CLEVELAND LEADER

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BY THE

Cleveland Leader Company.

AILY TWO EDITIONS, MORNING AND EVENING.

(Each issue complete in itself.)

As an advertising medium the LEADER offers greater inducements than any other journal published in the State, outside of Cincinnati. It publishes several columns more reading matter, and its Telegraphic news (both by our own Special Correspondents, the New York and the Western Associated Press) is presented in a more intelligible manner than any other paper in Northern Ohio.

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1865.

THE

Northern Transportation Co.

OF OHIO

Is prepared to Transport Persons and Property between

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WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH.

This well known Line of First-class Screw Steamers connects at Ogdensburgh with the Railroads for **Boston and all Points in New England;** at Cape Vincent with the Railroads between **Cape Vincent and New York,** and at Oswego with a Line of first-class Canal Boats between

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OGDENSBURGH, CAPE VINCENT,
OSWEGO, and
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An accident befell a Car load recently, and patrons of this Brand may have had Glass damaged. Claims exceeding ordinary breakage settled at this WAREHOUSE.

June28:263 CALVIN CARR.

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SPRING STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS.

We are now introducing our SPRING STYLES of HATS, including

THE GRANT HAT,
THE SHERMAN HAT,
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And a splendid assortment of Men's and Boys' Soft Hats and Caps. Also a nice line of GLOVES for Spring and Summer wear.

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HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

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Have a large assortment of all the latest styles, which they offer at the lowest market rates, wholesale and retail, at

201 Superior street.

March 30.

REVOLVING BUTTER DISHES just received at COWLES & CO., [illegible] Weddell House.

CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE at reduced prices, at COWLES & CO.'S, Weddell House.

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The Cleveland Leader.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865.

MORNING EDITION.

VOL. XIX--NO. 170

DAILY LEADER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865.

Look out for the Hundredth Generation.

Sir John Herchel, in the first number of the Fortnightly Review, has an article on "Atoms," in a note to which he gives the following calculation on the natural increase of population: "The number of human beings living at the end of the hundredth generation, commencing from a single pair, doubling in each generation, (say in thirty years) and allowing for each man, woman and child an average space of four feet in height and one foot square, would form a vertical column having for its base the whole surface of the land and sea spread out into a plain, and for its hight 3,674 times the sun's distance from the earth. The number of human strata thus piled one on the other would amount to 460,790,000,000,000.

◆

In Favor of the Monroe Doctrine.

Hon. Montgomery Blair delivered an address before the returned soldiers and citizens of Western Maryland, at Hagerstown on Wednesday. After adverting to the close of the rebellion, and the heroism exhibited by the Union soldiers, he directed the principal portion of his remarks to the Mexican question, earnestly urging the assertion of the Monroe doctrine, and criticising freely and adversely the course of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War in relation to the subject.

◆

The Noble County *Republican* records a characteristic performance of the Copperheads of that place (Caldwell) in stealing a cannon and throwing it into the creek to prevent it from being used by the soldiers and Union men on the 4th of July. The *Republican* thinks, not irrationally, that men who would perpetrate so dastardly an act would not hesitate to dig up the bones of their immediate ancestors and sell them for tooth-picks.

◆

George Alfred Townsend, of Philadelphia, has been associated with Charles G. Halpine ("Private Miles O'Reilley") in the editorship of the New York *Citizen*. American journalism has no more brilliant, daring, and fertile genius than Townsend.

◆

A Sonora Story.

The following rich story is related by a Sonora paper, at the expense of a queer genius who vibrates between that town and Oregon as "advance" agent of a concert troupe, and who, although pretty clever in "selling" the curiously inclined, does not always come off first best:

Frank Ball, travelling in a vehicle bearing a strong resemblance to a peddler's cart. Old lady rushes out from a house by the roadside. The following colloquy ensues:

Old Lady—Say, what have you got to sell?"

Ball—I am a travelling agent, madam, for the greatest menagerie of ancient or modern times, which is shortly to be exhibited in this section, affording to the inhabitants thereof an opportunity of viewing the most stupendous collection of animals ever before exhibited.

Old Lady—You don't say? Have you ary elephant?

Ball—We have, madam, six elephants; but these constitute a [illegible] who roamed over the earth not only in the antidiluvian, but also in the pliocene and and postmiocene period, embracing the megatherium with six legs and two tails; the icthyosahrus, with four eyes and three tails; the gyastucus, with no eyes, two noses and four tails; the plesiossorus, resembling Satan in shape, which spits fire and breathes sulphur, and many other species too numerous for enumeration. We also have a pious lawyer.

Old Lady—Well, I declare!

Ball—But, madam, the greatest curiosity by far of our exhibition is a learned and classically educated monkey, who was brought up a Mohammedan priest in the mysterious regions of the great Desert of Sahara. This monkey speaks with fluency all the modern languages, besides Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He can repeat the Ten Commandments, the Emancipation Proclamation, President Lincoln's last message, and performs the most intricate examples in mathematics with rapidity, ease, and accuracy. While being exhibited in Washington, he actually repeated a long speech of the President. This monkey corresponds—

Beautiful young lady suddenly sticks her head out of the window and calls out:

Mother! mother! *ask him why they let the monkey travel so far ahead of the other critters?*"

◆

An Eccentric Testator.

