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The Press.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1865.

THE NEWS.

... Germania, on Saturday, and the City ... yesterday, we have dates from ... to the 26th and Queenstown to the ...

The shore end of the Atlantic cable ... on Saturday, the 22d ult., and a splice with the ocean end at twenty-five minutes ... four on the afternoon of Sunday, ... Great Eastern immediately put out ... but on the 24th some difficulty, called by telegraphers "defect of insulation," ... recovered, the cable refusing to work. The cable was underrun, and the defect ... and remedied. At latest dates the work went on, and the weather was ... The workingmen of Berlin were having ... meetings, at which their rights were ... among others that of meeting to-... in public. The kingdom of Italy has ... recognized by Spain.

... Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of ... and Refugees, at present in New ... has forwarded to the Government a report ... which he calls attention to the large ... of Government rations, and says that, ... personally investigating many cases, he ... that the authorities are being swindled ... by many to whom they extend their ... and that they are at the same time ... to an alarming extent, institutions ... promotion of idleness, pauperism, ... etc. Nearly every family in Georgia ... Alabama, regardless of their situation, are ... rations, and claim it as a right; and, ... that many thousands live upon the ... of science to more than duplicate the ... they are entitled to receive.

... official order to General Sheridan to ... all the volunteer white troops arriving ... was, with which he thinks he can dis-... to be disbanded, contradicts the reports ... the Government was adding largely to ... in that Department. The muster-... will be by entire organizations, including ... additions thereto by recruits or other ...

... the recent completion of the line between ... Bluff and Camden, Arkansas, telegraphic ... communication has been opened to Galveston, ... via Shreveport, Nashville, and Hous-... the line in course of construction in ... Texas will shortly be in communica-... with San Antonio, Brownsville, and ... points on the frontier.

... Perdval Drayton, Chief of the Bu-... of Navigation, died in Washington at a ... on Friday night. He had been ill ... days. He was with the late Admiral ... at the capture of Port Royal, S. C., and ... other important places.

... Lyet, of South Carolina, who is now ... and Miss Cora Slocum, of New Or-... have been pardoned by the President. ... confiscated estates of Miss Slocum have ... restored to her, on recommendation of ... Butler.

... reported in Washington that General ... D. Hill, of the late rebel army, was ar-... that city, on Friday night, for drunk-... and not having sufficient money to pay ... he was sent to the workhouse for thirty ...

... Commissary General Denison has ordered the ... of mail service on the Mobile and ... Railroad, from Mobile to Columbus, Ky., ... including Macon, and other important points; ... additional post-offices in the South and ... West.

... Thursday night, the propeller D. H. ... bound to Washington, and the propel-... of New York, for this city, collided when near ... Lookout, injuring both.

... State Department has been advised, by ... mail at Port Harbor, that the cholera is ... advancing westward. He says that it ... probably again spread over this country.

... thirteen hundred bales of cotton passed ... Cairo, Ill., on Friday on the way to ... and five hundred and sixty bales ... Cincinnati.

... Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been com-... from Columbus, Ky., to Trenton, Tenn. ... expected that cars will be running ... to Mobile in a few weeks.

... Silent Johnson has nearly recovered ... illness, and on Friday received visit-...

... examination of the Newfoundland Bay ... shows that it is entirely worthless.

... August the 5th, news of the arrival of the Great ... had been received at Aspy Bay.

... General Grant and party arrived in Quebec ... 5th by a special train.

... flour market was very dull on Satur-... but prices are unchanged. Wheat, corn, ... oats are also dull and drooping. Cotton ... about change. Provisions continue scarce ... with whisky there is little or nothing ...

... only change to notice in the stock mar-... Saturday was the advance of ¼ to ½ in ... Government loans, with a spirited inquiry. ... speculation in Reading fell off, and prices ... lower. The oil, bank, and passenger rail-... stocks are very dull, and the market ... generally was drooping.

THAT DUTIES DEMAND GREAT MEN.

... that the Union State Convention will ... when it meets at Harrisburg, on the 17th ... instant, is the subject of animated debate ... among the politicians and newspapers. ... usual interest surrounds every gather-... of the friends of the Government at ... this moment. The work of war is over, ... that of restoration, reconstruction, or ... reunion—call it by either name—is before ... The soldier having saved the Repub-... it is for the statesman to make it secure. ... less courage and self-sacrifice (and ... highly equal brains and sagacity) will be ... required, strongly and lastingly to hold ... we have, than were essential to ... it from the bloody clutch of trea-...

