

Franklin Repository

Wednesday, July 5, 1865.

THE VANDAL M'CAUSLAND.

A correspondent of the New York Citizen, writing from Gauley Bridge, West Virginia, graphically describes the scenery, improvements and celebrities of that section. He thus speaks of the ex-General John A. McCausland of the ex-rebel army:

"On the lower side of the Kanawha, and just opposite Point Pleasant, is a modest, unassuming brick dwelling, surrounded by trees and shrubbery. In this lives John A. McCausland, late Brigadier-General in the late Rebel Army, who bears in the North the unenviable reputation of being responsible for the burning of Chambersburg, Pa. Gen. McCausland has recently returned to the Shenandoah Valley, he demanded of Early a statement exonerating him from all blame in the affair. This statement McCausland received from Early, and it is now in the hands of our authorities."

We are not surprised that so unscrupulous a brute as McCausland should resort to the most shameless falsehood to escape the just consequences of his barbarities practiced in this place on the 30th of July, 1864. It is true doubtless that Gen. Early ordered him to burn Chambersburg. He exhibited such an order here when he was importing citizens to raise him money to ransom the town; but his statement that he protested against the burning must be a grossly false. There were officers and men of his command who did protest against McCausland's atrocities; but he was the master spirit of every fiendish act perpetrated here on that eventful day. At the house of Mr. Greenawald near town, where he breakfasted that morning, he resented with fury the remonstrances of Gen. Bradley Johnston against burning anything but public buildings, and he there blasphemed most violently because he was not able to reach Chambersburg until after day-light. His greatest ambition seemed to be to fire a defenceless town of six thousand inhabitants in the dead hour of night, which must have resulted in the loss of many lives of women and children. Of the leading officers who discussed the destruction of our town at Mr. Greenawald's, McCausland stood alone in favor of applying the torch indiscriminately, and he manifested his unmingled brutality by boasting to the lady of the house of the terror he would visit upon the women and children of Chambersburg. He was the commander of the invading force, and he had the power to execute the order of Early with some regard to humanity or with the ferocity of the savage, and he chose the latter; because he seemed incapable of anything else. He was present in the town when it was fired, saw and approved the conduct of his subordinate officers in giving their men free access to liquor, until some of his officers begged the citizens to get the women out of the way of the soldiers, as they were intoxicated and their commander was brutal enough to tolerate any course of conduct they might choose to adopt. He witnessed their almost indiscriminate robbery of private houses of every species of valuables they could carry off with them, and in no instance that we have heard of did he attempt to restrain any of his men from the high carnival of savagery they indulged in on every hand. Some of his own officers defied his orders and refused to apply the torch, and thus saved a considerable portion of the town, and even private stables and wept at the shocking scenes the ruling fiend flung out to stain with indelible infamy himself and his cause on that day. McCausland and McCausland alone is the hero of the free-booter's triumph in Chambersburg, and the responsibility cannot be shifted upon others to enable him to enjoy the luxury of his home in West Virginia.

It is possible that he has procured from Early—who is reported as insane—a statement that the responsibility for the sacking and burning of Chambersburg belongs to Early; but if we mistake not the authorities, to whom Early's statement has been sent, are fully advised of the facts in the case, and we were not surprised therefore to see the announcement recently that his arrest had been ordered. If we mistake not the government is in possession of conclusive evidence of his deliberate murder of prisoners as late as April last, and the certificates of a crazy superior will not avail him much. Such, we are assured is the voluntary testimony of some of his own subordinate officers, who witnessed his cold-blooded murder of wounded prisoners, and when he gets to Washington he will probably find much more to answer than he now dreams of in his quiet home on the green banks of the Kanawha. It would be a crime against humanity for the government to allow such a monster to live in the land he sought to desolate with fire and sword regardless of all the amenities of war, and it is some gratification to know that he is not likely to escape the avenging arm of justice.

POLITICAL BUMMERS.