The Paris world has been dying with laughter over the "will" of an odd fish who died the other day, and which his heirs are trying to set aside. The old gentleman, it would seem, made the document a vehicle of satire aimed at all his friends. To one famous amongst his acquaintances for possessing the most boots, pantaloons, and waist-coats in Paris, he left 500f, two pairs of pantaloons, and two waist-coats; to a skeptic, who was always railing at religion and priests, he left 1,000f, on condition that he went to confession once a fortnight, and took the communion annually for three years; to another, he bequeathed 100f, on condition that he confessed he stole one franc from him ten years ago; to another, who was fond of getting how come you so, and of singing then boisterously, he left a barrel of brandy, twenty bottles of most excellent wine, twelve bottles of Raspail's mixture for hoarseness, and six bottles of absinthe "to clear his throat." He bequeathed to another 300 francs for having shamefully neglected to write him complimentary letters on his birthday and on New Year's day.—Elise got 100f. for her general beauty; Gabrielle was left 500f. for her delightful conversation at the supper-table; Adeline received 500f. for being as plump as an ortolan. He gave positive instructions about his funeral, "which must not be a lugubrious one." He ordered 250 laboring men to be invited to it, and gave directions that each should receive three francs, a chicken-pie, and a bottle of wine, "on their return from the cemetery; and if there be any sick ladies among those who attend my funeral, my will is that each of them receive two bottles of my best old Bordeaux wine, in order to do them good." He bequeathed to the Commissary of Police, who was charged with distributing all these objects, 50f., four bottles of champagne and two bottles of sherry, upon condition that he took care to see the chicken pies were of the best quality. The heirs contested the will of their uncle (an old wine merchant of Bercy, who was fond of good living and good wine,) upon the ground of insanity. The court declined to take this view of the jovial will which had made them laugh, and so disarmed them.

◆

Colonel Stodard, a necromancer, is giving exhibitions in London, and excites attention because he performs several of these mysterious feats of Indian jugglery which have so often been described. One is the rapid growth, in the presence of the audience, of a tree, which is presently covered with foliage and fruit. In another trick a child is placed in a basket, into which a sword is thrust several times, the child shrieking, but the basket is afterwards found to be empty.

◆

On Monday, at Jordon, New York, a young woman named Emma Tuttle, died from aneurism of the heart, produced by excessive laughter.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

The President and his Visitors.

South Carolina Delegation.

Views of Rebel Soldiers.

They are Ready to Fight Again.

GRANTING OF PARDONS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS VISITORS.

For some days past the entrance to the Executive Chamber has been guarded by a series of pickets stationed at the bottom and top of the staircases leading thereto, much to the annoyance of the Senators and Representatives, who were obliged to cool themselves in the East Room, in company with rebel men and women, office seekers and other beggars. Besides this, a barricade was erected across the hal leading to the business office. This morning the President ordered the obstructions to be removed, and instructed the usher to admit all persons having business to the upper Hall. A distinguished Senator from Ohio, noted for his plain talk, is said to have been one of the first and fiercest in denouncing this infringement upon democratic rights, and the President being informed of the matter, changed the custom entirely. Hon. Preston King is living at the White House. He has entire charge of the President's room, and is often seen in negligee costume, advising or instructing parties, probably to lighten the labors of the Executive.

ARRIVAL OF A DELEGATION FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor Perry, of South Carolina, and a delegation of prominent men of that State and Georgia, arrived to-night by rail from the South to confer with the President on the important question connected with reconstruction. It has been surmised that recent continued collisions between white and colored troops in that State is one of the subjects of their mission.

VIEWS OF THE REBEL SOLDIERS.

Every boat which comes up from the South brings large numbers of ex-rebel officers and soldiers, the former residents of the counties in Virginia contiguous to Washington. They are open in their avowals of adherence to the principles for which they have fought, and of their disregard of the confiscation acts and oath of allegiance, saying that they wish only to get control of their property and of the State Government again, when they will speedily restore the spirit, if not the letter of slavery. Some of them speak flippantly of their readiness to take another brush with the United States as soon as an opportunity is offered.

PARDONS.

There is no diminution in applicants for pardons. Among the latest applicants are of the rebel congress, from Kentucky.—There are hosts of applications for pardons from those who are within the property qualifications of the Amnesty Proclamation.

The engineer of the pirateship Alabama, which vessel was sunk off the coast of France, by the United States frigate Kearsage, was at the President's to-day, asking for pardon.

War Songs and Singing.

A writer in the Chicago *Republican*, discoursing upon the influence of the war in producing music and songs, thus refers to the history of that famous American war song, "Rally 'Round the Flag!"

