Hon. W. H. Seward


# BALTIMORE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

VOL. 1.---NO. 10. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1865. THREE CENTS.


## DAILY COMMERCIAL.

BALTIMORE, MD.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Danville Railroad Company has nearly or quite completed permanent bridges over the Appomattox and Staunton rivers, and preparations for permanently bridging the James are in a promising state of forwardness.

The election of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and of Senators and Delegates to the General Assembly of the State of Virginia takes place to-day.

Miss Emma Latimer, tried before a military commission at Nashville for tearing down an American flag and trampling upon it, was found guilty and sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $300. The finding of the commission was approved, but in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case the entire sentence was remitted by the commanding General.

Colonel Orr, of the 124th Indiana, committed suicide at Connersville, in that State, on Thursday. He was subject to temporary mental aberrations.

Small-pox is prevalent in and about Chattanooga. The authorities, civil and military, are at work to check its progress. The freedmen are dying rapidly under the scourge.

Hon. R. W. Logan, member of the Missouri House of Representatives from De Kalb County, died at his residence in De Kalb on Monday last.

The Missouri Legislature will meet in adjourned session on Wednesday, November 4th prox.

The Salt Lake *News*, of September 13th, reports a heavy snow storm on the Saturday previous in that valley, and says "it stormed eastward as far as Laramie, and a foot of snow is reported on the Sweetwater. The snow was six inches deep on Green River." The snow fell in huge flakes for hours. The *News* further says that lots of sugar cane, late wheat and other standing crops, were levelled with the weight of the snow, and the fruit trees, peaches in particular, suffered severely, many of the limbs being broken off, and in some instances trunks split open. Six hundred horses and two hundred mules belonging to the Government froze to death in one night at Fort Conner.

The Board of Education for Nashville, Tenn., have tendered a vote of thanks to General Thomas for his prompt and efficient co-operation with the Government of the United States in restoring the city school buildings and refitting them for use.

The corn crop is fully matured throughout the West, and such an abundant yield is not within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The wheat and rye fields are sowed, and have come up finely.

Kentucky has expended over two millions of dollars for national troops, in addition to her home guard, for which she never received reimbursement. Mr. McCulloch has promised to arrange for its payment at the earliest possible day.

Wm. M. Andrews, Mayor of Columbia, Tenn., suspended some months since by order of the military commandant, General Johnson, has resumed his civil functions.

A negro guard was shot and killed by a drayman in Nashville, Tenn., the other day. The murderer escaped.

A desperate and bloody bowie-knife encounter took place at Nashville on Friday last between Captain Sam. Casey, Dr. Manlove and son, and two brothers Davidson. The difficulty grew out of the impressment of a horse belonging to the Davidson's by young Manlove during the Buell campaign in Tennessee. The whole party were more or less wounded in the affray.

At the mayoralty election in Nashville, Tenn., on Monday last, there were nine candidates in the field. W. Matt. Brown received 1,129 out of 2,832 votes, and was consequently declared elected.

At the session of the Maryland Temperance Convention yesterday, interesting addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Morgan, J. M. Lester, Rev. Dr. McJilton, Prof. Dunbar, Rev. A. B. Cross, Rev. Mr. Nice and others.

The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, with advices to the 1st instant, arrived at New York yesterday. She brings $1,362,775 in treasure. The rebels still hold the Chincha Islands, but allow American, English and French vessels to load. A Spanish fleet had left for Chili to settle the trouble. President Duenas for fear of assassination stays at home. In consequence of the execution of ex-President Barrios, great dissatisfaction is manifested throughout the Republic.

The Iowa election returns are exceedingly meagre, and no indication as to the result can yet be obtained. Dubuque county gives 900 and Keokuk county 130 majority for Benton, the Democratic candidate. Scott county gives 300 majority for Stone, the Union candidate.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company yesterday, President Garrett made an interesting statement concerning the financial affairs of the Company and the general condition of the road.

The latest election returns from Ohio give Cox, for Governor, a majority of about 25,000. Sixty Union representatives and twenty-one Senators are elected. The House will stand 105 Union, and the Senate 37 Union.

The ex-rebel ram Stonewall, now at Havana, is to be brought to one of our navy yards by order of the Navy Department.

A despatch from Philadelphia gives Mr. McMichael's majority, for Mayor of the city, at 5,109. All the Union city ticket is said to be elected. Two Senators and fifteen Union and three Democratic Assemblymen are elected. The vote in the city is the largest ever cast at a Presidential election.

An order by the President was promulgated yesterday, releasing John A. Campbell, of Alabama; John H. Reagan, of Texas; Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; George A. Trenholm, of South Carolina, and Charles Clark, of Mississippi, from close custody upon their giving their respective parole to appear at such time and place as the President may designate to answer any charge that he may direct to be preferred against them. They are to abide in their own States, and not depart therefrom.

