RECONSTRUCTION.

No Civil Protection for the Freedmen in Virginia.

PRACTICAL SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

Acts of Congress Declared Unconstitutional.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30, 1866.

A dispatch from THE TRIBUNE Bureau at Richmond says:

Gen. Terry has forwarded to Washington an address sent him by a Committee chosen at a mass meeting of colored citizens held in that city on the 24th inst., and indorses it as follows:

"The allegations herein contained are unquestionably, to a great extent, true. I know of no remedy for the evil complained of, but the reopening of the Bureau or military courts."

The address states that the meeting was held for the purpose of setting before Gen. Terry their grievances in the fact that the Mayor, police courts, and justices are filled with malignity prejudiced against them, because they were once slaves. It states:

We cannot hope for justice until we are represented in the jury box; but if we cannot get that from civil authorities which will protect our lives and prevent riot, then give us martial law. We ask no class legislation—nothing but that which can be given any American citizen. We ask no special favor, but plead for justice. It is impossible to get an officer to arrest a white man when he has assaulted and beaten a colored man, and disturbances of this nature are always settled by taking the colored man to jail, irrespective of justice. Our former masters protected us from the tyranny of the Mayor's Court, because of our being property; but now we are taxed made to pay exorbitant rents, and receive scanty wages and all manner of personal abuse.

Many instances are cited of civic abuses, of which I note the following: Two white men, after beating two colored men, turned them over to Officer Comens to arrest. They were taken to the cage, and the next morning carried before Joe Mayo, the Mayor. Colored witnesses for the defense were refused, and the colored men were addressed by his Honor as follows:

"I do not intend for you niggers to be equal with white men while I am Mayor. If you do not give me $200 for your good behavior, I shall send you to jail."

After the commitment he attempted to black-mail them $400 to prevent their being sent on to the Hustings Court on a charge of riot. The men are yet in jail.

Joseph Becker and brother were serenading at night, a customary practice with whites. Watchman Epps came along, and, after a soliloquy about clearing out, drew his club, beat Joseph frightfully, arrested the party, and the next morning they were sent to jail for creating a disturbance.

A little colored girl was severely beaten by a white man. Her mother applied to ex-Mayor Saunders, now a magistrate, for a warrant. He replied, "I am not in any humor for giving warrants. You must go away from here." Through the action of the Bureau officers she had the man taken up by the police, but he was discharged, and she is unable to obtain any recognition of justice for her child.

PRACTICAL SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

A dispatch from Louisville to THE TRIBUNE Bureau says:

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, Assistant-Commissioner for Kentucky, forwards papers in the case of a boy who was hired by his father to a Mr. Martin for $50 a year, but instead of retaining him as a hired servant, he bound him, without the knowledge or consent of his parent. The General states that the laws of Kentucky and the rules and practices of the Courts in reference to minors of those lately slaves, greatly embarrass the officers of the Bureau in carrying out the regulations relative to apprenticing. Judge W. J. Steele of Woodford County Court, gives the following opinion:

By the statutes of Kentucky, IInd Vol., page 64, act, County Courts are to inquire into and put to apprenticeship children whose relatives or parents shall not bring them up in moral courses. By our law the relation of husband and wife between slaves is not recognized, and the mother alone is regarded as parent, and in the case under consideration, the mother of the negro boy being dead, his father not being recognized, he has no claim to the child, which is declared a bastard. The Legislature of the State at its last session prescribed certain modes whereby negroes who had lived as husband and wife should be taken as legally married, but in this instance the mother has been dead several years, and the putative father of the boy cannot comply with this act, and therefore neither father nor son can be entitled to any benefits under this recent law.

KENTUCKY JUDGES DECLARING THE ACTS OF CONGRESS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

A letter from a very prominent lawyer in Kentucky to a high official in this place states:

Our Court of Appeals will at once denounce every act of Congress passed since the Rebellion began as unconstitutional, and the Legislature will, if necessary, by force resent their enforcement. Negroes are being expelled from this State and thrown upon Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. I know, from a long experience upon the bench, that scarcely a verdict is rendered not prejudiced by Rebel sympathies. The Judicial office in the hands of a loyal man is not respected. In the Appellate District a man is running for Judge, and likely to be elected, who is stumping openly against the Constitutionality of the late Congress, and vows to use his influence against Union men, whom he terms traitors.

The Drama.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN AT WALLACK'S THEATER.