Political "bummers" seem to rule the movements of both parties in this State just now. The Democracy started out for the campaign at an early day with banners streaming ready for any new device that might be deemed expedient, and they called their Convention to meet in June to nominate a State ticket and adopt such principles as might promise them a show of success. In due time the Union Convention was called to meet on the 19th inst., and a full attendance earnestly urged, as business of great importance was to be presented. So far all was progressing elegantly on both sides; but soon after the death of President Lincoln the bummers about the skirts of the dilapidated Democratic camp began to snuff the flint-pots afloat, and they have made the shattered remnants of the coppery army suspend hostilities while the bummers attempt to crawl into Johnson's camp and bear off an assortment of plunder. The bummers prevail, and Mr. Ward postpones his convention until August to give his flanking columns a fair chance to bring in a supply of mules, geese, asses, negroes, old clothes, and any other plunder to ap-

pease the cravings of his famished followers. It was met for Mr. Ward so to do, for his political ladder is entirely empty, and his lean, lank, cadaverous adherents are ready for any port in a storm. If they can crawl into the Presidential kitchen through the back door, or down the chimney, or under ground, it matters not how black, or dirty, or ragged they may be when they get there, only so that there may be a few crumbs of plunder for them to feed upon; and he does wisely, because he cannot do anything else if he would, to allow his whole discordant belligerent, and starving army to turn bummers en masse and feed on any husks which may be found in any of the by-paths of politics. That Ward should turn bummers himself and lead his whole motley crew in the bumming trade politically, we therefore conclude to be the most rational use that can be made of his odd remnants of political power. True, it may not pay; but as nothing else will pay for that organization, it may as well go lumming with one chance in a million as to stay within its own metes and bounds and starve.

But bummers seem to beset the organization of the Union party also, and Gen. Cameron has capitulated to the bummers of his camp. The Union Convention had been called for the 19th inst., and so far as we know Union men generally were prepared for it. But it seems that the bummers were buzzing around prospective United States Senators, embryo Governors, and hungry contractors, and they have frightened the commander out of his senses, compelled him to recede from his chosen position, and retreat without day into indefinite chaos politically. Were the Union bummers afraid that they might get ahead of behind President Johnson?—that they might be guilty of an act of impolicy by telling the truth and standing squarely up in behalf of our National and State administrations and the principles on which they were chosen? There can be no other solution of this triumph of the political bummers in the Union party; and now that the wrong has been done, the method of redress is to fix the earliest day for the Union Convention that is practicable after the meeting of the Committee on the 19th. It won't hurt anybody's claims for Senator, who has a ghost of a chance now; it won't make or unmake any body who wants to be Governor, and if it does distress the retinue of camp-followers who are trembling lest President Johnson is as corrupt as themselves and may depart from the principles which triumphed by his election, it will do no material harm. Let the bummers ply their vocation to their hearts content; but the Union organization has resented the Republic from traitors North and South by its matchless fidelity, and it cannot afford to go mousing now into the dirty slumbers of the bummers to perpetuate its triumphs. While it is successful it must have bummers; but while they prey on its plunder in imitation of the Democracy, let the Union organization maintain its integrity, and never hesitate to tuff its banner to the breeze and declare its doctrines to the people whose great cause it has brought through fearful tribulation, to the crowning victory of the nineteenth century!

COL. THOS. A. SCOTT AND GEN. POPE.

As most of our readers know Col. Scott personally they will keenly appreciate the point of the following incident of the war in the South-west. Col. Scott spent the spring and part of the summer of 1862 in the Mississippi, as Assistant Secretary of War, giving his personal attention to the campaign for the opening of the river. Ever vigilant and no less unobtrusive, he had occasion to give Gen. Pope a very quiet but most impressive lesson on good manners, and we doubt not that one was quite enough for the pompous commander.