Another class of songs produced by the war comprises those which have been adopted by the soldiers and sung by them as war songs.

The most remarkable of these, and the one that can claim the title of the great song of the war, originated in this city. Those who were here in the summer of 1862, will remember the great war meeting in the court house square, when business was temporarily suspended, and all turned out to help fill the call for 300,000 men, when the big bell was cracked, and when was sung, for the first time in public, the "Battle Cry of Freedom," which has since been sung on every battle-field and round every camp fire. When the immense voice of Lumbard, after ringing once through the first verse and chorus, took up again the strain, the assembled thousands catching the melody, joined in with "down with the traitors, up with the star," till the whole canopy of heaven shook as ten thousand voices swelled the chorus of

> "We'll rally round the flag, boys,
> Rally once again,
> Shouting the battle cry of Freedom."

History recalls to us many instances of the immense power that a stirring song has wielded in inspiring soldiers on the battle field. On the night before the grand charge which won for the combined forces of France and England the victory at Sebastopol, while the soldiers were sitting in the trenches, knowing that on the next morning they were to march over a route which would be a journey of death to many, a voice through the stillness of the night, was heard singing the beautiful song of "Annie Laurie." One after another gradually joined in the song, till finally from all that corps of Highlanders was heard rising the plaintive though earnest pledge "And for bonnie Annie Laurie, I'd lay me down and dee." They well knew that on the morrow many would lie down in death before the murderous fire of the Redan, yet each pledged himself to win honor for his bonnie Annie and for the cross of St. Andrews, and the history of the next day shows how well they redeemed their pledge. On the same day the soldiers of France, marching up the steeps of Malakoff, recoiled before its deadly sheets of flame. In vain their officers begged them to sustain their own honor and that of the Imperial eagles. In vain they appealed to that love of glory, which has so often made the French army victorious. A murmur arose among them for their song, which had been proscribed. Louder grew the call, till finally there uprose the shout from the whole army, "Give us the Marseillaise." And what ambition, honor, and fidelity failed to do, was accomplished by the power of song. For up through flame and smoke and volleys of balls they rushed over the walls of the Malakoff and through the breeches, while above the roar of the cannon and the din of battle rose the sublime chorus, from ten thousand voices, of the war song of Rouget de l'Isle. This was grand, magnificent; but sublimer far was that terrific charge up the steeps of Lookout Mountain and into the clouds, of the volunteers of the army of the Republic, singing as they scaled the earthworks and rugged steps,

> "Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys,
> Rally once again,
> Shouting the battle cry of freedom."

The author of that song has deserved and received the personal thanks of many of our Generals for giving the inspiration which aroused and sustained the enthusiasm of our soldiers on many a hard fought field.

The Latest News

BY TELEGRAPH.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

Sentence of the Conspirators Changed.

They have been sent to the Dry Tortugas.

About Jeff. Davis' Counsel.

Butler and Moseby in Partnership.

Foreign Matters---Scarcity of Provisions.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

GOLD LAST NIGHT 143 5-8.

Associated Press Report.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

NEW YORK, July 16.

A Washington special to the Post says: The President has changed the place of imprisonment of Dr. Mudd, O'Laughlin, Arnold and Spangler, and they were to-day sent to the Dry Tortugas, instead of the Albany Penitentiary.

Colonel Hamilton, Davis' Private Secretary, has been sent to Fort McKenny.

Professor McColluch, the alleged projector of the incendiary fires in New York, has been sent to Fort Delaware, and Gen. Harris to Libby Prison.

The Cabinet was in session to day.

It is said the conspirators, Dr. Mudd, Spangler, Arnold and O'Laughlin, were yesterday sent to the Albany Penitentiary in accordance with their respective sentences.

R. H. Gillett, who is retained by some friends of Jeff. Davis as the latter's counsel, arrived here several days ago. He has had no interview with his client, nor does he know what course the Government intends to pursue relative to the trial.

Encouraging accounts have been received here of the prospects of restoration in North Carolina, and it is stated that a majority of her planters are pursuing a humane and judicious course towards their late slaves.

The steamer Louisa Moore brings Wilmington dates of the 14th.

The Herald says: Nearly a million of dollars have been paid to the soldiers there within a few days.

The American Telegraph Company have taken charge of the Southern lines, and expect soon to have communication through the interior between New York and New Orleans.

The Louisa Moore left one day prior to the time advertised for sailing, owing to the fact that her cargo and another one were lying on the dock before she arrived.—There is more freight at Wilmigton destined for the North than the present transportation can accommodate, and when the railroads are put in operation there will be an increased demand, as there is a great amount of produce above Wilmington.

Three steamer loads of negroes have lately been sent to Wilmington.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17.

Assistant Quartermaster at this post, and Captain Nathaniel Low, jr., at Norfolk.

The new and beautiful chapel of the United States Hospital here is so far completed that services were held there yesterday, Chaplain E. P. Roe and Rev. Mr. Tisdale, of the Christian Commission, conducting the services.

