

THE MONTANA POST.

Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

The President by one of his Friends.

"Mark," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who is reputed to be a friend of the President and has the run of the Executive Mansion, thus writes of Johnson's present position:

"What many predicted and some feared, in regard to the President and the constitutional amendment, turns out to be altogether too true for the reputation of the President and the good of the country. There is evidence which cannot be disputed that Johnson has committed himself to the work of preventing the ratification of the proposed amendment in his own State. There is also, however, very satisfactory evidence that he will not succeed, but that Tennessee will ratify that wise, just and necessary measure, and that, too, perhaps, before this letter sees the light of print. Johnson seems to have a penchant for the imitation of historic characters. First he was Moses, leading the colored race out of bondage to freedom, and showing them the promised land from the Pisgah top of the State House at Nashville. He got tired of playing Moses after a while, and advancing about five thousand years in a single stride, appeared upon the public stage in the character of a Tribune of the people. He seems to have abandoned the Tribune business, thinking it better in the hands of Horace Greeley than in his, and now he is enacting the role of the Danish monarch, who distinguished himself from his contemporaries by the belief that he could make the waters of the sea obey him. And there he sits, like his great prototype, Canute, not exactly bidding the Atlantic to recede, but, more foolish still, bidding the waves of popular opinion, more powerful a thousand fold than those of the Atlantic, to keep away from him and the development of his policy. Seriously, it is time for Johnson to tell the country just what his policy is. There are grave doubts on the subject in the minds of his best friends. If it is simply to secure the right of representation to the Southern States, when they present themselves in an attitude of loyalty, and in the persons of men capable of submitting to legal tests as to their loyalty—then his policy is indorsed by a great majority of the people of this country, principally because it was the policy of Lincoln before him. If, however, in order to be a "Johnson man," one must indorse the present Executive in his recent efforts to give a posthumous respectability to the Administration of John Tyler, I take it that Johnson men in the Republican party will be found about as scarce as plums in a boarding-school pudding."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The following statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of August, 1866, is published:

Table with columns for bond types and amounts. Includes 'DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST' and 'DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST'.

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

Table showing Treasury assets: Coin, Currency, and Amount of debt less cash in the Treasury.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and treasurer's returns in the department on the 1st of August, 1866.

HUGH McCULLOUGH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Views of Public Life.—Guzot, the great French statesman, gives, in the third volume of his Memoirs, the following estimate of the insufficiency and holowness of public life. It is a modern commentary on the "vanity of vanities" of the wisest of ancient monarchs:

"I have been strongly attached to political life, and applied myself to it with ardor. I have devoted to public duties, without hesitation, the sacrifices and efforts which they demand from me; but these pursuits have ever been far from satisfying my desires. It is not that I complain of the incidental trials. Many public servants have spoken with bitterness of the trials they have undergone, the severities of fortune, and the ingratitude of men. I have nothing of the kind to say, for I have never acknowledged such sentiments. However violent I may have been stricken, I have never found men more blind or ungrateful, or my political destiny more harsh than I expected. It has given alternately, and in great abundance, its joys and sorrows; such is the law of humanity. But it has been in the happiest days, and in the most brilliant successes of my career, that I have found the insufficiency of public life. The political world is cold and calculating; the affairs of government are lofty, and powerfully impress the thought; but they cannot fill the soul, which has often more varied and more pressing aspirations than those of the most ambitious politician. It longs for a happiness more intimate, more complete, and more tender than that which all the labors and triumphs of active exertion and public importance can bestow. What I know to-day at the end of my race, I have felt when it began, and during its continuance; even in the midst of great undertakings domestic affections form the basis of life; and the most brilliant career has only superficial and complete enjoyment if a stranger to the happy ties of family and friendship."

EDITORIAL BRIEVITIES.

THE friends of William L. Garrison, who commenced his war against slavery in 1831, propose to bestow upon him the sum of \$50,000. He "fought it out upon that line," during thirty-five eventful years, and the appeal is signed by the leading politicians of the North.