We quote from the Tribune:

"I heard, while at Pillow, an anecdote of Gen. Pope's office of ability, but sometimes a very unpleasant man, with a pompous and bellowing manner—which will bear repetition. While at his headquarters the general was approached by a rather small, plain-looking, and entirely unassuming man, in military attire, with the question: 'Are you Gen. Pope, sir?' 'That is my name,' was the answer, in rather a repelling tone. 'I would like to see you, then, on a matter of business,' said the man. 'Call on my adjutant, sir. He will arrange any business you may have.' 'But I wish to have a personal conversation with you.' 'My name is Scott, General,' quietly remarked the small plain man. 'Confound you! What do I care,' thundered Pope, in a rising passion, 'if your name is Scott, or Jones, or Jenkins, or Snooks, for the matter of that. See my adjutant, I tell you, fellow! I am not here to see you.' 'I am,' continued the quiet man, in his quiet way, 'the Assistant Secretary of War, and—' 'What a revolution those simple words made in the general's appearance and manner! The man's dignity, dominating air, was dispelled in a moment, and a flush of confusion passed over his altered face. 'I beg your pardon, Mr. Scott, I had no idea who you were. I was addressing you as if I were a private soldier, and I am sorry to have done so.' 'Possibly a very close observer might have seen a faint half-conscious smile on the Secretary's lip, though he said nothing, but began to unfold his business without comment. After that unique interview, Pope and the Assistant Secretary were very frequently together, and I venture to say the latter had no reason subsequently to complain of the General's rudeness.

THE UNION MEN OF PERRY COUNTY HAVE ELECTED JOHN R. SHULER REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATE TO THE UNION STATE CONVENTION AND CONCEDED THE OTHER DELEGATE TO FRANKLIN. THE FOLLOWING AMONG OTHER RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED:

That we extend to Andrew Johnson in his assumption of Presidential responsibility, our confidence and support, pledging a continuance of the same devotion to the Federal Flag which was always promptly extended to his predecessor. That now as the war is practically ended, and our brave citizen soldiery may return to their homes and the avocations of peace, we extend to them the hearty thanks of the people, and a welcome such as only the patriotic and the brave are entitled to receive. That we approve of the official action of Governor Curtin, 'the Soldiers' Friend,' and he be the thanks of all the honest and patriotic people of this Commonwealth for his faithful and able administration of his office. That we humbly return thanks to Almighty God for the deliverance of our State and Nation from the further perils of war, and we devoutly recognize the great work which has been wrought in the last four years for our people and humanity. —William Orton, of New York, has been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Lewis, retiring.

The private papers of Jeff. Davis and General Beauregard recently captured in Florida, were brought into Jacksonville a few days since, by one of the drivers of the wagon in whose charge they had been deposited. The capture includes all the private dispatches and correspondence of Beauregard, together with a considerable quantity of the personal effects of Davis. Among other things are three splendid uniforms presented to Beauregard by the ladies of Columbia, South Carolina, Augusta, Georgia, and Selma, Alabama. An important private telegram to the following effect was also discovered:—

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 13, 1862.—Hon. Wm. P. Miles, Richmond, Va.—Has the bill for the execution of abolition prisoners after January next been passed? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garrote. —G. T. BEAUREGARD.

THE GRAVE OF WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript states that on a recent visit to Mount Vernon he saw returning veteran soldiers refused admission to the place because they had not enough money to pay the fee demanded by the secession occupant. A Colonel of a regiment was availed out of \$100 for the privilege of allowing his regiment a five minute view of the place. The Washington estate belongs to the Mount Vernon Association, composed of ladies, of which a Virginia woman (doubtless a She-Rebel) is Regent. Her administration of the Estate needs looking after.

THE COPPERHEAD SENATE OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, true to its rebel instincts, refused to concur in resolutions of respect to the memory of President Lincoln, which had previously passed the House of Representatives! There is not another State, North or South, except possibly New Jersey, which would thus disgrace itself.

THE COURT that tried Atzrover and other conspirators with Booth, has reached its finding and adjourned. The result will be promulgated officially. G. W. Gale, who advertised a reward for the murder of the President and others, has been remanded to Georgia for trial.

WASHINGTON.

Health of President Johnson.—The Military Commission Special Applications for Pardon.—The Army of the Potomac.—The Battle of the Wilderness.—The Issue of Fractional Currency Stopped.—Mosby's Celebration of the 4th—Horse Stealing.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1865. The weather still continues extremely warm. The thermometer standing at 95 degrees in the shade.