Arrived from City Point the steamer Edward Everett with fifty two Pennsylvania volunteers, bound to Baltimore.

Sailed for Savannah the steamer Fairbanks, with Lieutenant F. T. Jones, of the 90th New York Volunteers, and 200 convalescent and rebel prisoners.

GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 18.

Gold continues firm and speculative movements favor a further advance. The bulls are buying freely and the bears show no disposition to put out options. Gold is offered at loan in large amounts at 1-32 per cent per day, but without finding borrowers.

There are rumors on the street of an intention on the part of Secretary McCulloch to order the sale of a large amount of the surplus gold in the Sub-Treasury. The statement has a certain amount of credence in certain quarters, and it is one of the elements of the partial stringency in the money market.

The quotation opened at 143 and ran up to 143⅝.

Gold to-night 143⅝.

BOAT RACE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 18.

The great four-oared boat race came off this morning and resulted in favor of the "Samuel Collier," the New York boat, she leading the Poughkeepsie boat about two lengths and a half to the home stake boat.

The time in which the five miles were made by the New Yorkers was thirty-seven minutes and twenty seconds.

BURGLARY.

BOSTON, July 18.

The houses of Hon. W. McGilvey and Capt. P. Raddiston, in Searsport, were broken into on Sunday night, and silver ware, money, government bonds, and other valuables to the amount of several thousand dollars were taken. No clue to the burglars has been discovered.

CONVENTIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.

The Republican Union Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, takes place on Thursday. The anti railroad monopoly men and the friends of negro suffrage will have something to say.

A convention of war Democrats is called for to-morrow in this city.

THE 7-30 LOAN

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan to-day to amount to the sum of $6,501,300.

ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding, from Hilton Head has arrived with 300 sick and wounded soldiers.

GEN. BUTLER.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The Alexandria Journal says that Gen. Butler and Moseby (?) have entered into law partnership in New York.

Special Report.

PITTSBURGH, July 18.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge McCandless, in the United States Circuit Court, this morning, read the opinions of Judge Grier and himself, prepared, as he stated, by Judge Grier, declaring the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania which repealed the charter of the Connelsville Railroad Company to be unconstitutional. This secures to Pittsburgh and the West another outlet to the East and a direct route to Baltimore and Washington City.

NEW YORK, July 17.

FINANCIAL.

The stock market is unsettled and weak

There is an undefined apprehension of coming tightness in money and some brokers show considerable caution and desire to get rid of stocks. From the same reason the Bears are putting out options more freely, helping the downward tendency of prices.

The same feeling extends to Government stocks, some of the larger holders showing a disposition to sell at lower prices.

The orders for Governments by the late steamers were not important.

Certificates of indebtedness are ⅛ lower for the new series. The expectation of large future issues produces a disposition to sell these securities.

State bonds are dull.

Railroad bonds are more active, without change.

The miscellaneous lists show no material change.

Gold is firm but the market lacks animation. Considerable loaned gold was called in to-day, which tended to keep the market steady. Cash gold continues plenty and the supply may possibly be increased before long.

The money market is unsettled. Loans are not offered so freely, and there are expectations of higher rates.

Exchange is dull and lower with a tendency towards still lower rates.

The shipment of specie to-morrow will be small, but another large instalment of of 5-20 bonds will go forward.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

The Petroleum stock market was dull to-day and the sales were small.

Buchanan Farm, 64; Oceanic, 200; Cherry Run, 33; Excelsior, 230; Pit Hole Creek, 1250; Webster 195; Tack, 60; Germania, 40; Oil Creek, 725; Rynd Farm 170; United States 2980; Hydrick 190.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum dull and steady. Sales at 33 for crude; refined in barrels 50@53; free 70@73.

GAY BIRDS IN LIMBO.

NEW YORK, July 18.

G. W. Gayle, the man who offered a million of dollars for the murder of President Lincoln, Vice President Sohnson, and Secretary Seward, arrived at Hilton Head, S. C., from Washington on the 12th instant, under guard, and was thence sent to Pulaski.

R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, who is also confined in that stronghold, has applied to the President for pardon.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Herald's Buenos Ayres correspondent gives additional particulars regarding the hostile operations of Paraguay against Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Uraguay, under date of May 21st. No engagement had yet taken place, but one could not much longer be delayed, as Paraguay was still pushing forward her two strong columns of troops into the interior of Brazil and the Confederation.

The news of the triumph of the Union cause in this country caused much sincere rejoicing in Buenos Ayres, among the natives as well as among our own people.

The Buenos Ayres national holiday, the 25th of May, corresponding to that of our Fourth of July, was celebrated this year as

SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The Tribune's Washington special says that the settlement of the public lands, in connection with the subject of foreign emigration, is now engaging the attention of the Department. It is confidently believed that the payment of our war debt can be vastly facilitated by a wise and liberal policy extended to emigrants in settling our public lands, and more especially the mining fields of the western territories.

CROPS IN GEORGIA.

