New-York Daily Tribune

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The latest advices received from Havana are to Sept. 15. The army in Cuba, according to royal decree, shall be reduced to the same footing as before the campaign in San Domingo. In Porto Rico, an earthquake occurred on the 29th of August. In San Domingo, the "Protector" Cabral has imprisoned his predecessor Pimentel. A permanent President was soon to be elected. Of the candidates to this office, Gen. Valverde is the most prominent.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Secretary of the Interior has just approved an abstract or list submitted by the General Land Office of tracts of public lands selected by the agent of the State of Kansas under the Act of July 2, 1862, donating land to the States "for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," amounting to 89,996 acres, being the quantity to which that State is entitled under said Act. This approved abstract vests in Kansas a fee simple title to said lands, and satisfies the claim of the State under the law.

The Freedmen's Employment Agency has been officially instructed that in disbursing supplies to freedmen in the District of Columbia, a discrimination be particularly made between the dependent and those who are natives or residents, in order that the latter may be required to look to the proper municipal authorities for aid. This action seems to have become necessary in consequence of the large number of negroes who appear to think they are entitled to Government supplies.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* announces the arrival of Gov. Brown there, on the 13th inst., direct from Washington. In a personal interview he expressed himself highly pleased with the feeling manifested toward the States of the South by the authorities at Washington, and the utmost confidence that prudent action on the part of the people of those States would speedily restore them to the enjoyment of equal rights, as members of the Union.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention met at Madison on Wednesday, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor—Harris C. Hobart; Lieutenant-Governor—D. W. Maxan; Attorney-General—Gen. M. Montgomery; Secretary of State—L. B. Vilas; Treasurer—J. A. Adams. The resolutions indorse President Johnson, and denounce negro suffrage and the suspension of the habeas corpus.

Fifteen Government vessels were advertised to be sold at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia yesterday. The attendance was not large, and 11 steamers were withdrawn. For several there were no bids, and for others the prices offered were not sufficient to warrant a sale. Four only were sold, but these for good prices.

The Alabama State Convention on Wednesday voted to request the Provisional Governor, to call out the militia in each county immediately, to repress the lawlessness existing in some sections of the State. An ordinance prohibiting Slavery was discussed at length, but action upon it was postponed until yesterday.

The case of the United States against Colchester, the spiritual medium, at Buffalo, has been finally disposed of, Judge N. K. Hall fining Colchester $40, and directing him to pay the costs of the trial, amounting to $473.

Gen. Conner, on the 28th ult., attacked a large force of Arrapahoe Indians near Big Head, captured 500 head of cattle and a large amount of plunder. His loss was a number killed and wounded, including several officers.

It is said that the President has had in contemplation, for some time past, a visit to Wilmington, Charleston, and other Southern ports, and that possibly he will carry out this intention before the meeting of Congress.

Col. Kit Carson was met recently at Fort Larned, on his way from New-Mexico to the Indian Council at Fort Smith. He reports that there will be no more trouble with the Indians on the Santa Fé route.

The Navy Department has ordered one of the most commodious side-wheel gunboats to be fitted out for the purpose of conveying some distinguished officers down the Southern coast.

The Indian Council at Fort Smith, Ark., finally adjourned yesterday after arranging a treaty of peace and amity with the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

The statistics of Jasper County, Ill., have just been furnished to the Secretary of State. Present population, 10,120; increase in five years, 1,750.

Nearly 4,000 enlisted men, from different regiments serving in the Union army, have recently been transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Burley, the Lake Erie pirate, escaped from jail at Port Clinton, O., on Sunday afternoon. A reward of $100 is offered for his capture.

Fayette McMullen of Va., and formerly Governor of Washington Territory, was pardoned by the President yesterday.

Gen. Hovey will not relinquish his command at Indianapolis until the 1st of October, when Gen. Pitcher will succeed him.

Mrs. Patterson, daughter of the President, was taken suddenly ill on Wednesday evening, and still remains indisposed.

