THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,525. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

VIRGINIA.

The Message of Governor Pierpoint.

ACTION OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Touching Picture of the Desolation of the State.

The Landmarks of War Visible on Every Hand.

The People Returning to Their Desolated Fields and Resuming Their Labors.

An Earnest Demand for Law in Virginia,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Richmond Correspondence.

RICHMOND, VA., June 20, 1865.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House of Delegates of Virginia assembled to-day, at ten o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

REPEAL OF THE DISFRANCHISING CLAUSE IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Johnson, of Alexandria, offered the following joint resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly the time has arrived when it would be safe and expedient to restore to the rights of voters persons who are disfranchised by the provisions of the third article of the constitution.

Resolved, That a special joint committee, consisting of three members of the House of Delegates and two members of the Senate, be appointed to bring in a bill providing means by which persons who have been so disfranchised shall be restored to the rights of voters.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Johnson, Hill and Gibbons a committee for this purpose on the part of the House.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The committee appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislature had organized and were ready to receive any communication he may desire to send, returned and reported that they had performed that duty. Soon after the Secretary of State entered the hall and presented the message of the Governor, the concluding paragraphs of which are interesting. They read as follows:—

Thus State sovereignty, the status of the African race, the armed resistance to the government of the United States are disposed of; and we have arrived at the important point of the restoration of our State to all its former relations in the Union. This is a delicate task, and one that demands great wisdom and prudence. Old political issues have passed away; animosities, created by the stern conflicts of war, will pass with the subsidence of angry feeling, and reason and calm reflection follow the feverish excitement through which we have passed. Beyond the demands of public justice, any action tending to produce irritation, or create new causes of difference would be not only inconsistent with humanity, but with a sound and enlightened policy. The most important question, which demands our immediate consideration, is that of the restoration of political rights to those who have heretofore enjoyed them. Since the restoration of the seat of government to this city I have conversed with intelligent gentlemen, of every shade of political opinion, and from every portion of the Commonwealth. Our intercourse has been of the most frank and unreserved character, and I have been most favorably impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of their good intentions; and I am convinced that, if the test of loyalty prescribed by our constitution is enforced in the election and qualification of officers, it would render organization impracticable in almost of the counties of the State. It is folly to suppose that a State can be governed under a republican form of government when a large portion of the State—nineteen-twentieths of the people—are disfranchised and cannot hold office. But, fortunately, by the terms of the constitution, the General Assembly has control of this subject. The restricting clauses of the constitution were devised in time of war. But we have passed through this great and terrific conflict, waged on both sides with a skill and pertinacity seldom equalled. When the passions of men ran riot, and blood was spilled like water; when, on this side of the line, all between the ages of seventeen and fifty were made soldiers, and for want of faith in a depreciated currency, supplies to those soldiers failed, it is not wonderful that men responded to appeals for voluntary aid in the shape of food and clothing to those of their own family and household. Indeed, it would be wonderful if they had not. But now, that the conflict has passed, they accept the facts developed by the logic of the past four years, declare that they have taken the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States without mental reservation, and intend to be and remain loyal to the government of their fathers, it would not be in accordance with the spirit of that noble Anglo-Saxon race, from which we boast our common origin, to strike a fallen brother or impose upon him humiliating terms after a fair surrender. Therefore, if it were even practicable to organize the counties under the disqualifying clauses of the constitution, I should still earnestly recommend their repeal. We must not lose sight of the great fact, that while man is a social and religious being, he is, at the same time, a fighting animal; hence, while we commend and encourage the milder and better propensities of his nature, we must not deal too harshly with the other, lest we defeat the objects of wise legislation and degrade where we would elevate and ennoble.

All admit that a person disloyal to the government which gives him protection should not be allowed to vote or hold office under that government; hence the suggestion of an oath of loyalty. I would recommend the amnesty oath prescribed by the President of the United States, or one of a similar character, as that to be substituted for the one required by the constitution as it now stands.

It is of the utmost importance that the county officers should be elected without delay; the public welfare demands and the people desire that law and order shall be restored as speedily as possible, that they may conform to the new state of affairs and address themselves to the grateful task of repairing their broken fortunes, restoring the waste places and developing the great resources of our commonwealth. This is to be accomplished under a new system of labor created by the war. We have been taught by hard experience that our old system contained a fatal element of weakness; the new system contains the elements of strength which proved so potential in the late conflict. The result will be a homogeneous nation inseparably bound together by commercial, social and political ties, all venerating the name of Washington, and maintaining the flag that is known and respected in every land and on every sea. To insure this consummation let our ardent and earnest prayer be, "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us." If we cannot forgive, how can we hope to be forgiven? No man ever entered the kingdom of heaven with animosities in his breast; no nation can attain greatness without faith among its people. When, after Israel returned from Babylon, they so speedily rebuilt Jerusalem, it was because "the people had a mind to the work."

