

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Information has been received at Brownsville, from Gen. Mejn's headquarters, that the Republican Army of Negre has been totally defeated, losing 700 killed and 2,000 taken prisoners.

GENERAL NEWS.

The 2d United States Colored Cavalry mutinied on board a steamer lying at the wharf in Portsmouth, Va., last Tuesday evening. They took possession of the vessel, refused to allow it to leave, and next morning went ashore armed, and ran riot through the town...

At a recent term of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Ohio, the State Attorney-General entered a nolle prosequi in the proceedings pending against Mr. Breslin, late Treasurer of that State.

Forty-one prisoners, turned over to the U. S. District Court at San Francisco by Gen. McDowell, and charged with disloyal utterances, have been released on taking the oath of allegiance.

A fire in San Francisco on the 18th inst. destroyed twenty-five buildings, valued at \$100,000. The town of Brown's Valley, in Yuba County, has also been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

The citizens of Victoria have been excited over a bogus dispatch detailing the execution of Jeff. Davis and Breckinridge for treason.

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

The Delaware Senate, now in session at Dover, refused, on Tuesday last, to concur in resolutions of respect to the memory of President Lincoln, passed by the House.

Gen. Herron, commanding at Shreveport has issued important orders directing the return of the Freedmen to their former masters until the growing crops are harvested.

Southern railroad managers have arrived in Washington to make arrangements for a continuous line of railroad from New-York to Richmond and Chattanooga.

All members of the Veteran Reserve Corps, whose regiments have been mustered out of the service, are also to be mustered out and sent to their homes.

It is now thought at Washington that Gen. Ord, at present on a brief visit to Richmond, will not go to Oregon, but receive a command further east.

A furious storm of thunder, lightning and rain swept over this city between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It lasted about an hour.

Mr. William Hunter, Chief Clerk of the State Department, will perform the duties of Sec. Seward during his absence from Washington.

Dr. J. P. Horwitz is spoken of as the probable successor to Dr. Whelan in the position of Chief Surgeon of the Navy Department.

The parish organizations of Louisiana have adopted resolutions declaring the war ended, and deprecating any further opposition.

Mr. Conway, of Kansas notoriety, is in Washington as bearer of applications for pardon from 25 leading Rebel merchants of Richmond.

Great destitution is said to prevail throughout the interior of the South, in sections away from rail and water communication.

A colored soldier was knocked down and robbed in open day in the streets of Washington, yesterday, by two white ones.

It was reported in New-Orleans on the 19th inst. that Gen. Beauregard had been arrested and taken to Washington.

In the Court of Appeals yesterday the New-Haven Railroad case was argued for the respondents by Charles O'Connor.

The first Rebel Secretary of War, L. P. Walker, is expected in Washington soon to apply for pardon.

Lock No. 7 on the Erie Canal, near Cohoes, gave way yesterday. The repairs will consume three days.

The agents of the Mexican Republic in San Francisco have put a loan on the market for \$10,000,000.

Three assassinations of Union men have occurred near Alexandria, Va., within the past week.

Gov. Clarke of Mississippi passed through Mobile on the 9th inst., en route to Washington.

A newspaper is about being started at Huntsville, Ala., by the former editor of The Advocate.

A fire at Sonora, Cal., on the 17th inst., destroyed property to the value of \$9,000.

A fire at Placerville, Cal., on the 16th inst., destroyed \$10,000 worth of property.

Seventy-Thirties were sold yesterday to the amount of \$2,246,300.

The Rebel Gen. Albert Pike has arrived at New-Orleans.

New Indian outrages are reported in Arizona. Gold opened yesterday at 142 1/2, sold up to 143 1/2, and then declined to 141.

The closing price was 142. Governments were a shade better on 5-20 bonds. The balance of the list was steady. There is little doing, and the bonds are all steady here. Miscellaneous Shares were dull and steady.

Bonds were dull, with small transactions. The Railway share list opened firmly on the street. At the Board, the market opened dull, and the amount of business done was very small. After the Board, in the street, prices declined a fraction, and the market closed heavy. At the Second Board the market was steady, and prices improved after the call. Money continues abundant at 4 per cent. Large amounts go begging.

Foreign exchange continues extremely dull, with a decided weakness of rates, though without any change in quotations. Freight rates firm.