The English tourists will reach Niagara Falls to-day. A grand ball is to be given, and the Falls illuminated in their honor.

The members of the St. Louis City Council, now visiting Philadelphia, will leave for this city on Saturday.

Major-Gen. Howard left Washington yesterday, on his proposed tour southward.

The citizens of Norfolk are meditating the introduction of water into that city.

Twelve post-offices were reopened in North Carolina yesterday.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $1,142,609 99.

Gold was rather stronger yesterday. The opening rate was 143¾, selling as high as 144¼, and closing at 144¼. Government securities are strong. The miscellaneous list is stronger. At the Second Board the market was all steady. The market closed dull and steady. Money is abundant on call at 5@6 per cent, and all borrowers in fair credit are readily supplied. In commercial paper a moderate business at 6½ for best names. At 7 there is more doing, and second-rate bills pass at 8@10 per cent.

Gen. J. L. Kiernan, who has been a brave and efficient officer in the service of the United States during the war to crush the Slaveholders' Rebellion, will speak this evening in advocacy of the Union ticket, in Newark, N. J.

RIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES TO REBEL PROPERTY.

The extraordinary nature and duration of the war which has just ended, the peculiar circumstances under which it has been carried on, and the overwhelming triumph of the Nation in its close, have all combined to raise difficult and embarrassing questions of law.

Among the most prominent of these questions, just at this moment, is the controversy which has arisen over the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood of England in the case of the United States agt. Prioleau. It will be remembered that Prioleau (who is one of the famous blockade-running house of Fraser, Trenholm & Co. of Liverpool), had in his possession a large amount of cotton shipped to him by the Confederate Government, upon the pledge of which he had, as a factor, advanced the sum of £20,000. The United States sued for the possession of this cotton, claiming it free from all liens. Vice-Chancellor Wood held that the United States was entitled to the property, subject, however, to the specific lien of Prioleau for money advanced upon it.

We do not see that this decision affords any ground for complaint—assuming, of course, the facts to be as above stated, in accordance with the English report of the case. It is to be observed that Prioleau had a *specific* lien upon the cotton, and that this lien was accompanied by actual possession. If he had actually bought and paid for the cotton no one would dispute the validity of his title. We cannot see how a factor's lien for advances can be deemed less valid than a title by purchase. Mr. Seward, in his dispatch to Mr. Adams, does not appear to object to this branch of the decision, but he strongly disapproves of the declaration of Vice-Chancellor Wood that the Confederate Government must be regarded as a government *de facto*, and the United States as "succeeding to its property," as the "displacing Government." The language of the Vice-Chancellor may not be entirely accurate, but his assertion that the Confederate Government was a *de facto* government seems to us a very simple statement of fact. No one can doubt that for four years the Rebels did maintain a government in fact, though not in law. A sentence of death by a justice of the peace would be void in law, but none the less real in fact. So the Confederate organization was an undeniable *fact*, although a nullity in law.

For some purposes the law must take notice of nullities. And one of the most insurmountable nullities is a rebel government, which has existed in fact, though never recognized by any nation. In the case in hand, it appears that 1,356 bales of cotton were in some way acquired by the persons calling themselves the Confederate Government. They never claimed title to it in their own private right. No other persons laid claim to it. If the Confederate Government is not to be regarded as having had any existence whatever, it is difficult to see on what ground the United States claims this cotton. If it was the private property of Jefferson Davis, no foreign government would recognize our right to seize it outside of our own jurisdiction. If it is absolutely without an owner, then Prioleau, as the party in possession, has the best right to it.