The World's correspondent at Columbus, Ga., says: The scarcity of provisions in this region has been such that the people have planted plenty of corn. A good deal has been put into the ground since the cessation of fighting. In this State as in other Southern States I have passed through, there will be enough corn for the people themselves. There is now a real scarcity of provisions in the markets. Poor flour is worth three dollars a hundred in coin. Board at hotels is four dollars per day, the same price of the best hotels in New York, this being the only resemblance between them. The best families are living on corn bread, bacon and buttermilk, with an occasional chicken. The vast numbers of poor widows and helpless people must exist some how, but nobody can tell how the poverty of the people is exemplified in language, appearance and habits. Persons who have evidently been raised in affluence are denying themselves some of the chief luxuries of the season. They all dress plainly. There are plenty of women whose external furnishing is sadly out of taste and repair in traveling on railroads, and a great many get into the cars without a cent to pay their fare, trusting to the generosity of the conductor for a ride. Sometimes whole families start off with little or no provisions. Eating houses are few, and those charge a dollar for entry to the table, when a scrabble ensues for the edibles.

The State of Georgia, like South Carolina, is a good deal crippled by raids through her territory. Not less than three hundred miles of railroad have been torn up within her borders since the fall of Atlanta. The loss to the State in devastation cannot be less than $300,000,000.

At Columbus three large cotton factories were burned down besides 54,000 bales of cotton and nearly 1,000,000 bushels of corn. The destruction here was four days after the surrender of Lee, but General Wilson knew nothing of the negotiations with Sherman until he reached Macon, where he was met by a flag of truce which fortunately stopped the destruction.

Between West Point and Montgomery the railroad company run one engine and two flat cars, and charge ten cents per mile, refusing to take greenbacks except at 50 cents on the dollar.

The negro question is still the absorbing one, and furnishes the only occupation of the military government. The negroes mostly continue at work at their former homes, but in the cities and towns there are great numbers idle. Many of the males have run off and left their families to be cared for by their late owners.

The inhabitants complain that those who were the most eager to give the negro his freedom, will not now give him his food nor compel him to work for it, but the wants of both whites and blacks will bring them into a better frame of mind ere long, and by next year some uniform rules can be adopted for their treatment. Meanwhile they will suffer.

The sentiment of the people is quite submissive and repentant. They are making all haste to put themselves right again.

Nearly all of the counties in Georgia on the line of railroads, or so conveniently thereto as to be quickly heard from, have held meetings and expressed their readiness to compromise and submit to the authority of the United States government. The proceedings of full forty counties have been made public, and most of them the largest producing counties of the State. The probability is that meetings have already been called in nearly every State, but the proceedings have not yet been received because of the mail connection from Florida being broken.

ATTEMPTED ARREST OF TOOMBS.

An attempt was made lately to arrest Mr. Tooms at his residence near Augusta, but he escaped through the back door, since which he has not been heard of. It is said that but for an unfortunate drunk at Montgomery he would have been made President instead of Davis, but since then great enmity has existed between them.

FROM TEXAS.

NEW YORK, July 18.

A letter from Galveston, Texas, of July 4th, says: The city was somewhat disturbed yesterday by the arrest of Mayor Leonard, of Galveston, by the military authorities. Rumor assigns several causes for the arrest, but nothing definite is known. Stringent orders have been issued by the Provost Marshal in regard to the sale of liquors, and it is not improbable that the Mayor, being the proper person, has failed to enforce them. So far all has been good order in Galveston, although the rest of the State is given up to rapine and plunder.

The pall of death rests upon the city. The people are despondent, and many profess to believe that the death of slavery will be the death of prosperity in Texas.

The freedmen are rapidly availing themselves of the privileges accorded them by the proclamation. It is the complaint of the impoverished slave-holders that the freedmen are better off than themselves. Many of them have money laid up and good horses.

ORDERED TO RETURN.

The following vessels have received orders to return North; Panasacola, Seminole, New London, Cuyoga, Princess Royal, Kennebec, Virginia and Penobscot. The Fort Jackson, Preston, Columbia, Albatross, Getrude, Virginia, remain for several days. These vessels draw too much water to cross and are obliged to keep the same anchorage as they previously occupied.

Galveston has suffered severely from yellow fever, and the residents here are predicting that it will communicate to the Union troops before the season is over. General Granger has issued special orders in regard to quarantine regulations, which, if enforced, will prevent the importation of disease from other parts.

GALLAGHER'S EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK July 18.

Gold 143⅝.

New York Central, 93⅜; Erie, 81½; Hudson 107¼; Reading 100½; Old Southern 63½; Pittsburgh, 66⅝; Rock Island, 105¼; North Western, 26¾, North Western preferred, 60⅝; Fort Wayne, 96¼; Canton 39½; Michigan Southern 63¼; Illinois

Yesterday Evening's Edition.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The following decision has been rendered by Attorney-General Bowden of Virginia

RICHMOND, VA., July 14, 1865.