OUR readers will observe, by consulting the recent numbers of the Post, that gold has been discovered in New Jersey, Indiana, Vermont, Illinois and New Hampshire. If the reports from those states continue to be favorable we expect to hear that a grand stampede for America has taken place, and owners of Mackinaws will be glad to assist the prospectors.

THE residents of Austin, Nevada, were inundated, upon August 14th, by what they regarded "as the effect of a water spout." It appears to have been a severe rain or "cloud-burst" which was accompanied by the rattle of hail-stones, flashing lightning and loud pealing thunder. Property was damaged and some valuable mines were rendered useless for several days.

EXPERIMENTS by scientific men have proved that nitro-glycerine, when used with proper care, is not more dangerous than gunpowder. A bill has been passed by Congress, which provides for its transportation under certain precautions, and a company has been organized for the purpose of manufacturing it. This is one of the most useful and powerful agents which can be employed in mining operations, and all parties who are interested in quartz will be obliged to avail themselves of its terrible explosive properties.

THE Helena Republican, of the 25th ult., contains a full report of the pugilistic combat for which Messrs. Con. Orem and Hugh O'Neil were during the past three months. It took place at Helena, upon the 24th, in the presence of about fifteen hundred persons; fifty-one rounds were fought, and the contest occupied fifty-three minutes. O'Neil weighed one hundred and eighty-seven pounds, and relied upon his strength to win the victory. Orem's weight was one hundred and forty pounds; but his superior science and strategy neutralized the apparent advantage of his opponent. Orem was passionate and made desperate assaults upon his enemy, who repulsed them in the outset by "going down." In the latter part of the fight, when O'Neil had been exhausted to a certain extent by his aggressive tactics, Orem, who had been eagerly watching for this moment, displayed his energy and wind which he had hitherto wisely retained in the reserve. O'Neil, in a temporary excitement, struck a "foul" blow, when his antagonist was upon his knees, and the prize was awarded to Orem. Both were severely punished, but could have maintained the struggle for some time.

The audience appeared to be satisfied with the result, although a few parties, who had probably lost dust or greenbacks by the defeat of their favorite, expressed their opinion in language which was more forcible than elegant, and insinuated that it was like some "sold" horse races.

General Santa Anna.

Few men have experienced so many ups and downs in life as Santa Anna, who is now quietly sojourning at Elizabethport, New Jersey, where he arrived recently from St. Thomas. He was born at Jalapa, Mexico, in 1798, and is therefore sixty-eight years old. No man living has mingled so freely in the scores of revolutions and political changes that have taken place in Mexico since that time. He first came into public notice during the war for Mexican independence in 1821, and was given command of Vera Cruz in the following year, after expelling the royalists from the city. Yturbe, who proclaimed himself emperor, soon deposed him, but Santa Anna, in true Mexican style, turned about and deposed Yturbe. In the numerous revolutions subsequent Santa Anna played a prominent part, being made commander-in-chief of one of the armies of 1829. In 1839, he headed another insurrection and in 1835, after completely defeating the opposing army, killing 2,000 and taking 2,700 prisoners, he was named dictator. An insurrection broke out the following year, in Texas, then under of Mexican control, and heading an army of six thousand men in person to suppress it, he was taken prisoner. He was soon called to the defense of Vera Cruz, where he defeated the French and lost a leg. From 1841 till 1844, he was virtually dictator of Mexico, with the title of President, but was deposed by a revolution in 1845, and banished for ten years. He went to Cuba, but in one year was recalled and through the connivance of our Government, which supposed him favorable to peace, reached Mexico in safety. In December, 1846, he was made provisional President, and immediately headed 20,000 men and attacked General Taylor, with 5,000 men, at Buena Vista, Santa Anna being badly beaten. He led the Mexican troops in all the great battles of the Mexican war. Discouraged at defeat, he left Mexico in 1848, for Jamaica, where he spent several years. He returned to Mexico in 1853, was appointed President for one year, appointed himself President for life, ruled with great rigor, and was obliged to sign his own abdication in 1855. Most of the time since, he has lived at St. Thomas. On Maximilian's advent he declared for him, but now comes out for Juarez and proposes to fight for him.