The subject of negro suffrage is exciting great interest at present all over the country; but as neither you nor I have control over that subject, it will, of course, not be a subject of your deliberations. I would recommend the passage of an act to legalize the marriage of persons of color, and for my views on this subject I refer you to my last message.

The tax assessed by the last Legislature was ten cents on the one hundred dollars worth of taxable property. I do not think that will be sufficient to defray the current expenses of the government, and I would therefore recommend that it be increased to fifteen cents. In the present destitute condition of the State, I do not think the people are able to pay the taxes necessary to meet any portion of the interest due on the public debt.

I beg leave to renew the suggestion of my last message in regard to the necessity and propriety of increasing the legal rate of interest. I would advise seven and three-tenths per cent as the best rate of legal interest on contracts hereafter made.

The Senate informed the House that they had concurred in the joint resolutions of Mr. Johnson, proposing the appointment of a joint special committee to consider the subject of the repeal of the disfranchising clause in the constitution, and that they had appointed a committee on their part.

The House then adjourned until eleven o'clock tomorrow.

AT THE LATE ELECTION

the following was the vote in Accomac and Northampton counties for Congress:—

	W. H. B. Custis.	G. C. Tyler.
Accomac county	923	86
Northampton county	299	6
Total	1,222	92
Custis' majority	1,131	

For the House of Delegates of Virginia, Thomas H. Kellam and Dr. John W. Fields were elected—both conservative.

William H. B. Custis was a Union member of the Virginia Convention, is a conservative man and opposed to confiscation. Tyler is the present United States Collector for the district.

EXPELLING THE NEGROES.

The citizens of Pinviddie had, at a meeting, adopted resolutions prohibiting negroes from coming upon their plantations, except upon business, fixing their pay at five dollars per month; refusing to hire any unless recommended by previous employer, and, while recognizing Francis H. Pierpoint as Governor, and appreciating his generous sentiments, they deprecate the constitution of the State of Virginia, as now in force, and ask that the same course be adopted for Virginia that has been for North Carolina.

THE DESOLATION OF VIRGINIA.

Our Fauquier County Correspondence.

FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA., June 17, 1865.

A TRIP ON HORSEBACK

through the counties of Orange, Culpepper and Fauquier, with a distinguished cavalry officer as my companion, has revealed to me the fact that, although terribly scarred and desolated by the movements of large armies backwards and forwards for four years of unparalleled warfare, the lands generally have been improved by such a season of rest from cultivation; and now, as the eye takes in from some spur of the mountains the broad sea of grass waving, rippling and undulating over the fertile plains as far as sight can reach, the feeling that we are once more in the land of promise comes back upon us, opening a wide and well marked though somewhat laborious pathway to that wealth, refinement and wholesome hospitality which have ever been the distinguishing features of this beautiful portion of the Old Dominion.

THE BROAD COMMONS OF VIRGINIA.

With the exception of small enclosures of one or two acres, here and there, there is scarcely a fence worthy the name from the Rapidan to Bull run; and the fields, once the pride of the farmers' hearts and shut in by "ten rails and a rider," are now broad commons, with old landmarks obliterated, ditches filled up, quarters, cornhouses and barns in ruins, while the lone and blackened chimneys of the once happy homestead stand like some grim old sentries on guard until the last.

THE LANDMARKS OF WAR.

The once majestic forests of oak, hickory, chestnut and pine along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad have disappeared, and given place to the rude huts and cabins improvised by the armies of Lee and Meade, and instead of whortleberries, chinquepins and chestnuts, one kicks up old canteens, worn out knapsacks, odd shoes, bread boxes, suggestive of the inevitable "hard tack;" bayonet scabbards, with here and there a stand of grape, a ten-pounder Parrott shell, and everywhere almost the hollow base "little Minies," whose whistling tones are so familiar to us all.

THE DESTROYED VILLAGES.

The village of Raccoonford is a village no longer. Stevensburg is Stevensburg only on the military maps Brandy station is a brandy smash, and all to pieces at that, and all along the route, crossing and recrossing the railroad, one sees nothing where man's agency is concerned but utter desolation, while Providence, with lavish hand, has benignly clothed the fields in waving green. The air is soft and balmy, the streams glide smoothly on, regardless of the ruin around, and all earth and Heaven proclaim more forcibly than ever, the hand that made us is divine.

