes, act of June 30th, 1864, \$197,127,470. Total legal tenders in circulation, \$585,223,-

Amount of fractional currency, \$25,750,000. Uncalled for pay requisitions and miscella eous war and navy, \$15,736,000. Amount in Treasury, coin, \$55,338,000. Currency, \$81,402,000. Total amount in Treasury, \$116,739,632.59. The statement of the public debt, as appears by the returns and treasury books on the 31st of July, as compared with that made on the 31st of May, shows an increase of \$122,000,000 during the intervening period, owing in part

to the extraordinary sums required to pay the arrearages due to the army, the entire public debt being \$2,635,205,753. The amount of legal-tender notes now in circulation is \$685,236,269, or an increase from May 31st, of Prometion of Gen. Howard. Brigadier Gen. O. O. Howard, late a major general in the volunteer forces, has been breveted major general in the regular army, to date from March 30, 1865, for gallant and meri-

The Recently-Elected Local Officers in Virginia.
Governor Penront has addressed a notice to the justices of the county courts of Virginia, saving he has reliable information that gind, saying he has remote information that in a number of counties in the State persons have been elected to the office of Common-wealth Attorney, Sherin, &c., who are dis-ganlified by a clause of the Constitution, which excludes from voting or holding office persons who have held any office under, or been a member of any so-called Confederate Congress or Legislature. The justices are directed to consider all the offices above re

ferred to, to which persons so disqualified shall have been elected, vacant, and to order elections immediately to fill such vacancies. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a mortgage to secure an annuity during the life of the annuitant, the present value of this annuity being specified in the condition of the mortgage at \$6,000, is subject to a stamp-duty of six dollars. Produce brokers are required to pny a tax of three-fourths per cent. on their sales, and are considered brokers under section 99. This tax is is additional to the license tax. The 128th section of the act of June 30th, 1834, declares that for the purposes of this act the term real estate shall include lands, tenements, hereditaments corporal and incorporal. The commissioner says it will hardly be contended that leasehold estates are included in the foregoing enumerations, and what is not expressly included may reasonably be supposed to have been intentionally omitted. I can see no propriety in extending the application of the statute to matters beyond the ordinary import of its language, and I therefore decide that the sale and assignment of a lease or agreement ought not to be regarded as a sale of real estate.

Arrest of a Man Charged with Swindling

\*\*A Political Party\*\*.

During the late Presidential canvass, a man mamed T. W. Fullers perpetrated a series of frauds by pretending to be an agent of the Republican Executive Committee, of which Senator Harlan was chalirman, and collecting the forth of the Church unto Gostar the things that are frauds by pretending to be an agent of the Republican Executive Committee, of which Senator Harlan was chalirman, and collecting the first that the regular value approaches to the church to the church to the church in regard to the later of the Church within her sphere and lating the import of the Church within her sphere, faithfully to discharge their duties to the Senator Harlan was chalirman, and collecting the control of the Church within her sphere, faithfully to discharge their duties to the Senator Harlan was chalirman, and collecting the control of the Church within her sphere, faithfully to discharge their duti Internal Revenue Decisions.

Republican Executive Committee, of which Senator Harlan was chairman, and collecting money from various officeholders, amounting in the aggregate to \$44,000. He had previously provided himself with several hundred blank receipts signed by Mr. HARLAN, which he had stolen. The detectives have been tracking FULLER, and have only recently been successful in arresting and bringing him to this city.

He hails from Indiana, but had served a five

Colored Convention. Colored delegates to the number of fifty, from various counties in Virginia, met in convention at Alexandria to-day, their object If the latter had the practical experience which Northern society readily affords in employing and directing voluntary labor, they would soon be able to reap greater anmal profits than they ever realized from delegates on behalf of their Fredericksburg brethren. They were finally admitted to seats. The spectators numbered forty or fifty, incluto perpetuate bondage, they gracefully ac-cepted emancipation as an accomplished officers. A public meeting was held to-night at Alexandria, addressed by the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, of Washington; Rev. J.

M. Brown, of Baltimore, and Fields Cook, Of Richmond, all colored men. National Bank Notes. There is no truth in the report in circulation in some parts of the country, that the five-dollar notes of the National Bankshave been counterfeited. After the first instalment of notes had been issued to some five or six of the banks first organized, a slight change was made in some of the lettering and minor deails of the five-dollar note, which accounts for the variations seen between the fives first issued and the subsequent ones. There are no

counterfeits of any denomination of the na tional currency.

The Seven-Thirty Loan. The printing of the notes for the last an nal issue of the popular seven-thirty loan is entirely completed at the Treasury Departent, and the amount will be issued to subcribers as soon as the necessary entries and other elerical work can be performed. The Reported Capture of Suratt.

The person recently arrested and brought to this city, and who, without any apparent rea-son was, supposed to be John II. Suratt, gives his name as John G. Ryan, of Texas, late captain in the Confederate Navy. It is said he was engaged in the BOOTH conspiracy. Much and very unnecessary mystery has been at National Banks.

The total number of national banks chartered since the law of Congress on that sub. ject is 1,494, with an aggregate capital of \$570,000,000, and a circulation of \$161,971,180. The Reported Arrest of Suratt. The man brought hither from the West, whom some supposed to be John H. Suratt, is said, in quarters where the truth is known, to be some other individual. His real name i General Grant's Movements. PORTLAND, August 2.-General Grant was

screnaded last night, at the hotel, by the band of the 17th United States Regulars. He recived an ovation from an enthusiastic crowd at the City Hall, this morning. He will leave for New Brunswick at one o'clock this after-BRUNSWICK (Me.), August 2.—General Grant arrived at 2.45 P.M. from Portland, and was received at the depot by the officers, alumni, nd students of Bowdoin College, and an immense crowd of people. A procession was formed, headed by the Germania band, and marshaled by Brigadier General Hyde, which scorted General Grant to the residence of Major General Chamberlain. General Grant, family and staff, accompanied by Generals Howard, Ayres, and Chamberlain, nd Brig. General Hyde, and other attended the closing exercises of the Commencement at the church, where the degree of LLD. was Savamab has been disbanded, and an organiconferred upon him. At the Commencement dinner no inducement could obtain a speech General Grant will attend the reception extended to returned soldiers of Bow-

land to-night, and to-morrow will visit Augusta. Gen. Hooker's Opinion of how the Re turned Rebels should act.
NEW YORK, August 2.—At a public dinner to
the Massachusetts 29th and 57th regiments, General Hooker made a brief speech of wel-come, and thanked God that, in a small way, he had been an instrument in the restoration of peace. There will be no more resistance to he authority of the Government. The course f reconstruction is clear. The Southerners may not love the Government as formerly, but Seward, Judge Holt, and A. S. Burlingame left for Philadelphia at 11 A. M. to-day, on the whipped until they learn to behave themselves properly. If they show a proper disposition will return here to-morrow. Baron Gerolt, them, but if they don't, we won't.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1865.