The whole trouble arises from the want of accurate legal phrases, and the misuse of the phrases we have. It is very common to say that foreign nations ought to recognize governments *de facto*. But this is entirely erroneous. A *de facto* government, *finally established*, ought in general to be recognized. But a government that exists for half an hour, really exercising the powers of a government, and obeyed as such, is a government *de facto*, however monstrous its usurpation, or absurd its origin. And it is in this limited and literal sense, we presume, that the Vice-Chancellor used the phrase. Certainly it would have been in the highest degree indecorous for him to have used it in the broader sense, and to have adjudged the Confederate Government to have had a valid and legal existence. In such matters courts must follow the action of the political authorities; and the British Government never having recognized the Confederate power as established, no British judge could properly do so.

On the other hand, the holders of the Confederate cotton loan bonds have put an interpretation upon Vice-Chancellor Wood's decision which it will by no means bear. He held that the United States "succeeded to the property of the Confederate Government in the State in which it was found, and subject to all agreements affecting it." This is very general language; but when restricted to the matter in hand, as all judicial opinions must be, it amounts only to this, that the property must be taken subject to any liens attaching thereto. The claim of the Confederate bondholders to a lien upon Confederate cotton is one which every lawyer knows to be absurd. No lien upon personal property is valid unless the *particular thing* to which the lien attaches is specified when the lien is created. If 100,000 bales of cotton had been placed in a London warehouse as specific security for the cotton loan, and kept there without change, they would have been fairly subject to its lien. But nothing like this was ever done, and the bondholders do not pretend that they can point out any specific property as either pledged or mortgaged to them.

Certainly there has been no decision which would give these creditors any claim upon the United States for the absolute payment of the cotton bonds. The case has not been and cannot be brought in that shape before any court. If it could be submitted to judicial decision, it is clear that no such doctrine could be maintained. It is one of the disadvantages to which rebellion, even in a just cause, is necessarily subject, that while, if it succeeds, the new Government must bear the debts of the old one, the old Government can in no case be required to pay the expenses of the Rebellion. Suppose, for example, that a few men were to declare a revolution in Hoboken, and should, as they easily might, maintain the forms of government, and compel submission for a few days. This would be a government *de facto*, and if it purchased a few cannon, those cannon would, on the suppression of the revolt, belong to the State of New-Jersey, subject to the seller's lien for the price, if he had any. But if the self-styled State of Hoboken should borrow $50,000, and its self-appointed rulers should put the money into their own pockets and escape to Europe, would any one pretend that New-Jersey must pay the debt? If it were so, every State would be at the mercy of any adventurers who could gather a regiment of thieves into their service, since there would always be capitalists unscrupulous enough to lend to rioters for repayment, with a heavy premium by States. While upon the other side, it is clear that if the Hoboken insurrection should be successful, the new government must assume all the debt of the former city government, and a share of the State debt. For, if this were not so, every State and city might honorably repudiate its debts by the simple expedient of a sham revolution whenever it was found inconvenient to pay.

Accordingly, it will be remembered, that under all the revolutions that France has undergone, the National debt has been assumed, as a matter of course, by every successive Government. So when Garibaldi revolutionized Naples, the new Government assumed all the obligations of the infamous Francis II., paying the very debts which he contracted in endeavoring to crush the insurrection. But when Austria subdued Hungrary, no one dreamed of asking her to pay the Kossuth debt, although contracted by a Government that had maintained its authority for more than twelve months.

The result of these considerations is: 1. That the Rebel Government would, if it had succeeded, have been bound to assume a proportion of the United States Debt as it was in 1860.

2. That the United States is entitled to take all property which was vested in the Rebel Government at the close of the war.

3. That such property must be taken subject to all liens *specifically* attached thereto, of a character which would make them, in private transactions, valid against creditors.

4. That neither the United States nor any of the separate States which were included in the late so-called Confederacy, are liable in any other way whatever, either in law or honor, for the Confederate debts.

HASKIN HEARD FROM.