There are only two candidates ... nominate for State officers—Auditor ... General and Surveyor General—but the ... principles to be asserted are of transcendent ... importance. The utterances of a public ... representing a combination com-... of so many controlling elements, that ... wielded with such weight and effect on ... side of the Government during four years ... war, must have great influence upon ... United States, and will go far towards shap-... and strengthening a successful national ... party, if they are wisely and fearlessly pro-... posed. If this work is well done, it will ... be a guide and the light for the greater ... battle of next year, when a Governor, ... Congressional delegation, and a Le-... Senator that will have to choose a ... United States Senator for six years ... after the 4th of March 1866, are to be ... chosen. We take it that it is unneces-... for the Convention to blink or post-... any single issue. The road to honorable ... lies in such a country, and after crush-... such a rebellion, is to deal frankly ... the people and to meet all questions ... fairly. That the avowed policy of ANDREW JOHNSON should be heartily endorsed is so ... to our belief that we do not believe we ... secure a majority of the votes if we ... it. It may not be entirely accept-... to all; nor do we believe it to be be-... amendment. Far from it. But it is ... best remedy that has yet been offered.

... those who object to it most ... frankly cannot deny that, as an ... statement, it is better than the ... process of refusing any but military ... Northern governors to the Southern ... States, and so denying that confidence to ... Southern masses which would consoli-... them, Unionist and rebel, into fierce ... antagonism to the Government. If the ... President's plan is a failure, we lose nothing ... finding that the people of the South ... be governed by the iron rule, but we ... a valuable experience. On the subject ... negro suffrage we are not called upon to ... State in Pennsylvania, nor is it necessary ... an unofficial Pennsylvania Convention ... should decide, for the other States, to ... by constitutional recommendation ... unbroken practice, it has been unexcep-... tionably left. We can do nothing with it until ... State Constitution is amended by strik-... out the word "white," and this pro-... cannot even be begun for four ... to come. But it is the duty ... the State Convention to aid the Execu-... by such strong and healthy words as ... convince him that the conquest of ... peace remains wholly incomplete until ... freedmen everywhere in this land are ... protected against their late tyrants, and ... from the danger of prospective or contin-... injustice to them is so guarded against ... it can never happen. We may not be ... able to shelter them from all the fates. ... time must come when the liberated ... millions of the South must pass among the ... neglected millions of the same sec-... When that comes they should be prepared to do battle for themselves. But, before they emerge from the guardianship of the National Government, it is a solemn and unavoidable duty to surround them and arm them with every advantage that can be conferred by those who have their interests more immediately in charge. Included in the faithful fulfilment of this trust, are all other questions: compensated labor, the right to marry, to own property, to be represented in the Legislature, to serve as witnesses and jurors, and all the franchises, suffrage among the rest. The best vigilance over these beings, fully one-third of the population of the South, cannot secure for them direct congressional action on these subjects; but much can be done by a philanthropic example and a comprehensive policy. Indeed, it may be admitted that the whole problem of successful Government, even for the whites, on this hemisphere, remains unsolved until the future of the colored race is secured. With whatever other questions the Convention may deal, they are inextricably involved in those we have referred to, and will be sensibly affected as these are wisely or unwisely disposed of. The occasion is one for large minds. We are on the threshold of events so mighty and so mastering, that we must summon our best, our purest, and our most disinterested citizens to the council chambers.

THE STABILITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

A republic is rarely regarded, even by the most zealous advocates of that form of government, as remarkable for power to repulse aggression, or vigor to maintain itself against insurrection. It appears to be a form depending so entirely upon the mutual support and harmony of its different members as to be fitted for times of peace, and rather adapted to promote mercantile success than ensure military triumphs. In internecine war a republic would seem especially liable to destruction from the want of a recognized supreme central power.

In the United States the government has been so slightly burdensome upon the people that in periods of peace and prosperity the existence of a central power was hardly recognized, except as a source of patronage to office-seekers. Recent events have, however, shown both the existence and necessity of such a connecting bond, which, although belonging to the States, could have no special regard for either of them—a sort of soul or mind, above the component parts, and regulating the intercourse between the members, as well as the general movement of the whole.

When the source of power is recognizable by the eye, and the popular mind is familiarized to considering it as embodied in the living and moving form of a single individual, dignified by kingly station, and encircled by "honorable observance," it becomes easy to acknowledge that the government can, like that single individual, ponder, direct, reward or punish. When, on the contrary, as with us, the visible officials of the Government, even to the highest grade, are directly connected with the people, lifted only for a moment above the mass to which they must soon return, to which they are responsible, and by which they are only regarded as convenient instruments or servants elected to enforce the popular will, it is easy to forget that this constantly changing band of officials is the mere embodiment of an unchanging power, as completely as the king, who in legal parlance "never dies," is the representative of Executive authority in a Monarchy.