A despatch from St. Louis says that the Indian Commission which was to meet at Bluff Creek on the 4th instant had arrived, but that none of the Indians had yet appeared at the Council. One of Butterfield's coaches was attacked and burned by Indians, and the stock, with $10,000 in money, stolen.

Immense frauds on the Revenue have been discovered in Nashville, Tenn. A liquor house has swindled the Government out of $150,000, but will be compelled to refund at once or take the consequences.

In consequence of colored men in Alexandria, Va., having been recently arrested for carrying fowling pieces and for being out after 10 o'clock at night, Provost Judge Hambrick has addressed a letter to the Mayor setting forth that colored people will be protected in any infringement upon any right guaranteed to white citizens. The Judge says the colored man must be respected so far as the right of property and freedom of person is concerned precisely on the same footing with white citizens.

It is estimated the Wirz trial will cost the Government at least $100,000 by the time it is concluded.

Gold continued dull and heavy yesterday, the range of prices being about ¼ per cent. below those of the previous day. Government stocks were active.—Five-twenties had advanced 1 per cent. Nothing of consequence was done in stock or railroad bonds.

The receipts from Internal Revenue, on Tuesday, amounted to $679,813.14.

Brev. Brig. Gen. Thomas, Adjutant General of the army, in a recent report to the Secretary of War, says that he has organized in the Mississippi Valley 80,000 colored troops.

The election yesterday for representatives from the various wards of this city to the First Branch of the City Council passed off quietly, and all the regular nominees were elected except H. C. Larabee 1st ward, John Dukehart 8th ward, S. G. Hatch 11th ward, and James Fuller 12th ward. We give in another column the full vote, which is but little more than half as large as the vote for municipal officers given last year. The total vote was 7,633. In 1864 the vote for members of the City Council was 15,05,; for Mayor 14,428.

Much alarm exists in England concerning the cholera, which is reported to have appeared at one or two seaports, although these rumors are strongly denied by the press. The panic in France is very decided, especially at Toulon and Marseilles, where many cases of confirmed cholera have appeared. The accounts from the Levant are more encouraging. The epidemic has disappeared from Alexandria. From Smyrna, Constantinople and other ports the news is reassuring.

The trial of Brevet. Brig. Gen. Briscoe, for abstracting funds from the Quartermaster's safe at Lynchburg, Va., was resumed yesterday at Washington. No effort will be made to controvene the testimony offered by the prosecution, but the counsel for the accused will endeavor to mitigate the sentence by evidence of previous good character and fair military record.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania has a total area of 46,000 square miles, or 28,440,000 acres, of which not more than 8,628,619 were improved in 1850. In 1860 the improved lands were but 10,464,306 acres, leaving far more than half the State unused and unproductive. The cash value of the farms was then assessed at $266,050,707, and of farming implements at $22,442,842. There were 437,654 horses, 8,832 asses and mules, 673,547 milch cows, 60,371 working oxen, 685,575 other cattle, 1,631,540 sheep, and 1,031,226 swine. The live stock was valued at $69,672,726, the animals slaughtered at $13,399,378, the products of the orchard at $1,479,938, of market gardens at $1,384,970, and of home made manufactures at $54,732. There were 13,045,281 bushels of wheat raised, 28,196,821 of Indian corn, 27,387,149 of oats, 5,474,792 of rye, 3,181,586 pounds of tobacco, 4,752,523 pounds of wool, 2,768,965 pounds of maple sugar made, 9,605 gallons of sorghum molasses, 58,653,511 pounds of butter, 2,508,556 pounds of cheese, 38,623 gallons of wine, 2,245,420 tons of hay, 11,687,468 bushels of Irish and 103,190 of sweet potatoes raised. These, the latest authentic facts collected and published concerning the agriculture of that State, serve to show what a mighty thing it is and is yet to be; for, vast as the aggregate is, it is only the beginning, and another generation will surpass the best achievements of this.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

## LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS TO THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

### From South America.

**Arrival of the Ocean Queen.**

**REBELS HOLD CHINCHA ISLANDS**

PRESIDENT DUENAS FEARS ASSASSINATION

### Pennsylvania Election.

The Philadelphia Union Ticket Carried.

*VERY HEAVY VOTE CAST.*

### The Ohio State Election.

LATE RETURNS GIVE COX 25,000 MAJORITY

### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

**Alex. H. Stephens, George A. Trenholm, John A. Campbell, John H. Reagan and Charles Clark Released on Parole.**

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 11th, 1865.