Mr. Haskin of Westchester, the butcher of Marble and the rest of the Chicago speculators at Albany, finally comes out in a letter and makes a clean breast of the whole business. Haskin is given to doing audacious things, and it is possible this recent exploit has a little bit of revenge about it. If Haskin throttled Cassidy and Seymour, they certainly throttled him, for he went to Albany in the fond hope that a grateful Democracy would place him on its State ticket, only to find that nothing remained for his Hunkerism but the guillotine. The general confession of sins at the recent Convention was so remarkable, that we have been curious to know by whose persuasion it was that Dean Richmond and his fellow-sinners were induced to go upon the anxious bench. Marble insisted that he did it, that he was class-leader and exhorter, in which zealous work he was assisted by Cassidy, and that Haskin was only an ordinary sinner like the rest of them, who followed the crowd and did what he was told to do, making the proper responses and doing the prescribed penance. This Haskin denies. He was the leader himself, and instead of following he was followed. It seems that when the Committee on Resolutions met, Cassidy of *The Argus* and Marble of *The World* were hanging around the committee-room with their carpet-bags filled with old editorials which they were anxious to have printed as a platform. The subjects of these editorials were "arbitrary arrests, military arrests, suppression of the habeas corpus," &c., "disbanding the army, abolishing military bureaus," "abolishing United States revenue collectors and assessors," and "indorsing Pennsylvania, Ohio and New-Jersey." The resolution indorsing Johnson was opposed directly by Cassidy—Marble had nothing to do with it; and as Mr. Haskin more than hints, if they had had their own way it never would have passed. As for Marble himself, it seemed he chased Haskin around so persistently, and bothered him so about his editorials, that he had to be told they were "redundant." Haskin has evidently a proper appreciation of *The World* and its editor.

Having told his story, Haskin proceeds to give us his opinions of the Democracy elsewhere, and we commend his comments to our friends in other States. He went to Albany, he says, to prevent "the curse of the Chicago Convention," and to "avoid the Bourbon Vallandighamism of Ohio, the Jerry Black Buchananism of Pennsylvania, the Camden and Amboy Rip Van Winkleism of the New-Jersey Democratic platform." We presume the Bourbon Vallandighamism of Ohio refers to the notoriously bad habits of the Democratic leaders of that State and their fondness for Bourbon, but we are at a loss to know what "Jerry Black Buchananism" means. Perhaps Colonel Forney, who is an authority on all subjects relating to Buchanan, can tell us. Who is Jerry Black? Is it possible the irreverent Haskin refers to the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania, late Secretary of State? We had an idea he was dead—or in the Rebel army. Here, then, we are given to understand from a distinguished leader in New-York, that the New-York Democratic Convention was induced by his own personal audacity and superior knowledge of parliamentary tactics, to adopt a resolution assuring President Johnson that the leaders were opposed to it and tried to kill it, and would have succeeded but for Haskin "with the assistance of Messrs. Jones and Childs;" that, to use a lobby phrase, it was "snaked through," and is really a delusion and a snare. We are also assured that in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the Democracy are unworthy of all confidence, and deserve only contempt. Haskin calls his Democracy "progressive"—he means to leave everybody else behind him, and put away all sympathy with his struggling brethren in other States. His letter puts the whole Convention, Cassidy, Comstock, Richmond and Seymour in a ridiculous light. It justifies us in asserting that the whole proceeding was a swindle, "put up," as the policemen say, to deceive honest, well-meaning voters. As for these leaders, they have no more sympathy with the real Union principles than the "Bourbon Vallandighams" of Ohio, or the "Jerry Black Buchanans" of Pennsylvania. What they thought of Haskin is seen in his treatment by the Convention. The Attorney-Generalship was allotted to New-York—New-York named Mr. Haskin, and he was rejected by the Barnburner influences because he had been a Hunker, and by the pro-Slavery, anti-War influences because he had been in favor of the war and opposed Lecompton. It is possible Mr. Haskin feels the indignity, and accordingly makes this publication. It is another evidence of the insincerity and duplicity of the men called Democrats.

A GROUNDLESS IMPUTATION.