TEXAS. Bishop Wilmer to the Laity and Clergy of Alabama—The Doctrine of Allegiance, and its Application to the Existing State of Affairs. GREAT AMOUNT OF ROBBERY IN THE The Bishop of Alabama, as will be seen by WESTERN PART OF THE STATE. the following letter, has directed the clergy of his diocese to abstain from praying for the

ALABAMA.

President, on the ground that the general di-

rection which authorizes such a prayer implies that it is only to be used when "the

President and all others in civil authority

This is rather sharp logic on a point of this kind, and a new proof of the stubborn feeling that exists in the rebollious States:

kind, and a new proof of the stubborn leeling that exists in the rebellious States:

To the Olergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocace of Alabama:
On the 30th of May last I addressed a brief circular to the clergy, suggesting the principles which, in my judgment, should govern them in their official conduct under the present condition of affairs. I deem it advisable at this time to set forth, in a more formal and public manner, a somewhat expanded statement of the views contained in the circular referred to.

The lapse of the Confederate Government does not necessarily involve the disorganization of the general council of the church within the limits of that government. The nationality of a church is a matter purely conventional, and of human arrangement. It is assuredly possible for two church organizations to exist under one common civil government without violating the unity of the church. There is an essential difference between the unity of branches of the church, and their union as one legislative body. For example, the Church in England is in perfect unity with the Church in the United States; but there is no legislative union between these churches.

pic, the Church in England is in portect ditty with the Church in the United States; but there is no legislative union between these churches. Again (and this is a case more in point) the church in Scotland is in unity with the church in England, and yet they exist as distinct organizations, under a civil government. Consequently, no charge of schism can justly lie against the Church in the Southern States, in case she should see fit to perpetuate herself through a separate organization. She does not thereby necessarily depart from the unity of the Church in doctrine, discipline or order. Therefore, it may or may not, as circumstances may indicate, be advisable and expectent to dissolve the general council. This is a question for future ecclesiastical determination. As to the changes in the language of certain prayers, which are made necessary by late political events, I observe that the lapse of the

cask for its continuance pr

When the civil authority shall be restored in

God's.

The doctrine of the Church upon this point

NEW ORLEANS.

A Steamer Burned-Another One Ex-

**ploded.** New Orleans, August 1.—The steamer Lillie

with 700 bales of cotton, was burned on the river. No lives were lost. The steamer Joseph Pierce exploded twenty

miles below Vicksburg, and subsequently caught fire and burned to the water's edge killing six and wounding twenty-eight sol-

The steamer Dove was boarded by robber

on Sunday afternoon on the Yazoo river, and

was robbed of twenty thousand dollars. The

dred men, and sold his artillery, and other

THE SOUTHWEST.

Maximilian Expected to Visit

passengers, wounding several of them.

of the boat.

ral offices in Texas.

vices of July 27th.

The steam passed through every part

can be prayed for, and that the present provisional Government is of a military character

Returned Rebel Soldiers Murdering those who Remained at Home.

STARVATION STARING THE CHEROKEE INDIANS IN THE FACE.

New York, August 2.—The steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans on the 26th ult., arrived at this port at noon to-day.

The Galveston correspondence of the Time. says that there are seven railroads in running order in Texas, comprising an aggregate of Over four hundred miles. New rolling and other stock are much wanted, however. Be-fore the war there were eighty-five newspapers published in that State. There are not The United States troops have bagged about thirty of the miscreants who created so much terror in the interior by their robberies. The trial of the rebel Col. Lowry, at Houson, for tearing down the national flag, was

still progressing.

The Houston Telegraph says that over 3,000 paths of amnesty and 1,600 soldiers' paroles barns of unmesty and 1,000 soldiers paroles bave been taken in that city.

A great many robbers and jawhawkers have een arrested in Western Texas, and much property recovered.

The Brownsville correspondent of the New Orleans Times says the accounts from the interior represent a sad state of affairs. The eturned rebel soldiers, in a spirit of revenge, turned upon those who stayed at home and murdered and robbed them. Stand Watie, principal chief of the Cheroke nation, appeals to the people of Texas to send

Confederate Government requires, of neces-sity, the omission of the "Prayer for the Pre-eident of the Confederate States and all in aid to his people, "who are famishing for want of bread." Should not relief be speedily aforded, he fears an outbreak that will endan eivil authority."
The immediate substitution of another form of prayer does not follow of the same necessity, as will appear from the following conger the safety of the country on both sides of Red River. The Gonzale paper says: siderations:
To pray for all in authority is, unquestionably, a duty—but a duty of religious, and not of political origin and obligation. The mode of discharging that duty must be determined by the proper ecclesiastical authority. Consequently, any attempt on the part of a civil or military power to dietate to the Church in this matter cannot but be regarded as unauthorized and intrusive. Certain tests of loyalty have been established by authority and they The order of General Granger, liberating the slaves in Texas, has been pretty generally carried out by our citizens. But few have expressed any regret at their loss-indeed a great majority appear perfectly reconciled at the new order of things, believing that with pro-per regulations the change will be greatly to this matter cannot but be regarded as unanthorized and intrusive. Certain tests of loyalty have been established by authority, and they who faithfully conformed to these tests have fulfilled the requirements of the law, and have right, in equity and under the constitution of the country, to manage their ecclesiastical affairs according to their own discretion. The Church has full regard to established authority, and is not to be presumed regardless of her sacred obligations. She must be left free and untrammeled in her legitimate sphere of action. Any attempt to dictate to her can only serve to retard the action which, in pursuance of her obligations to God and to her own traditions, she will unquestionably take at the proper time and in the proper manner. Now, the Church in this country has established a form of prayer for the President and all in civil authority. The language of that prayer was selected with careful reference to the subject of the prayer, "all in civil authority," and she desires for that authority prosperity and long continuance. No one can well be expected to desire a long continuance of military rule. Therefore, the prayer is altogether inappropriate and inapplicable to the present condition of things, when no civil authority exists in the exercise of its functions. Hence, as I remarked in the circular, "we may yield a true allegiance to, and sincerely pray for grace, wisdom, and understanding in behalf of, a government founded upon force, while at the same we could not in good conscience ask for its continuance prosperity, &c." their advantage. All the negroes, with a few exceptions, wisely concluded to remain at

their old homes, upon the same terms as heretofore, or for small wages. The few that pre-ferred shifting for themselves soon realized that their "freedom" was not what their imaginations had so beautifully pictured, and ome quietly returned to their former homes ing about in the streets at any one time. So many negroes have congregated in the neighborhood of Houston that, with the preference of the people to employ unemployed white men, good negro men can be employed there at less rates than the actual cost of keer ing them decently clothed.