Whereas, the following named prisoners, to wit:—John A. Campbell, of Alabama, John H. Regan, of Texas, Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, George A. Trenholm, of South Carolina, and Charles Clark, of Mississippi, lately engaged in rebellion against the United States Government, who are now in close custody, have made their submission to the authority of the United States and applied to the President for pardon under his proclamation; and, whereas, the authority of the Federal Government is sufficiently restored in the aforesaid States to admit of the enlargement of said persons from close custody, it is ordered that they be released on giving their respective paroles to appear at such time and place as the President may designate to answer any charge that he may direct to be preferred against them; and also that they will respectively abide until further orders in the places herein designated and not depart therefrom:—John A. Campbell in the State of Alabama; John H. Reagan in the State of Texas; Alex. H. Stephens in the State of Georgia; Geo. A. Trenholm in the State of South Carolina; and Chas. Clark in the State of Mississippi. And if the President should grant his pardon to any of said persons, such person's parole will be thereby discharged.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

THE RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—In Alexandria, Va., recently, a fowling piece was taken by a justice of the peace from a colored man on the ground that the laws of Virginia rendered such possession by a negro illegal. Provost Judge Hambrick addressed a letter to the Mayor of Alexandria, saying in all cases and similar cases which may arise hereafter, the colored people will be protected by me in any infringement upon any right guarantied to white citizens. Hereafter, no colored man will be arrested when found with a fowling piece in his possession; nor will he be liable to arrest, as I understand he is now, if found in the street after the hour of 10 o'clock P. M. I will further state that this plan will be strictly adhered to. The colored man must be respected so far as the right of property and freedom of person is concerned, precisely on the same footing with white citizens—no more, no less. The Major General commanding the Department of Washington has directed that the gun be restored, and that the civil authorities be notified of the action of the Provost Judge in all similar cases.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

The Treasury Department has issued regulations, the substance of which was published several days ago, for the removal, under bond, without the prepayment of taxes, of taxable products or manufactures within the limits of the late insurrectionary districts, but requiring that the taxes be paid to a collector of internal revenue at the port of destination, either New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cairo, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or New Orleans. These regulations are not to be held to apply to the removal of distilled spirits, coal oil, manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, matches or quicksilver, which are fully provided for under the regulations of May 1st, 1865.

**Frauds on the Revenue.**

NASHVILLE, October 11.—Immense frauds on the revenue have been discovered here, and the United States Revenue Collector for Cincinnati reached here yesterday to investigate the matter. A large liquor house has swindled the Government out of $150,000, but will be compelled to refund at once or pay $200,000.

A. A. Harris has been arrested here by order of Governor Brownlow, in accordance with a requisition from Governor Bramlette. Harris is indicted in the Kentucky courts for acts committed during the war.

Exciting times in the Tennessee Legislature on the negro and franchise questions will be had.

**The Indian Commission.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—The *Democrat's* Lawrence, Kansas, special says that a courier brings intelligence that the Indian Commission which was to meet at Bluff Creek on the 4th had arrived. The Kionas, Camanches and Cheyennes were camped some distance off, but up to the 5th none had appeared at the Council. The same courier says that one of Butterfield's coaches was attacked and burned by the Indians and the stock driven off, including the express matter and $10,000. The passengers all escaped. An escort will hereafter accompany the coaches. Gen. Dodge, with a strong escort, left Denver on September 30th, coming this way.

**From South America—Arrival of Treasure.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, with advices to the 1st, have been received. She brings $1,362,775 in treasure.

The rebels still hold the Chincha Islands, but allow American, English and French vessels to load.

The Spanish fleet had left for Chili to settle matters.

Great dissatisfaction exists throughout the republics against Salvador for the execution of Ex-President Barrios. President Duenas is confined to his home by fears of assassination.

**Iowa Election.**

CHICAGO, October 11.—The returns thus far received from the Iowa election yesterday are very meagre, and there are no indications as yet as to the result.

Dubuque county gives about 900 majority for Thomas H. Benton, Democratic candidate for Governor. Scott county gives 300 majority for Wm. M. Stone, the Republican candidate for Governor.

The Democratic majority in Keokuk is 130, which is a gain over last election of about 500.

**Fire at Augusta, Ga.**

AUGUSTA, Oct. 10.—Large portions of the buildings formerly used as the Confederate treasury and machine shops were burned this afternoon. The stationary engine, boiler, lathes, tools, &c., were all destroyed. The corral was also burned, but the horses were all saved. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

**The Stonewall.**

WASHINGTON, October 9.—The Navy Department has ordered the ex-rebel ram Stonewall, now at Havana, to be brought to one of our navy yards.

**PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—McMichael's majority for Mayor of this city, is 5,109.

General Hartruft's majority for Auditor General in Philadelphia, is 7,692; Col. Campbell, the Union candidate for Surveyor General, has 7,750.

All the Union city ticket is elected, and two Senators, and fifteen Union and three Democratic Assemblymen are elected.