Some attempts have been made of late to restore social and ecclesiastical relations between the Baptist churches of the North and the South. In the Baptist churches especially, as they are purely congregational, and in their government perfectly independent of each other, it is believed by some that they might have an interchange of Christian ministerial civilities without at all infringing the principles of their organization. And it is hoped that such civilities would be mutually advantageous, and might do something toward allaying sectional irritation and effecting the pacification of the country. As the churches took the lead in separation, why not in reunion?

Several letters on the subject have lately passed between Northern and Southern members of that denomination, which are altogether of a pacific and conciliatory character, and so far promise a favorable issue. No immediate organic union in missions or otherwise is contemplated, but merely an interchange of kindly words and offices through the press and in deliberative bodies. In this correspondence, a passage in a letter from from the Rev. J. B. Taylor, D. D., of Richmond, Va., Corresponding Secretary of the Southern Baptist Missionary Union, contains statements and implications which seem to us false to history. The Southern people may have the impressions which Dr. T. imputes to them, but they are groundless. He says:

"So far as the Southern mind is concerned, there are also difficulties in the way of organized cooperation. The people are impoverished. A thousand bitter memories painfully affect them. With the exception of five or six counties, every county in the State of Virginia has been overrun by hostile armies. In hundreds of instances the most inhuman treatment has been received. A wanton spoliation and devastation have been suffered by them. I could fill a volume with the citation of instances well authenticated. What is true of Virginia is true of the South. And the conviction is strong in the popular heart that this desolating war is but the culmination of a series of interferences begun years ago, and that the party which denounced the Constitution of the United States as a covenant with hell, and which urged Secession as a remedy, having obtained the power, had determined, peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must, to override the constitutional rights of the South. All through the war, the Southern people looked upon the invasion of their soil as a cruel wrong; and the feeling became intensified by the unnumbered instances in which quiet homes were visited, the wearing apparel of women and children was torn into shreds or taken away, medicines and food were recklessly destroyed, and furniture was broken to pieces."

The error consists in imputing the sufferings of the South in this war to malice aforethought in the Republican Party. That party, it is said, acted upon the policy of "overriding the constitutional rights of the people of the South, peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must." Nothing can be further from the truth of history than the idea that that party acted on any such policy. In its platform, in the first inaugural of Mr. Lincoln, and in all the documents emanating from its leaders, it, on all occasions, declared its fealty to the Constitution. So far from entertaining any design of interfering with the Slavery of the Slave States, it proposed an amendment of the Constitution depriving Congress of the power to interfere with it. This was done by Mr. Adams, now Minister to England, in the first session of Congress after Mr. Lincoln's election, and was concurred in, we understand, by the President himself. How, then, can the desolations of the South be in pursuance of a preconcerted plan and purpose of the Republican Party to "override the Constitution" in order to get rid of Slavery?

Besides, for two years the Government under the lead of the Republican Party carried on the war with as little interference as possible with the institution of Slavery. This was Gen. McClellan's policy throughout, and of all the early leaders in the war. Plantations were picketed with soldiers wherever our armies marched, to keep the slaves in subordination. Gen. Lee's negroes were thus preserved to him in sight of the Executive Mansion at Washington. The policy of the Government was to leave Slavery intact.

From this peace-policy in carrying on the war it was at length driven by the necessities of the case—nothing else—not certainly by any malice aforethought against Slavery in the Republican party. Failure after failure in all the early campaigns finally compelled the Emancipation Proclamations, the employment of negroes as soldiers, and those severer measures of warfare by which the South, and especially Virginia, have been so extensively desolated. Grant around Richmond, Sherman in Georgia and the Carolinas, and Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, gave the people of the South a taste of the real game which they had vauntingly undertaken to play. War is war; nor can it be made anything else with success. And now for those who inaugurated it to charge its evils upon somebody else, or impute them to the malice of party, is alike unmanly and false to history. Do the people of the South suppose themselves and their Slavery entitled to protection from a Government whose allegiance they had cast off, and upon which they were making war by every means in their power? Did they expect for their territory immunity against invasion?