To Hon. T. H. Pierpont, Gov of Va.:

SIR:—Your note of the 13th inst., inquiring whether persons who held office under the so-called Southern Confederate State Government are eligable to county offices, has been received. My opinion is that such persons are not eligible to any constituted offices. The first section of article three of the Constitution provides that "no person shall vote or hold office under this Constitution who has held office under the so called Confederate Government, or under any rebellious State Government, or who has been a member of the so-called Confederate Congress, or a member of any State Legislature in rebellion against the authority of the United States; excepting therefrom county officers." There are county offices which are offices under this Constitution. Under the provision cited all persons embraced therein are prohibited from holding Constitutional offices. In this prohibition are not included such persons as heretofore held mere county offices under any rebel State Government. I regard this as the true interpretation of the provision in question. The article is mainly employed in describing the classes of those who shall not hold office. I have therefore construed the words—"excepting therefrom county offices" so as to accord with the general intent of the provision, not as meaning persons holding office under the Confederate Government, and could be elected to county offices, but as meaning that all persons who have been mere county officers may hold any constitutional office. One of two interpretations must be given to the section in question. It was the intention of the framers of the Constitution, either first to limit the illegibility of the classes mentioned to mere county officers or exclude all classes mentioned, save county officers from illegibility to an office, and confer on mere county officers the right to be held to any position while a county officer or otherwise, I am clearly of the opinion that the latter is the true intention. The contrary construction of the section would be attended with many anomalies. First, it would permit any officer of the so-called Confederate Government to hold a county office when, by the terms of the article as originally adopted, and as it stood until recently amended, he could not vote for another person for the same office. Second, County offices of merely legal and limited jurisdiction would be placed under the same ban with the highest officers of the so-called Confederacy or rebellious State government. Again, as I have already said, the section in question is mainly employed in describing the classes of persons not elligible to office. This construction accords with the general intent, *i. e.* It construes the words, "excepting therefrom county officers," as *descriptia personarum* are not, as indicating the offices to which the proscribed classes are, notwithstanding their proscription, elligible. The opinion I am giving refers merely to constitutional officers. As to such officers as are not created by the constitution, the prohibitions before mentioned do not apply.

Very respectfully,

THOS. R. BOWDEN,

Attorney General of Virginia.

FAMILIES OF DAVIS AND CLAY.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The Tribune says we are able to state by authority that the families of Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay, retained eminent and loyal advisers as early as the middle of May last, to appear whenever the government shall think proper to order the trial of these State prisoners. The senior counsel is a gentleman of whose prominance at the bar there will be no question when his name is announced. Any reports, therefore, which appear from time to time in different newspapers as to efforts made on behalf of the prisoners by outsiders representing themselves as their counsel or engaged in their legal service may be safely regarded as unauthorized by the parties chiefly concerned.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The Times' Washington special says: The Pardon Bureau is still overrun with applications. Among them are those of Gustavus H. Henry, Senator for Tennessee; H. W. Willard, formerly member of the United States Congress for Alabama; J. D. Salburton, United States District Judge for Virginia; G. N. Hollins, U. S. Navy; A. J. Harbelin, U. S. Navy; Jas. H. Lane, Brigadier General of the rebel army; the rebel Governors Magrath, of South Carolina, and Moore, of Alabama.

The Herald's special says a delegation had arrived from South Carolina, consisting of B. F. Perry, Governor J. S. Orr, C. J. Elfed, J. W. Grady, W. A. Sitch and Foster Bloodgood.

The present series of the seven-thirty loan will probably all be absorbed within a week or ten days. This is the last of the six hundred million loan authorized at the last session of Congress. When the soldiers are paid off with the decrease of government expenses, the Secretary will be able to get along until Congress meets with the use of certificates of indebtedness and temporary loans.

It is understood that General Almonte is in New York, in cog., on his way to Austria and Belgium for more assistance for Maximillian, and desires to have an interview with President Johnson.

FROM NEWBERNE.

NEW YORK, July 18.

The steamer Ellen T. Terry brings Newberne advices of the 15th.

The Raleigh Progress says not a solitary case of yellow fever prevails at Wilmington.

The Progress speaks in the highest terms of the administration of Governor Holden It also sets forth the great benefits Newbern has received by the influx of Northern business men. In 1858 it was deemed impracticable to run a line of steamers to New York; now there are two, and one or two to Baltimore.

Paris Fashions for July.

La mode is now fixed for the season. There is no doubt that the dress paletot and under-skirt *en suite* will be worn throughout the summer, and on this account plain materials will be much in favor. Of course this applies to simple toilette. Bodies are made with large basques, or, indeed, frequently with a short casque, which takes the place of a corsage, being made to fit. Bands are sometimes worn over these. We do not recommend this style as being becoming; still it is adopted by some. Russian leather bands and buckles are quite as much in vogue as they were last year. Blue is very fashionable color, but perhaps white may be said to predominate. We find white for evening dress, for carriage wear, and also for the seaside. Yet there is no need of sameness, for nothing admits of greater variety. The charming patterns in printed muslins are really too numerous to mention. We must just cite one which seems destined to meet with great success. It is in wide black and white stripes, with a shower of gold spots over it; these spots are sometimes in white. Silks are very pretty this year, mostly in small patterns or narrow black and white stripes.