HAVANA AND MEXICO. MONTEREY OCCUPIED BY THE

FRENCH TROOPS. AN EXPEDITION ALSO INTENDED FOR

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

THE REBELLION IN HAYTI THUS FAR AD-VANTAGEOUS TO THE REBELS.

New York, August 2.—By the steamer Eagle we have received Havana advices of July 29. Judah P. Benjamin arrived at Havana on the 25th from Nassau, and Kirby Smith arrived from Yera Cruz on the 29th, with ex-Governor Thomas Reynolds and Captain Beauregard, late secretary to Duke Gwin. The Idea Liberal, of Puebla, calls for a conve cation of the whole people, to decide either for the empire or a republic, and thinks by this neans all risk of war with the United States Monterey was occupied, July 22, by French troops under Jennigras, who had called for the delivery of all arms held by citizens, and had established stringent rules. Fifteen refugee rebel families from Texas had arrived at Monterey. Mr. Stranahan, a correspondent of the Nev

York Heald, died in Mexico on the 15th.

The constitutional Governor of Lower Caliornia, who was supposed to favor the Empire and gone to San Francisco. A Franco-Mexian expedition was preparing to go to Lower California. The Indians have rebelled against the Gov ernor of Sonora, and military operations against the rebels in Sonora and Sinalva were to commence after the rainy season. The American schooper Wilson Crawford of Brooklyn, had been seized by the Mexican outhorities at Sisal, on suspicion of smuggling. Her master and crew, except one man, had neen imprisoned. A general exchange of Spanish and Domi-

The doctrine of the Church upon this point is briefly, but most comprehensively, summed up in her 37th Article of Religion: "The power of the civil magistrate extendeth to all men, as well clergy as laity, in all things temporal; but hath no authority in things purely spiritual. And we hold it to be the duty of all men who are professors of the Gospel, to pay respectful obedience to the divil authority, regularly and legitimately constituted."

In regard to the taking of oaths, it is beyon all question the duty of every citizen to render faithful allegiance to the Government under which he lives; and an oath of fidelity to the Government is only the formal and solemn acknowledgment and expression of an already existing obligation. If, therefore, the oath of allegiance should be lawfully required of all citizens, there is no good reason why such an oath should not be taken, provided that all things be done (see 36th article) "in justice, judgment, and truth." All false swearing is an abomination.

And now, brethren, commending you to the guidance and protection of God, and earnest ly praying that all things may be ordered to the advancement of His glory, the good of His Church, and the safety, honor, and welfare of His people, I am yours faithfully in Christ and His church,

Richard H. Willer,

Bishop of the Diocese of Alabama.

Greensboro, Ala, June 20, 1855. nican prisoners was to take place on the 22d The rebels in Hayti thus far have the ad vantage. Jeffrard has not yet taken Guarico. The rebels had offered peace to Jeffrard on signing a treaty making five years the Presiential term. The rebel ram Stonewall will shortly be de ivered to the United States authorities. The health of Havana is good. The United States steamer Oneida is there.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE TO RECEIVE IT AT HEART'S CONTENT.

THE WEATHER FAVORABLE FOR THE UNDERTAKING.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., August 1, via Aspy thieves opened an indiscriminate fire on the Bay, Cape Breton, August 2.—The steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow on the 22d of July, for Governor Hamilton reached Houston on the New York, was intercepted off Cape Race, at o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, and the City of Dublin, from Liverpool on the 22d, via Queens 26th, en route for Austin. He met with a warm reception at Houston.

The Houston Telegraph mentions the arrival of officers of Shelby's party. Shelby encamped town, was intercepted off the same point an nour later. Their news has been anticipated near Monterey with four hundred or five hun-Crowds are beginning to gather here from all parts of the island to witness the landing of the Atlantic cable. The weather is unpreceplunder, and was trying to get a grant of land.
Adams' Express Company has opened sevelentedly fine. The Great Eastern was to leave Valentia on Monday morning, July 24th. The favorable weather encourages the hope that the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence will be got in working order in a day or two. CSPY BAY, C. B., August 2. - The steam yacht Clara Clarita, with Engineer Everett's party on board, arrived this morning. The enther is fine and the elements most favor able for the prosecution of the work of under mining and repairing the telegraph cable eross the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

FORTRESS MONROE.

tation to a Chaplain.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 1.—The Washing-

struck by lightning last Saturday night, and

One company of the 11th Pennsylvania Ca

valry, heretofore on duty at Cherrystone, Eastern Shore of Virginia, have arrived here

on the steamer Monitor, and will be mustered

out of service at once.

The United States steamer Fort Donelson,

from Key West on the 22d ult., has arrived in quarantine. She reports no sickness at Key

The ladies of New York city and Brooklyn

have presented to Chaplain E. P. Roe an ele-

gant bible and set of prayer-books. Also a beau-tiful fing for the soldiers' chapel at Hampton

A one-turreted monitor, name unknown, arrived at Norfolk to-day.

The schooner Elizabeth and Eleanor has ar-

rived from Richmond with forty-two cannon captured from the rebels. Some are rough, un-

finished castings. Among them is a Whitworth gun that during the latter part of last summer

and full played upon General Butler's signal tower on James River. The gun bears the fol-lowing inscription: "Whitworth Ordnanee

Company, Manchester, 1860." Also, "Rich-

NEW YORK CITY.

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

Gold, 1414; old 5-20s, 105%; New York Central'
91%; Eric, 83%; Hudson River, 113; Pittsburg,
61; Rock Island, 193; Northwestern preferred,
61. Market steady and dull. Gold active and
firm.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived, Dutch corvette Watergous, from

The heavy black drapery and symbols have all been removed from the Exective Mansion at Washington.

NEW YORK, August 2.

mond Arsenal, August 22, 1864."

West, and all well on board.

Hospital.

Matamoras.

CATRO, August 1.—Twelve hundred bales of cotton passed here to-day, mostly for Cincin-The steamer Ruth brings New Orleans ad-Maximilian was expected soon to visit Matamoras. General Mejia has forbidden any persons leaving Matamoras without a pass, or Arrival of Captured Cannon-Presen

crossing into the city from Brownsville Cortinas is punishing the robbing bands, and has proclaimed all communication and com-merce between Matamoras and other ports Superintendant Conway reports that les than thirty-five freedmen are maintained by the Government in Louisiana. No rations are issued except to the sick and helpless. Cotton, sugar, and molasses were unchain the New Orleans market. SAVANNAH.

New York, August 2.—The steamer Nevada brings Savannah dates to the 29th ult. The Southern Herald says five bags containing mail matter were, for the first time, forwarded to Augusta on the 27th, for the interior of Georgia. A large mail was also forwarded, on the 29th, for Southern Georgia and Florida. zation of armed patrols substituted. The provost courts have been abolished, and all criminal cases are tried by Captain Cox, as provost marshal, and the functions of district loin College this evening. He leaves for Port- indge are performed by Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Sims, the former proprietor of the Savannah Republican, has petitioned for the restoration to him of that property; but General Brannan has ordered that, on account of histreasonable conduct, the petition be denied.