An inopportune thunder-storm, last evening, threw a little cold water on the new Irish drama, which was produced at this house for the first time. Yet the theater was comfortably filled; and surely the audience there present lost nothing through their adventurous spirit in braving the storm. "Shamus O'Brien" is not remarkable for originality; but it embodies an interesting story, is brimful of incident, and it keeps the mind of the spectator pleasurably excited from first to last. It is a very long time since we have seen a play so crowded with incidents, so vital with action, so picturesque in point of scenic accessories. Every characteristic that we are accustomed to look for in Irish drama reappears in this one, and some features are added that have the charm of novelty. The Irish patriot, the freedom-loving "boys," the good priest, who feels a pious sympathy with treason, the base and treacherous and malignant informer, the gallant British gentleman on his travels in Ireland, the dashing lady, the midnight conspiracy, the dance, the song, the disguise, the [illegible] the usual allowance of redcoats, of whisky, and of jokes both venerable and [illegible] all these are here. We write in haste at a late hour, and cannot pause to give here a careful analysis of the piece. But of [illegible] there is no present need. The story of Shamus O'Brien is well and widely known. He goes through many perils in this play, and he goes through them like a brave man, and he carries our sympathy along with him. Not, indeed, that there is anything very impressive or winning in Irish treason; but courage, manly principle, patriotism, and fidelity to one's cause through good report and through evil, are virtues that we cannot choose but love—even when presented in merely mimic life. This play of "Shamus O'Brien" makes its appeal to sympathy with those virtues, and does not plead in vain. It has plenty of minor faults—and, possibly, its inner significance will not bear reflection—but its ideal of heroism is worthy and is inspiring; and it really, to some extent, reproduces the turbulent life of a very stormy and picturesque historic period—1794. A good Irish drama, and well adapted to the Celtic sentiment of the hour, it is sure of having a successful run. Mr. Moss has produced it carefully, and with several remarkably fine scenes. The acting merits cordial praise in many respects. We shall revert to the subject again when more at leisure. The play needs a little condensation, and should be relieved of its excessive musical accompaniment. Its three acts would then pass more smoothly and swiftly, and its interest would not be marred. "Shamus O'Brien" will be played every night.

Personal.

Major-Gen. Schofield, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. Thos. W. Egan, N. Y.; Hon. C. P. Huntington, Cal.; Hon. C. S. Greely, St. Louis; Hon. M. S. Manchester, Chicago; Hon. E. Clapp, Yonkers; Hon. J. Shafer, Albany, and W. D. Clapp, Iowa, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Among the arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel we notice the Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Boston; Hon. E. H. Rollins, New-Hampshire, and Gen. Swayne of Ohio.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Utica, N. Y., is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. O'Donnell, Baltimore, is at the Hoffman.

Hon. C. T. Sherman, Ohio; Hon. H. B. Anthony, R. I.; Judge R. B. Jones, New-Orleans; and Baron C. Hackenberg, and Baron H. Hackenberg, Sweden, are at the St. Nicholas.

The Hon. Henry Wilson of Mass., the Hon. B. Van Horn, Lockport, N. Y., the Hon. L. M. Morrill of Maine, the Hon. Jno. W. Kasson of Iowa, the Hon. J. M. Ashley of Ohio, the Hon. A. S. W. Goodwin, St. Louis, Gen. Littlefield, Philadelphia, the Hon. B. F. Rexford, Norwich, N. Y., the Hon. O. B. Matteson, Utica, are at the Astor House.

The National Saengerfest.

The following are the names of the musical Societies awarded prizes in the concert at Louisville, Ky., on the 26th inst.:

PRIZE.—Arion, of St. Louis.

LYRES.—First Class—1. Cincinnati Maennerchor; 2. New York Liederkranz; 3. Columbus Maennerchor; 4. Indianapolis Maennerchor; 5. Chicago Concordia.

Second Class—1. West Cleveland Maennerchor; 2. Evansville Liederkranz; 3. Cincinnati Druidenbund; 4. Cincinnati Saengerbund; 5. Cincinnati Jaeger Maennerchor.

Third Class—1. Wheeling Maennerchor; 2. Wheeling Harmonie; 3. Sidney Liederkranz; 4. Cincinnati Harmonie; 5. Akron Liederkranz; 6. Nashville Turner; 7. Tiffin Runderbund.

JUDGES OF PRIZES.—Mr. Ed. Schoegerdt of St. Louis; Mr. H. Balthis of Cincinnati; Mr. Charles Wollenhaupt of New-York; Mr. S. Heinrich of New-York; Mr. George Zoeller of Louisville, Ky.; Mr. L. Rast of Louisville, Ky.; Mr. Theodor Hagen of New-York.

POLITICAL.

[By Telegraph.]

GEORGIA RESPONDING TO THE LOYAL UNION CALL.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A letter from Sumter County, Georgia, indorsing the call for the Loyal Union Convention, states the loyal men in that district are few but firm, and that the "coddling" of the President has warmed the viper of Secession into new life and energy. The call has given new heart to Unionism in that State.