Mr. Mann, the Union candidate for District Attorney, leads the ticket, and has 8,080 majority.

The vote cast in the city was the largest ever cast, except at a Presidential election, being not less than 87,000.

Montgomery county—Returns from twenty-seven out of thirty-eight districts show a Union gain of 351 over the vote of 1862.

Bedford county gives a Democratic majority of about 100, being a Union gain of over 500.

Chester county gives 2000 majority for the Union ticket, a loss of 350.

Montour county gives 420 Democratic majority, a Union gain of 54.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—The Union party gains a Senator in Adams and Franklin, and one member of the Assembly in Franklin and Perry, one in Armstrong, and one in Adams.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11—1 P. M.—The returns of the State election come in slowly, and are very indefinate, but it is generally conceded that the Union majority will be at least five thousand.

**The Election in Virginia.**

FORT MONROE, Oct. 11.—There being indications of an excitement on the occasion of the State election to-morrow in Norfolk, the military are held in readiness if their services are required. General Mann has left for Norfolk.

**Ohio Election.**

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—The latest returns of the election in this State give Cox for Governor about 25,000 majority.

Sixty Union representatives and twenty-one senators are elected. The House will stand about 105 Union, and the Senate 37 Union.

**Powder and Shot Going Southward.**

The amounts of gunpowder, shot and percussion caps, for the shipment of which to the South permits were given at the New York Custom House last week, was less than half as much as the amount that was allowed to be forwarded in the previous week. The applications for permits granted in the week after the new regulations were made included the whole number that had accumulated up to that time.

The permits of last week, however, supposed to represent fairly the average amount of powder, birding-shot, percussion caps and guns that may be required for the Southern demand for some time to come. The figures are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gunpowder, of sporting varieties, pounds | 15,823 |
| Shot, of the smaller kind, for hunting, pounds | 123,675 |
| Percussion caps, number | 438,900 |
| Guns, number | 70 |

The figures of the first week in which permits were allowed—the last week in September—for ammunition, &c., of similar kind, and the totals are as follows:

| | | Totals. |
|---|---|---|
| Powder, pounds | 34,230 | 50,053 |
| Shot, pounds | 255,948 | 379,623 |
| Percussion caps, number | 888,744 | 1,322,244 |
| Guns, number | 103 | 173 |

—*N. Y. Post.*

**SECRET HISTORY OF THE RERELLION.**

**Another Version of the Yancey-Hill Encounter.**

We have published the statement made by the Nashville *Banner* concerning the cause of the death of William L. Yancey. The other side of the case is given by the Richmond *Times*, with some interesting bits of secret history, as follows:

"Though we knew nothing of the last illness of Mr. Yancey, nor of the circumstances that immediately preceded his death, our information in relation to the affair in the Senate chamber, to which he alludes, is sufficient to authorize us in declaring his version of the occurrence to be incorrect in every particular. With the conviction upon us that we shall make a story of less thrilling tragic interest, we shall lay before our readers the main facts of the affair, for the authority of which we are, from personal knowledge, willing to vouch.

"During the session of 1863, the Conscript bill, which was to put into the army all white residents between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, chiefly engaged the attention of the Confederate Congress. Mr. Yancey had opposed the conscript of 1862, upon the ground of its unconstitutionality, contending that the constitutional mode of raising troops was by requisition of the President upon the governors of the several States; but when the subject came up in the Senate in 1863, he declared that, after patient and thorough investigation of the subject, he had discovered his error, and became convinced that Congress had authority to raise troops by conscription. Mr. Hill followed Mr. Yancey in the discussion. There was bad feeling between them, engendered during the debate of the same question in 1862, and it now blazed out afresh. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Hill taunted Mr. Yancey with his inconsistency and tergiversation. Mr. Yancey, throwing into his manner and tone an expression of the most concentrated rage, disgust and contempt, uttered the monosyllable "Pish!"

The Senate occupied the north room on the second floor of the Capitol, in which the military commission now sits. Mr. Yancey was in his seat near the western window; Mr. Hill was standing near his seat in front of the President's chair. As the offensive sentence was uttered the latter stopped in the middle of a sentence, his face crimsoned, and he shot an angry glance at his adversary, who met it with a steady look of defiance; but instantly recovering himself, he resumed his remarks as if nothing had occurred. When he concluded the Senate resolved into secret session, and the lobby and reporters' seats were cleared. After a brief secret session the Senate adjourned. As Mr. Yancey passed Mr. Hill's seat on the way to the door an angry word or two were exchanged, and Mr. Yancey received a severe blow on his left cheek, which, however, did not knock him down. Senators interposed and separated the combatants. The matter was kept quiet, and few persons in the city, except the members and officers of the Senate, ever heard of the occurrence.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate the journal clerk called on the reporters of the city newspapers, and prevailed upon them to suppress the debate. Three days afterward Mr. Yancey appeared in his seat with a black eye, but in other respects looking in his usual health.