The history of the United States has, however, from the very first, directly contradicted the opinion that a republic is suited alone to maintain prosperity and peaceful relations. It had its origin in time of war; was instituted, supported, and administered by the heroes of that conflict, and, while yet in its infancy, was again involved in hostility with the old established and powerful motherland from which it had enfranchised itself.

During many years a constant warfare was maintained with savage and hostile tribes, until again another foreign war exhibited the peaceful Republic in a new light before the world, and Europe wondered at and admired the prowess displayed in the battle-fields of Mexico.

The last great trial was yet to come, the final test that must decide forever the still mooted question—have we a strong and stable Government?

A mighty rebellion, embracing one-third of the Union, well prepared, ably marshaled, suddenly burst into full vigor, while the national power was vexed, hampered, weakened by contention and uncertainty even upon the most vital points. Notwithstanding all this the triumph was complete, and the nation as a whole vindicated its strength against the mutinous members.

When the treason had been utterly defeated, and the conquered armies sued for peace, and were as nobly and as freely met in council by their victors as they had been gallantly met on the field, a vile instrument of the enemy treacherously murdered the chief who was welcoming them back to peace and fellowship. This crowning sin of a wicked conspiracy was intended to create confusion in the camp of the victors, and ensure the triumph of the doubly-dishonored rebellion. But again, as ever in the just providence of God, the right was might, and the treasonous blow but served to vindicate before a wondering world the strength of the national power. Though the head of the Government fell, and though his death was a wound to the very heart of the people, the power never halted nor trembled; it arose all the stronger from the blow. Justice sprang up in renewed vigor, and law avenged outraged mercy. Sudden, fearful retribution fell upon the offenders. Friend and foe, at home and abroad, breathlessly awaited the result, and alike learned—the one in gladness and the other in confusion—that the vitality of the Republic was uninjured.

Through evil report and good report, through peace and war, through triumph and defeat, we have ever been faithful to the belief that the people were the source of power, and that they were able to rule themselves, and judge for themselves in every vicisitude that time could bring. Such a creed might have heretofore been doubted; it was open to discussion, and might be disbelieved; but the history of this country for the last few years, its present condition, and its future prospects must be to every thinking mind a complete vindication of the power, justice, and completeness of a democratic government.

A VALUABLE RECOLLECTION.

If the present sympathy of the Democratic leaders with JEFFERSON DAVIS, and their undisguised efforts for the release of that heartless and cruel traitor, under the demand for a civil trial, would not permit us to forget the early and continued cordial alliance between them and the rebel chieftains, an article like the following, from the last Chambersburg (Pa.) *Repository*, would be sufficient. The so-called Democrats in the Senate of this State were last year actually dependent for their ability to thwart the efforts of Governor CURTIN and the friends of the National Government against the rebellion, upon the protracted imprisonment of Colonel WHITE in the Richmond jail! But let Colonel McCLURE tell the story himself. If there is a citizen who fought against the slave tyrants, one who loves his country, that does not gather from this truthful and thrilling statement a new cause for devotion to the Union party, he must be callous indeed. We hope to record Colonel (now General) WHITE's re-election to the State Senate by a large majority:

"Colonel Harry White was nominated as the Union candidate for Senator in the Indiana, Cambria, and Jefferson district last week, after a protracted but friendly contest in the conference. Colonel White was chosen to the Senate in 1862 as the regular Union candidate, he being at the time a major in one of the Pennsylvania regiments in active service in the Shenandoah Valley. He took his seat in the winter of 1863, but did not resign his commission, and after the adjournment, he promptly rejoined his regiment, then under Milroy, at Winchester. When Ewell, commanding the advance of Lee's army, routed Milroy, Major White, with a considerable portion of his command, was captured, and he was awarded the hospitality of Libby and other rebel prisons. It was obvious to intelligent politicians on both sides that the then pending election would return sixteen Union and sixteen Democratic Senators for the session of 1864, and the supremacy of the Union party in the Senate depended, therefore, upon the return of Major White before the meeting of the Legislature; and it required no extraordinary amount of sagacity to assume that with the election over and the parties a tie in the Senate, Jeff Davis would be slow to release a prisoner who would give the predominance in the Senate against his trusted friends. Accordingly, every effort was made by the President and Secretary of War, in an indirect manner, to effect a special exchange for Major White before the election; but promptly as the Government acted in the matter, the Democracy had anticipated it, and Major White was *doomed*. Secretary Stanton instructed the commissioner of exchange to say to Mr. Ould, the rebel commissioner, that one Major White, a prisoner, was wanted as a witness in a court-martial case—which was strictly true—and any officer of like grade, not charged with positive violation of the rules of war, would be given in exchange for him. The proposition was made; in reply to which Mr. Ould gave a laugh of triumph, and informed our commissioner that he knew the value of Major White politically, and he was not to be taken at any such odds. The rebel Government had been fully advised that the Senate would be a tie if White should be retained, and Jeff Davis was just as much a party to the disgraceful revolutionary proceedings of the Democracy in the Senate in 1864, as Hopkins, Clymer & Co. Subsequently various propositions were made to exchange Major White, but Jeff. Davis felt that his prize was too valuable, and he rejected all. Even a brigadier general, who was held as a criminal, was offered, but no grade of officer seemed to be of sufficient importance to the rebel powers to warrant them in surrendering Major White, and thus placing their ally, the Democracy, in the minority in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