VIRGINIA DELEGATES TO THE JOHNSON CONVENTION.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 28.—A meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth City and County was held in Hampton at which resolutions were adopted approving and indorsing the call for the National Union Convention at Philadelphia on the 14th of August.

THE PHILADELPHIA WIGWAM.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The wigwam for the meeting of the National Union Convention will be situated in front of Girard College, and is being rapidly but substantially constructed. Accommodation will be afforded for 1,500 delegates and 9,000 spectators, and the building will comprise committee-rooms and other conveniences. The place of meeting can be reached by three or four different lines of horse railroads.

ALBANY POST-OFFICE.—Mr. George Dawson has resigned the Postmastership at Albany. Cause—disagreement with the Johnsonian policy.

MAINE.—The Congressional Convention in the Fifth District will be held at Ellsworth, August 15. Gov. Cony, it is stated, will call an extra session of the State Legislature about the middle of August to ratify the amendment to the Constitution, and to consider the expediency of remitting the State tax on the citizens of Portland, in consideration of their severe losses by the recent fire.

TEXAS.—*The Houston Telegraph* of the 21st has election returns from 71 counties, which give Throckmorton 37,573 votes to 8,723 for Pease. A correspondent of *The Texas Republican* names Gen. E. B. Nichols for United Senator. He is principally known in mercantile classes and was an energetic and determined Rebel.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A Republican mass Convention will be held in Reading August 22, at which a large gathering is anticipated. A large number of prominent speakers have been invited, and many of them will doubtless be present. Major-Gen. Geary will be one of the speakers.

MARYLAND.—A Conservative mass meeting was called at Towsonton on the 24th, which was to be a monster, but proved anything but that. *The Baltimore County Union* asserts that not more than 150 persons in all were present. The meeting was an utter failure in the way of numbers or enthusiasm for the Swann party.

WEST VIRGINIA.—The Union State Central Committee has issued a call for a State Convention at Parkersburg, August 30. The call says:

"In the event of the renewal of the violence and disturbances perpetrated last Fall by returned Rebels and their sympathizers in several of the counties, in order to overawe Union men, it is recommended that delegates be accredited by letters numerously signed as possible."

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE AT READING.—*The Harrisburgh Telegraph*, in commenting upon the Reading Johnson meeting, says:

"In this connection we have been informed that a Mr. Palmer, who was chief marshal at Mechanicsburg, and received Clymer, Haldeman, and Miller, wore a pair of black velvet gauntlets, inscribed with a cross and other sacrilegious signs used by the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle."

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the Hon. Caleb Cushing, and Judge Benj. R. Curtis, may possibly be among the representatives from Massachusetts at the Philadelphia Convention.

ILLINOIS.—The Republicans of the Fifth District, in a recent Convention, adopted the following straightforward resolutions:

Resolved, That the party which stood by the Government through four years of rebellion and treason, and maintained liberty and union in spite of Southern Rebels and Northern Copperheads is fully capable of taking care of the country in time of peace.

Resolved, That we are in favor of so reconstructing this Government that it shall be controlled by loyalty, upon the basis of universal liberty; that as we put down the Rebellion without the aid of Rebels, we should reconstruct the Government in the same way.

Resolved, That we are not in favor of paying a premium upon unsuccessful rebellion, and we are therefore opposed to allowing Rebels to vote for themselves and negroes too.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Civil Rights bill, the new Freedmen's Bureau bill, the pending amendments to the Constitution, and the Congress of the United States, and that we are opposed to Slavery, rebellion, and the Bread and Butter Brigade.

OBSTRUCTING THE MAILS.—It is charged that the circulation of a Boston newspaper, entitled *The Right Way*, is prevented in the South by its being taken from the mails and destroyed by Southern postmasters. If true, will some one furnish us further evidence of the fact.

VERMONT.—The following are the delegates to Philadelphia: The Hon. T. P. Redfield of Montpelier, the Hon. Henry Keyes of Newburgh, Edward J. Phelps, esq., of Burlington, and the Hon. Giles Harrington of Alburg, with Hiram Atkins of Montpelier, Henry Chase of Lyndon, Bradley B. Smalley of Burlington, and Edward F. Perkins of St. Albans, as alternates.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—A Democratic letter from Washington says: "Observing men, who have mixed with the people in the West lately, are not very hopeful of a thorough change in the character of the House at the coming Fall elections."

WASHINGTON PERSONALS.