A list of prices for the public market of Sa-

Secretary Seward and Judge Holt en route for Philadelphia. CAPE ISLAND, N. J., August 2.-Sceretary revenue cuttter Northerner. The Secretary struct the Government we will help the Prussian Minister, arrived at Congress that they don't, we won't.

vannah has been established by General Davis

CHARLESTON. The Vessels in the Stream—How the City Looks—A Ramble through the Burnt District—The Church of the "First Families"—The Negro Troops— The Hotels—The Weather, etc.

U. S. GUNBOAT "CONEMAUGH."

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 28, 1865. Correspondence of The Press. 1 We have been lying here as flagship for some weeks past. The numerous armed tugs, once onduty, have nownearly all followed the gun-boats North, and there is at present of the navy here, besides this vessel, only the United States steamer "Home," and the old-time slopp-of-war "John Adams." The last monitor (Kaatskill,) left here for Philadelphia about the 12th instant.

THE CITY.
The city is under strict martial law; and recently, from the quarrels fomented by the citizens with the soldiery, the former have ech forbidden the streets after eight P. M. usiness chiefly interfered with by this order is that of the drinking and ice-cream saloous, which were patronized up to the latest hoursthe sultriness of the days driving many in the evenings to those sources of refreshment, Stores for the sale of each and every kind of wares are one by one opening, and prices areall circumstances considered moderate Untenunted houses are very numerous. Fine dwellings can be everywhere rented of the military authorities on payment of taxes for three years in advance. The most frequent style, of construction is the house standing gable to the street, with piazza above piazza, along its side, looking out upon the private carriage-way and garden, the front doors being in the street-end of the lower piazza. But there are many dwellings facing the thoroughfarc-double-with piazza the whole length of the front, and more or less ground in shrub

> walk. Frame houses are not built any more, a law having been put in force some years ago orbidding it. Quite a number of elegant residences are occupied by the General Command-ing and his staff, with other army officers. DOWN TOWN. Lower parts of the city (which, by the by, much resembles New York, in its position between two rivers) were almost entirely de-serted during the months of bombardment' and property went to decay. Furniture of sufficient excellence to tempt cupidity was com-monly carted from abandoned houses and sold at auction by the purloiners. Lead was searchd for with such eagerness, the war demand be ing heavy, that the various pipes of buildings were cut; and the leading of roofs and around chimneys torn off-leaving the interiors at the mercy of every storm. Our unexploded shells were so often trifled with by boys and others that much life was lost from this cause alone.

bery between the latter and the public side

Roadways of streets were, to a great extent, unpayed, to furnish stone for defences. The Battery terrace, a flagged walk of 1,800 feet in length, running along the top of a sea wall of the harbor, has one extremity covered with huge banks of sodded earth, within which was a fort with bomb-proof and heaviest of guns The intentional bursting of one of these at the evacuation, ruined a sixty-thousand dollar ausion a few vards off, shattering its columns and dashing every sash of every window bodi vout of its frame. Around the corner, skirting the Ashley river at its mouth, is a narrow tract of some acres covered with trees, low and small-Charleston's attempt at park

making. THE BURNT DISTRICT. The "burnt district"—ravage of the great fire of 1861—runs in a broad belt across the lower part of the city. Ruins stand as the flames left them, and the ground and cellars are rank with weeds. Some of the most valuable properties of the city were included in flagration, also half a dozen churches. tervening cemetery, in which, by the by, are graves of date of the close of the seventeenth century; and the sepulchre (very plain) of John C. Calhoun. This church's white, oldfashioned spire of frame, resembling some what that at Tenth and Arch streets, Philadel phia; and the brown one of St. Michael's (P E.) several squares off, were the targets of our Morris island betteries. The latter church received a shell through the back of its chancel-completely destroying all the fittings immediately within. Its spire was the chief lookout station of the rebels, and from the belfry they with wonderful acuteness and patience acquired the knowledge of our distant navy and army signals, reading them at pleasure. oin these churches are closed; three or four

others, however, are open Sundays. GRACE CHURCH. Grace Church (P. E.), in Wentworth streets ap about the centre of the city, has been, and np about the centre of the city, has been, and is the prettiest and best maintained in the place. To be Gothic, with walls mastic-coated. Its lofty nave, with grotned roof and tasty freecoings, escaped all injury, as did also one of its parallel assles; but through the roofing of the other have descended two shells—one bursting, destroying a dozen pews and pene-trating through to the cellar. No repairs have been made within. Arm-chairs are simply ubstituted for the demolished sittings. The elite of the city attend here. They are very exclusive, and live in all possible seclusion Among them are numbered many ladies of attractive youth and beauty, who are only to e seen at their homes or at churches.

THE NEGRO TROOPS. The presence of negro troops is considered a sore grievance by the citizens, especially by the aristocratic class; of whom many, while in their temporary or permanent impoverish-ment, drawing rations from the Government, ment, arawing fations from the deventment, scruple not to talk disloyally. There are stationed here two regiments of black and one of white troops, 47th Penńsylvania, Brevet Brig. Gen. W. T. Bennett commanding the post. A Zouave regiment, lately here, behaved so refractorily that they were sent down to the sand-hill forts of Morris Island. MISCELLANEOUS.

The market is well supplied with fresh provisions; the meat being, however, usually very dry, insipid, and destitute of fat. Melons and telopes are plentiful. Charleston Hotel, on Meeting street, is the chief one in ope ration. It is run by New York parties; and is, for the time being, the exchange of the city. Amnestied rebs are daily to be seen there de-bating what business to take up. The Mills House, on the same street, was once the first House, on the same street, was once the first in consequence in the town. Its northern face is altogether stripped of its plaster by the great fire, which burned close up to it. We have had intensely warm days. On the 21st inst., the temperature on our deck in the har-bor was 117 degrees in the sun, and 100 degrees n the shade. Yellow fever prevailed extensively last summer, but it is not expected here this. Many families will probably return from plantations in the interior and from elsewhere, as winter approaches. Rumors of various outrages, committed by negroes up the country, reach us continually. But just as water clears itself by settling, if time be given it, so this turbid society will resume ultiately, and, it is to be hoped, permanently, order and loyal quietude.

WAIFS FROM THE SOUTH.

RICHMOND.

The Military Commission is rapidly and quietly supplying the place of the convicts who escaped from the penitentiary during the excitement incident to the fire of the 3d of April. During the past week they have sent eleven new recruits, convicted of sandry offences against morals, law and order.

Governor Pierpont on Saturday appointed William Wirt Henry and J. W. Marshal notaries public for the county of Charlotte.

The Capitol Square in Richmond has been taken in hand by the authorities, who will endeavor to restore it to its former attractiveness as a place of resort.