"More than a month subsequently, when all traces of the recontre had disappeared from his person, and the angry debate had quite passed out of men's minds, he, one day, being evidently in superb mental and physical condition, rose in his seat to a personal explanation, and replied to Mr. Hill's attack upon him in a studied, bitter phillippic of over two hours' length. His remarks were almost entirely personal, but there was nothing of temper apparent in his manner, which was calm, cold and elegant. He analyzed his opponent with all the *sang froid* that a chemical lecturer might display over an inanimate subject. Mr. Hill had the reputation, whether deserved or not we do not decide, of a want of fixedness in his convictions and opinions. Mr. Yancey compared him at length to the 'little joker' of the thimble rigger, so difficult, he declared, was it to tell where really he was.

"The survivor of these two gentlemen will doubtless be amazed to learn that he 'is a man of wonderful muscular development.' Mr. Hill is between thirty-five and forty years of age, is about six feet one inch in height, with much more bone than muscle, and will weigh about one hundred and fifty pounds. Mr. Yancey was perhaps an inch less in stature, but of full habit, and weighed between one hundred and sixty and one hundred and seventy pounds. At the time of the difficulty Mr. Yancy must have been fifty years of age. When his death was announced in Richmond, twelve months or more after the rencontre in the Senate chamber, the two events were spoken of in connection, and were never, we believe, thought of as cause and consequence, except by the writer in the Nashville *Republican Banner.*"

BEARS.—The common black bear seems to be quite plenty in Juniata county this season, on the mountains. John Tyson, of Fermanagh township, has already captured four in his pens—two of which have been placed on exhibition, in a strong cage, at Snyder's Hotel, in Lewistown, for several weeks past; a third one was brought on Tuesday, and the fourth and largest one was brought in on Wednesday. They will form a happy family, once properly caged.—*Harrisburg Union.*

**The Pirate Shenandoah.**

DESTRUCTION OF WHALERS.

[From the Hawaiian Gazette, Aug. 12.]

The whaleships James Mauray, Richmond, and Joseph Maxwell, have arrived, and by them we have learned of the probable destruction of the whole whaling fleet by the Confederate pirate Shenandoah. Below we give the names of the vessels burnt up to the time of the Manray's departure.

*Burnt.*—Isabella, Euphrates, Gen. Williams, Jireh Swift, Wm. Thompson, Abigail, Sophia Thornton, Gypsey, Catherine, Coral, Wm. C. Nye, Nimrod, Susan Abigail, Congress, 2d, Hillman, Martha 2d, Nassau, Favorite, Covington, Isaac Howland, Waverly—total 22.

*Bonded.*—Bark Nile, Fish, sailed for San Francisco; ship Milo, Haws, do.; ship James Mauray, Covington, arrived at Honolulu, Aug. 11, with 150 men from the destroyed whalers; ship General Pike, sailed for San Francisco.

At the time of the Mauray's departure from the Arctic Ocean, (July 44,) there were four vessels burning; but they were too far off to be distinguished.

On the 28th of June the ship Brunswick was stove in by the ice. After having a survey, she was abandoned and left to the mercy of Capt. Waddell, whose magnanimity was becoming very popular among the whaling captains. June 28, Capt. Gray, of the whaleship James Murray, died of dropsy.

The ships burnt by the Shenandoah at Ascension were the Harvest, the Pearl, and the Hector, the particulars of which will be found in the account per Milo, at San Francisco.

**A Singular Affair.**

A DEFAULTING BOOKKEEPER JUMPS OVERBOARD AND IS DROWNED.

A man named Robert Thorp, of No. 181 Butler street, Brooklyn, who had been arrested by officer Chandler, of the Second precinct police, jumped overboard from the Bridge street ferry-boat America, at 10 o'clock this morning. He was taken into a life boat, but was afterwards drowned. The ferry boat was in the middle of the stream when the man leaped overboard. From five to ten minutes elapsed before a small boat was launched to rescue him, but a life-buoy thrown over; and the drowning man, who had repented of his act, and was endeavoring to save himself, became almost exhausted. Finally the small boat which had been lowered reached him. Two men were in the boat. Just as the body was drawn into the boat, she capsized, thus throwing all three of the men into the water.

A tug boat, and several other small boats set out from shore. The two men who had gone out in the life-boat were easily saved, but the other man drowned. The body was secured after life was extinct. It appeared subsequently that Thorp was arrested on the complaint of George H. Hughes & Co., of Reade street, in this city, by whom he had been employed as bookkeeper. A few weeks ago he left Hughes & Co., who say that the investigations since made showed him to be a defaulter to the amount of several hundred dollars. He caused the officers much trouble to secure his arrest, and deliberately sprang overboard from the deck of the America. Thorp had a wife and two children.—*N. Y. Post, 10th.*

**The Freedmen in Mississippi.**

The Freedmen's Bureau is in receipt of a copy of a letter from Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, to Col. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for that State, in reply to an inquiry from that officer in regard to the freedmen and their management.