A thousand or more paroled Southerners, late prisoners of war, are encamped on the Battery, awaiting transportation southward; and we learn that a number of them are seriously ill, yet have no medical attendance, while unable to pay for any. We are sure no more need be said to incite the physicians of our city to visit them and minister to their needs. If any one were moved to send them a few baskets of strawberries, we presume they would not be rejected.

Secretary McCulloch has recommended to the President the appointment of H. H. Van

Dyke as United States Assistant-Treasurer in this city. The long experience of Mr. Van Dyke, as Superintendent of the Bank Department of this State, and the financial ability he has shown in that office, render him eminently fit for the office.

THE SOUTH IN ADVERSITY.

When Napoleon overran Prussia in his brief but terrible Jena campaign, closing with a peace which confirmed to him most of her fortresses and nearly half her population, her ruin was on all hands deemed complete and beyond remedy. Very few, even of her own statesmen, supposed she could, within the next generation, resume the place won for her by her great Frederick among the controlling European Powers. Yet seven years had not passed when, before she had fought a fresh battle or recovered a square mile of territory, she threw a weighty sword into the scale of Legitimacy and entered, as the ally and peer of Russia, upon the triumphant War of Liberation. For the genius of her statesmen, the ardor of her patriots, the organizing skill of her great soldiers, had meantime renovated and enlarged her strength, and from the ruins of the Kingdom had evoked the might of the Nation. And Prussia remains to this day a substantial gainer by her sudden, stupendous downfall in 1806.

The South stands to-day substantially where Prussia did at the close of that disastrous struggle. She has made a wild, mad venture, and incurred an overwhelming defeat. Her sons have been slain, her fields and cities devastated, her resources exhausted. She staked her all on a great throw, and lost; hence, she now sits amid ashes and ruins.

Yet the South has still the elements of a great prosperity—a speedy recovery of all the material wealth she has sacrificed and a rapid advance in knowledge, industry, wealth, refinement and power. In climate, soil, timber, minerals, inland navigation, water-power, and nearly every element of material well-being, she is scarcely surpassed; while the commercial world is hungry for immense quantities of her staples, and ready to buy them at extraordinary prices. Capital from either hemisphere is eager to flow into her lap—to buy her lands and hire her labor at prices far above those of the past, and to purchase all the Cotton, Sugar, Rice, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c., &c., she can produce for years to come at not less than double the cost of their production. In all the known world, there is not another field for the employment alike of Capital and Labor so promising as is afforded throughout the length and breadth of the late Slave States of our Union.

All that the South requires to insure a speedy realization of these brilliant prospects is harmony by her own hearths. Let her people but resolve not to quarrel among themselves—not to oppress and trample down each other—but to help and be helped, live and let live, in a spirit of fraternity and justice, and they will soon forget their late disasters in the enjoyment of an unprecedented floodtide of well-being. If they will not insist on biting off their own noses, they will have none to molest or make them afraid.

There is not a shadow of reason for further jealousy or hate between the Whites and Blacks of the South. The disappearance of Slavery has dissipated all excuse for antipathy. The laborer wants wages; the landholder wants work; each is helpful, is essential, to the other. The delirious fancy of packing off to Africa or elsewhere Four Millions of trained agricultural laborers, from a region that pressingly needs Forty Millions, can never be seriously urged. The planters cannot, from all the wide earth, replace their present laborers by others who will serve them so cheaply or serve them so satisfactorily. Many of the negroes have the inevitable faults of slaves—indolence, dissimulation, eye-service, carelessness; but, on the other hand, they are very generally docile, pliant, and accustomed to obey orders implicitly. The planters are no more likely to expel them from the country than their horses or oxen.

What the planters have to do, and cannot do too soon, is to establish a cordial understanding and good feeling between themselves and their humble neighbors, so that no stranger shall ever come between them. Give to faithful, industrious, exemplary negroes the rights of manhood, and then exact of them a fulfillment of his duties. Pay them fairly for their work, and then require them to support and educate their families as Whites do. We hear men say that the Blacks will vote with their masters, as if that were an objection. They will not vote with the negro-traders, the blacklegs, the Leagues, of the South; and, if they vote with gentlemen of education and refinement who have treated them kindly and justly, they will be very likely to vote right—quite as right as though they took their politics from the oracles of our dance-houses and low grogeries. The negroes of the South are in good part devout Christians, and will try to vote on the side of justice and good morals. That must be a very degraded specimen of the negro race who would vote for an average New-York Alderman or demagogue of any sort in preference to such men as Gov. Aiken or Gov. Parsons.