Telegraphic News.

Speech of President Johnson to the Delegates of the Philadelphia Convention—Destructive Fire in Jersey City—United States War Vessels Ordered to the Rio Grande—Soldiers' Convention to be Held in Chicago—A Convention of Southern Unionists to be held in Philadelphia, etc., etc.

Washington, August 18th.

The committee appointed by the Philadelphia Convention, with such other delegates as were in the city, attended at the White House at noon to-day, and were received by President Johnson in the east room. The President was attended by General Grant, Secretaries Welles, McCullough, Browning and Randall, and about a dozen ladies.

Reverdy Johnson addressed the President on behalf of the committee, giving him an official copy of the proceedings of the Convention and congratulating him on his administration and the hopeful auguries for the future.

The President replied that language was inadequate to express his feelings on this occasion. He said:

In listening to the address which your eloquent and distinguished chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the Convention as they transpired recurred to my mind, and seemingly I partook of the inspiration that prevailed in that Convention. When I received a dispatch by two of its distinguished members, conveying in terms the scene which has just been described, of South Carolina and Massachusetts, arm in arm, walking into that vast assemblage, and thus giving evidence that extremes had come together, and that for the future they were united, as they had been in the past, on the preservation of the Union. When the dispatch informed me that that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the dispatch to an associate with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. I think we may justly conclude we are moving under the proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in the matter. (Loud cheers.)

The nation is in peril. We have passed through a mighty, bloody and momentous ordeal; yet we do not find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us.

Without brave men have performed their duties, both officers and men, (turning to Gen. Grant, who stood at his right,) while they have won laurels imperishable, there are still greater and more important duties to perform. While we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate peace. (Cheers.)

So far as the executive department of government is concerned, the effort has been made to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and to use a common phrase, to prepare as he learned and wise physician would, plaster healing in character and co-extensive with the wound. (Loud cheers.) We thought, and yet think that we had partially succeeded; but, as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place and the country united, we found a disturbing and marring element opposing us.

In alluding to that element, I shall go no further than did your Convention and the distinguished gentleman who has delivered to me the report of its proceedings. I shall make no reference to it that I do not believe the time and the occasion justify.

We have witnessed in one department of the government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony. There is, on the verge of the government, as it were, a body which has assumed to be the Congress of the United States, but is, in fact, a Congress of only a part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and makes disruption of the States inevitable. Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony, its legislation has taken the form of retaliation; and this has been the course and policy of one department of your government.

The humble individual who is now addressing you, stands the representative of another department of the government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position, I shall not allude to now. Suffice it to say, he is here under the Constitution, and being here by virtue of its provisions, he takes his stand upon the charter of our liberties, as the rampart of civil and religious liberty. (Prolonged cheers.) Having been taught, in my early life, to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence that Constitution, the construction of the fathers of our country, and to make it my guide. (Cheers.)

I know it has been said, and I must be permitted to indulge in the remark, that the Executive Department of the government has been tyrannical. Let me ask this audience of distinguished gentlemen around me here to-day, to point to a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever made, to a single act of my whole public life, that has not been against tyranny and despotism. As to myself, the elements of my nature, the pursuits of my life, have not made me, either in my feelings or in my practice, aggressive. My nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its character; but I will say that, having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. (Prolonged cheers.) Having placed myself on that broad platform, I have not been awed, dismayed or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, but have stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of alarm whenever I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger. (Great applause.)

I said, on a previous occasion, and repeat it now, that all that was necessary in the great struggle against tyranny and despotism was, that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and properly understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who the contestants were and what that struggle was about, they determined they would settle this question on the side of the Constitution and principle.

I proclaim here, to-day, as I have on other occasions, that my faith is abiding in the great mass of the people. In the darkest hour of the struggle, when the clouds seemed to be most lowering, my faith, instead of giving way, looked up through the darkness and far beyond, and saw that all would be safe in the end. (Cheers.)