The Governor says:—I have no hesitation in stating to you that as a necessary result of the action of the convention, in my opinion, the freedmen can now sue and be sued in any court in the State; and as an incident to their right to protection of person and property, which are fully guaranteed by the amended Constitution, that they are competent to testify in any court of justice. Their rights, I think, are fully covered by the principle established by the convention, which abolishes the whole system of slavery, and, as a matter of course, any measure or policy which grew out of that system.

GENERAL PILLOW.—According to the Nashville *Union*, General Pillow, since his pardon, has bidden a final farewell to slavery, and set about the work of retrieving his fortunes in a most sensible manner. He owns a large cotton plantation in Arkansas, which, since the emancipation proclamation, has remained uncultivated. He has resumed possession of it, and the *Union* says:

"He proposes, with the aid of Eastern capitalists, to rebuild the residences, gin-houses, barns, negro quarters, fences, &c., on his plantation, to restock it with agricultural implements, horses, cattle, hogs, &c., and to invite his former slaves to return and work for him, giving them good wages. In addition, he will give employment to such other freedmen as he may need. It is his intention to provide for his laborers liberally, furnishing them good quarters and food, schools for their children, and churches for all. He will go into this good work with all the energy of his nature—and there are few more enterprising and intelligent men in the country—and no effort will be spared to make it successful. His experiment is a very important one, and will be watched with unflagging interest North and South."

"GREENBACKS" IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A letter from North Carolina to the Boston *Advertiser* says:

"I saw to-day for the first time a man who would not take 'greenbacks' in payment for property. He came in from the country with a load of wood, and actually hauled it out of town this evening because no one would pay him for it in gold. Much enquiry in South Carolina discovered only two or three localities in which there would be probable difficulty in travelling without gold; but one of our majors, whom duty has called through over a dozen of these western counties within the last six weeks, tells me that the localities in which paper money would be taken are the exception rather than the rule; and a surgeon of our army whose home is fifty miles back of this place, and who has been there on two weeks' leave, said to me this forenoon that he lost the opportunity to make several good trades while there, because he had only legal tender money. The people say, he observes, that having lost so much by one sort of paper money, they don't propose to take any of the other sort just at present."

GUERRILLAS.—Morgan, Bath, Wolfe, Rowan and Magoffin counties, in the eastern part of Kentucky, are infested by lawless bands who are striking terror to the hearts of Union men and driving them from their homes. Captain Johnson, who was sent out from Lexington with a small force to arrest Williams, the leader of one of these bands, returned after an unsuccessful search for the miscreant. His party was fired on several times from the cliffs and thickets, but the bushwackers could not be found. He states that citizens came to him pleading in tears, that some forces might be kept there to protect their families and property; that a majority of the best citizens have been compelled to leave the country; and that in one section, in a ride of thirteen miles, though he passed twenty residences, he found but one house occupied, their inhabitants having been driven away by these guerrillas.—Williams swears he will not allow United States taxes to be collected in the country while he is in it.

THE OLD SHIP FOUND AT CAPE COD.—The remains of the old ship supposed to be identical with the one described by Gov. Bradford which was wrecked "before a small blind harbor that lies about the middle of Manamoyoke Bay, to the southward of Cape Cod," in the beginning of the winter of 1662-63, is now on exhibition on Boston Common, and is attracting considerable attention. Capt. R. B. Forbes writes concerning it as follows:—"I had a sort of striped pig feeling about it; but on a careful inspection of the ancient remains I became convinced that the wreck certainly dates back beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. It is a great curiosity, a relic which ought never to leave Boston while there are any descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers remaining. I met one of them in the tent—he evidently came in on the sly—but he went out a wiser and a better man."

A SCENE IN CHURCH—DISGRACEFUL DISTURBANCE.—A disgraceful scene occurred in the Norfolk street Methodist Church, (Rev. W. P. Corbett's.) The facts, as reported to us, are as follows: Garrett King, a young man about twenty-one years of age, son of Mr. John King, an old resident of the seventh ward, having become noisy and indecorous in his pew, was reproved by Mr. Alanson Briggs. After some words had passed, Mr. Briggs requested King to leave the church; whereupon King knocked him down, striking him twice. Mr. Brigg's daughter called upon the congregation to protect her father, and a scene of great confusion ensued. Finally King was ejected from the church and put under arrest. Mr. Briggs, upon whom this outrageous assault was made, is one of the leading men in the Methodist Church in the seventh ward, and of advanced years.—*N. Y. Post, 9th.*

—General Strong, Inspector General of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been ordered to Texas to make an inspection of the affairs of freedmen in that State.