On Saturday the markets were well supplied with meats and vegetables of all kinds. The Republic says: Over fifty country carts were in attendance at the Second Market alone, reaching a distance of over three squares around the market-place. Country butter and chickens, notwithstanding the supply is equal, if not superior, to the demand, command exhorbitant prices, and it is evident that the only way in which the prices of these articles can be brought down is to get up anti-butter and anti-chicken-eating associations. The supply of melons and cantelopes was immense, far exceeding the demand. In the forencon the prices of melons ranged from twenty to fifty cents each, but in the afternoon, the supply having been increased, prices fell to ten and fifteen cents. Very fine cantelopes could be purchased for five cents. Still later in the evening ominous black clouds rolled up from the north and west, and a slight shower, which fell about six o'clock, caused a still greator reduction in the prices of all articles, and a general stamped of buyers. We have never known the markets to be so well attended as on Saturday. At the Second Market the crowd was so great as to render circumambulation a matter of considerable difficulty.

The First Baptist Church of Petersburg was

Tation a matter of considerable difficulty.

PETERBREA.

The First Baptist Church of Petersburg was on Saturday evening last destroyed by fire. During a thunder-storm the steeple, having been struck, by lightning, took fire, and soon communicated the fiames to the building. At the time of the occurrence the darkness was intense, and few, with the exception of the firemen and soldiers, who made every endeavor to save the church, turned out. The loss will fally heavily upon the Baptist denomination of Petersburg. It was reared at a cost of nearly \$40,000. It was one of the most beautiful and convenient structures of its kind in the South, and an ornament to the city of Peters. and convenient structures of les and south, and an ornament to the city of Petersand convenient structures of its kind in the south, and an ornament to the city of Petersburg.

Peter Pettigrew, of South Carolina, has been arrested in Petersburg, charged with robbery.

Phænix Hall, Petersburg, will be opened on saturday night as a theatre.

The Court of Conciliation met on Saturday morning, phrsuant to adjournment. An order was received from Major General Hartsuff, stating that as the recent election had reestablished the civil courts, and thereby rendered the Court of Conciliation no longer a necessity, it was therefore dissolved. The order expresses the thanks of the General Commanding for the very efficient assistance given him by the members of the court, and for the benefit they have conferred on the community by the equitable settlement of claims, and adjustment of so many perplexing and troublesome difficulties. It was therefore ordered that the court adjourn sine die—Express, 31st. Vesterday, July 30, was the first anniversary of the "Crater" explosion. This event was one of the most important, that occurred in

the military operations around Petersburg. It occurred about day light, and the dull, heavy sound was distinctly heard throughout the city. Among the liver lost, were several of Petersburg's sons. A very severely contested battle took place, before the Confederates were able to re-establish the horse captured from them by the Federal troops.—Ibid. RATEIGH. The Raleigh Record announces that, owing to the disarrangement of the mails, its daily issue will be suspended for the present.

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CLARRESVILLE, TENNESSUE.

From all sections of the country comes the same dismal tones concerning the prospects for the growing crop of tobacco. For twenty years there has not been excason as unfavorable for its growth. The excessiverains in the early part of the year rendered it impossible for planters to prepare their seed beds in good order, and the rain continuing after the seeds were sown, so compacted the soil and so washed the beds, or overflowed them, as to preclude the possibility of a bountiful supply of plants. As soon, however, as the few remaining ones grow large enough for transpianting, a severe drouth set in and continued intil the planting season was nearly over. The consequence is, that not more than one third of the crop intended to be planted was set out in good time. And, when we take into consideration the shortness of the crop that must have resulted from the abandonment of farms, the loss and inefficiency of labor, and the general derangement and uncertain condition of public affairs, in the early part of the year, we make a large estimate, we think, when we set down the quality which the present growing crop will make, at one fifth of what it was in 1835. Indeed, from diligent inquiries made, from every part of the Clarksville tobacco-growing region, we are sadly and painfully convinced that the quantity which will be most destructive wars known to history, and when the taxes, State, county, and Government, are most onerous, and the failure of the crop is justy regarded by our farmers as a very great calamity, and one which will be most destructive wars known to the community. We are pleased to learn, however, that the corn crop is looking exceedingly well, and promises a heavy yield. So we CLARRESVILLE, TENNESS'EE. which will be most disastrons in its results the community. We are pleased to lear however, that the corn crop is looking exceetingly well, and promises a heavy yield. So whay console ourselves with the reflection that we cannot dress as fine or chew as much thaceo as we wish, we can, at least, have enoug of "hog and hominey."—Clarksville Chronici 23th.

As the steamer Anna Maria was proceeding on her passage from Charleston to Hilton Head, on Saturday night last, and when she had arrived at a point about midway between the two places, fire was discovered issuing from the woodwork which encloses the smokestack. The alarm was immediately given to those on board, and, fortunately, by dint of active exertion, the fire was extinguished before anything serious had happened, although, had the discovery been made fitteen minutes later, perhaps a sad and painful result would have onsued. As it was, much fright was occasioned to the passengers, a majority of whom were asleep in their berths. The Anna Maria is now undergoing repairs.—Courier, 27th ult.

The Merchants Hotel is shortly to be reopened. CHARLESTON. opened.
The Charleston Courier reduced their terms to \$12 a year on the 1st.

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FLORIDA.

On Thursday of last week the first through train from Lake City arrived at Jacksonville. This places us in direct connection with the interior of the State for a distance of two hundred miles, with branch roads running in each direction. The benefits derived from reopening the route are already manifest in the shipments of cotton, sugar, syrup, and other products of the country, which are daily arriving at this place, and the shipments of goods of all descriptions, which are daily being sent into the interior in exchange.—Florida Union, July 22.

Excitement in Harrisburg. THE SUPPOSED ARREST OF SURATT.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, of Tuesday evening, has the annexed:

A good deal of excitement was created this morning at the railroad depot by the discovery of the fact that John H. Suratt, was was in the city, in custody of a guard of soldiers, en route for Washington. Several persons claiming to know the murderer readily recognized him, but the soldiers who had the wretch in charge were exceedingly reticont as to his identity, and even denied that their prisoner was Suratt. The officer in charge of Suratt arrived from the West at all hour when no connection could be made with the train south, and the party was therefore compelled to lay over until the departure of the cars for Daltimore at 2.30 to morrow morning. In conversation with an officer professing to have a full knowledge of the capture of Suratt, we learn that his pursuers first got on his trail at Memphis, Tennessee. It appears that the Suratt family have many acquaintances in that city—Marylanders, who went South at the opening of the rebellion. It is also alleged that Mrs. Suratt originally emigrated from Memphis to Maryland, and that John still has relatives in that part of Tennessee. Be this as it may, it was certainly ascertained that John H. Surat had taken refuge in Memphis, and that he was compelled to fly from that locality by the knowledge of his presence having been discovered. From Memphis he was traced into Arkansas, through which State he was steadily pursued into Louisman, where, for a time, Suratt managed to clade his pursuers, who were still diligently searching for him. At this critical time, by the merust accident, it was ascertained that he had passed on to Texas. This fact was communicated to the pursuing party by a soldier who was on his way Northward, and who mentioned the circumstance of having suspected that the saw Suratt, or a man very much like him, travelling towards Brownsylle. The pursuers again took up the frail, and as they travelled, step by step, they traced the guildent of the reighborhood of Brownsylle, where it was The Harrisburg Telegraph, of Tuesday ning, has the annexed :

was charged with any identity to that criminal.