The Washington correspondent of *The Hartford Press* says the President is not over sanguine in regard to the result of the Fall elections, but is fully determined to persevere in the course he has marked out. In regard to the next Presidency, the same correspondent says it does not seem probable that Gen. Grant can decline the Republican nomination.

All talk about his agreement with the President's policy is Copperhead lying; *there isn't a word of truth in it.* Gen. Grant agrees with Gen. Logan, and with his most intimate of friends Mr. Washburne, member from the Galena district, who is now lying ill at the General's house. Mr. Washburne is a prominent Radical. Look at Grant's recent order. The President would put his foot on it if he dared. It would be open war between the two men were it not for Seward, who is a diplomat. Johnson is a man of coarse passions, and he would, if it was not for Seward, soon kill his cause by his imprudence. The "sage of Auburn" knows better what should be done, and is very anxious to conciliate Grant and Stanton, so the coaxing process proceeds—with no effect upon the chivalry (?) resulted in the "decided thrashing" of some reconstructed.

I have been thus explicit that the readers of your largely circulated journal may see the extent of Rebel malignity and misrepresentation contained in this dispatch. It is in keeping with much published of Gov. Brownlow, and those associated with him, by vindictive and unscrupulous partisan and personal enemies.

By publishing this statement, you will much oblige

JOHN B. BROWNLOW,
Editor *Knoxville Whig*.

Obituary.

Mrs. Frances R. French, wife of John R. French (U. S. Direct Tax Commissioner for North Carolina), and eldest daughter of the late N. P. Rogers of New-Hampshire, died very suddenly at Edenton, N. C., on the evening of Sunday, July 27, of congestive chills. A great and good woman, possessing in an eminent degree many of those rare virtues of head and heart which made her father one of the noblest men of his time.

WASHINGTON

THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

GENERAL STEEDMAN'S DECLINATION

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

An Explanation from Gen. Rousseau.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30, 1866.

THE EQUALIZATION BILL.

An opinion prevails that the Bounty Equalization bill, which passed Congress on the last night of the session, will cost the Treasury several hundred millions of dollars. It is proper to say that this opinion is based upon the bill first introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wilson, which would have cost from $200,000,000 to $250,000,000. The bill finally adopted is a compromise between the above bill and the one introduced into the House by Gen. Schenck. The former provided for the payment of $100 per year to soldiers who had served three years, with a Government bounty of not more than $100, the bounty to be deducted from the amount thus to be paid them. The latter provided for the deduction of local instead of Government bounty. The bill as passed (and as given in full in Monday's TRIBUNE), is estimated to cost *seventy-five to eighty millions*, quite enough, but not so much as stated by Mr. Fessenden. The Paymaster-General says that it will take *three years to examine the accounts* of the soldiers to whom this extra bounty is due. The amount paid each year will, therefore, be about $25,000,000.

The clause in the new Bounty bill awarding to two years' soldiers who have received a bounty of $50 a sum of $50 more, is inoperative, as there is no such class.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S RESIGNATION.

Gen. Rousseau states that whoever applied to Speaker Colfax to withdraw his resignation, did so without any authority from him; that he would not allow it to be withdrawn. He is still here, and will return to Kentucky soon.

THE PRINTING BUREAU.

It is the understanding here to-day that Gen. Steedman has not accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Printing. As the law requires that the Superintendent must be a practical printer and binder, and he being neither, he is not eligible. An evening Administration paper states that Cornelius Wendell has been appointed. Wendell was Public Printer under Buchanan, and distributed the money used in passing the Lecompton bill.

THE PHILADELPHIA COLLECTOR.

S. J. Randall, Democratic member of Congress from the First District of Pennsylvania, accompanied by Mr. Rankin, counsel for Beveridge, called upon the President this morning to secure the appointment of Sloanaker as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania. They state that they have a promise of his appointment to-morrow. There are several gallant Union soldiers applying for the position, one of whom is crippled for life.

It is stated to-day that A. B. Sloanaker, was to-day appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania.

The President is preparing a large list of removals and appointments that will be announced in a few days. None were made to-day.

THE CITY.

Already it is commencing to get dull here. Most of the members of Congress have left for their homes, followed by the large number of lobbyists, office-seekers and hangers on who have infested the city during the past session. A number of the Democratic members are still here, seeing to the reappointments of friends who failed to be confirmed before the Senate adjourned. By the end of the week most of the clerks around the Capitol will have left on short furloughs, there being little in way of business to be done. The anterooms of the White House were crowded to-day with members of Congress and office-seekers. Not more than a quarter of the number present were admitted. The hungry men, who have been watching and praying for Congress to adjourn, and who, on the last day of the session, sat in the galleries of Congress and exclaimed "thank God" when the words adjourned sine die were uttered, are now hanging around the White House beseeching the President to commence his much talked of wholesale removals from office. These men, who dreaded the Senate, knowing their records were of such a character that they would not be confirmed, now feel relieved, and will worry the poor President into appeasing their hunger for office.