"All hope of exchange failed by means of the ordinary channels, and extraordinary expedients were resorted to in order to effect Major White's release, or failing in that, to get his resignation to Gov. Curtin. Parties in Baltimore, who understood the underground road to Richmond, and made regular trips for a consideration, undertook to communicate with Major White, and offers were numerous to produce him for a large amount of money by substituting the rebel officers; but they were declined. His resignation was prepared, however, secreted in a pocket Bible, and brought North, much to the mortification of the rebels and the Democracy, and at a special election they were defeated by an overwhelming majority, and the Senate unlocked. Disappointed in their purpose to render substantial aid to the Democracy, the rebels visited special vengeance on Major White, and he suffered all the horrors possible for a man to suffer and live. He made his escape three times, but was each time recaptured, and was honored with a residence in the famous dungeon of Libby for some days, for his pertinacity in attempting to get away. At last his ingenuity prevailed, and he escaped by disguising himself and passing North with a crowd of paroled Union captured prisoners. He was promptly promoted by Governor Curtin to the lieutenant colonelcy and subsequently to the colonelcy of his regiment, and brevetted brigadier general by the President, in which capacity he remained in active service until the war was brought to a close by the surrender of Lee.

"The Union men of his district have now rendered a just tribute to his personal and political worth and to his great privations for the cause, by his renomination for Senator, and we hope to record his election by a decided majority. The Union men of the district must not be unmindful, however, that he is hated by the Democratic leaders, more than most men, because of his worthy efforts, while a prisoner, to defeat Jeff Davis' petty rebellion inaugurated in the Senate by reason of his absence, and they will use no means or efforts untried to compass his overthrow. This is the only naturally Union district in the State they will contest, and their efforts must bring out corresponding efforts on the part of the Union men to preserve their supremacy. Let the character of the struggle be well understood from the start, and the Union men of Indiana, Cambria and Jefferson, forewarned beforehand, will easily achieve a decisive victory by the triumphant restoration of Harry White to the seat in the Senate which was lost to him by rebel hate for his devotion to our common country."

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1865.

My suggestion that it is with the Southern people to decide whether they will remain outside in a subordinate or provisional condition, or enter upon the full enjoyment of the blessings and equalities of the Union, has not fallen upon barren soil. If it were essential to the Government that the lately seceded States should be hurried into the national household, or that their members should be carried bodily into the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, there would be some reason in the bitter words and haughty bearing of "the chivalry." But as it is almost their exclusive interest to come back to obedience and to association with their fellow-countrymen, we are as indifferent to their holding out as we are surprised at their illogical indignation. The door stands wide open to all who do as the people of the free States do. The fatted calf is killed, and the prodigal will be welcome enough, only he must not make conditions. When he comes back, he brings nothing to help his family, or to heal the wounds he has assisted to inflict. He will be an expensive inmate of the household. No allusions will be made to his crimes, and no excessive burdens will be laid upon him. But because he has been forgiven an offence that deserves punishment, he must not misunderstand lenity for weakness, or mercy for cowardice. With such feelings he never can enter the Union. His remaining out of it is, as I have said, is his own loss. The Government can bear it at least as long as the rebel. The day for urging men to accept its generous offers is past. It is time to cease conciliating the offending section. Let that section now begin to conciliate the power it has disregarded and defied. And the truest proof of its sincerity will be found in the readiest and most graceful submission to the national authority. OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

Further Pardons by the President.

REOPENING OF MAIL COMMUNICATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

A Rebel General Made the Inmate of a Workhouse.

CHOLERA ADVANCING SLOWLY TOWARDS OUR SHORES.

The Number of Our Troops in Texas being Diminished.

(Special Despatches to The Press.)