It is indeed possible that the South may decide to link her fortunes with the Northern speculators in politics who would keep her forever a prey to intestine feuds and heart-burnings, and in deadly antagonism to the Christian and philanthropic impulses, the generosity and the justice, of the North; but this would be so suicidal and so purposeless that we will not believe it unless absolutely compelled. We appeal to her calm reason, to her enlightened self-interest, in the confident trust that she will, in harmonizing and satisfying her own humbler classes, give lasting peace to the whole country.

THE LINCOLN FAMILY FUND.

Nothing like this has ever been done in the New-York Tribune. The following appears in the New-York Tribune:—The estate of our late President Lincoln is officially returned by Judge Davis, his friend and executor, as of the value of \$1,000,000. We trust that out of the current, undistributed portion of the dollar subscription for his widow and orphans on the assumption that he had left them a large fortune. Twenty-five thousand dollars, well invested, will bring a permanent income of \$5,000 per annum. This may not be considered much of a fortune for persons who live in style. But the editor of THE TRIBUNE is hardly warranted in concluding that any large portion of the people can afford to look as he does, upon \$5,000

as such a trifle, or to consider its possessors objects of charity.

Remarks.—The proposal of a National subscription for the widow and orphans of our late President did not originate with THE TRIBUNE. It first gained currency in Boston, but was promptly and heartily adopted here, and Mr. B. B. Sherman, a most respected and responsible merchant at No. 95 Wall-st., selected as Treasurer of the fund.

From the first, we utterly and explicitly repelled the suggestion that Mrs. Lincoln and her children were "objects of charity." They have solicited nothing, desired nothing of the kind. What we seek in their behalf is naked justice. Abraham Lincoln died in his country's service—died for his country—would doubtless have been living at this hour had he remained in private life. The assassin's pistol was aimed, not at the man, but at the President. He had just entered upon that second term which the People had accorded him by a majority all but unparalleled. They decided that he should have \$100,000 for serving them as President till 1869; Booth determined that he should not; and his will has, for the present, prevailed. The salary of President takes another direction. It seems to us that the American People are bound in common justice, in justice to their own vote, to see this loss made up to the bereaved family, so that the fearful, irreparable loss of their head shall not be aggravated, even so slightly as by the loss of the bulk of their fortune. And we greatly prefer that this justice shall be done them in such manner that no one shall pay one farthing toward it who does not freely choose to do so. We know well that Congress will pay the money if the People do not; but the precedent of voting it out of the Treasury will hereafter be cited to justify more exceptional payments, while a voluntary subscription of the amount in sums of \$1 each will tax no one, while it will be a far more emphatic tribute to the worth and services of our departed chief. We should hate to believe that a penny of the amount came out of the pockets of any one who feels as those must do by whom this subscription has been discouraged and resisted.

—But the \$75,000 left by Mr. Lincoln is no "trifle"—is "a fortune"—argues The Times. Now, we have chosen to stand aloof from this discussion, resting the propriety of the subscription on grounds of justice alone, until forced to speak by a most unwarrantable statement in The Springfield (Mass.) Republican. But, since the issue is insisted on, we will say that, while \$75,000 would be a great fortune under some circumstances, it is no fortune at all under others. The widow of our late President will necessarily be regarded with world-wide interest to the end of her days. She will be called upon by eminent strangers from all parts of the civilized world; and it behooves us (not her) that she be enabled to receive and treat them as befits the relict of such a President. Thomas Jefferson retired from the Presidency with a larger fortune than is to be divided between her and her children; yet he was utterly beggared before his death by the hospitalities required of him by his position as a public man, and was constrained to petition the Legislature of Virginia for relief. His patrimony is in consequence now the home, not of his descendants, but of strangers; though even \$10,000 in his day was a larger estate than \$75,000 now is.

—We hope not to be compelled to recur to this subject. The People must decide whether to pay or not to pay the salary which Mr. Lincoln would have received had he not been assassinated. We know right well that, if each had the opportunity fairly set before him to subscribe and pay his dollar, the sum would be made up at once and the matter set at rest; yet, in the absence of organized effort, it is quite possible that the persistent opposition which the plan has strangely encountered may prevail. Having said what we thought proper and handed in our mite, we leave the matter to the judgment of the public.