My countrymen, we all know that, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, tyranny and despotism ever can be used and exerted more effectually by the many than the one. We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, upon constitutional right, and violate, daily, and month after month, the fundamental principles of the government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget there was a Constitution, and that there was a limit to the power and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in a despotism or monarchy itself. This is the truth, and because others, as well as myself, have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the most severe terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation, the most villainous character, had made its way through the public press. What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of your offending? I will tell you—daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers.

The President here approached the spot where Senator Johnson was standing and said:

I consider the proceedings of this Convention, sir, as more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the United States. When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens coming together voluntarily and sitting in council with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the States and co-extensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any convention that has sat, at least since 1776. I think I may say the declarations there made are equal to the Declaration of Independence. As I stand here to-day, I pronounce it a second Declaration of Independence. Your Address and Declarations are nothing more nor less than a reaffirmation of the Constitution of the United States. Yes, I will go farther, and say that the Declaration you have made, that the principles you have enunciated in your Address, are a second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States. For, in proclaiming and re-proclaiming these great truths you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all may make common cause and stand together for a restoration of the Government, and the preservation of the Union, without reference to party. The question only is the salvation of the country, for our country rises above all party considerations or party influences.

How many are in the United States that now require to be free, that bear the shackles upon their limbs and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery? I repeat, then, that your Declaration is the second proclamation to the people of the United States, and offers common ground upon which all patriots can stand.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me, in this connection, ask you who has done more for the advancement of the public welfare than I? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one; but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of the Convention, I may be permitted to ask what have I gained in human ambition more than I have gained? My race is nearly run! I have been placed in the highest office which I can occupy under the Constitution; and I may say, have held almost every position from the lowest to the highest, which a man may attain in our government. I have passed through every position, from Alderman of a village to the Presidency, and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition. If I wanted office, or wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by measures called the Freedmen's Bureau—(laughter and applause.) With the army which it placed at my disposal, I could have remained at the capital of the United States, and with its fifty or sixty millions of dollars at my disposal, with the machinery to be worked by my own hands, with my satraps and dependents in every town and village, and then, with the civil rights bill following as auxiliary, (laughter, in connection with all the other appliances of the government, I could have proclaimed myself dictator. (Cries of "that's true, and three cheers for the President.")

But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. (Great cheering.) It is up to that I rely now. ("A voice, and the people will not disappoint you.") And I repeat that neither the threats nor jeer of Congress, nor of a calumniating press can drive me from my purpose. I am knowledge no superior except my God the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.) For the one I try to obey all His commands as best I can, compatible with my poor humanity. For the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I intended, for the kind allusions to myself contained in your address and resolutions adopted by the Convention let me remark, that in the present crisis and at this period of my public life, I hold above all price, and shall ever recant with feelings of profound gratification to the last resolution, containing the endorsement of the Convention, emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. (Loud cheers.) I hope that my future action may be such that you may not regret the assurances you have expressed of me. (Cries of "we are sure of it.")

Before parting, my friends, one and all, committee and strangers, please accept my thanks for the kind manifestation of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat, I shall always continue to be guided by firm and conscientious convictions of duty, and

that always gives courage, under the Constitution, which I make my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks three cheers were given for Andrew Johnson—and three more for Gen. Grant.

The President and Gen. Grant then retired arm-in-arm, and the committee and audience commenced to disperse.

Washington, August 20th.

The President has issued a proclamation, citing former proclamations, and acts of resolutions of Congress, in form nearly similar to the peace proclamation of April 2d, concluding as follows:

Whereas, subsequently to the second of April, 1866, the insurrection in the State of Texas has been completely and everywhere suppressed and ended, and the authority of the United States has been successfully and completely established in the said State, and now remains unresisted and undisputed, and the proper officers as have been duly commissioned within the limits of the said States are now in undisturbed exercise of their official functions.

And whereas, the laws now being sustained and enforced in said State of Texas, by the said State, and the people of the State of Texas and the people of the other States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits of the said States and jurisdiction.