The weather was very warm to-day, but it is raining to-night.

THE FENIANS.

A poster has been stuck up about the city to-day calling for a Fenian meeting on Wednesday evening. The affair is gotten up by the heads of departments here, and the Irishmen in Government employ have been instructed to be present. The intention is to attempt a counteraction of the growing disaffection among the Fenians toward the Democrats. The action of leading Radicals in securing the passage in Congress of an act calling for the protection of Fenian prisoners, has creatdd great consternation at the White House, and it is given out that Secretary Seward will speak at the proposed meeting.

PERSONAL.

Gov. A. G. Curtin of Pennsylvania arrived in town this morning. Rumor says he is to be appointed to a foreign mission, but it is hardly probable, as he is a prominent candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania, to take Mr. Cowan's place.

Brevet Major-Gen. Jas. H. Wilson of Engineer Corps, has been ordered to survey Rock River, Illinois and Wisconsin, in accordance with the recent act of Congress.

CONFISCATIONS.

It is ascertained at the Treasury Department that the amount of seizures and confiscations for the year ending June 30 exceed by over $150,000 the cost incurred in protecting the commerce and revenue from smuggling.

FARRAGUT'S AND PORTER'S COMMISSIONS.

The commissions of Admiral Farragut and Vice-Admiral David D. Porter were on Saturday signed by the President and Secretary of Navy, and forwarded to each respectively, to the former at Long Branch, and the latter at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

CUSTOMS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed Collectors of Customs, who have rented private property for the use of the Department, to report the total number of buildings and rooms occupied, the amount of rent paid and their respective locations. It is the intention of the Department to dispense with all unnecessary apartments of this character, and as soon as the reports shall have been received there will be a large retrenchment of expenditures for the above-named purposes. The Government annually pays over $100,000 for the accommodation of customs and other officers.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day amounted to $1,375,505 31.

Internal Revenue receipts on Saturday $1,010,311 55. For ending week, $5,770,850 33.

FINANCIAL.

The expenditures of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments in the week ending today, were as follows: War Department, $848,996; Navy Department, $1,116,739; Interior Department, $236,850; total, $2,199,485.

The amount of Fractional Currency received at the Treasury Department for the ending week was $256,000. Amount shipped, $177,500. Amount destroyed, $342,400, a larger portion of this being received from Portland ruined by the late fire.

CODIFYING THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

Under a recent joint resolution, General Garfield and Senator Creswell have been appointed by their respective branches of Congress to codify the Customs Laws. A third person is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

NAVAL PRIZE CLAIMS.

The prize list of the U. S. ship Montgomery for the capture of the prize Pet, has been prepared and is ready for payment at the office of the Treasury, but owing to the fact that the claims of the crews of 55 vessels for the Red River and Mobile captures are yet to be settled, this list will not come up for payment for five or six weeks yet.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs has just received dispatches from Newton Edwards, esq., President of the northwest Indian Commission, dated steamer Ben. Johnson, Fort Union, July 14, informing him that the Commissioner arrived at that place on the 7th inst., and found three of the Lower Crow Chiefs. The Upper Crow Chiefs were expected every day. The Chiefs of the Gross Ventres of the Prairie and three bands of the Assinneboines were also expected to arrive. There were encamped near the Fort 400 lodges of the Ompafaes. They all talked in the most pacific manner and will doubtless treat in such a way as to give complete satisfaction. The Commissioners would probably not see the Santees, though from all accounts a large majority of them desire to make terms.

Mr. Edwards hoped they would finish their labors there during the next week, and return to Fort Rertholdi where they expected to be detained three or four days before starting for home. Mr. Edwards states that the negotiations are regarded as signally successful, and it is believed that the tribes treated with will regard their treaty stipulations for a very long time.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[By Telegraph.]

In the case of Prince C. P. Morton, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, sentenced by a general Court Martial "to make good to the United States the sum of $15,000 lawful money, the amount of which he defrauded the Government, to pay to the United States a fine of $5,000 and to be confined at such place as the proper authorities may direct until the amounts above named are paid to some duly authorized disbursing officer of the Government, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of profit, honor or trust under the Government of the United States," as promulgated in General Orders No. 8, Headquarters District of New-Mexico, November 30, 1865; upon the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, based upon irregularities in the proceedings, the sentence is remitted.