President Johnson has been quite unwell for some time, owing to the immense labor he has had to perform. During the past week there has not been a day that there were less than a hundred persons waiting for an interview. Many of these visitors are prompted to act from a desire and curiosity to see Mr. Johnson, while others, by far the largest number, are after office. To such an extent has the thing grown that for the past few days no visitors have been admitted excepting on important business.

The Military Commission is now sitting with closed doors—deliberating on the arguments for the criminals, and weighing the evidence which is so voluminous that it will require a number of days. There is however very little doubt but that a verdict of guilty will be pronounced against all of them.

Special applications for pardon from distinguished rebels are still pouring in by the thousand. They are first for pardon and then for office. The glorious old Army of the Potomac will soon be numbered with the things that were. In two weeks more hardly a division of it will be in existence. The veterans yet remaining are being forwarded home as rapidly as possible to be mustered out.

Capt. J. M. Moore, of the Burial Bureau, with his corps of assistants, has successfully accomplished interring the bodies of deceased officers and men who fell in the battle of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. Over 700 remains were interred, and over the graves were erected neat head-boards containing the names and such other information as could be gleaned. The following names of Pennsylvanians are among the number: Lieut. E. Brockway, 14th; Capt. W. W. Moore, 121st; Capt. Deveraux, 145th; Capt. Foster, 148th; Capt. John Gayer, 6th; Lieut. Col. Thos. Hester, 72d; Lieut. H. C. Jackson, 48th; T. J. Lynch, 52d; Lieut. J. Moore, 51st; Lieut. J. A. McGuire, 148th; Col. John W. Patterson, 102d; Lieut. C. Schwartz, 106th; Major H. P. Traub, 113th; Capt. H. Tury, 140th; Capt. L. E. Wakes, 99th; Capt. P. Warner, 119th; Lieut. Zeibert, 99th.

There were a large number of both Union and rebel soldiers interred of whom no information leading to their identity could be discovered. Head-boards were also placed at the graves of these men, bearing the words, 'Unknown U. S. Soldier,' or unknown 'Confederate.' They are buried in two cemeteries, laid out similar to the government cemeteries near this city. One of the cemeteries is on the Orange Court House Turnpike, and the other on the Plank Road. Hand-boards have been erected at various places giving the direction and distance to them. The working parties proceed to the battle fields of Cold Harbor and North Anna to inter the bodies of soldiers exposed to view.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided not to issue any more fractional currency of a less denomination than ten cents. This will bring into use the two and three cent metallic pieces which are now being coined at the mint in large quantities.

There is no preparation making here to celebrate the 4th of July, save by the colored people who are going to have a 'good time,' having received permission from President Johnson to use the grounds south of the President's mansion. Major Gen. Hunter has kindly consented to deliver an address to the audience and Rev. John Pierpont will be present and read an original poem which he has written for the occasion. Several other distinguished persons are to be present and take part.

Horse stealing is carried on in this city in the most bold and daring manner. Many persons have left their horses in front of the post-office or a store, and returning in less than a minute find the horses gone. Stables are nightly entered and choice animals carried off.

There is considerable sickness in the city, such as dysentery and fever, all owing to the dirty and filthy condition of the streets, sewers, &c. —S. C.

BOUGHTON AND EGYPTIAN WHEAT.

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository:—The ancient maxim, that 'in nothing do men approach so nearly unto the Gods, as in giving health unto man,' is possessed of any truth, certainly we may with equal propriety say that in nothing do men more fully complete the measure of usefulness designed by the beneficent Giver of all things than in developing their entire perfection the various products of the soil. This can only be done by proper care and attention in selecting seeds that will be best adapted to the different qualities of soil and changes of climate, and such as will enable the husbandman to produce two heads of grain or two blades of grass where but one formerly grew. In your agricultural department, about a year ago, you urged upon farmers the importance of sowing that variety of grain which would ripen the earliest, and thus escape injury from mildew. Acting, in part, upon your suggestion, I used the

early white or Boughton variety and the Egyptian, an early amber wheat, and now, for your gratification, and the benefit of your numerous readers, give you a short schedule, showing the relative value of these. Both should be sown early, and if the land is strong, either will repay the farmer for his labor. The samples which I send you are the product of 50 heads each. Of the white variety you will find 1270 grains, weighing 630 grs., and of the Egyptian or amber variety you will find 1288 grains, weighing 735 grs., smaller, as you will notice, in number, by 82 grains, but weighing 105 grs., more.