ALABAMA—GOV. PARSONS.

Lewis P. Parsons was born in the North, but has long been an eminent lawyer of Talladega, Alabama. He was an active and prominent Whig in other days; but, living in a Democratic County and District, he has, since the defeat of Mr. Clay in 1844, devoted his energies to his profession. Known as a decided though not noisy opponent of Secession, he was for that reason chosen to the late Rebel Legislature of Alabama—Talladega having given a decided majority against Secession. At the same election, Jabez L. M. Curry, an original and ardent Secessionist, was run out of the Rebel Congress by M. H. Cruikshank, a young man not previously in public life. Mr. Parsons attended the extra session of the Legislature and opposed the recommendation of Gov. Watts, backed by the personal appeals of Jeff. Davis, looking to a levy of the last reserves (boys between 16 and 17 and men between 50 and 60) in defense of the Rebel cause. The Legislature, it will be remembered, adjourned without acting definitively on any of the Governor's recommendations.

Mr. Parsons, we are confident, had no expectation, when in this City a few days since, of receiving the appointment of Governor, being himself a supporter of Col. Siebels for that post. He is about sixty years of age, and will do his utmost to render the Union fraternal and perpetual.

JUDGE CATRON'S PLACE.

The lawyers of Missouri, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and California, have been for years anxious to have a judge appointed to the Supreme Bench of the United States, who would possess a practical knowledge of the civil law, especially with regard to land titles, marital rights and estates, or, as they term them, successions. They claim that it is but a matter of simple justice to the citizens of the States named that the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Justice Catron, should be so filled as to enable cases involving civil law points to be correctly adjudicated.

Accordingly, a considerable portion of the bar of New-Orleans have recommended Charles W. Hornor, esq., of that city to fill the vacancy, urging in addition that he possesses the requisite loyalty and high personal integrity.

It is to be hoped that at all events the place

will not be filled by a mere common-law lawyer. The claims of the citizens of five States are entitled to weight.

RECONSTRUCTION—HOW NOT TO DO IT.

There is matter for grave reflection in the many accounts that come to us from the conquered Rebel States. The policy of "reconstruction" has scarcely had a trial, but we see enough in the present operation of that policy to justify us in making one or two criticisms. As we understand the policy, it is that the Unionists shall be delivered into the hands of the soldiers, the Rebels into the hands of the Unionists, and the negroes into the hands of the Rebels. The logic of our new "reconstruction" scheme results in this, because we proceed upon a wrong theory. Instead of leaving the negro alone to work out his own salvation, we insist upon "protecting" him; and, in order that he may be properly protected, we deprive him of every right that we give the white man. Now see how it works:

We take Tennessee for an illustration, because Tennessee is our favored State, and has been held up since the war began as a pattern of struggling and unconquerable loyalty. That Tennessee whose sons have been martyrs and whose blood has been the seed of the Republic, may be considered a fair field for "reconstruction." Into whose hands could we more confidently place the negro than those of a State whose capital the negro had saved, and whose fields were drenched with loyal negro blood? Well: this State has passed laws governing the freedmen, and, unless the President makes an imperative protest, these laws will be carried into effect and Tennessee "reconstructed." The first point in the new code is "that Colored children shall not be admitted into the same public schools with White children." This means that the Blacks shall not be educated at all; for any legislator who hereafter proposes to tax White men to educate "niggers" would be driven out of the State. Another law provides that "the County Courts may bind out the colored children, whether they be orphans or otherwise." Thus any slave-loving local judge may enter the colored man's home, and, whether the father says yea or nay, bind out his "likely" boys to any slave-hankering friend he may wish to oblige. Again, "no contract between a white and colored person shall be binding unless it is made in writing and witnessed by a White person." The colored persons may be witnesses "against each other," but not against a White man. A proffered Rebel will be accepted, while a loyal dark Unionist is rejected. This is bad enough, for it perpetuates the system of "protecting" and degrading the negro. But in addition Tennessee gives us what might be called "Slavery in easy lessons." Listen:

"Section tenth punishes vagrancy in free persons of color with imprisonment, after conviction before a justice of the peace; and, on failure to pay the jail-fee, the culprit may be hired out to the highest bidder, after due notice. Section seven punishes with fine any house-keeper who shall harbor any vagrant negro. The twelfth section applies the poor laws affecting White persons to the free persons of color, and adds a provision for the rendition to other counties and States of the poor and indigent persons of color."