THE PEOPLE

are returning to their once happy homes, after such hardships as refugees only can know, and are patching up any outbuildings at hand for a temporary residence, until the "great house" can be rebuilt and former comforts collected around them. The negroes are very quiet and very earnest in their desire to earn something to live upon, and in Orange county they can be hired for their food and quarters; but this does not pertain in Culpepper and Fauquier, where labor is scarce and in demand, as nearly every negro—man, woman and child—left home, early in the war, with the hope of an improved condition in the crowded streets of Alexandria and Washington. The supply, however, will be equal, and perhaps more than equal, to the demands when the farmers are once more prepared to cultivate their lands; but just now there is a feeling of oppressive uncertainty hanging over every man's head, and until courts are established, magistrates, sheriffs, surveyors, commissioners, &c., are appointed, this feeling will prevail, and tend materially to retard the development of the agricultural resources of the country, and of that desire to do their duty as good and loyal citizens, which is the sincere and hearty wish of nine-tenths of the people of Virginia, now that the terrible struggle is over, and which has been decided finally against them. The farmers need nearly every article necessary to a successful cultivation of their lands, and with but very limited means for purchasing them, no credit, and an entirely new system of labor to contend with, the problem of success seems to be one of difficult solution; but with industry, skill and integrity, the prolific soil will soon supply their wants, and in a few years one will scarcely be able to recognize this as the classic battle ground of the two celebrated armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia.

LAW WANTED.

It is not the purpose of your correspondent to touch upon politics, for there are other and more interesting subjects to the people of these upper counties; but it will not be out of place to say here that the great need of this upper country is law and the administration of it in its various branches, and with this secured, a feeling of contentment will give a zest to the industry, the energy, the skill and the vim with which men will go to work to make this splendid country once more the garden spot of Virginia.

The Lincoln Monument.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUND.

We have received the following contributions towards the monument fund, now being raised by one dollar subscriptions in this city:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

REORGANIZING RENDEZVOUS, TWELFTH INFANTRY, No. 3 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, June 19, 1865.

I have the honor to enclose herewith six dollars ($6), being the contributions of myself and the following named men of my permanent recruiting party towards the fund for the Lincoln monument. First Sergeant Joseph Kush, privates Thomas Clark, James Williams, Charles Gates and Andrew Robb.

EVAN MILES,
First Lieutenant Twelfth United States Infantry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, FOURTEENTH INFANTRY, No. 4 MORRIS STREET, NEW YORK.

I have the honor to enclose herewith six dollars ($6), being the contributions of myself and the following named men of my permanent recruiting party towards the fund for the Lincoln monument:—Sergeant S. P. Joping, Corporal Adam Crawshaw, privates Hugo Lang and Theodore Boyson, Sergeant William Kiorbulling.

ALFRED FOOT,
Captain Fourteenth United States Infantry.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1865.

The undersigned, citizens of New York, desirous to show their respect to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, hereby subscribe the sum of one dollar each, to be appropriated to the erection of a monument to be placed in or near one of the public squares of this city:—

Abraham J. Post,	William H. Pangburn,
Maria Post,	James L. Jarvis,
Geo. W. Post,	Lucretia Jarvis,
Sarah M. Post,	Frederick H. Jarvis,
Charles C. Post,	John A. Jarvis,
Mary L. Post,	Maria G. Jarvis,
Frank H. Post,	Margaretta Brush,
Sarah C. Post,	Isaac Bawden,
Arthur M. Post,	William Bawden,
Abraham L. Post,	Jacob Moore,
Maria L. Post,	Carl Paulstein,
Edward R. Post,	John Filz,
Sarah Post,	Daniel Shady,
James M. Post,	John Hussiop,
Catharine Post,	Thomas Wilson,
James H. Post,	Sarah Wilson,
David E. Post,	Orin E. Wilson,
Jacob J. Post,	Ethelbert Wilson,
Sarah H. Post,	Amletta Wilson,
Peter J. Post,	Louisa Wilson,
Washington L. Cooper,	Chas. H. Wilson,
Sarah D. Cooper,	Fremont Wilson,
Tip Cooper,	Henry Etz,
Mary Cooper,	Mathias Zischofckl,
Theodore G. Dockstader,	O. B. Hinman.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1865.