The duty of conveying Suratt from Brownsville, thus far, was an important, and even hazardous one. At many points along the road attention was attracted to the prisoner by the fact of his being heavily ironed, and in localities where no allusion could have been possibly made to the name or character of the prisoner, there were parties who recognized him by his resemblance to his sister—these parties having seen that afflicted young lady during the trial of her mother in Washington city. In appearance Suratt is of fair complexion, with light abourn, crisp and curly hair; in height about five feet seven and a half inches, and weighing one hundred and fortyfive pounds. An officer who had charge of Mrs. Suratt before and at the time of her execution, was presented by her with a miniature of her son John. This officer is now in this city, with this identical miniature in his possession. A comparison of this miniature and the prisoner in charge of the gnard, who left this city to-day, disclosed a wonderful and startling resemblance, which left no doubt on the minds of those who had a glance at both, that John H. Suratt is on his way to the gallows.

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the minds of those who had a glance at both, that John H. Suratt is on his way to the gallows.

It will be remembered that John H. Suratt was engaged, during the rebellion, as a bearer of despatches from the Baltimere traitor sympathizers to the traitor-chiefs in Richmond; and bearing back, also, from the latter to the former, such instructions as were necessary for the performance of their part in the rebellion. During the trial of the conspirators, it appeared in evidence that Suratt was in Richmond the day preceding the night of Mr. Lincoln's assassination. It would seem, therefore, that Suratt, after performing his full share in the work of the assassination, had taken his position in Richmond, where he would learn the news, and make the necessary movement for his own protection. His friends in the North concented and circulated the story that he had been traced to the doors of a monastery in Canada, where, of course, the pursuit ended, as when a sinner enters such an abode he is safe from the arrest of man. This bogus story attracted the officers of justice from Suratt for awhile, he in the meantime abandoning Richmond, striking for the mountains of Tennessee, where he lurked until it was safe to seek the proceetion and shelter of his friends in Memphis. We have already referred to the story of his departure and purput from that circulated.

was safe to seek the procection and shelter of his friends in Memphis. We have already referred to the story of his departure and pursuit from that city.

The prisoner is heavily ironed. Beside the manacles on his hands and feet, attached to his ankles are two heavy iron balls, of a weight sufficient to render the assistance of two men necessary to carry those balls while the prisoner walks. During the morning Suratt was confined at the United States Hotel, well guarded by the soldiers in charge. At the hour of the departure of the train southward, over the Northern Central Railroad, we were informed by an attache at the United States Hotel, that it was discovered the baggage of the escorting party, which had been accidentally left at Pittsburg, did not come on with the train from the West at 1.30 P. M. This necessarily detained the party at the United States Hotel until the departure of the next train for Baltimore; which, we believe, will not be until 2.30 to-morrow morning.

A NEW YORK CHARACTER.-Before the war A New York Character.—Before the war one of the most remarkable figures to be observed on Broadway was Elias Howe, who made a fortune by patenting a sewing machine needle. His long yellow locks, white "choker," and broad-brimmed felt hat, were familiar to most people. Some during the war it was reported that he had enlisted into the army as a private soldier, and one of the illustrated papers had portraits showing him as he looked before and after the operation of having his hair cut. Was all this authentic? We recognized him, not many days since, on Broadway, yellow locks, white choker, broad-brimmed felt, and all, just as he looked four years ago.
—N. Y. Citizen.

Death of an Ex-Governor of Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 2.—Hon. Byron limah, formerly Governor of this State, died this residence, in Bristol, last evening, aged eventy, years enty years. The Health of Gov. Brough BUFFALO, August 2.—It was reported this norming that Gov. Brough was dead. A later lespatch from Cleveland says he slept comortably last night, and has a fair appetite. Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 2.—Flour is dull and heavy. Wheat firm; new red, \$2,02.10. Corn dull at 19,096c for both white and yellow. Provisions quiet. Bacon shoulders, 194c. Whisky firm at \$2.27. Coffee dull; Rio nominal at 194. CHICAGO, August 2.—Flour quiet and Wheat active; No. 1, \$1.20½; No. 2, \$1.06@1.07. Corn quiet, and ½@1c lower; sales No. 1, 67@58c; No. No. 2, 60@67c. Oats dail and 2c lower; sales at 40@41c. Highwines quiet at \$2.13@2.15. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, \$32; Prime Mess, \$29@580.25. Receipts Shipments, 2,900 1,800 25,000 15,000 153,000 1,035 22,000 500

THREE CENTS. The Memphis Bank Affair. DETAILS OF ITS ENFORCED CLOSING.

[From the Memphis Commercial, 28th inst.]

A great deal of excitement prevailed yesterday in business circles, occasioned by the closing of the Commercial Bank by a special Treasury agent—Mr. Root—and the placing of a guard upon its doors. This occurrence took place at 1½ 0'clock, at which time the agent of the Treasury Department entered the bank and asked for the President, Mr. Jesse Page, Jr., to whom he gave the necessary orders and satisfied as to his authority. The order to cease business was so unlooked for, that all, employees as well as principal, were taken aback, and the confusion was not lessened when Mr. Page was informed by the Government agent that he would not give a reason for the strange procedure unit some time to-day. From all thet we can learn the facts are, that Mr. Carleton, of the Custom House, who is just now absent at the East, was a few weeks ago reported a defaulter, and that the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it necessary as a measure of self-protection, to send out an expert to investigate the affairs of the Custom-House, and if any derangement were discovered, take DETAILS OF ITS ENFORCED CLOSING,

sure of self-protection, to send out an expert to investigate the affairs of the Custom-House, and if any derangement were discovered, take the necessary steps to protect the interests of the Government. To this duty the gentleman referred to has strictly attended. He yesterday thoroughly investigated the books, accounts, and affairs generally of the Custom-House, and reported them correct, but when he reached that part of its business management inneciately under the control of Mr. Carleton, as Depositary of the United States, there was found to be a deficit of nearly \$153,000, which such may or may not be in Mr. Carleton's strong-box, which lies in the vault locker. On reaching this conclusion, so unfortunate for the absent officer, who has ever been esteemed an honest and good business man, the Treasury agent proceeded to the Commorcial Bank, whose President is one of the bondsmen of the Collector of Customs, and forthwith took possession, with results as above given.