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1865.

"General" Elliott and his Negroes.

This was the rebel officer in command of Fort Sumpter when it was finally stormed and taken by our troops. He proved to be a most generous foe, and soon became a favorite. He is an intelligent and cultured gentleman. When the bottom of the secession cauldron dropped out, ELLIOTT, who had been a very rich and prosperous man before the war, was rowed to the side of one of our men-of-war, near Hilton Head, by his former slaves, and asked to see the commander. Upon meeting him he said that he had called to ask whether it was possible he could get employment in our navy. He said he was utterly reduced, and wanted to work for his living. He preferred the navy, because he liked the sea, having enjoyed himself for years in sailing, gunning and fishing in the bay near his plantation. He had never been a politician, nothing but a gentleman of leisure. He entered the rebel service because he felt convinced that Mr. LINCOLN would take away his slaves, and he had really fought for them. He was out-spoken in saying to the officer and several persons who were present that, kind as he had been to his slaves, they were better off than ever, now they were free. The Union officer told him that we could not give him employment in our navy, and that we had our own people to put into place, and could not take care of those who had borne arms against the old flag. The freedmen, the General's former slaves, then rowed him back from the ship to the shore, and seemed to be very much attached to him. Here, now, is a thoroughly subdued rebel. My informant, from whom I get this item, a naval officer of strong anti-slavery sentiments, gives it as his opinion, unhesitatingly, that the former slaves would all vote as their masters desired, if those masters had treated them well. He says that the President spoke like a common-sense statesman in his celebrated speech to the Quakers, when he made a similar declaration. The ties between these people, white and black, are very close; in many cases the father owns his children, and sees his likeness repeated in turn in the offspring of his own sons. My informant also says that the slaves are glad of their liberty, but the very fact that they are free makes them fonder of their masters and mistresses, where these have been "good" to them. He has no doubt that Emancipation was wise, and will work well. He states that there are many heavy slave-centres, vast communities of blacks, that have not yet been touched or reached by Union influences. Even in these the blacks know they can't be sold, or whipped, or separated from each other; that they can marry, and have a right to demand pay for their labor. ***

The Colored People of Washington.

One of the choice rebel expedients is to excite bad feelings against the colored people. If the Union soldiers can be induced to insult and attack the negroes, it serves a double purpose. It goes to prove the Copperhead cry that the soldiers hate the colored man, and that the latter are violent and troublesome; all which helps the rebels. A better behaved class is not to be found in any community than the colored citizens of Washington. They have never been engaged in a riot; and during the last four to five years have been orderly, obedient, and ready to make any sacrifices for the Government. Whatever may have been the cause of the late alleged outbreak between the negroes and whites at Aquia Creek, you will find that none of the colored men from here have had part in it. The Government have given back the railroad running from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg to its former owners, some of whom were rebels, and from this the trouble may be grown. The colored citizens of Washington have prepared a petition to lay before the next Congress, asking for certain civil rights, and I am told their argument will be unanswerable. They will present statistics to show how much property is owned by colored people, and how much tax they pay; and upon these data, based upon the record of many years, they will build their appeal for justice. The memorial, written and got up among themselves alone, will be signed by the petitioners in their own handwriting, and cannot fail to produce a most favorable impression. A very strong party of white citizens will give their aid to this important movement. Congress has no right to interfere with suffrage in the States, but the District of Columbia is under its exclusive jurisdiction; and if there is a body of colored people on earth fit for civil franchise, is the colored population of Washington. It is for Congress to decide. ***

[By Associated Press.]

Health of the President.

The President has nearly recovered from his sickness of a week's duration, and yesterday received visitors.

The Cholera Advancing.

The State Department is advised by our Consul at Port Mahon that the cholera which has prevailed in Egypt is slowly advancing westward. He adds: "From the reported virulence of the disease it is not without apprehension here, this being a quarantine station, that it may again spread over the country."

"The Mighty Fallen."

The afternoon papers of Saturday represent that the rebel General BENJAMIN G. HILL was arrested on Thursday night for drunken and disorderly conduct, and for want of money to pay the fine decreed for the offence, was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

Death of an Officer.

Capt. PERCIVAL DRAYTON, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, died at a late hour on Friday night. He had been ill only ten days. He had participated with Admiral DUPONT in the taking of Port Royal, S. C., and other important places. His funeral will take place on Monday.

Our Troops in Texas.

The stories that our Government is largely adding to our military forces in Texas are contradicted by the official order to General SHERIDAN to cause all the volunteer white troops, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, arriving in that department, which he may think can be dispensed with, to be mustered out of service. Instead of increasing, we will be a decisive victory by the triumphant restoration of Harry White to the seat in the Senate which was lost to him by rebel hate for his devotion to our common country.