Jay Cooke, United States subscription agent, reports subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan to-day to the amount of $2,248,300, including the following among the largest:—

Ocean National Bank of New York	$100,000
Fourth National Bank of New York	80,000
First National Bank of Norfolk	200,000
First National Bank of Richmond	50,000
Second National Bank of Chicago	115,000
Fourth National Bank of St. Louis	100,000
First National Bank of Harrisburg	100,000
First National Bank of Toledo	50,000
First National Bank of Portland, Me.	50,000
Faneuil Hall Bank of Boston	100,000
Exchange National Bank of Pittsburg	60,000
J. G. Parker & Co., Mobile	50,000
Hanna, Hart & Co., Pittsburg	50,000

There were also one thousand five hundred and seventy-three individual subscriptions for sums of fifty and one hundred dollars each.

Board of Councilmen.

SPECIAL MEETING.

The Board met, by special call, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, James Hayes, in the chair. The only business transacted was a concurrence with the Aldermen upon a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to take the necessary measures to prevent any building from being erected on the south side of pier No. 16 East river, adjoining the Wall street ferry, as said property belongs to the city, and no permission having been granted for the erection of any building at this place.

Adjourned to Monday next.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Reported Arrest of General Beauregard—Activity of Trade—Destitution in the Interior of the Southern States, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19, 1865.

It is reported that General Beauregard has been arrested and taken to Washington.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday night, welcoming home and indorsing Governor Child's action regarding the removal of the State and city officials.

All branches of trade have been active since the restrictions on products have been removed.

Great destitution prevails in the interior of the Southern States where there are no communications by water or rail.

The rebel General Albert Pike has arrived here.

Judge Kellogg, the newly appointed Collector of this port, has arrived.

General Herron, commanding at Shreveport, has issued important orders to return freedmen to their former masters until the growing crops are gathered, which will prevent the destitution and suffering of both classes. Definite contracts for pay and support are required for the balance of the season.

No private steamers have left yet for Texas. The transports are crowded with returning soldiers.

Returning Loyalty of the People of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21, 1865.

The different parish organizations of Louisiana express about the following sentiments:—The strife has closed, the revolution has failed. There must be no attempt at or renewal of opposition to the United States. All must accept the era in good faith and stand by the government. Reprobate guerilla warfare, and acts against individuals holding different political opinions from themselves must cease. Good feeling should be immediately restored. They must all stand by and support the constitution and laws of the United States and of Louisiana, and be in favor of punishing any infraction thereof.

Gold, 40. Cotton—middling, 39c.; stock on hand, large; amount offering, small.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Our West Point Correspondence.

WEST POINT, June 21, 1865.

Tame, dull and monotonous will continue the daily programme here now until the period of going into camp, when an improved change will come over the spirit of things generally. Then there will be a new class added to the corps of cadets, filling the vacancy caused by the departure of the graduating class; then there will be no examinations hostile to professional siestas and placidity of cadet brows; then there will be no studying; then there will be hops three evenings a week, and strolls in the shaded walks by day and talks by moonlight, and music and thronging crowds and all the commingled gayety of youth, beauty, fans and crinoline. Two days more, it is supposed, will finish the examination of the lower classes; another two days will sufficiently develop the intellectual acquirements of the "Plebes," and determine who shall be admitted and who rejected, and then will go up the summer's camp, which, when it has gone up, it will be time to describe.

THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE LOWER CLASSES.

It is hardly possible to add anything to what I have already written about the examinations. It is universally conceded that a more satisfactory examination has not been passed for years. This statement has reference to all the classes. Each student has shown a disposition to reflect the highest credit on the institution and make personal favor and high grades of scholarship subsidiary to this. By this I mean to say that the rivalry has been high-toned, manly and generous. The first class to-day finished mathematics. The second class finished chemistry and have entered on infantry tactics. The third class is being examined in French.

THE PLEBES.

Talk about the drilling our new soldiers used to get—it was nothing to the drilling candidates for admission into the next class are receiving. All have been fitted out with linen roundabouts, giving a more soldierly uniformity to their appearance. Some of them sweat fearfully under the preliminary process of tuition they are being put through, but they submit to it all with patience bordering on the heroically sublime, and, besides rapidly gaining proficiency in tactics, are, through the exercise they receive, laying very broad foundations for very permanent good health. This new class promises to fully come up to the average. Over seventy have already reported. As soon as examined and admitted they will put on the cadet uniform.

GENERAL M'PHERSON'S SWORD.