All sorts of absurd runners were passed from hip to lip, and by three ciclock the face of the closing of the bank was as well known in the length and breadth of the corrected and advertised specially to every family.

Most of our business men, to whom Mr. Memphis, as if it had been telegraphed an advertised specially to every family.

Most of our business men, to whom M Page is personally known as an upright, it telligent banker, would not believe any the thousand and one runners, a few of whice we have endeavored to sketch. They would writ and meanting hold the worthy presiden of the Commercial in as high estimation a ever. They know him, and are satisfied taccept him, as ever, "all right." As to this affair we have no opinion to offer.

Sport in Chicago—A Unique Entértain From the Chicago Times, Monday.1 The announcement of the novel contest be-tween the horses Cooley and Princess, and the Indians Deerfoot and Stephens, was sufficient to attract an immense crowd to witness the sport, at the Driving Park yestorday after-noon. The day was favorable; and the fair sex were out in force. Altogether the attendance could not have failen far short of two thou-sand persons.

neon. The day was favorable; and the Lirsex were out in force. Altogether the attendance could not have failen far short of two thousand persons.

The race which had been arranged was one of a new description; and was, therefore, witnessed with no small degree of interest. The horses were to go two miles, while the Indians were making one mile and ten rods each; that is, one horse would trot two miles, and then the other animal was to take it up there and too tanother two miles. The Indians were to make a corresponding change. One was to go a mile and ten rods, when the other would be substituted, and complete the race with auther mile and ten rods; so that the horses, taken together, were to make four miles, while the Indians, went two miles and twenty rods. The winner would receive the purse of \$1,000. Of course, there was a deal of dispute as to which would carry off the prize—the men or inchorses—and, as a consequence, the betting was quite lively. The prevailing opinion was, that the Indians would come off lest, but those who thought so did not feel sufficiently confident to offer odds, and therefore bets ranged about even.

At three o'clock Princess was driven upon the course, being quickly followed by the red men, who were arranged in their running costumes. Lastly, Cooley appeared, when the course was cleared away, and preparations were made for the start. Twenty rods were measured off before the score, and at this point stevens took his place and awaited the signal. Princess was then driven upon the the condition in which she ran her best races, and her movements were stiff and slow. She passed the quarter stretch in 40 seconds, the half mile in 1.21, and the first mile in 2.42. Stevens started at the dropping of the flag, and ran the twenty rods to the score, where Deerfoot started in on the first mile. The pace at which he were warnest admiration from the

ond to this bloody duel."

The Grayes at Andersonville.—Miss Clara Barton, who accompanied Captain Moore on this expedition to Audersonville, Ga., to give Christian burial to the prisoners who died there, writes the following note to her uncle, James Barton, of Washington:

Andersonville, Ga., July 12, 1865.

Dear Uncle: We arrived here on the 18th, and are now in the active prosecution of our labors. Captain James M. Moore, kindly detailed by General D. H. Rucker to assist me in the performance of our sad, though interesting duties, is now organizing our forces, and preparing the ground for the reception of our heroic dead. Two hundred and seventy-six were recovered yesterday from the ground known as outside of the "dead line," or, as it was generally known to the public, outside of a prohibited line, beyond which they had accidentally strayed for the purpose of procuring a little fresh water, or the roots of shrubs or trees, to almy the pangs of thirst and hunger, and for so doing were barbarously murdered. The grounds are all selected for the cemetery, and in a few days I will send you a statement for publication, if the editors of Washington think it worthy of publication in their columns. Your affectionste niece,

Clara Barton.

A Horrible Prediction.—Prof. Leonidas,

CLARA BARTON.

A HORRIBLE PREDICTION.—Prof. Leonidas, an Indianipolis astrologer, after looking at the rings around the sun, makes the following horrible prophecy:

"I observe by the planets that a dreadful plague will commence in Russia, originating from silks brought over from Egypt, Cairo, and Turkey. It will extend across the Baltic Sea, desolate Germany, cause immense mortality in England, and then spread to the United States. This dreadful epidemic will spot the people like a keopard, and turn the flesh of a purple black. The pestilence will carry off such an amount of mortials that there will not be enough left to bury the dead or give them Christian burial. The streets of our citles, towns, and villages will be swarmed with the dead and dying. The grouns and yells of horror will fill every breast with consternation. Confusion will abound on all sides. The deathwell will cease to toll as the malady rages in fury. The infected will fall and die wherever they take it. The stench of the dead will become so common that the survivors will not heed it." ----

PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH.—A pigeon shooting match, for a certain sum of money, is an nounced to come off on August 12th, between Joseph V. Kerr, of this city, and Charles Lovatt, of Philadelphia. We are informed by competent authority, that at these matches she custom is for one contestant to place, or have placed, in the box, his competitor's birtly and that very frequently they are." doctored. This process, imported from England, consists of breaking the legs, cutting off the toes, fractivity with a concentration of the code of the contest. of breaking the logs, cutting off the toes, fracturing a wing, or some other humane device that will cause the bird to fin will and irregilar. In the match proposed above, we have been assured that the match would never have been made, had not Kerr agreed to allow his adversary to "dostory the bligts he (Kerr) was the short of the bligts he (Ferr) was the short of the short. adversary to "doston" the first he (kerr) was to shoot at, as he pleased. We respect the lovers of sport but such beautiful and highly humanitarian performances as above described, like "solling" horse and bout races, are fast bringing all kinds of so-called sporting into rapid discepute. The sheriff might find it convenient to attend this match, and if doctoring is attempted, have the parties and swer at court for cruelty to animals—Pittsburg Post, Monday.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$2.00 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from at they affora very title more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS.

To the getter-up of the Club often or twenty, n extra copy of the paper will be given.

STATE ITEMS.

Tuesday morning, some workmen engaged in excavating a cellar on Grant street, Pittsburg, discovered un old pump-stock somewhat below the surface of the street, and near by a stake of peculiar shape. Some gentlemen standing near had their curiosity excited by the peculiar formation of the stake, and on pulling it out of the ground a small package covered with dirt and mould dropped at their feet, which on examination was found to cortain four old coins—three connections. three copper and one sliver. Of the copper oins, one is an East India Company farthing, pearing date 1804; another is an East India farthing, with Indian characters; the other has a heart, in which are the lothers EVIC, surmounted by a figure 4, and bearing date 1785. The silver coin is a Russian guilder, bearing -On Sunday afternoon last four personsthree males and one female—were saptized in the Monocacy Creek, about half a mile north of Bethlehem, by Rev. Dr. Hoffman. There were some 400 or 500 people present to witness the ceremony—baptism in the river being something new in that locality; the congre-gation call themselves the "United Brethren in Christ." During the services on shore several of the females were "moved by the

spirit," swooned away, and were held by their sisters until they recovered. Everything passed off quietly and orderly.