GOVERNMENT CHARITY.

Swindling by Wholesale in the Southern States—Pauperism and Idleness being Fostered by the Issue of Government Rations.

NEW YORK, August 5.—General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen and Refugees, has forwarded a report to Washington, in which he calls the attention of the Government to the large issue of Government rations, and says that, after personally investigating many cases, he is quite sure that the Government is being immensely swindled by many of the recipients of its bounty, and at the same time is, to an alarming extent, fostering institutions for the promotion of idleness, vagrancy, pauperism, and crime. Nearly every family in Georgia and Alabama, regardless of their ability, are drawing rations from the Government, and claim it as a right. Also, too many think it no wrong to resort to any mean trick to more than duplicate the quantity they would be entitled to if found worthy.

THE CABLES.

The Newfoundland Cable Totally Useless—No Tidings of the Great Eastern.

ASPY BAY, Aug. 5.—Mr. L. W. Jerome's yacht, the Clara Clarita, boarded the schooner President, with the Germania's news, and brought it to this place. We have succeeded in underrunning and getting on board about three miles of the Newfoundland cable, after great labor. The cable, however, is so much corroded that we have no hope of repairing it. In under-running it, it parted three times.

We have got no tidings of the Great Eastern as yet.

NEW YORK, August 6.—A despatch from Queenstown, by the steamer City of Boston, dated July 27th, states that the Great Eastern was, on that morning, 300 miles from land, paying out the cable successfully. The signals were good, and the weather fine. A private note from Cyrus Field says: "We expect to reach Heart's Content August 5th." The following despatches from on board the Great Eastern, are of interest: "Tuesday, July 24th—150 miles of cable laid; twelve, midnight—180 miles run. Wednesday, six A. M.—160 miles run; signals good; all going on well."

Southern Railroads and Telegraphs.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 5.—The Mobile and Ohio railroad has been completed from Columbus, Ky., to Trenton, Tenn., and the cars will be running through to Mobile in a few weeks.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—By the recent completion of the line between Pine Bluffs and Camden, Arkansas, telegraphic communication is opened to Galveston, Texas, via Shreveport, Marshall, and Houston. The line in course of construction in western Texas, will soon give the authorities at Washington communication with San Antonio, Brownsville, and other points on the frontier.

PENNSYLVANIA POST-OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.—John W. Rhodes, postmaster, Black Lick Station, Indiana county, vice R. H. Duncan, resigned.

Joseph Palmer, postmaster, Sipe's Mills, Fulton county, vice Emanuel Sipe, resigned.

Aaron Briggs, postmaster, Wapwallopen, Luzerne county, vice John M. Heller, *the old postmasters can be found they are at once reappointed.*

On the line of the Northeastern Railroad the mails are forwarded from this city in charge of a courier, three times a week, as far as Sumpter, S. C., and the same mode of distribution adopted for way stations as on the South Carolina Railroad. Mr. Beckman, connected with the post-office in this city, is now on a visit to the interior as far as Camden, S. C., to make arrangements for forwarding the mails by either public or private conveyance to and beyond that place.

Heavy Fires in Troy and Boston.

BOSTON, August 6.—A fire occurred this morning, at half-past five o'clock, in the Evans' Building, on Middle street, occupied by Lewis Rollins & Co., clothing dealers, who lost from $8,000 to $9,000, and are insured for $7,000.

The fire broke out on the third floor, used as their clothing manufactory, and extended to the rooms occupied by Merrill & Sewall, jobbers and dealers in fancy goods, who lost $10,000, and are insured for $8,000. The fire was quickly extinguished, and the building was damaged to the extent of $2,000, chiefly caused by water and smoke.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A threatening fire occurred in the lower part of the city this afternoon, destroying over 1,000 cords of wood belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company. At the Adams-street depot, the flames were stayed in the midst of an immense quantity of wood, by the engines of this city, West Troy, and Lansingburg. At one time the whole southern section of the city was in danger. The locomotive and tender which had to a place of safety. The telegraph was temporarily interrupted. The total loss was $3,000. The fire was caused by sparks from a locomotive.

WAIFS FROM THE SOUTH.

RICHMOND.

Diamonds have been found at Manchester, opposite Richmond, Virginia. The large one found there some years ago, and owned by Mr. Dewey, did not cut up well. It was sold there for eight thousand dollars.

Brigadier General Seth Barton, of the late Confederate army, is now in Richmond.