With however watchful eyes one may travel about here each day something new and interesting is to be seen. I came to-day upon a relic of the noble and gallant General McPherson—the sword that bore him company through all the marches he made and the battles he fought up to a short time before he was killed. The following is the inscription on the scabbard of the sword:—

"The sword used by Major Gen. Jas. B. McPherson from his graduation at the United States Military Academy, as an officer of the Corps of Engineers, to February, 1863, and worn by him in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Fort Henry and through the campaign in Northern Mississippi, during the winter of 1862-3; was given by him to Captain J. C. Lyford, Ordnance Department, United States Army, and he now presents it to the Military Academy as a tribute to one of its most distinguished graduates, and who gave his life to his country. Beloved by all for his genial qualities and affectionate disposition, he did honor to his noble deeds, his consummate military genius and scientific attainments. Living as he lived, falling as he fell, ending his glorious career upon the battle field, pierced by a hostile bullet, the name of McPherson will be revered as the impersonation of all that is true and manly."

A DOUBLE SOUVENIR.

Here is another interesting relic. This I found stored away on the top of a safe in Mr. Newland's office, in the Quartermaster's Department. I have entitled it a double souvenir. The following inscriptions, which explain themselves, are painted on the four sides of the box containing it, each inscription being added as its progressive history developed itself:—First inscription—Fifteen-inch hollow shot, fired by the abolition fleet of iron-clads on Fort Sumter, April 7, 1863. Second inscription—Presented to Citadel Academy, by General P. G. T. Beauregard, Charleston, S. C., April 27, 1863. Third inscription—Taken at Columbia, S. C., February 17, 1865, by the abolition troops of the United States under Major General W. T. Sherman. Fourth inscription—Presented to the United States Military Academy, by Major General W. B. Hazen, April 1, 1865.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY.

I took a row to-day to Cold Spring, diagonally across the river, to visit the foundry there. No one should come to West Point without visiting this foundry. At the Academy we see cadets prepared for the army—the young, rude, untutored novitiate put through a process of training, fitting him for high, honored and distinguished usefulness in the field; there we see the rough, rudely molten iron, through the vast and wrondrous skill of mechanical contrivances, made into finished, ponderous and deadly cannon—the monstrous weapons that, under the control of graduates here, scatter our enemies with such noble victories to us, and make the American army the wonder, admiration and dread of the world. During my visit I learned that since the war began over three thousand cannon have been manufactured here for our government—the Parrott gun exclusively—varying from those of the minimum calibre to three hundred pounders. These guns have done duty in our forts, on our gunboats and in our grandly moving armies, so sublimely sweeping through the hostile Southern States. One of these three hundred pounders weighs twenty-six thousand pounds or thirteen tons. One was being cast as I visited the place. It is a sight worth travelling hundreds of miles to see. These guns are submitted to the severest tests before turned over for service. The precipitate banks of Crow Nest are the target of the experimental trials, the distance fired being two thousand yards. Two huge bared spots, with deep indentures in the rocks attest the accuracy of the range and force of the firing. At all hours of the day for the past four years, the firing of these guns have awakened fearful echoes among these environing heights, oftentimes sounding like the roar of a terrible battle.

THE NAVY.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER JUNIATA.

The Juniata is to join the Brazil squadron. Her officers are as follows:—

Captain—John J. Almy.
Lieutenant Commander—F. V. McNair.
Lieutenant—C. M. Schoonmaker.
Surgeon—Albert C. Gorgas, M. D.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—G. W. Morton.
Acting Master—John B. Childs.
Ensign—Charles McGregor.
Acting Ensign—George M. McClure.
Engineers—Acting Chief, Alexander McCausland; Acting First Assistant, Benj. F. Beckett; Second Assistant, Levi T. Safford, William L. Baillie, Asaph Dunbar; Acting Third Assistants, A. Merritt Shaw, Benjamin F. Lewis, John E. Connor.
Mates—Charles H. Chase, E. D. Conover, George W. Marchant, George H. Prescott.
Captain's Clerk—John W. McReynolds.
Paymaster's Clerk—C. A. Spear.
Boatswain—Edward E. Brady.
Gunner—David A. Roe.
Carpenter—John Mills.
Surgeon's Steward—C. L. Cassin.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 22, 1865.

In the Court of Appeals, June 22, 1865, the New Haven Railroad case still going on, Mr. O'Conor being heard for the respondents.

Day calendar for Friday same as for to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Composition of the South Carolina Delegation.

They are Reported as Having Been Secessionists During the Rebellion.

Applications for Pardon by Prominent Virginians.

Fifty Thousand More Troops to be Mustered Out.

Departure of General Grant for Philadelphia,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1865.

RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

There will probably be some considerable delay in the appointment of a Provisonal Governor for South Carolina. The delegation here do not all represent the Unionists of the State, the few there are to represent. One, who aims to be the giver of advice to President Johnson, has declared in Charleston that he "wished the Yankees had but one throat that he might cut it." Another declared that he "would burn his house rather than that a damned Yankee should pollute it with his presence;" and so on through the entire list. It is likely, therefore, that South Carolina will be suffered to lie out in the cold for the present.

Dr. A. G. Mackey, the newly appointed Collector at Charleston, has returned to the city after his visit to West Point, and is showing up this pseudo South Carolina delegation in vivid colors. He charges that the men composing the delegation now here were original secessionists. They admit it to be true, and attempt no concealment. Colonel Yates, of the delegation, entered Fort Sumter immediately after its evacuation by Major Anderson, and remained in the rebel military service until the surrender of Joe Johnston. Others of the delegation voted and acted as consistent secessionists throughout. They are now here acknowledging themselves defeated and subjugated. They ask nothing but pardon and early action in appointing civil officers. The State is at present without law, its citizens are completely humbled, a fearful proportion of them are literally destitute of all means of support and starving, all manner of lawlessness and crime is alarmingly on the increase, and the only hope for public or private virtue is admitted to lie in the protection of federal law. The names of ex-Congressman William W. Boyce and Mr. McIlliley, are among those submitted by the delegation as certain to give entire satisfaction to the State, although they disclaim all desire to influence the President's appointment. It can be said in Mr. Boyce's favor that he disagreed with a majority of South Carolinians, and declared for peace a year ago. Mr. McIlliley voted against secession in the outset, and, like Governor Aiken, held aloof throughout the war. There is evidently very little sympathy between these delegates and Mr. Mackey, whose loyalty is accepted by the North without question. The delegation is to have another hearing on Saturday.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant and part of his staff left here this evening by special car for Philadelphia, and expect to be absent two or three days. Some public reception will probably be forced upon them to-morrow in the City of Brotherly Love. The General's report will not be completed as early as intimated in the HERALD of yesterday, and is not likely to be delivered to the War Department until near the commencement of the next Congressional session, unless specially called for by some exigency.

MUSTERING OUT THE VETERANS.

Preparations have commenced for mustering out between forty and fifty thousand troops from the armies of Generals Meade, Hancock and Logan. About eighteen thousand of those effective whose terms of service first expire will be mustered out from the Army of the Potomac by regimental organizations. All absentees belonging to such regiments will be in addition to this number, and may swell it to twenty-five thousand. Hancock's veteran command will be reduced seven thousand. The Army of the Tennessee will lose fully fifteen thousand.

INTERVIEW OF A DELEGATION OF LOYAL VIRGINIANS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

In view of the action of Governor Pierpoint in calling the Legislature of Virginia together for the purpose of removing the disabilities of those who have been engaged in the rebellion and allowing them to vote and hold office, a large delegation of the loyal men of the State to-day visited the President and laid various matters of importance before him. During the interview a letter was submitted to the President from General Wells, who performed such efficient services in the arrest of the assassin of President Lincoln. General Wells, who is Provost Marshal General of the defences south of the Potomac, says:—

Very soon after the fall of Richmond I became aware that many of the leading secessionists, despairing of resisting by force of arms the power of the government or the mighty logic of events which was very soon to make Virginia truly free, had determined to attempt by policy what force could not do. Therefore it was that soon after that event these persons in considerable number and in such concert as to indicate a common purpose appeared and took the oath of allegiance. An election of members of the Legislature was soon to be held, and among those who announced themselves as candidates were some who had uniformly refused to take the oath, and preferred to lose their property and be separated from their families rather than acknowledge the supremacy of the government of the United States. Two years of duty at Alexandria and such general acquaintance as it brought taught me that an oath of allegiance was not conclusive evidence of loyalty, but that it was merely worthless unless accompanied by consistent conduct and loyal acts; and no surprise was felt when, on counting the vote, it was found that these gentlemen were elected by large majorities to represent the people in a State government whose legal existence they had persistently denied and for whose overthrow some of them had within one year plotted and conspired.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

M. F. Conway arrived in the city yesterday from Richmond, bearing applications for pardon from Brigadier General Echols and Commissary General St. John, of the rebel government, and from twenty-five prominent citizens of Richmond, composing an organization known as the "Ambulance Committee." General Echols is represented to have been for the Union when a member of the secession convention, and only to have succombed and accepted services under the rebel government when all opposition became hopeless. The same argument is urged in the case of St. John. The "Ambulance Committee" partook largely of the character of a benevolent organization, and was used to facilitate the transportation of Union and rebel prisoners from the rebel railroad depots to the point of exchange on our lines. It embraces the names of a number of wealthy and charitable men of Richmond, who are free from all charges that render them especially obnoxious to our authorities. Many of them are large holders of real estate, and compelled to obtain pardons under the twenty thousand dollar clause of the President's proclamation. Mr. Conway had an interview at the White House in their behalf to-day, and is to have a final one on Saturday.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