It may be very proper for the churches of the Baptist and all other denominations to restore their relations of amity and friendship; but we are quite certain they never can do it unless the Southern people take more just views than those expressed by Dr. Taylor. No political party at the North, and no religious sect, are responsible for the evils experienced at the South. These parties and sects did all they could to avert the calamities of war. The sufferings of the North have been incalculable as well as those of the South; and if one side may allege them against the other side, *that* one is most entitled to do it which was the assailed, rather than the assailant. But we recommend no such continuance of ill-feeling in either party, and least of all in those who profess to be followers of the Prince of Peace. Let the churches take the lead in restoring kindly relations, as they did in their disruption, and perhaps the State will follow them in the one case as it did in the other.

The English papers are amusing themselves with figuring over some of the late elections. A published analysis, says *The Spectator*, of the Oxford vote, shows that Mr. Gladstone got his strongest support from the colleges of highest repute, and his least support from those of lowest repute. The following list is given of the more important colleges of Oxford in the order which will be generally admitted, thinks *The Spectator*, to be the order of their estimation. The figures show the percentage of votes for Mr. Gladstone:

Balliol	54	University	54
Corpus	54	Brazenose	47
Merton	57	All Souls	50
Trinity	47	Wadham	52
Exeter	51	Pembroke	42
Oriel	60	Worcester	42
Christ Church	42	The Halls	39
Magdalen	44		

The list is interesting, if for no other reason, as a statement of the rank of the colleges.

Of Mr. Mill's election it was said at the time that Capt. Grosvenor contributed greatly to it. Mr. Mill refused to have anything to do with the ordinary machinery of an English election. Capt. Grosvenor, the other Liberal candidate, spent money in the usual profuse and unprincipled way. But an analysis of the figures shows that it was, after all, Grosvenor who was indebted to Mill for his success. Mr. Mill had 711 votes not given to Grosvenor, of which 477 were plumpers—meaning Liberal votes given to him only—and 234 split with the Tory candidate. Capt. Grosvenor had 703 votes not given to Mr. Mill, but of these only 337 were plumpers; 366 being split with Smith. It appears therefore that Mr. Mill's candidacy attracted more voters than that of his rich colleague Capt. Grosvenor, and the electors of Westminster are really entitled to the credit of having sent to Parliament on his own merits a representative at once so eminent and so perfectly independent as John Stuart Mill.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* announces that all negroes in Texas are required to carry certificates from their employers, showing that they gain an honest living. If they do not do this, they are immediately set to work by our military authorites. Why is this rule not applied to white people as well as black? Some days ago a number of white persons in Virginia, living no doubt on Government rations, got together, dressed themselves in gaudy apparel, called themselves by such loyal names as the Knight of Dixie, the Knight of the Palmetto, and spent their time in playing with rings and poles, calling the game a tournament. We wonder if they had certificates showing that they earned an honest living. We are afraid that a negro's honest living in the South means a living for the white man as well as himself.

The New-Jersey Copperheads seem to be unlucky in their canvass. *The Trenton Gazette* tells of a good Union man who was a Democrat in his less enlightened days, and who was lately invited by a Copperhead Committee to stump the State for Runyon. "What!" said the Unionist, "do you mean to insult me? I'd rather lose this right arm of mine than be heard to say one word for your Copperhead candidate. I believed in the War, and believe in the soldiers who fought that War through. Some of the bravest of them were New-Jersey boys, and one of their best friends was Marcus L. Ward, and I'm going to stump every county in the State for him."

About that time the Copperhead Committee left.

The trial of Wirz, says *The Saturday Review*, is "the first *political* trial before a Military Commission." The only comment we care to make on that is to say that the Mr. Beresford Hope who was down for £40,000 of the Rebel loan, is the largest owner in *The Saturday Review*, and is understood to control its columns. Of course, he can't be expected to feel particularly good-natured about this time.