Now if we take 60 lbs. as the standard weight of wheat, we have in each bushel 345,600 grains by weight, and by the simple rule of three we find that each bushel of Egyptian wheat will contain 606,983.41 grains in number, while each bushel of white wheat will contain 751,542.85 grains.

If we reflect that the husk or bran is on the outside of each grain, we must see that the variety that has the smallest number of grains per bushel, must have the largest proportion of flour. It is claimed for the Egyptian that it will yield from a pound to a pound and a half more flour per bushel than can be produced from any other variety, the truth of which, I presume, could be established by our enterprising townsman, C. W. Eyster, who, I understand, has grown this wheat to a large extent, and who will no doubt give his own mill the benefit of his crop.

I may be able, at another time, to give you the yield of each per acre, which I will gladly do if others will, through you, give to their fellow-men the benefit of their experience, and their fellowmen their share to the great store-house of knowledge. —AGRICOLA.

PERSONAL.

Mosby, ex-queriel, having been pardoned, has opened a law office in Culpeper, Va.

Charles McClure Hays, a well-known member of the Pittsburg bar, died in Harrisburg on Monday.

The President's family, including his two secretaries, when all assembled, will number fifteen persons.

Intelligence has been received at Washington of the death of Hon. James Duane Doty, Governor of Utah.

Gale, the Alabamian who published a reward for Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and who is now in prison at Washington, will be tried in his own State.

The President has pardoned Charles James Faulkner, of Virginia, Mr. Buchanan's Minister to France, he having qualified himself by taking the oath.

Jeff Davis' health is represented to be better than when he first landed at Fortress Monroe. He is not in iron, and his quarters are very comfortable.

Lieutenant General D. H. Hill, who has applied for pardon, has not been in active service for a year or more, in consequence of his difference with Jeff Davis.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Paxton, pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, formerly of Greensville, has resigned, after fourteen years service, on account of ill health.

Mrs. Lincoln has accepted the proposition of the association for building the monument at Oak Ridge, and giving her and her family the use of the lot as a burial place.

It is positively ascertained that there has been no consultation by the Executive branch of the Government as to when, where and how Jefferson Davis is to be tried.

Gen. Grant's monthly pay, income tax deducted, is \$1,062.70. This sum is exclusive of commutation of quarters, &c. which amounts to nearly as much more.

Major General George Crook has been relieved from command of his cavalry corps, and ordered to report to the Adjutant General, by letter from his place of residence.

Charles O'Connor, Esq., the distinguished Irish lawyer of New York city, and the warm personal friend of the late Archbishop Hughes, has been retained as counsel for Jefferson Davis.

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt sang recently at a concert in London, to introduce to the public Henry Lang, a blind pianist. It is said that she never sang with more inspiration and fervor.

The Boston Courier says it is a singular fact that the eldest son of President Tyler was 'Bob,' the eldest son of President Lincoln is 'Bob,' and the eldest son of President Johnson is 'Bob,' too.

Henry A. Wise arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday afternoon, intending to stay a few days. Gen. Lee has gone to a country seat in Cumberland county, Virginia, to spend the summer months.

Gen. Logan says that 'although he was formerly a strong Democrat, he is now an Abolitionist, and would give his 'mules' to see Jeff. Davis hung—which he has no doubt will be the fate of the arch-traitor.'

Colonels Ould and Hatch, Rebel Commissioners of Exchange, and Major Carrington and Capt. Moffit, Provost Marshals of Richmond under Rebel rule, were all released from Castle Thunder on Monday week.

Among the applications for pardon received by the President are that of Ex-Governor Sherman, of North Carolina, and John A. Gilmer, formerly a prominent American or 'Know-Nothing' member of the United States House of Representatives from that State.