At the request of the British Minister, Mr. Kennedy has prepared a report for the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade of her Majesty's government on the manner of obtaining the statistics of agriculture in the United States. It is hoped that the information imparted may influence the British government to inaugurate some system whereby the agricultural productions of that country may be ascertained. The two countries are now more nearly balanced in the number of their inhabitants respectively than any others, or than they have ever been heretofore or will be hereafter, and it would be a matter of great interest to be able to compare the results of labor, not only in agriculture, but in manufactures and the mechanic arts. It has been a feeling of the agriculturists of England that the government has no right to call upon them for information respecting their farming operations; but these prejudices are rapidly vanishing, and it is impossible for the present state of ignorance touching their agricultural resources to continue. The success wherewith the labors of Mr. Kennedy in arranging for the census of our agriculture in 1850 and 1860, and the popular manner of their development in his late report, will, doubtless, have an influence in England, where his work has been greatly complimented. By the last census the population of the United Kingdom was 29,031,000, while that of the United States was about 31,460,000, including nearly 4,000,000 slaves.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

It appears that Judge Edmunds, Commissioner of the Land Office, in addition to the Census Bureau, has had assigned to him the charge of the Indian Office, during the temporary absence of Commissioner Dole, on a visit to some of the Western Indian tribes. It surprises those familiar with the operations of the government that G. E. Mix, Esq., who has for twenty years aided as clerk and chief clerk of the bureau was not appointed, as has been usual heretofore. At the present rate of progress the Court of Lands will absorb all other business in the department.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

The nomination of General Cox for Governor of Ohio excites lively satisfaction here in certain republican circles. He was the especial friend and *protegé* of Postmaster General Dennison, and the entire ticket just nominated is said to be of the same political complexion. Mr. Dennison is evidently coming up in his own State, and those interested may as well make a note of it. It will be construed to intend a crushing, stunning blow by the convention to the Chase-Sherman wing of the party, which intention is further manifested by its refusal to subscribe to the dogma of negro suffrage.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Postmaster General has, after consultation with Lieutenant General Grant, concluded to send a gentleman of known competency to the South to examine the condition of the railroads in that section, with a view to the resumption of postal service.

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS FOR NORTH CAROLINA AND ELSEWHERE.

The following appointments have been made of collectors of customs for the State of North Carolina:—William C. Loften, Newbern; John S. Tayloe, Ocracoke; Elijah H. Mills, Plymouth; John F. Crandy, Camden; William Cherry, Washington, and Daniel L. Russell, Jr., Wilmington. Parker Quinc has been appointed Surveyor for the last named place.

Erastus Root has been re-appointed Collector at Wiscasset, Me.; Victor F. Wilson at Wilkesbury, Mass., and J. Nugent Cummings at Apalachacola, Fla.

REMOVAL OF THE RESTRICTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT ON COTTON WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The restriction of twenty-five per cent on cotton west of the Mississippi has just been removed. Thus all cotton is free, with the exception of the Internal Revenue tax of two cents.

ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW YORK.

Secretary McCulloch has recommended to the President the appointment of H. H. Van Dyck, of New York, as United States Assistant Treasurer at that city.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

William H. Gale and Charles F. Holly have been commissioned as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Colorado and Joab Houghton as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET FOR THE BRAZIL STATION.

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

ABANDONED SOUTHERN LANDS.

It has been officially decided that the Commissioner for Freedman's Affairs is bound to take control 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.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR ALABAMA.

James N. Smith, of Selma, Alabama, has been appointed United States District Attorney for that State.

JUDGE BUSTEED.

Hon. Richard Busteed, of New York, was appointed Judge of the United States District Court of Alabama by Mr. Lincoln nearly a year ago, and is expected to assume the duties of his office at once.

THE CASE OF BURNETT.

The case of Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky, has been under consideration, but no conclusion arrived at. He will probably be sent to his own State and tried for treason.

GENERAL CUSTER'S BUCEPHALUS.

The thoroughbred black stallion Don Juan, ridden by General Custer at the grand review here in May, is said to have been taken by him for his own use without compensation. His owner is said to have afforded undoubted proofs of loyalty, whereupon Secretary Stanton gave an order for the rendition of the animal. He is valued at nine thousand dollars.