And whereas, all the reasons and conclusions set forth in regard to the several States therein officially named apply equally and in all respects to the people of Texas, as well as the other States which have been involved in the insurrection.

And whereas, adequate provision has been made by military orders to enforce the execution of the acts of Congress and the civil authority, and to secure obedience to the civil laws of the United States in Texas, in case the resort to military force for such purpose should at any time become necessary.

Now, therefore, I, A. Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas, is at an end, and is to be henceforth so regarded in that State, as in the other States before mentioned, where the insurrection was proclaimed to be at an end in the aforesaid proclamation of April 2d, 1866; and I do further proclaim that said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility and civil authority exist throughout the whole of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the twentieth day of August, 1866, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

By the President, Andrew Johnson. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

New York, August 18th.

Panama advices say the Columbian Congress adjourned after ratifying the hypothecation of the Panama Railroad Bonds, in London, by President Mosquera, for seven and a half million dollars.

Preparations for a renewal of the war with Spain continue in the South American republics. Costa Rica has refused to join the South American alliance. Most of the Spanish fleet had arrived at Tahiti, en route for Manila. Admiral Nunez was not expected to arrive his wounds.

Washington, August 20th.

A meeting of army officers favorable to the President's policy was held at Willard's hotel, yesterday. General Stedman presiding. The meeting decided to call a national mass convention of soldiers, to meet at Chicago on the 17th of September, to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia convention.

The President's programme for a visit to Chicago, to attend the ceremonies of the Douglas monument, is announced. He will leave Washington on the morning of the 28th of August, attended only by Seward and a select company, in the car used for Lincoln's funeral. The train will stop at Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Auburn, Niagara Falls over Sunday, at Buffalo on Monday, Cleveland, Detroit, and arrive in Chicago on next Wednesday evening, Sept. 5th. The corner stone of the Douglas monument will be laid on the 6th, with great ceremonies, an address by General Dix, and speeches by the President and Secretary Seward.

The President will remain in Chicago two days, and will probably visit Wisconsin and return home via St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus and Pittsburg. General McCullum has charge of the transportation, and Chadwick, of Willard's hotel, Washington, will be commissary.

At all the points named, the President and Seward will probably make speeches and time will be allowed at all important way stations for short addresses. The only ladies in the party will be of the President's and Seward's families.

Attorney General Stanbury has nearly completed an elaborate opinion on the authority of the President to appoint to office during the recess of Congress, persons who have been rejected by the Senate. The point has been raised in connection with the President's authority in this respect. The Attorney-Gen. will show in an exhaustive argument, that both the law and the practice since the foundation of the government, affirm the existence of this prerogative with the executive.

In accordance with the President's proclamation of the 19th inst., declaring null and void Maximilian's paper blockade of Matamoros and other Mexican ports, the navy department has despatched two men of war to be stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The commanders of the Pacific has also received orders to send two ships to Mazalan and Guaymas to protect United States interests on the Pacific coast.

Philadelphia, August 20th.

The National Hall of Market street, below Thirteenth, has been engaged for the Southern Unionist's Convention on the 3d of September. It is one of the largest halls in the city, not far from the center of business. A. H. Stephens has returned to Milledgeville, his health prevented him making a public address.

New York, August 20th.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a schooner loaded with petroleum oil for

Boston, lying at Valentine's oil yard, Jersey City. The flames spread to the California steamship Company's dock, destroying two piers and part of a third, and some eighteen vessels of all classes. The total loss is estimated at two millions. Thirteen lives were lost and many persons injured. The fire raged from 8 a. m. to nightfall. Moses Taylor owned one of the piers 800 feet long. About 8,000 barrels of oil that were in cargo on one of the piers were destroyed.

LATER.

The Great Fire in Jersey City—Remored Change in the War Department—Bad Feeling between Prussia and France, etc.

New York, August 20th.

The steamer New York, it appears, did not wait for the arrival at Aspinwall of the San Francisco passengers and mails of the 20th ult.