The Express says it is pleasant to know from THE TRIBUNE that Gen. Barlow won many if not most of his laurels under Gen. McClellan. THE TRIBUNE didn't say anything of the kind, but no matter. Gen. Barlow's reputation is that of an active, resolute, hard-fighting General. If he managed to win any part of *that* reputation under McClellan, it is the highest possible testimony to his ability to overcome circumstances by force of character.

The Journal of Commerce says it has conversed with returned officers who don't think the colored troops worth their salt. We fully believe it. The sort of officers likely to be conversing with that paper are not the sort likely to have seen much hard fighting. Gen. Grant says the negroes are surpassed by no troops in the world. Suppose *The Journal of Commerce* should try a little conversation with *him!*

Coal has gone up about $3 a tun since the first of the month. Everybody knows that it is a conspiracy between the miners, transportation companies and dealers which puts it up. Eventually these swindlers will be the losers, for the coal-at-cost companies are rapidly growing and will soon drive the combination dealers out of the market if they persist in extortion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1865.

TRUNK MANUFACTURES.

Census returns for 1860 represent 151 establishments in the United States in that year for the manufacture of trunks, valises and carpet-bags, having an invested capital of $935,800; paying for raw material, $1,380,444; for labor, $692,572; employing 1,793 male and 299 female hands, and producing annually products to the value of $2,836,969.

PENSION SURGEONS.

The following additional examining Surgeons for the Pension Bureau were appointed to-day: Dr. Maull, Wilmington, Del.; S. C. Rogers, Toledo, Iowa and Alexander Cochrane, Westfield, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

Major-Gen. Howard left to-day for Richmond, on his contemplated tour of inspection.

Brevet Major-Gen. Baird has been assigned to duty under Gen. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mrs. Patterson, the daughter of the President, was taken suddenly ill last night and continues somewhat indisposed to-day.

FINANCIAL—PAYMENT OF INTEREST TO BE ANTICIPATED.

It has been decided by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of the interest of the 5-20 bonds which becomes due on the 1st of November, and the same will be paid on and after Sept. 25, on presentation of the coupons to the Assistant-Treasurers or those designated depositaries authorized to pay interest on Government securities.

SOUTHERN POSTAL FACILITIES.

Twelve post-offices were reopened in North Carolina to-day by the Postmaster-General.

The Postmaster-General to-day awarded the contract for carrying the mails from Brashear City, La., to Galveston, Texas, to George A. Fitch of Kalamazoo, Mich.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue this morning made the following decision:

Butchers who pay a license-tax of $40 may retail other merchandise than meat at the same store, but may not peddle meat without a peddler's license. Butchers who pay a license-tax of $5 may peddle meat or fish without a peddler's license, but cannot sell other articles.

The assignment or transfer of a judgment should be stamped as an agreement or contract.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amounted to $1,142,609 99.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FREEDMEN.

Kenneth Raynor writes a letter from North Carolina to a friend in this city, in which he states that unless the Government compels the Rebels to treat the freedmen with less cruelty, there will certainly be a rising of the negroes and bloody retaliation there. He is preparing a letter for publication, in which he will give a full account of the true condition of affairs in the North State. Mr. Raynor's earnest efforts in the Fremont campaign, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, will be remembered; and his consistent Unionism during the past four years, justifies the expectations of his many loyal friends throughout the country.

THE COUNTERFEIT COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

Thorough and most rigid investigation is being made by Secretary McCulloch into the mystery of the $100 compound-interest notes. This is, undoubtedly, the most dangerous counterfeit which has yet appeared, and may well challenge the severest scrutiny of the Bank-Note Companies and all who have been employed in any wise upon the Government dies and plates.

The face of this note is a most accurate imitation of the genuine, while the back is either the genuine Government plate or an electrotype from it. It seems settled that either the original plates engraved by the American Bank Note Company have been allowed to get into improper hands or this fac simile was obtained by the electrotype process. On the first hypothesis it is difficult to see why the genuine face was not obtained in the same way; but if the plate from which it was printed was obtained by electrotyping, the probable reason for the face not having also been electrotyped is that the vignette and other portions of it are engraved upon several pieces, while the back is in one.