Like action was taken lately in the case of a pair of matched mares that had been in possession of Major Brinton, of the Paymaster's Department, for over a year.

GENERAL BUTLER'S FRIENDS URGING HIS NAME FOR OFFICE.

The Idaho matter still hangs in abeyance. That their candidate's fortunes may not all be staked on a single throw of the dice, General Butler's friends are presenting his name for the Military Governorship of South Carolina, in case he should fail in obtaining the civil one to Idaho. This last is the most hopeless application of all. Nothing but the complete blindness of the South Carolina people to their own interests, and a failure to manifest a becoming concern for their own affairs, will induce the President to so far depart from his avowed policy on reconstruction as to appoint a military governor for any State, or to send it as civil chief magistrate, the most offensive individual he could possibly select.

The Ohio Gubernatorial Canvass.

THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

We yesterday announced that General J. D. Cox, of Ohio, had been nominated as the candidate of the Union party of Ohio for Governor. This party has heretofore held and doubtless still holds the controlling vote of the State, and there is little doubt that General Cox will be elected.

General Cox is still young, having been born in 1828. He is a native of Montreal, Canada, but has lived nearly all his life in Ohio. He graduated at the Oberlin (Ohio) College, and was engaged in the theological course at the same establishment when he married the daughter of the President of the College, and abandoned theology for the law.

He entered public life in 1858, we believe, as a candidate for Congress, and was defeated by a Mr. Hutchings. He was soon after elected to the Ohio State Senate, was also a militia brigadier general, and filled other unimportant places in the gift of his constituents and the State authorities. When the rebellion broke out in 1861 he was sent as one of the State militia commanders to Western Virginia, where he served under McClellan. To his success in the three months service in cleaning the Kanawha valley of rebels he was indebted for his nomination and confirmation as brigadier general of volunteers. His commission dates from May 17, 1861.

In 1862 General Cox was transferred to Eastern Virginia, and commanded the Fourth division of the Ninth army corps then under General Reno. He was here engaged at South Mountain, September 14, 1862, and, three days after, at Antietam. McClellan strongly recommended him for promotion, and he was nominated major general on October 6 following, but the Senate failed to confirm the nomination. In October, 1862, he was returned to Western Virginia and placed in command of that district. On April 16, 1863, he assumed command of the District of Ohio—a part of General Burnside's department—and when active operations were begun by the Army of the Ohio General Cox was placed in command of a division of the Twenty-third army corps. In December of the same year he succeeded to the command of the corps, but only temporarily. He was relieved by General Stoneman in January and returned to the command of his division. He engaged with this command in the Georgia campaign of 1864, and when the army of Sherman was divided at Atlanta he was sent to Nashville, with General Thomas. He was engaged, November 30, 1864, in the brilliant battle of Franklin, Tenn., and, December 15 and 17, in the more extended engagements before Nashville. He was finally nominated major general for these distinguished services, the commission dating from December 7, 1864. In February, 1865, General Cox's division was transferred to North Carolina and formed a junction with Sherman after fighting the battle of Kinston, N. C. He is at present commanding a district of the Military Department of North Carolina.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Battle Between the Imperialists and Negrete's Forces.

Defeat of the Republicans and Capture of Negrete.

Reported Capture of Camargo by the Imperialists.

Arrival of General Jackson's Colored Troops in Texas,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Special Brownsville Despatch.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, June 15, VIA NEW ORLEANS, June 22, 1865.

Information has been received at the headquarters of General Mejia, in Matamoros, that an engagement lately took place between the imperialists and Negrete's liberal command, in which the latter was totally defeated, losing seven hundred killed and two thousand taken prisoners, together with arms and ammunition.

Negrete is reported to be himself a prisoner.

Camallio Blanco was reported to have been captured and shot.

General Jackson's command of colored troops had reached Texas safely and disembarked.

The Press Despatch.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1865.

Advices from Northern Mexico furnish the following facts:—

Camargo, after a brief resistance, was taken by General Lapry. The imperialists had also captured the notorious Captain Bedall, formerly of the rebel service. He was to be tried as a spy.

Prominent influential rebels, as they call themselves, and who are denominated by the Mexicans "American-Mexican residents," who have sought that country as an asylum and for protection from Yankee rule, declare that they will give physical support to the empire—that they are determined never to live under the flag from which they fled. The object of making their homes in Mexico is peace and stability. They will be to Mexico what they were to the confederacy. The whole tenor of the news places the American Mexican in the position of the wandering Jew—without home or resting place.

The latest information from Mexico says the empire