Capt. C. W. Cushing, A. Q. M., at the Headquarters Department of the Ohio will proceed to Madison, Wis., via Milwaukee, and dispose of certain Government property, on the completion of which he will resume his present duties.

The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., is ordered to forward under proper charge, in detachments of convenient size, 400 of the recruits of the mounted service G. S. Army (including the number ordered by letter of July 25, 1866, to accompany detachment for 4th U. S. Cavalry), which may from time to time become disposable at that post to the 6th U. S. Cavalry, serving in the Department of Texas.

The following-named officers of Gen. Grant's staff have been assigned to duty as aid-de-camp with the rank of colonel, under his appointment as General: Brevet Brig.-Gens. F. T. Dent, C. B. Comstock, Horace Porter, Orville E. Babcock, and Lieut.-Cols. Ely S. Parker and Adam Badeau, United States Army.

Brig.-Gen. Rawlins will remain on duty with Gen. Grant as Chief of Staff, and Major George K. Leet as Adjutant General.

John F. Lukins, late Second Lieutenant 30th United States Colored Troops, and Acting Depot Ordnance Officer at Wilmington, N. C., has been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be cashiered from service, and to be confined at Fort Macon, N. C., not to exceed two years.

ORDERED.

Captain Simon P. Barstow, Assistant-Quartermaster United States Army, to report to Major-General Meade, for duty on his Staff.

RELIEVED.

Hospital-Steward William Humber, United States Army, from duty in Department of Washington, and ordered to duty in Department of the Platte.

MUSTERED OUT.

Captain John Van Loar, Brevet-Major United States Volunteers.

DISCHARGED.

Hospital Stewards James N. Kennon, Henry C. Allen and William H. Ware, United States Army.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DETACHED.

[By Telegraph.]

Commodore Henry Eagle from duty as Light-House Inspector of the Eighth Light-House District, and placed on sick leave of absence.

Acting-Ensign William Ringgold Cooper from duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and granted leave of absence.

JULY 27.—Acting Volunteer Lieut. I. G. Vassallo from duty in Gulf Squadron, and placed on sick leave of absence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer Massachusetts is soon to be put out of commission.

The steamer Kearsarge arrived at the Navy-Yard, Boston, Mass., on the 26th, 46 days from Lisbon, Portugal, touching at Fayal.

The steamer Tacony was at Charleston, S. C., on the 25th of July; the Chicopee was ordered to sail for the Wilmington River, to relieve the Conemaugh, which was to proceed down the coast.

The iron tug-boats Palace and Seyden, have been completed and delivered over to the Commandant of the Navy-Yard, Boston.

The steamer Juniata sailed from Montevidio on July 12 for the coast of Africa.

DETACHED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The supply steamer South Carolina arrived at the Washington-Navy-Yard on the 28th inst. from the Atlantic Coast and Gulf Squadrons.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

[By Telegraph.]

The following Examining Surgeons were appointed yesterday by the Pension Bureau:

Henry J. Churchman, Chillicothe, Mo.; George W. Farrar, Ironton, Mo.; Alfred Edelin, Corning, N. Y.; J. B. Le Road, Brownsville, Minn.

MEXICO.

Tampico Besieged—Communication Cut Off—Its Fall Anticipated—French Residents Arming.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30, 1866.

Advices of July 14 from Tampico say that city was besieged by the Liberals, and it was confidently expected that the city would fall, as communication with the interior had been cut off about the 11th or 12th of July, and detachments of cavalry had made charges into the suburbs. The French were organizing a battalion for their own protection.

SARATOGA RACES.

SIXTH DAY—A LARGE ATTENDANCE AND AN EXCELLENT TRACK.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, July 30, 1866.

The great feature of to-day was a hurdle race over a two-mile course, for which three horses were entered, viz: Zigzag, Citadel, and Gen. Williams. After a wonderful exciting race Zigzag came in the winner, amid the loud plaudits of his friends. Time, 4:14.

The second race was a dash of four miles, open to all ages for $1,000. Kentucky, Julius and Leatherlungs were the horses entered and run. Kentucky came in the winner in 7:31¼, Julius a good second.

The ¾ mile handicap was won by Millwood, Butler second. Time, 2:43¼.

At the ending of the races it commenced raining, which slightly marred the pleasures of the day.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The day broke cloudy and the track was heavy. Nevertheless there was a large attendance, and the interest displayed in the result of the races was most intense.

The first race was a hurdle one of two miles. The first horse to receive $500; the second $100. It was a most exciting race and resulted as follows: Zigzag, 1; Citadel (formerly Kingfisher), 2; Gen. Williams, 3.

General Williams was apparently not up to his work, as he succeeded in knocking down the fifth and eighth hurdles. Time, 4:14.