The Grant reception on Saturday, when both of these ladies were on the platform with their distinguished husbands. Mrs. Grant was dressed in plain traveling attire, a white straw hat with green trimming, a short black veil over her face—altogether a modest, unassuming attire. She is of a medium height, not exactly slender, and has an exceedingly cheerful countenance. She and Mrs. Sherman are about the same size and age—probably about thirty-five years. Mrs. Sherman wore mourning, having lost a son some months since. She is graceful and easy in her manner, and has a pleasant face. Neither of these ladies are handsome, but both of them are very lady-like, modest and unpretentious—just such women as men of good common sense would select for wives.

The real name of Payne, the man who attempted to assassinate Secretary Seward, it appears, from the argument made by Mr. Dexter, before the military tribunal, is Lewis Payne Powell, son of Rev. George C. Powell, a Baptist minister, residing at Live Oak Station, Florida, between Jacksonville and Tallahassee. He was born in 1845, and is consequently about 20 years old. He had six sisters and two brothers—the latter being killed in the rebel service. He went into the 2d Florida Infantry at the age of sixteen and served throughout the peninsula campaign. He was in the battles of Chancellorsville and Antietam, and was wounded and captured at Gettysburg. He then served as a hospital nurse in one of our hospitals; then went to Baltimore; thence to Virginia, where he joined a cavalry regiment, but finally deserted, took the oath and went to Baltimore. Despised by Unionists as a rebel and by the rebels as a deserter, penniless and starving he fell in with Booth, whom he became acquainted with in Richmond at the commencement of the war, and thus readily became the actor's agent in the conspiracy.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. W. W. Irwin declines the Union nomination for Auditor General.

Moses A. Ross has been re-nominated for Assembly by the Union men of Somerset county.

The Richmond Whig, June 24, says the Virginia Legislature adjourned on Friday, after a session of five days.

The late election in Washington Territory resulted in the success of Deony, the Union candidate for Congressional delegate.

The House of Representatives of New Hampshire on the 29th ult., passed the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, by a vote of 215 yeas to 96 nays.

The Democratic State Convention of Vermont nominated C. N. Davenport for Governor, and passed resolutions of confidence in the policy of President Johnson.

An election will be held in Tennessee on the 3d day of August for Representatives in the Thirty-ninth Congress, and to supply vacancies in the Legislature of the State.

General Lovell H. Rousseau has accepted the nomination of the Union members of the Kentucky Legislature for United States Senator, and will canvass the State.

Col. Jacob M. Campbell has been nominated for Senator by the Union men of Cambria county, with authority to select his own coadjutor. The district is Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson.

Gov. Lewis, of Wisconsin, positively declines a re-election. The Republican party will probably nominate Gen. Lucius Fairchild for his successor. He is the present Secretary of State.

We are informed that the name of General Hartranft will be urged by his friends as a candidate for the nomination of Surveyor General, at the approaching Union State Convention.

Hon. John A. Kasson, Member of Congress from Iowa, has started for Kentucky to stump a portion of the State in behalf of the Constitutional amendment. The election takes place in August.

New Jersey elects a Governor this fall. The Republican candidate for the nomination are Marcus L. Ward, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and Perry T. Cobb; the Democratic, Nehemiah George, Andrew J. Rogers and Theodore Runyon.

The Springfield Union (Republican) nominates General Butler for Governor of Massachusetts. It adds: 'From the bills of Berkshire and through the Connecticut Valley all hearts his name mentioned as the man, above all others, for the gubernatorial office.'

The Vermont Union State Convention has nominated for Governor, Paul Dillingham; for Lieutenant Governor, Abraham P. Gardner; and for Treasurer, John B. Page. The Convention was long and harmonious. The resolutions include one in favor of negro suffrage.

After the nomination of General Cox for Governor by the Republicans of Ohio, Senator Sherman made a speech at Columbus in which he said that General Cox would have no more decided supporter in Ohio than his brother, General William T. Sherman. The father of Gen. Grant also made a speech in favor of Gen. Cox.

Governor Bramlette addressed the citizens of Louisville in favor of the Constitutional amendment and the advantages of free over slave labor in Kentucky. He said slavery had been utterly overthrown, and proved the impossibility of its restoration, and urged the people to proceed to establish a system of free labor, as dictated by wisdom and interest. He showed by the statistics of the population and the occupation of lands by slave and non-slaveholders, that the rich lands of the State were in the hands of a class exceedingly small, in comparison with the popular mass.