"Vagrancy"—"jail fees"—"highest bidder"—"harboring any vagrant negro"—"rendition of poor and indigent free persons of color"—these are new phrases, but they have the old fugitive-slave, calaboose, auction-block flavor. Look at the extreme injustice of these provisions: Any pardoned Rebel who can be chosen justice of the peace has it in his power to arrest and imprison any number of negroes, to sell their services to the highest bidder, to compel them to remain with their purchasers by punishing any who give them refuge, and to prevent them from running away by keeping them in their own county. All this the privilege of any justice of the peace, with power to enforce "the law" by whip and hound and pistol. This is "reconstruction," as seen in the model State of Tennessee!

Let us look at North Carolina! That State has been "reconstructed" on the most approved basis. We have a brain-governing, an army, and a general, and a whole tribe of provost-marshal, and one of the results is thus given by a correspondent of The Herald:

"In some cases, where the masters or mistresses are endeavoring to keep their 'help' without emancipation, the negroes are beginning to rebel and lay their complaints before the provost-marshal, who, by the way, is the darkey's personification of right and justice. They find here, however, that they are not supported in their demands. These officers are well aware that the Whites are not able to pay their servants in money, and that all labor must be remunerated at present by subsistence of the laborer only. The determination, again, manifested to exact the due medium of work from the colored laborer, has sent many of them back to their old homes, there to remain in contentment."

Now, provost-marshal are necessary mortals, and in their place—hanging people, shooting deserters, and keeping the soldiers from robbing the sutler—are as indispensable as our handsome policemen on Broadway. But what value is in a system of "reconstruction" that places a whole people at the mercy of petty officers of the army, who are generally more eager to win the smiles of Southern "beauty" by pleasing Southern "chivalry," than to redress the wrongs of the forlorn, dusky negro? As to negro suffrage, that question is disposed of in the haughty menace of The Raleigh Progress:

"At present, we are sure that there is not a single man in the State in favor of allowing him (the negro) to vote; and any attempt on the part of the General Government to force it upon us would seriously interfere with that fraternal, sympathetic affection so necessary between the people of the different States, and sections to secure a union of hearts as well as a union of States."

These are brave words for a journal that has scarcely been two months out of treason. The "fraternal sympathetic affection" that would have cut our throats last April is disposed to resent any Governmental attempt to compel justice to the negro. "Let the question of negro suffrage be referred to the States," insist many true friends like Mr. Forney of The Chronicle. Mr. Forney may see what reception the States will be likely to give to any proposition benefiting the negro that is not presented at the point of the sword. As to Virginia, recent events are too familiar for us to comment upon them now.

Here then are the first fruits of "reconstruction": The Rebel comes back to power and citizenship, his hands red with loyal blood. He has every inducement to come back. He is offered home, property, crops, lands, and help from the Government. He can make the negro work for him without wages, and, if the negro objects, a convenient provost-marshal awaits his bidding.

By one brief oath, he becomes as much a part of the Government as though he had never attempted to destroy it, and next year we may have him in Congress. Thus we reward his treason! The negro comes back from Fort Wagner and Port Hudson, covered with the scars of wounds obtained in the defense of the dear old flag. After fighting and bleeding for us—sleeping in the same bivouac and marching in the same column with our sons and brothers—we quietly dismiss him without even bounty, and send him back to Tennessee, where his oath will not be taken nor his children educated—to North Carolina where the provost-marshal may put him into the corn-field—or to Virginia, where he cannot travel from town to town without a pass. Thus we reward his loyalty!