**What Makes Coal Dear.**

[From the Scranton (Penn.) Register.]

In the cities, where the burden of the high price of coal falls so heavily upon the consumers, the impression is, as we are informed, made to prevail that the high price is owing to the exorbitant demands of the miners. That such is not the fact, and that consumers must look elsewhere for the true cause, is shown by the following statement, made up from information obtained from reliable sources, principally from practical men engaged as operators in the business of mining:

| | Per ton. |
|---|---|
| Coal in the mines is held to be worth | $ 25 |
| Mining the same | 80 |
| Preparing for market | 80 |
| Making the cost of coal here | $1.85 |

The charge of the railroad company for transporting coal from this point to Elizabethport, a distance of one hundred and thirty-two miles, is three and one-half cents per ton per mile, or a

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for transportation of | $4.62 |
| To this add cost of coal here | 1.85 |
| And we have | $6.47 |

as the cost of coal at Elizabethport, when shipped by the operators themselves, and of which the miners receive but eighty cents. In this calculation the cost of transportation is fixed at the basis of three and a half cents per ton per mile. The law fixes the price below three and a half cents, but the charge of the company for the use of the cars, in addition to the legal tolls swells it to that sum.

On coal shipped North, we have been informed by men engaged in transportation in that direction, that the price per ton to Syracuse, as charged by the company, is $5, with 90 cents additional for the use of each car required in the shipment.

Gentlemen here, engaged in coal operations, and whose experience as transporters enables them to form correct calculations on the subject, assure us that even with the high price of everything—labor and material included—employed in the construction of cars, the company could make the most liberal per centage on its capital invested, with the cost of importation, including charge for cars, fixed at 2½ cents per ton per mile. This would bring the coal at Elizabethport as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost at point of shipment | $1.85 |
| Transportation | 3.30 |
| Total cost at Elizabethport | $5.15 |

From these statements, which we believe to be true, and in the formation of which liberal allowance has been made both for the railroad company and the operators, it can easily be settled to the satisfaction of every man how far the charge of exorbitance should apply to the miner, how far to the operator, and how far to the railroad company.

**New and Formidable Fleet of War Vessels.**

The termination of the rebellion found our Government in the preparation of a large fleet of new and improved naval vessels to meet any exigency—whether by foreign interference in our national affairs or otherwise—that might arise. Among them were seventeen first-class sloops of war, which will combine great speed and more than the usual invulnerability of wooden vessels. The building of so formidable a fleet of this class of vessels in preference to iron clads was forced upon the Navy Department, based upon the opinions of skilled naval and nautical men, who unanimously declared that the former class (iron clads) could not be made serviceable for cruisers. The fleet above described and named below are all contracted for, several are launched and the remainder are on the stocks. Those that have been launched thus far are remarkable for their fine lines and clean models, and they bear every characteristic of fast sailers. The following is the list of the new fleet:

| *Twenty gun Screw Sloops.* | Tuns. | *Eight gun Screw Sloops.* | Tuns. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Antietam | 2,200 | Arapaho | 2,200 |
| Guerriere | 2,200 | Keosauqua | 2,200 |
| Illinois | 2,200 | Moshola | 2,200 |
| Iowa | 2,200 | Osage | 2,200 |
| Kewayda | 2,200 | Wanaloset | 2,200 |
| Manitou | 2,200 | Watanga | 2,200 |
| Minnetonka | 2,200 | Williamette | 2,200 |
| Ontario | 2,200 | Wampanoag | 2,200 |
| Piscataqua | 2,200 | | |