Straight scarfs matching the dress have made their appearance here and there, but the attempt to bring them back into fashion again has already been made two or three times and failed; therefore we speak with hesitation as to whether they will really become fashionable once more. With the hot weather lace has resumed its sway, but not so extensive in shawls as formerly. We find it now generally in the form of a cascue or paletot The woolen lace is particularly suitable for these shapes. The lace paletot is made short and fitting, and, worn with a robe of muslin or taffetas forms an elegant toilet also for muslin, or fancy dresses of alpaca, linos or mohair. The effect is especially good on dresses or casaques when the insertion is placed over a colored ribbon.

Although hats are now occupying much of the time and ingenuity of our artists, there are some new and elegant models for bonnets, the trimmings of which are very varied.

A bonnet of straw tissue, trimmed with white ribbon edged with straw lace; bouquet sauls of seaweed, and red and black barries. Scarf of tulle falling over the shoulders, and fastened to the bonnet by an Empress comb of cut steels. Bandeau of seaweed and berries.

Bonnet: The front of Belgian straw trimmed with a bouquet or field flowers the same bouquet repeated on the inside crown composed of wide band of ponceau silk which forms the strings, to which is attached under the chin a catalane of black lace, worked with jet beads.

A bonnet of blue tulle, worked with steels. A wreath delicately composed of jasmine and small belle flours, is placed across the front, above a *bouillonne* of tulle and *bouclettes* of ribbon, which form the curtain; the inside is trimmed with the same flowers; blue ribbon strings.

A white crinoline bonnet with steel bands forming squares. Crown of maise silk, with *violette* of white tulle, worked with steel stars, and trimmed around with a moss fringe, maize color. A large tea rose and blond cap; strings of maize colored ribbon.

The favorite trimming for the inside of the bonnet are bandalettes of velvet, either quite simple, without any ornament, or trimmed with a small bird, butterfly, flower, or an ornament in gold, steel or straw, according to the trimming on the outside of the bonnet.

The short veil, worn tight across the face, is discontinued, excepting for the hair. The veil now worn is of tulle, reaching nearly to the waste. They are not usually kept down when paying a visit, but are drawn on one side, so as not to hide the bonnet. They may be blue, pink or mauve, according to the color of the bonnet; but white are the most universal.

For evening coiffures, very small flowers are used, as they alone can be made into bandelettes, and this is the fashion. Amongst the favorite flowers are the jasmine, daisies, lillies of the valley and rosebuds.

The Nation.

A New York corresponkent of the Gazette thus refers to this new literary periodical:

The last literary sensation of New York has been "The Nation," the new weekly paper which has been talked about for the past month or two. I do not remember to have ever seen so nearly perfect a first number; but there may be reason to fear whether the long essays, elaborate review articles, and solidly-glled thirty-two pages of matter may not be too much for the American newspaper taste. Such journals, however, thrive wonderfully in England, and the best interests of journalism will be promoted if a similar success shall attend the experiment here.

The Nation will, in any event, try the experiment fairly and fully. It starts on a paid-in capital of a hundred thousand dollars. Of this sum, fifty one thousand, or the controling interest, is held in Boston; while the rest is divided between New York and Philadelphia, the latter having twenty-eight thousand and New York only twenty-one. Among those largely interested in Boston is Mr. Charles Eliott Norton, best known as the associate of Russell Lowell in the editorship of the North American Review. The radical element is well represented—George L. Stearns, of Boston, and Miller McKim, of Philadelphia, being among the heaviest shareholders. The editor, Mr. Godkin, is known in this country as for some years the New York correspondent of the London News. He has no office associates as yet, excepting young Wendell Phillips Garrison, late of the Independent.

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The Hudson River Railroad is complimented for their cleverness in recently killing a whole family,—father, mother and child,—all at once, so that there was nobody left to bring action for damages.

Greeley, Seward and Weed.

"Agate" of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes as follows to that paper from New York:

I went in for a moment this morning to see Mr. Greeley. He was in the same half-concealed quarters, in an upper story of the Bible House, where, last winter he hid himself away from the throng that always infests his rooms at the Tribune Office, to write the first volume of his History. The walls were still lined with a collection of books on American history and on the war; and a great case of pigeon holes was fast filling with duly labeled slips of print or manuscript which his Secretary was filing away for his reference. The veteran is already deep into his second volume, reading much and dictating a few pages every day to his phonographer; but still he is as full as ever of politics.

"*Did* you really see old Jake Barker in New Orleans? Well, well! It must be over forty years since he left here, and the Devil had held a mortgage on him a long time before that! Who'd have thought it wouldn't have been foreclosed before this time?"