The second race was a dash of four miles, all ages for $1,000. Three horses were entered, and a most spirited contest was the result. They came to the winning post in the following order: Hunter's Kentucky (five-year-old) 1st, McDaniel's Julius (four-year-old) 2d, Welden's Leatherlungs (six-year-old) 3d. Time, 7:31¼.

The third race was a dash of a mile and a-half, Handicap of $500. Six horses started, but at the conclusion of the race only three were placed, and they were:

Watson's Mill Creek (carrying 90 pounds), 1.
Welden's Lather (carrying 102 pounds), 2.
McCoun's Nannie Butler (carrying 102 pounds), 3.
Time 2:43¼.

At the conclusion of the race a heavy shower sprung up, which caused a rapid and hurried scattering of the gathering.

PACIFIC COAST.

MINING SHARES—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—CROPS IN OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The Supreme Court of San Francisco has affirmed the validity of the Militia law passed by the last Legislature.

Mining shares are better; Crown Point, $840; Alpha, $100; Ophir, $270; Savage, $960; Empire Mill, $112 50; Gould & Curry, $745; Yellow Jacket, $595; Legal Tenders, 71.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Arrived bark Annie Sharp, Sharp, from Glasgow.

Steamer Orizaba, from Columbia River, brings $216,000 in treasure.

Indian depredations in Idaho continue.

The crops of Oregon and the Territories are represented in favorable condition.

The receipts of the Yellow Jacket Mining Company for the nine past months are reported at $222,274. Receipts of Savage for the year ending July 11 were $1,404,979. Five hundred boxes Japan Tea sold at private sale, jobbing lots, at 90c.

Mining shares weak; Alpha, $100; Ophir, $241; Savage, $970; Chollar, $190; Legal Tenders, 71¼.

CHINA.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN BARK—STRANDING OF A BRITISH STEAMER—BURNING OF A COOLIE SHIP—EXPEDITION AGAINST PIRATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 25.

The ship Silas Greenman from Hong Kong brings an account of the loss on March 4 of the bark La Belle, on an uninhabited reef called Wake Island, where the passengers and crew remained three weeks, but finding no water they started in the ship's long boat for the Ladrone Islands in charge of the first mate, the captain and eight persons taking the gig. The former were saved, but the latter have not been heard from. Madam Anna Bishop and party were among the passengers. A schooner has been sent in search of the missing boat, and to bring away $24,000 of treasure, which was saved and buried on the island. The cargo was valued at $300,000. The British ship Denmark stranded on Jasper shoal May 25. The fate of the crew is unknown. The Coolieship Jeddo was burned off Java Coast April 16. A mutiny had previously occurred. The chief mate, one apprentice, and one hundred and forty emigrants were lost. The expedition of English gunboats against the pirates on the west coast, had been very successful, having captured a mounted battery of twelve guns at Namani.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 26, 1866.—Letters from Eugene M. Van Roll and Madame Anna Bishop confirm the statement that the passengers and crew of the bark La Belle were all saved, except seven men, who accompanied the Captain in his gig. Much praise is awarded Francisco Moscoso y Lard, Governor of Marana Islands, for the efforts to relieve the distressed shipwrecked people.

Hong-Kong advices contradict the reported murder, near Hankow, of the English Consul at Cheefoo.

Rice had declined 30c. per piece since last advices.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

[By Telegraph.]

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The Board of Health returns for the two days—Sunday and Monday—show 17 cases of cholera and five deaths.

CHOLERA IN NEW-YORK.

The following deaths from cholera have taken place in this city since our last report:

July 29—Bridget Foley, a native of Ireland, age unknown, at No. 230 Mulberry-st.

John Edwards, a native of Long Island, 44 years of age, on board the sloop Victory. Ill 24 hours.

Arthur Clark, a native of Scotland, 26 years of age, residing at No. 274 Tenth-ave. Ill 24 hours.

Edward Rice, a native of New-York City, three years of age, living at No. 76 Charlton-st. Ill 10 hours.

A boy, seven years of age, name unknown, living at No. 4 King-st.

Martin Hickey, a native of Ireland, 36 years of age, residing at No. 247 West Thirty-second-st.

July 30.—John Davidson, a native of Connecticut, 19 years of age, residing at No. 11 Clark-st. Died at the Battery Barracks Hospital.

Maria Redd, a native of Germany, age unknown, residing at No. 80 Christie-st.

D. B. Whitmore alias C. Brown, a Swedish seaman, 26 years of age, entered the New-York Hospital, suffering from remittent fever, and died of cholera at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

—, Davis, five years of age, residing at No. 174 Thompson-st.