This is "reconstruction": but is it justice? "Well," replies some impatient friend, "you have gained emancipation, whipped the South, and made peace, will nothing satisfy you?" None in the world more easily satisfied, good friend. We only ask justice for the negro. Let him alone. Give him opportunity and stand off. If he is lazy, let him starve. He will soon find his level. Give him a fair field, just as you give to the blue-eyed German or the swarthy Pole. He don't want protection, nor provost-marshal to make him work. God has given him appetites, wants, energies and reason. Stand back and let him use them. Abolish your hateful laws, like those of Tennessee. In reconstructing the South, say to those gentlemen who come to Washington as the disciples of a new faith, "Gentlemen, go back to your people and tell them that, when Slavery died, all things pertaining to Slavery died with it. When we proclaimed emancipation, we did not remove one set of shackles that you might replace them with another. We have made the negro free; see to it that you do not make him a serf. He must be as one of you. Pass laws making tests of suffrage if you will, but make those laws apply to White as well as Black. We have made these slaves freemen, and you must not degrade them." This is the true method of reconstruction. We have earned the right and the power to do it by a fearful war. If we let the opportunity slip, then our Peace becomes a mere sheet of ink and parchment. Now is the time; and, if our statesmen show wisdom and firmness, they can settle forever the question of Human Slavery, not only in America but throughout the world.

ITALY AND THE POPE.

The latest advices received from Italy inform us of the return of Mr. Vejezzi, the Ambassador of Victor Emmanuel to Rome, for the purpose of concluding with the Pope a convention concerning the appointment of Bishops for the numerous vacant sees in the Kingdom of Italy. It is understood that all the obstacles to such a convention have been removed during the previous unofficial stay of the Italian Ambassador in the Eternal City, and that Mr. Vejezzi now goes there clothed with full powers to bring the negotiations, in an official way, to a conclusion. A convention of this kind is in itself of no great interest to foreign countries. The conflicts between the Pope and the Catholic governments of Europe are so numerous that their progress as well as their settlement have ceased to attract much attention. In the case of the Italian treaty, however, which, it is thought, is on the point of being concluded, there are some interests at stake which are attracting the attention of the civilized world. The conflict between the King of Italy and the Pope is widely regarded as a conflict between the Old and the New World—between progressive tendencies and stationary conservatism. A complete reconciliation between these two powers is not likely to take place; but one or the other party, or both, may yield part of their aspirations in order to effect a compromise. The Pope still hesitates to recognize Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy, and Victor Emmanuel would, of course, object to being styled King of Sardeña. These difficulties, it is said, will be overcome by simply calling the King in the treaty Victor Emmanuel II. The Bishops in the annexed provinces have hitherto, in accordance with the wishes of the Pope, refused to take an oath of allegiance and thus to recognize the King of Italy. The Italian Government, to obviate this difficulty, is willing to release henceforth all the Bishops from taking the oath of allegiance. Thus, it is thought, the vacant Episcopal sees may be filled without either of the two governments formally relinquishing the attitude which they have hitherto observed. Whether either of them will make any further concession—whether the Government of Italy will be willing to guarantee any remnant of the Temporal Power, or, on the other hand, whether the Pope will show any readiness to recognize the Kingdom of Italy as an accomplished fact, remains to be seen. For the present there are not yet any indications of advances so important.

into an alliance with the Democrats. The next arrivals from Europe may bring us more decisive news on the mission of M. Vejezzi at Rome. In the meantime it is already becoming certain that the electoral campaign for the election of a new Chamber of Representatives of the people will this year be attended, from the agitation of the Roman Question, with more than ordinary interest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 22, 1865. THE FIRST REBEL SECRETARY OF WAR. The first Rebel Secretary of War, L. P. Walker, is expected here soon to apply for pardon. Southern Union men who are conversant with his political course for the last four years, assert that he deserted the Rebel cause two years ago, and did everything in his power by word and deed to stop in some manner for the error he had committed. They also state that through his personal influence while Secretary of War the loyal people of Tennessee were treated with great leniency, and that he saved Gen. Brownlow from imprisonment and Gen. J. Hickman from a Rebel halter.

A NEWSPAPER AT HUNTSVILLE, ALA. A newspaper is about to be started at Huntsville, Ala., by Wm. Figures, esq., formerly editor of The Advocate. Mr. Figures is known as an excellent writer and will no doubt produce an able journal for the benefit of the people of that lovely mountain city. DR. WHELAN'S SUCCESSOR. Dr. J. P. Horwitz, an able and scientific physician, will probably be appointed to the position of chief surgeon of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy Department, made vacant by the death of Dr. Whelan.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY. A colored man just discharged from the Navy, and walking with his wife near the corner of F and Twelfth-sts., to-day, was knocked down in open day by two soldiers, who stole his pocketbook, containing his back pay, and then decamped.