He urged an organization of free white labor in the State, to take care in future of their own interests. He said the necessity existed for the immediate action of Kentucky in disposing of this vexed question of slavery.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Sherman has gone to Texas.

Texas is becoming rapidly 'pacified' under the new order of things.

General Canby has sent troops against outlaws in the lower part of Mississippi.

The Potomac army, at one time composed of seven corps and 300,000 men, is to be reduced to three divisions, or 16,000 men.

It is reported that Gen. Hooker is to succeed Gen. Dix in the command of the Department of the East.

There is a rumor that Gen. Banks has been ordered to turn over his command to Gen. Canby and remain at New Orleans until he receives further orders from the War Department.

Gen. Grierson's cavalry corps, after serving a three months' campaign in Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, have arrived at Vicksburg. They report having seen hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton in their journey, besides a good supply of other crops. They passed through portions never before visited by our army.

Gov. Curtin, in conjunction with Surg. Gen. Phillips, has procured a list of the Pennsylvania soldiers who died in Andersonville prison. The names were collected by responsible parties who were in confinement there, from the head-boards marking the graves, and various other sources, and are believed to be reasonably accurate. The list is considered too lengthy for publication in the newspapers; but, with a view of disseminating the information it contains, and relieve the anxiety of the friends and relatives of such of our soldiers who were known to be prisoners at Andersonville, the Surgeon General, by direction of the Governor, is having it printed in pamphlet form, which will be ready for circulation in a few days. The document reveals a history of cruelty and suffering unparalleled in the annals of warfare. Among the accompanying papers is a list of the Federal prisoners received at Andersonville, the total number of which is 17,594. Of these 403 took the oath of allegiance to the Rebel authorities to preserve themselves from starvation. Six of the prisoners were tried by Court Martial and executed within the stockade in one day. The total number of deaths were 42,884; the deaths on a single day, the 23d of August, being 127. The several lists only embrace the prisoners confined at Andersonville from February, 26, 1864, to March 24, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

It is something less than seven years since the first Atlantic cable was laid and messages sent through it between Europe and America. Into what ecstasies of delight and admiration that great success lifted the people of the world, and how they have not yet forgotten. The 'Cable Celebration' will live long in the memory of New Yorkers, and the keen interest with which the brief life of that link between the Old and New World was investigated, will be remembered by those who examined it. The hopes of humanity—in our time exaggerated estimate of the importance of communication—seemed to hang on the slender thread that stretched from Ireland to New Foundland; and when it broke, we should have seen the excitement of the last few years here surpassed our interest in peaceful affairs, so that, though we have heard from time to time of the progress of the new cable, we content ourselves with languid speculations on its probable success or want of success, and do not concern ourselves with its probable deserving of welcome, but by no means disposed to set the City Hall on fire again, should a message once more reach the ocean.

Yet it would be an affliction to deny that we look anxiously and longingly for the completion of that enterprise which is once more on the eve of a great success or great failure. The new cable is completed. The last mile has been rolled and spun and twisted and coated, and all, nearly all, of its immense length is safely collected in the huge tanks of the West End Station. Yet we do not know that the anxiety or indifference of the public has much to do with the probable success of the voyage which next month will be begun and completed. It is safe to presume that the cable is once fairly down to its destination, and that our fathers will find ample opportunity to organize another celebration, and spend or steal a comfortable sum of money in announcing the event.