Governor Pierpont made the following appointments on Friday: Nartes Buffin, for Louisa, Thomas Chapman; for Loudon, F. M. Henderson; for Richmond and Henrico, Chas. A. Rose. Revenue inspectors—James A. Robinson, first inspector, Lynch's Warehouse, Lynchburg; E. N. Eubank, second inspector at the same place. Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Virginia in Indiana—James B. Latimer.

The 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, four hundred and seventy-eight strong, arrived here from Lynchburg on the afternoon of the 4th afternoon. The 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Spears, reached here yesterday evening, by the same route. Both belong to Gen. Gregg's division, and have been doing duty at Lynchburg. They are *en route* to their homes, in the Keystone State, where they will be mustered out of service.—*Republic, 4th.*

The following is an abstract of rations issued to the destitute in this city and its surroundings, for the month of July, by Captain E. M. Misner, President of the Relief Commission:

	No. of persons.	No. of rations.
Week ending July 8	3,654	29,549
Week ending July 15	3,319	26,941
Week ending July 22	3,715	29,576
Week ending July 29	3,955	30,492
Total	14,636	118,458

—*Republic, 3d.*

N. J. H. Chandler, United States District Attorney, is in Richmond.

The Richmond theatre is closed for a month.

The Ballard House will be opened next week.

PETERSBURG.

The Ellicot Cotton Factory, one of the largest mills in the South, and situated in Petersburg, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning.

The old Mutual Aid Fire Association, of Petersburg, an organization which existed before the war, has been reorganized.

Government agents have been in the city within the last two or three days, taking down a list of the names of those persons who owed over $20,000, and forwarding them to the Bureau Headquarters. The property books in the Clerk's office have been well secured, and each name, as recorded, was forwarded, with remarks as to his participation or non-participation in the late rebellion." Of course, some stir has been created among the wealthier class.—*Express, 3d.*

Sweet potatoes are in abundance in Petersburg.

The Siamese twins exhibited in this city on Thursday.

It is estimated that there were three hundred farmers in Petersburg yesterday from the counties of Sussex, Greensville, and Southampton alone. They brought eggs, butter, chickens, calves, lambs, and other kinds of country truck—received therefor a goodly number of greenbacks—expended lavishly in dry goods, groceries, and hardware—and then left, nearly all in a body. A gentleman who came up the Halifax road last evening says he met the train of wagons and carts, and that it numbered one hundred and fifty-six, and extended a distance of a mile or more.—*Express, 3d.*

RALEIGH.

It will be esteemed rather flashy, we presume, when we state that the fire kindled by Wheeler's Cavalry on the evacuation of Raleigh, and by which the Central Railroad depot was burned, was discovered last Saturday to be still burning beneath the surface of the earth. It is, nevertheless, a verity.—*Progress, 31st ult.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new paper, to be called the *Daily Dispatch*, is to be started in Wilmington, N. C.

A tournament was announced to take place at Warrington Springs, Va., on Thursday, the 3d inst., at which Lieut. Gen. Fitz. Lee, a native of Fauquier county, was to deliver an address, and John Singleton Mosby, of guerilla celebrity, notoriety, or infamy, was to act as one of the marshals. Doubtless the list of contending knights comprised some of his "partisan rangers," if they were styled in the South, and the occasion improved for a reunion of a large number of those who comprised this famous battalion.

Smallpox is prevalent and increasing among the colored people of Macon, Georgia. The *Telegraph* urges that no more negroes be allowed, for the present, to come there, and that no infected ones be permitted to leave the place.

Ten thousand freedmen and their families are farming for themselves in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, with excellent results, doing much better than those who worked by the month for wages. The Government is furnishing them seed and other articles on credit, to be paid from the proceeds of the crops. This system is considered the most suitable for the freedmen, as it teaches them to rely on their own exertions.

Conservative voters of Winchester have nominated Robert Y. Conrad for Mayor, and J. H. Shenan for recorder.

THE INCOME RETURNS.

Another List of the $5,000 Incomes.

Who the Rich and Comfortable are in the Fifth and Sixth Wards.

FIFTH WARD—Eleventh Division.

Ashurst, John	$16,775	Hare, J. Clark	5,478
Bayard, Mary	5,067	Knott, Geo. F.	5,172
Bayard, James	8,063	Lyman, R. Smith	5,561
Bayard, C. (trs)	1,024	Page, George M.	9,690
Binney, H. (t'ee)	7,027	Page, James	5,339
Crowell, Wm. G.	6,198	Rutter, C. S.	6,604
Campbell, St. G. T.	6,326	Smith, H and Jos.	
Creighton, Wm.	5,453	Bayard, (tr'ee)	6,071
Creighton, Jas.	8,487	Scattergood, Jos.	17,633
Doughten, W.	5,562	Wharton, Geo. M.	17,700
Hart, Abraham	9,862		

Eighth Division.