**Flower Furnishing.**

One of the first things in France that strikes a foreigner is the use made of flowers in furnishing. The flowers there belong as much to the rooms as the chairs and sofas. And another striking thing is the materials used; nothing that is effective is despised for commonness. The common white field daisy, dahlia, sunflowers, golden rod, and asters, all are perfectly welcome; and, what is more, quite beautiful, and entirely in their place.—There you do not see a flower-stand looking disconsolate somewhere; but just in the window framing, the light as it were, there will be a long flower box—just an edging of flowers inside. People in a room turn so naturally to a window, that there is no describing the bright effect that this flower-box has. The windows opening down have simply a low box along them, and the plants at the sides, perhaps, are now and then, rather higher. White should be sparingly used. Nothing in its proper place gives such effect or color to other flowers, or such lightness; but when too much is employed, it invariably produces a blotchy, muddy look. It sounds, perhaps, paradoxical to say that white gives color. But take a pot of pink hyacinths and another of red tulips, and put in between them a plant of the large white primrose, and you can then decide whether color is lost or gained. The time when white weakens color is when in a vase, or in any thing, you have a perpetual breakage, a little dab of one color and then an atom of white. There can no real color—nothing but muddiness there. Abroad, the beautiful light, ferny asparagus leaves are very much used. Here, perhaps, they would be pronounced vulgar. The long foilage is cut quite low down, tied carefully into a bunch made up with moss, or other stalks, exactly to fit the size, and then, being tightly tied, the bunch is forced firmly into a hyacinth glass quite full of water. Any narrow mouthed jar would answer the purpose just as well.—This method applies, moreover, to many things more in glasses. To be beautiful, these tufts of leaves must be light. Ferns and grasses and the branches of the mist tree are also charming. These long boxes give an indescribable brightness and home likeness to a house. But, above all things, avoid a crowding. A couple of pots of white primrose, or sweet alysum, a plant or two of crimson, and a pot of violets, with the green, will be sufficient. Few persons understand the immense effect produced only by a mass of green. A flower-stand filled with green plants, moss, and even but a couple of flowers in bloom is most attractive. Setting off one gem is far better than collecting a crowd that detract from each other's beauty. Each flower is thus allowed to be distinct. One of the most beautiful decorations we have ever seen for a dinner table, was one superb cactus flaming above a mass of dark chestnut leaves. The celery-stand in which the boquet stood was hidden by drooping chestnut branches. When more than one colored flower is used, let it be detached from all others by a mass of green.—*Peterson's Magazine.*

**Three Children Poisoned by their Mother.**

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Willis Lewis, residing at Indian Run, four miles south of the borough of Mercer, was arrested Sabbath week last, charged with poisoning her three children.—It seems that Mr. Lewis, before leaving home on the Saturday previous, left some brandy in a cup for his wife, who complained of being unwell. That evening Mrs. Lewis states she took some of the brandy herself and gave one or two spoonfuls to the eldest children, it not injuring them in the least. The next morning, about seven o'clock, she sent two of the children to a neighbor's to borrow soap for washing purposes, and shortly afterwards gave the three children, that since died, a portion of the same brandy she had taken the night previous. The children were unwell and had been feverish all the night, and she thought it would be beneficial to them. In less than three-quarters of an hour the three children were seized with spasms, and all three died in about twenty minutes thereafter. A *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that they were poisoned. Pending an investigation of the case, Mrs. Lewis is in custody. Her husband is represented to have been kind to her and his children, and bears a good reputation for honesty and integrity.—*Pittsburg Commercial, 10th.*

ARIZONA was the theatre of an ancient civilization, which has left monuments, but not history. Well constructed houses are existing there, untenanted, and evidences of extensive mining and agriculture. It was evidently not Aztec, but Toltecan or ante-Toltecan civilization. The Apaches, a species of Indians analogous to the Malays of India, now overrun the territory and cannot be civilized. The Mokes are a more interesting people. They live upon the mountains and cultivate the land in the valleys, for which they pay a tribute of 1-10 to the Apaches.—They now number about 12,000; are of fair complexion and somewhat European features. Some Welsh colonists of Utah visited them and found remarkable similarities of language, the same intricate system of consonantal words and other dialectic peculiarities belonging to the Cymraeg. There is a theory that Prince Madoc, who left North Wales in the reign of Henry II. of England, was the founder of an American colony, of which the Mokes are descendants.

—Barnum's last venture was the purchase of a dwarf elephant not much larger than a Newfoundland dog. The animal is on his way here from London.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

**Letter from Richmond.**

[Correspondence of the Daily Commercial.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 8, 1865.

The powerful influence of the press has rarely ever been more fully demonstrated than it has been in this State within the last four months. When it became known that Virginia would be permitted during the fall to elect representatives in Congress, numbers of prominent citizens and old politicians instantly announced their determination to be voted for, for this position. To all far-seeing minds it was apparent that their election would frustrate the plans of the President in his administrative policy, as bearing upon the early restoration of the South to the Union, by furnishing the opposers of his policy with an opportunity to make capital out of his leniency to "rebels," as exemplified in his desire to make the burdens of a conquered people as light as possible, and it became necessary to use every available means to make the fact known to the people. Not accustomed to observe the least restraint in selecting men for official positions, these asseverations of a few intelligent men were not credited by the great masses of the people, and then followed long discussions and tedious papers for and against the suggestions to choose such candidates as would be eligible to the positions to be filled. One by one the newspapers of Virginia dropped into the channel pursued by the Richmond *Republic*, and to-day we are enabled to congratulate ourselves upon the withdrawal of a score of candidates who, two months ago, said they intended to "fight it out on this line." The voters now almost unanimously declare their intention to support such men as have been most devoted to the Union during the four years of our estrangement from the Federal Government; and if Virginia fails to be heard in the next Congress on