—The United States army hospital at York is virtually closed; all the putients were disposed of by transfer, muster out, and discharge, by the 27th urt. The hospital accommodated two thousand four hundred patients. The surgeon, S. J. W. Mintzer, U. S. V., has been ordered to report to Brig. Gen. E. M. Gregory, Assistant Commissioner, at Galveston, Texas, for duty as Medical Inspector of the Department. A sale of the Government property at this hospital will be held at York, property at this hospital will be neld at lork, on Wednesday, August 9th.

— The Crawford Democrat relates the following incident: Two horses were standing attached to a cracky wagon, facing toward the railroad. Two other horses attached to a wagon became frightened at a locomotive, and running furiously up the alley came in contact with the horses hitched to the cracky. The pole of the wagon entered the breast of one of the cracky horses, penetrating three fort. feet, and, of course, killing him instantly. None of the other horses were injured.

— A gentleman conversant with the whisky business in Easton, has made an estimate of business in conscious, has made an estimate the loss the Government sustains just in that yieldity in consequence of making the tax on whishy so high as to stop all the distilleries. whishy so high as to stop an the distinction, He calculates from reliable figures that if the tax was only one dollar a gallon, the Govern-ment would derive an income of \$8,000 a day from the manufacture of whishy, within a circle of fifteen miles around Easton.

On Saturday a box containing twenty-six hundred dollars, and several deeds and papers, was stolen from the house of a Mrs. Griffith, in South street, Harrisburg. The box was subsequently found in an out-house in the vicinity with the checks and deeds safe, but minus the money. A man has been arrested on suspicion of the robbery.
— Mr. Caspar Standley and Mrs. Christiana Standley celebrated their golden wedding at Steubenville, on Friday evening, at which were present seven children, thirty-two grandchildren, and four great-grand-children, be-sides a number of invited guests. All went merry as a marriage bell. -The Democratic County Convention of Schuylkill, which was called for the 7th of August, has been postponed until the 14th. The courthouse is being repaired and painted inside, and will not be in suitable condition for use previous to that time.

— Major John Fritz, late of the 93d Pennsyl-

vania Volunteers, has been tendered the ap-pointment of chief clerk in the Reading postoffice, by Major Briner, the incoming post-- Hon. A. L. Roumfort, Mayor of Harrishura has issued a proclamation closing all places in the city where intoxicating liquors of any kind are sold. - At Harrisburg, a portion of the provoet guard has been detailed to keep the approaches to the post-office clear, during business hours.

— The Pottsville Standard calls attention to the filthy condition of the smaller streets and alleys of Pottsville.

— The Hamburg Weekly Herald has commenced its third volume.

— A Fenian "Circle" has been organized in Harrisburg. It has sixty members.

— Horse thieves are doing an extensive business in Montgomery county.

— Edgar Cowan, Esq., is to deliver the adress at the State Agricultural Fair.

- Stuart Robson is playing in Lancaster. HOME ITEMS. -Some boys being surprised by the police while bathing at Troy, the other day, one of them made a rush for the shore and put for home. He naturally created a sensation, running as he did four or five blocks through the ousiness part of the city without any clothes — A duel fought near New Orleans about an actress resulted, after twelve shots, in the death of on his knees, being unable to stand from the

one, and the mortal wounding of the other. The last shot was fired by one of the duellists -The New York Times, in noticing the attractions of the several theatres, facetiously closes what it says of each place of amuse ment with the words, "this is the coolest house in the city."

— The celebrated Indian warrior "Bloody Hand," of the Seneca Nation, died on the Catlaraugus Reservation on the 10th instant, nearone hundred years old. He was terrible with the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

— A man in Minnesota has made a flying machine which brought him safely to the grou but how to rise in the air is the difficulty he cannot surmount.

— Hard money only is used in Western Texas. The inhabitants have had an experience with rebel money which leads them to distrust a paper currency.

— A young lady poured Kerosene on her fire in Chicago, to hurry it, and was roasted to a erisp in consequence.

— The fashion at Newport this season is for adies to invite the nice roung men to ride. the lady driving. — A romantic young lady in Waterloo, New York, proposes a monument over the grave of Edgar A. Poc. Rather late.

— Nearly twenty thousand dollars have been collected for the statue of Shakspeare, which s to be erected in Central Park, New York, - Houses are exported from Nantucket to Norwich and New London, Conn., and prove a paying speculation.

— One county in Illinois will produce a mil lion gallons of wine this year.

— The Petersburg, (Va.) tobacco manufactories are commencing work again. - The religious papers are starting again in

Not much cotton in Mississippi.
 Frost in Vermont last week.

- A brother of Charles Dickens is residing

toga last week for the champagne.

— The Italian opera in San Francisco loses a
thousand dollars a week.

-The prize money distributed since June amounts to \$288,167.55.

in Chicago.

— Two 200 th nabobs had a foot-race at Sar.

- There are, says the London Albentum many scions of the aristocracy whose income is derived from mercantile pursuits. Many make no secret of it, but others are ashamed of their position. One of the oldest wholesale and retail firms in London is carried on under names whose owners were gathered to their fathers a century ago. The real proprietors are never seen upon the premises, and the bighly-salaried manager of the business is bound never to reveal their names or whereabouts.

— Music is sometimes turned to odd uses. It is announced that at the inauguration of the statue of Dr. Jenner, which is to take place at Boulogne soon, a "Hymn to Beauty," written by M. Elwart, will be sung, in which the great discovery of vaccination is to be successfully illustrated by choruses of children, young men, mothers and patriarchs.

— The Princess Metternich and the Empress Eugenie often go a shooting together at a little box of the Emperor's near St. Cloud. Eugenie is a good shot, but the princess is botter; nevertheless, the latter has tact enough to let the empress shoot just two more than herself. They bagged seventy birds the other day.

— A London letter says the Davenports and Fay have been taken possession of by an old East Indian Nabob, who, having plenty of money, has carried them off to a castle in France, where he has nightly seances, in which the spirits give him concerts, drink whisky, men, mothers and patriarchs. the spirits give him concerts, drink whisky, and play at billiards. -Covent Garden Theatre, the largest, in London, has seats for two thousand seven hun-dred and fifty people; the New York Academy of Music will sent two thousand sight hundred and thirty-three.

— Hertzen, the Polish refugee, has written a letter to the Czar warning him against greater severity towards Poland, as if it were possible. \_ Louis Napoleon is said to have Derby on the brain, and hopes to win the next great race with one of his own stud.

with one or his own state

Eugenie, Empress, is driving a light ponycarriage this summer, with ponies to match her toilette, and every day a change.

— Farms in Mexico sell at three dollars per There have been thirty-four suicides at the an spas this season-all gamblers. Gorman spas this season—all gambiers.
— The Princess Mary, of Cambridge, is said. to be the fattest lady in Europe.

The Empress Eugenie has sent a thousand francs to a New York orphan asylum.

— Queen Victoria's salary is about two milestoness of the control of the contro lions per annum.