Allen, John C.	$7,593	Clapp, Joseph	5,313
Bloodgood, G. H.	7,844	Killen of Robert	6,068
Bloodgood, J. B.	7,391	Marks, Jas. P.	10,377
Bernheim, M.	6,395	Rousseli, Eugene	5,324
Campbell, Wm.	15,424	Robb, Charles	6,380
Day, Alfred	15,869	Simnickson, J. J.	29,450
Drinkhouse, Wm	5,632	Townsend, Sol.	11,470
Henkels, Geo. J.	7,394	Whilldin, L. M.	13,433
Harper, John M.	9,888		

Seventh Division

Abbey, Charles	$11,473	McKeever, Wm.	11,255
Binney, Horace	27,612	Morris, Geo.	10,629
Borie, A. E. (t'ee)	10,259	Penn's Co. for insur'ce on lives, trustee	5,777
Borie, A. E. & H. P., (trustee)	5,394	Do. do. attor'y	5,381
Borie, Henry P.	25,414	Do. do. trustee	6,343
Cattell, And. G.	10,432	Do. do. trustee	23,145
Davids, Rebecca	5,590	Do. do. guard'n	5,528
Diamond, M. M.	5,482	Do. do. execu'r	7,227
Donaldson, Sop'e	20,911	Do. do. admr.	5,073
Donaldson, W. F.	31,014	Smith, R. Randell	5,060
Fisher, Dan.		Smith, Thomas	21,183
nah C.	22,154	Smith, Jas. G.	30,383
Gibbons, Charles	17,859	Swain, Wm. M.	60,424
Heston, Wm.	9,916	Thorndiley, John	9,531
Ingersoll, Jos. R.	14,690	Wallace, Dr. E.	5,215
Jayne, Dr. David	127,149		

Fifteenth Division.

Baily, S. B.	$15,876	Lopez, Rich. F.	100,000
Boyd, Wm. S.	10,990	Mahoney, M. R.	6,450
Campbell, James	6,300	Milne, James	6,771
Castner, Geo. W.	12,165	Moore, Thos. H.	11,470
Cannon, Jos. H	9,303	Osterle, Paul	5,521
Carpenter, F.	6,629	Pendleton, F. E.	6,126
Cummings, W	12,629	Randolph, S. E.	
Freeland, Migall	5,237	Mrs	7,093
Elkington, Thos.	5,764	Rutter, C. S., Jr.	6,585
Evans, Joseph R.	5,761	Shuman, Wm. W.	5,303
Evans, Wm.	7,400	Smith, James D.	15,478
Grant, Wm. S.	17,955	Sproul, J. T.	7,230
Grant, Samuel	30,479	Souder, E. A.	41,867
Jones, Henry A.	7,659	Newbold, N. J.	5,693
Kirkpatrick, Wm H., (executor)	13,016	Whilldin, W.	22,744
Knight, E. C.	56,053	Wood, Caleb	9,677

SIXTH WARD—Ninth Division.

Burton, Isaac	49,403	Pollock, Robert	16,344

Tenth Division.

Banker, C. N.	$5,636	Macalister, A.	12,900
Barnes, Wm. H.	9,072	Magintie, A.	5,555
Bugh, James C.	8,591	Markley, H. H.	9,000
Brown, T. W.	8,751	Penslee, Chas. S.	5,343
Cock, L.	8,264	Richardson, R.	15,374
Gaun, B. H.	7,240	Solis, D. H.	5,588
Greer, Samuel G.	5,000	Stadiger, I.	15,470
Kneass, John	6,877	Pilmey, L. S.	10,361
Lewis, H. C.	19,247	Woodside, John	17,610

Thirteenth Division.

Brown, Geo.	$6,021	Lawler, John	5,185
Cogley, L. W.	5,433	Megear, Thos. A.	8,758
Derbyshire, A. J.	17,369	Mundell, John	14,000

Fourteenth Division.

Bispham, Samuel	$26,623	Kirkpatrick, F. A	5,574
Brown, Mary D.	6,439	Kirkpatrick, J. P.	20,190
Brown, Jos. D.	27,813	Kirkpatrick, D.	7,070
Collier, Sam'l, Jr	8,852	Lafourcade, E.	10,943
Cooper, Chas. D.	5,795	May, Isaac	7,927
Cubberly, D. P.	10,538	Mercer, Chas. G.	6,596
Early, Robt. M.	5,822	Morris, W. J