In connection with the electrotyping theory, it is now remembered that experiments in the duplication of plates by that method were carried on in the Treasury Building by persons not regular employés of the Government, at intervals, before Mr. McCulloch became Secretary, with a view to the adoption of the process, and that such a multiplication of the plates was characterized at the time as independent. It is known that bill plates have been boxed at the Treasury and sent to New-York to outside parties for backing, and in this manner may have fallen into improper hands. But it cannot be denied that in the earlier stages of making these plates at the Treasury Department greater opportunities were permitted there for their surreptitious electrotyping than at any other point or by any other parties.

The honor and interest of every employé of the Currency Printing Bureau being so signally involved, it is hoped that everything which can possibly throw light upon so important a matter will receive the most thorough sifting in the investigations now going forward.

THE CHOLERA—OFFICIAL ADVICES.

The State Department are in the receipt to-day of voluminous dispatches from our Consuls at Constantinople, Smyrna, Port Mahon and Barcelona giving further information of the ravages of the cholera in various parts of Europe. The reports from Constantinople are most alarming, the deaths from this disease having reached the number of 2,000 per day. At Smyrna the epidemic was checked some time since, but it has broken out afresh and is now spreading to a frightful extent.

PARDONED.

Fayette McMullen of Virginia, formerly Governor of Washington Territory, was to-day pardoned by the President.

EDUCATION OF FREEDMEN IN MISSISSIPPI.

There being no provision for the education of colored people by the State law of Mississippi, and the colored people of Vicksburg having in a public meeting consented to assess upon themselves a fund for the support of schools in that city, Col. Thomas, Asst. Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs of that State, has issued an order appointing a school committee for the purpose of collecting and properly disbursing the funds thus raised.

Col. Thomas concludes his order by saying this movement is highly creditable to the colored citizens of Vicksburg, and if properly and cordially carried out, will be very useful.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1865.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, authorizes the following statement as to the condition of the crops on the first day of September: The wheat crop has received no additional injury from the weather since his report of last month; but the quality of the crop is not good, especially in the Western States, where it was affected by blight and rust, as well as by the wet weather during the harvest. Of the old wheat on hand there is not as much as supposed in the hands of the farmers, for much of it was bought in July and August in the Eastern and Middle States; there was but little at any time during the latter part of the Summer.

The oat crop received no great deal of injury from the wet weather, and it may be regarded as one of the largest oat crops ever raised in the country.

The injury to the hay in the West was very great; in the East it received but little damage from wet weather. Generally the quality is good, except in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

The corn crop, owing to the continued heat and moisture of the weather, has escaped material injury. In the West it may be regarded as the greatest crop yet raised in the loyal States.

The condition of the tobacco crop was favorable, the weather helping it very much; but, as reported last month, the amount planted is much less than last year, especially in the largest tobacco producing States.

Sorghum, like the corn crop, is excellent.

Buckwheat, if not injured by a premature frost, will be good.

Potatoes.—In many localities there were indications of the rot, and in some places the crop was much injured by it. The continued hot and moist weather since the 1st of September occasions apprehensions that this disease may prove very injurious; but still the yield may be good, as the amount planted was so much greater than usual.

In all States except New-York, crops have ripened well; but in that State the crop has sustained an injury of four and a quarter tenths from lice. The crop is therefore injured seriously, for in 1860 New-York produced 9,750,000 pounds of the 11,000,000 raised in the whole country.

Roots and gardens were never better.

Every State returns a decrease in the number of fattening hogs. The general decrease is about one-tenth from the number last year.

So far as returns were published of the number packed last year in the West, it was 2,492,779. A tenth decrease on the number would be 242,277. Letters accompanying the returns of correspondents indicate that the hogs are younger and smaller than usual, but in good condition. The monthly report for September, containing full returns of the crops, &c., will be published next week.