PARDON FOR RICHMOND MERCHANTS. Mr. Conway, of Kansas notoriety, is here, bearing a petition for the pardon of 25 of the old and leading Rebel merchants of Richmond. He is to see the President by appointment on Saturday.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT. Mr. Wm. Hunter, Chief Clerk of the State Department, will perform Mr. Seward's duties during his absence.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION. The President will have a special interview with the South Carolina delegation on Saturday morning.

A COMPLAINT ABOUT HOSPITALS. There is much complaint here among soldiers in hospital that they cannot get their discharges to which they are entitled by reason of their disabilities, on account of the surgeons being interested in keeping up the hospitals. It is said that Surgeon-General Barnes has under consideration the suspension of several hospitals on that account.

ASSASSINATIONS. Three assassinations of Union men have occurred in the vicinity of Alexandria within a week past.

RELEASED. Captain Overton Carr, of Penn., who has been under arrest at the Washington Navy-Yard for the past four months, has been released. The cause of his arrest has never been reported, nor is it known whether there will be any court-martial in his case.

THE ALABAMA REBELS ARMED. A member of the Alabama delegation, now here, brings the intelligence from that State that most of the Union citizens are unarmed, while the Rebel element is well supplied with the arms formerly used by them in the army. He was present at the surrender of the Rebel Roddy's command, and states that out of 2,000 men, but 80 delivered up their arms, accounting for the balance as lost, whereas they had been hidden, only to be afterward reclaimed by the Rebels.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU. Secretary Harlan, through Commissioner Barrett, is now crowding the clerical force of the Pension Bureau to the utmost in examining and responding to about eight thousand applications for pensions monthly from disabled men and the families of those who have fallen during the war. The business of the other bureaus of the Interior Department is also largely on the increase, particularly that of the Patent Office.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM. A letter has lately been received by Acting-Commissioner Wilson of the Land Office from the Register of the Humboldt District in California stating that other and extensive discoveries of petroleum have been made in the vicinity of Cape Mendocino, and that lands hitherto considered valueless from their broken character, are now in active demand. He decides it his duty, however, to withhold all such lands from sale unless directed by the General Land Office. He further represents great excitement as existing on account of the valuable discoveries made.

THE SIGNAL CORPS. Col. Fisher, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has, at his request, received permission to muster out all the men of his Corps whose terms of service expire prior to October 1. Two hundred and thirty will be discharged under the order, leaving about 1,100 remaining in the Corps.

THE MISSOURI FREEDMEN. A letter has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau from Gen. Fisk, Commissioner for the States of Arkansas and Missouri, in which he gives a gratifying report of the freedmen's condition, particularly in the latter State. The colored people are industriously at work, a great demand for labor existing all over the State; and up to May 31 but two hundred and thirty-five freedmen were receiving relief from the Government, the number of whites living on the bounty of the Government, being 4,152. He also states that the Freedmen, if duly protected in their rights, will not only educate themselves but their children.

GEN. ORD. It is believed that Gen. Ord, now on a brief visit to Richmond, will not go to Oregon, as has been stated, but will receive a command further East.

JUDGE PARSONS. Judge Parsons, the newly appointed Provisional Governor of Alabama, was a member of the Rebel Legislature and Judge of the Circuit Court, taking the Confederate oath on both occasions.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 22, 1865. THE SOUTHERN RAILROADS. The Postmaster-General has, after consultation with Lieut.-Gen. Grant, concluded to send a gentleman of known competency in the South to examine the condition of the railroads in that section, with a view to the resumption of postal service.

THE BRAZIL FLEET. The fleet for the Brazil station, under the command of Admiral Godon, left Hampton Roads yesterday.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. It has been officially declared that the Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs is bound to take care of only such portion of the abandoned Southern lands as he may set apart for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, and not the entire of the abandoned lands in that section.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS. The following appointments have been made of Collectors of Customs for the State of North Carolina: William C. Loflin, Newbern; John S. Taylor, Camden; Elijah H. Mills, Plymouth; John E. Conroy, Oronoke; William Cheery, Wilmington; and Daniel L. Russell, Jr., Wilmington. Parker Quinn has been appointed Surveyor for the last named place. Russell's post has been reappointed Collector at Wicomico.