The following cases were reported last evening:

Ann Riley, No. 527 West Forty-fourth-st. Reported by Inspector J. S. Brown.

Elizabeth McLaughlin, No. 441 West Twenty-fifth-st. Taken to Bellevue Hospital. Reported by Inspector O. G. Smith.

Maggie Zeller, No. 454 West Sixteenth-st. Reported by Inspector O. G. Smith.

Bridget Carr, a native of Ireland, aged 70 years, corner of Sixty-first-st. and Third-ave. Inspector Morris reports that she had a violent diarrhea all day, and at the time of the report was in a state of collapse.

Mrs. Tucker, No. 229 East Nineteenth-st. Special Inspector H. Paine reports her as suffering from a severe attack of cholera morbus.

FRAUDULENT DEATH CERTIFICATES.

A few days ago, a man named Samuel Davis, recently returned from Blackwell's Island, to his home No. 174 Thompson-st., became suddenly ill, and sent for a physician, who pronounced it a case of cholera, and gave such precautionary directions as were deemed advisable, taking the character of the premises into consideration. He was immediately dismissed and another called who found the patient moribund. After death the first physician reported the fact at the office of the Board of Health; but when the death certificate was presented to the Bureau of Records it was found to declare that death followed an attack of cholera-morbus. An inspector visited the premises, but did not take such measures as should have been used to prevent the spread of the disease, and yesterday another death took place in the same house, under similar circumstances. We have the best of evidence that both deaths were caused by cholera, and the motives that prompted the fraudulent returns may be inferred from the fact that the house is occupied as a brothel. To what extent the disease may spread from this dereliction of duty will only be made known by the development of events; but these two deaths serve to show the importance of having proper returns made to the Board of Health.

THE SANITARY CLEANSING CORPS.

The orders issued by the Board of Health last Friday, directing owners and occupants of filthy premises in Mulberry, Mott, and Elizabeth-sts., to put them in order within 24 hours, were served by the Sanitary Police on Saturday. The Board decided that Sunday should be excepted, and for that reason the execution of the orders did not begin until last evening. The Sanitary Cleansing Corps, however, yesterday gathered about 40 carts in Mulberry-st., preparatory to making a raid upon the filth in that thoroughfare which had not been removed in the mean time by property-owners and occupants. Last night they went to work and removed the accumulations of years from a portion of the street. Overflowing privies were disinfected and emptied, filthy yards were cleaned, garbage-boxes were sweetened by the use of chemical agents, and immense piles of filth of all kinds sacrificed to the public health. Now, Hygiea be thanked, the work of cleansing has begun in earnest, and will be continued from day to day, and from night to night, until it is thoroughly completed. The slaughter-houses and the fat-melting establishments in Elizabeth-st. will also be washed out, and Croton will do for them and the Board of Health what Alphens and Peneus did for the stables of Augeus and Hercules. These streets run through one of the districts in which cholera has domiciled itself, and if that agent of death be not swept away with the filth, we feel assured it will not be for want of an effort on the part of the Board. If these sanitary measures should drive the disease from the locality they will be repeated with the same vigor in other districts.

THE MORTALITY LAST WEEK.

The total mortality of New-York, for the week ending July 28, was 771, which is equivalent to an annual death rate of 55.19 in 1,000 inhabitants. The mortality of the previous week was 1,362, equivalent to an annual death rate of 96.12 in 1,000 inhabitants. The deaths from cholera for the week ending last Saturday amounted to 68, an increase of 37 as compared with the previous week. Cholera infantum had 176 victims, and cholera morbus 18. Thus it will be seen that although cholera more than quadrupled the number of its victims during the week, the kindred disease have fallen off and the general health of the city has improved. The progress of the epidemic has not been rapid, even in the districts where it has been most fatal, nor has it been widely diffused. The Third, Eighth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards were wholly exempt. The deaths from cholera were thus distributed among the remaining Wards: First, including the Battery Barracks Hospital, 5; Second 1; Fourth 2; Fifth 2; Sixth 8; Seventh 1; Ninth 2; Eleventh 1; Twelfth 9; Thirteenth 2; Fourteenth 5; Seventeenth 1; Nineteenth 1; Twenty-first 5. Total 48.

CHOLERA AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

From the 27th to the 29th, inclusive, 16 deaths from cholera occurred in the Work house at Blackwell's Island, which were not included in the mortality report of last week. The following is the list, as certified to by George Kellock, Superintendent of the Out-door Poor:

Date.	Name.	Age.	Nativity.	Term of Illness.
July 27—	Rose Daley	40	Ireland,	24 hours.
	Mary Creighton	40	do.	24
	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
July 28—	Mary Baker