The steamer Great Eastern and the accompanying vessels of the telegraph fleet, were spoken to on the 12th, bound east to attempt the recovery of the lost cable.

The total losses by the Jersey City fire were nearly \$1,640,000. Only three lives were lost, being hands employed on a schooner, which was loaded with oil, which exploded.

The Commercial's money article says: The week opens without any decided change in the aspect of the money market. The gold market continues heavy, the stock market opening without much activity. The Bank statement shows an increase in loans of \$32,333,333; decrease in specie, \$878,000; increase in deposits, \$78,000; decrease in legal tenders, \$2,000,000.

Farther Point, August 20th.

The steamship St. David's brings dates to the 10th.

The London Times says the speech of the King of Prussia, already reported by the cable, has not made a favorable impression in Paris, even among those who most approved his success. The absence of any allusion to France offends the Parisians.

The Times' Paris correspondent thinks the French people would hail with delight a war with Prussia.

Baron Werther left Berlin on the 8th for Prague, where definite negotiations would be held between Austria and Italy.

The King of Prussia would shortly proceed to Carlsbad, where a treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia would probably be signed.

Washington, August 20th.

The President has received many of the State delegations to the Philadelphia Convention, all of whom tender congratulatory addresses, and come laden with recommendations of changes in office. To the New Hampshire delegation he said there should be a clean sweep of radical office holders. The Missouri delegation made a formal recommendation of General Frank P. Blair as Secretary of War, and asked the President for some direct assurance that loyal men in Missouri should be protected at the ballot box against the illegal measures adopted by the radical State government.

The President said that Gen. Hancock, commanding the department of the Missouri would give every possible assistance within the legitimate sphere of his duties, and said, I think you will find the protection of the Government, as far as compatible, afforded to you.

The air is again filled with rumors of pending changes in the War Department. This much is certain that the Philadelphia delegations have very generally demanded that Stanton leave the Cabinet. Frank P. Blair and General Stedman are named as his successors.

Senator Romero has received the following, dated:

Matamoros, August 9th.

The French have evacuated Matamoros and Sallito; both places are now in possession of our forces.

Within a month Escocato will have 16,000 men, and within three months he will be before San Luis.

Tampico has been attacked by Cuernavaca, and about four of the liberal forces were in possession of the place and nearly all of the city, with the exception of the casemate and two quarters, where the French, to the number of three thousand were concentrated in power, and his forces were crossing the river in aid of our troops.

The forces under Herrera, numbering 4,000 men have returned to the national cause and united with Paven.

Respectfully,

(Signed) M. SAAVIDERET.

Three army boards are ordered to assemble at New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, to examine applicants for commission in the new regiments of the regular army.

Chicago, August 21st.

Lieutenant-Gen. Sherman announces his assumption of the command of the Military District of the Missouri, and prescribes the limits of the departments as follows:

Arkansas, General Ord, headquarters at Little Rock, comprising Arkansas and the Indian Territory, as the department of the South; General Hancock, headquarters at Leavenworth, comprising Missouri and Kansas and the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico, as the department of the Platte. General P. St. George Cooke, headquarters, for the present, at Omaha, but as soon as possible to be removed to some Fort within the limits of his department, comprising the State of Iowa and the Territories of Nebraska and Utah, and so much of Dakota as lies east of the fourteenth meridian, and so much of Montana as lies contiguous to the new road from Laramie to Virginia City, as the department of Daotah. General A. H. Terry, headquarters at Fort Snelling, or such military post as he may select, comprising Minnesota and those portions of Daotah and Montana, not embraced in General Cooke's department.

The Directors of the Kansas Pacific Railroad have voted to put twenty-four miles of the track under immediate contract, to be completed in two years, making one half the distance between Fort Riley and Denver. Trains will run to Fort Riley within two weeks, and the agent of the Postoffice Department has gone forward to transfer the Overland Mail from Atchison to the terminus of the railroad cars, now running to Manhattan. The Omaha road will be open to Kearney in about ten days.

Senator Grimes, of Iowa, publishes a card declining re-election after the present term.