Comparing the circumstances of the last attempt with the present, we are struck by the fact that our expectations were more or less severely disappointed. The very first question is, of course, the cable itself—and the difference between the two is the difference between an awkward and hasty attempt, and a carefully considered and deliberate effort to which rich experience and conscientious devotion have contributed their best resources. The present cable is 2,600 miles long. Its central conductor consists of seven fine copper wires, twisted into one, and surrounded by an insulating material of gutta percha enclose it, each of them insulated like the conductor itself. This outer covering is protected by eleven strong wires, each wound with strands of hemp, saturated with tar, and surrounded by an insulating material. The cable has been kept constantly exposed to severe tests of its conductive power and of its insulation, having been all the time immersed in water and traversed by electric currents of such density and force as to melt the insulation of the wires, if it anywhere existed. The difference between the process of manufacture of the first cable and of the present is remarkable. Then everything seemed to have been taken for granted; and the cable was laid, or theory. The strength of the cable, as well as its insularity and 'conductivity,' has been perfectly established. It will bear a weight of nearly eight tons, and can safely be depended on to support eleven tons of weight in water. Instead of being committed now to two ships, as formerly, the whole cable is stowed on board the Great Eastern; and to that vessel, aided by escorts which will supply assistance and carry out to support eleven tons of weight in water. Instead of being committed now to two ships, as formerly, the whole cable is stowed on board the Great Eastern; and to that vessel, aided by escorts which will supply assistance and carry out to support eleven tons of weight in water. Instead of being committed now to two ships, as formerly, the whole cable is stowed on board the Great Eastern; and to that vessel, aided by escorts which will supply assistance and carry out to support eleven tons of weight in water.

It is expected that the Great Eastern, with its valuable freight and passenger spaces, will begin its voyage in the early part of July, and will be on purposefully later than that of the first expedition in 1858. Capt. Anderson, who is to command the Great Eastern, is an old officer in the United States service, and it is in accordance with his mature opinion that the time of sailing is selected. The voyage is to be a slow one—the speed of the ship being limited, except in certain contingencies, to six knots an hour, and it is calculated that the whole time consumed in making the voyage from Valentia in Ireland to the Bay of Heart's Content in Newfoundland, will be from 12 to 14 days.

The English papers, which have kept a much fuller record than we have of the progress of the enterprise, seem to be inspired with an undoubted confidence that the present Summer will give us an instantaneous and permanent communication between the two continents.

Gen. Sherman has gone to Texas. Texas is becoming rapidly 'pacified' under the new order of things. General Canby has sent troops against outlaws in the lower part of Mississippi.

The Potomac army, at one time composed of seven corps and 300,000 men, is to be reduced to three divisions, or 16,000 men. It is reported that Gen. Hooker is to succeed Gen. Dix in the command of the Department of the East.

There is a rumor that Gen. Banks has been ordered to turn over his command to Gen. Canby and remain at New Orleans until he receives further orders from the War Department. Gen. Grierson's cavalry corps, after serving a three months' campaign in Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, have arrived at Vicksburg. They report having seen hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton in their journey, besides a good supply of other crops. They passed through portions never before visited by our army.

The last glimmer of the rebellion dies out with the surrender of Galveston. There is nothing left to be surrendered. The old flag once more floats in undisputed authority from Maine to Texas, and peace rests upon all our borders. The proclamation issued by the President, simultaneously with the official announcement of the news, reopens all the ports to foreign and domestic commerce. The immediate evils of the war, and the restrictions upon trade which necessarily accompany hostilities, existing no longer, the nation may now safely address itself to the work of reorganizing the vast interests which have fallen into decay.

Gen. Curtin, in conjunction with Surg. Gen. Phillips, has procured a list of the Pennsylvania soldiers who died in Andersonville prison. The names were collected by responsible parties who were in confinement there, from the head-boards marking the graves, and various other sources, and are believed to be reasonably accurate. The list is considered too lengthy for publication in the newspapers; but, with a view of disseminating the information it contains, and relieve the anxiety of the friends and relatives of such of our soldiers who were known to be prisoners at Andersonville, the Surgeon General, by direction of the Governor, is having it printed in pamphlet form, which will be ready for circulation in a few days. The document reveals a history of cruelty and suffering unparalleled in the annals of warfare. Among the accompanying papers is a list of the Federal prisoners received at Andersonville, the total number of which is 17,594. Of these 403 took the oath of allegiance to the Rebel authorities to preserve themselves from starvation. Six of the prisoners were tried by Court Martial and executed within the stockade in one day. The total number of deaths were 42,884; the deaths on a single day, the 23d of August, being 127. The several lists only embrace the prisoners confined at Andersonville from February, 26, 1864, to March 24, 1865.

REMARKABLE CALAMITY.

An Illinois