"He calls himself a Union man now, does he? I'm afraid it's the word with too many of those Southern Unionists. And what fools those of them are that are not rascals. They might have had reorganization all their own way, if they hadn't persisted in hating the nigger just a little worse than they did the rebels! Now we'll have to cast these fools off, go square to the rebels, and make an alliance with them thus: 'You give the negroes Suffrage, so as to make us safe, and we'll give you Amnesty, so as to make you safe.' And they'll agree to it yet, see if they don't.

"You don't know how Seward stands on negro suffrage? Well, you ought to know. He's voted for it twice, and been for it all his life, and I don't mean to trouble myself with any fears about his being against it now."

Thurlow Weed is naturally suggested by the mention of either Horace Greeley or William H. Seward. I met at the Astor House this morning a leading Eastern Senator, who was as positive about Mr. Weed's being for negro suffrage as Mr. Greeley was about Seward's position on the same subject. "I tell you," said he, "he told me himself, in this very house, only a few weeks ago, that it would be a crime to refuse them suffrage!' The Senator's word is unquestioned and unquestionable. I wouldn't intimate that Mr. Thurlow Weed's is not so much so; but still, I should like to see him fastened over his own signature to that declaration before he has time to change it.

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General News Items.

A ludicrous incident was observed recently at the Meiggs' Wharf Museum, in San Francisco, when, the opossum falling sick, the largest and most active of the monkeys took the sufferer in his arms, and went to nursing it in the most cordially affectionate manner.

An exchange has a graphic description of a recent tornado, which blew eight oxen over a river 800 yards wide, carried off several dwelling houses, one sub cellar and two wells, and performed several other freaks of strength. One old lady went up like a balloon, and was soon after discovered hanging on a telegraph wire two miles and a half off. From this unpleasant predicament she was rescued by her grandson.

Fractional currency is scarce in Nevada. A lawyer in Nevada City who obtained possession of a five cent piece, concluded that its value was five dollars, and actually made a bet of that amount that he could get five dollars worth of postage stamps for it. A trial at the post office convinced him of its real value.

Some wags at Saratoga rigged up a man to personate General Grant, and suffered the intelligence to leak out that the Lieutenant General was to arrive by train on the afternoon of the 4th. A vast crowd gathered at the Opera House to hear the man who never makes a speech. After staying about for a while the crowd suddenly left that part of the town.

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Foreign.

A contemporary says that Charles Dickens is becoming savagely stern as he grows old, probably because the world will not [illegible] will be a strike of the army, all the soldiers in France refusing to do duty unless they get higher pay.

A new paper called the *Bat* has been started in London, somewhat in imitation of the *Owl*. It has a lord for an editor, a member of Parliament for sub-editor, and the reporters and printer's devil are all embryo statesmen of aristocratic connections. The Hon. Mrs. Norton is the editor of the *Owl*.

M. Emile de Girardin, whose literary partnership with young Dumas has lately been so successful, is proceeding by arithmetical progression in the titles of his plays. He began with "Le Supplice d'*une* Femme"—he went on to "Les *Deux* Sœurs"—he is now at work on "The *Three* Friends"—he is preparing the dramatic canvass for his play, "The *Four* Rivals," and there is to be a fifth surprise, not yet divulged.

About "Tristan and Isolde," Mr. Steub, a poet, says: "In order to find out the expression of feeling which this music possesses, I shut my eyes during one of the scenes of the second act. In that moment the music seemed to express the noise of a regiment of cavalry, approaching like a whirlwind, and crushing under the hoofs of the horses about a hundred helpless women. The crying, sobbing, screaming, were frightful; and between that the big Armstrong guns sounded dreadfully. I opened my eyes. What was it that I had heard? A sigh from Isolde!"

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To Europe in a Week.

It is stated that a company of the leading ship-owners of New York have under consideration plans for building four magnificent vessels, of eight thousand tons each, to be propelled by engines of two thousand five hundred horse-power, working two paddle-wheels, of the usual kind, and two screw propellers—so that in case of derangement of either set of machinery, the other set shall continue working without material impediment in the speed of the vessel.

These vessels are to be capable of carrying 2,500 passengers at the variable fares of $25, $50 and $75, according to amount of accommodation required, between that city and Bristol, England. Meals are to be furnished on board the same as at any restaurant, and passengers can either eat or let it alone, as it may please them. The passage to Europe, it is believed, at 18 miles an hour, will be made in seven days, while the great length of the vessels (nearly six hundred feet each) will over-reach or materially control the waves, and prevent that terrible pitching motion that is more or less the dread of all sea-going travelers.

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The Colleges.

ANTIOCH.

Antioch College, at Yellow Spring, Ohio, has perfected its endowments and been reorganized A fund of $100,000 is placed at the disposal of the trustees, thirteen of whom are Unitarian and seven Christian. The college will be opened on the second Tuesday of September, and has promise of a full class of students. The following gentlemen have been chosen professors:

Rev. Austin Craig, D. D, late President of the College, to be Bellows Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

Rev. N. Sheldon, D. D, late President of Waterville University, to be Professor of Classics.

Professor J. B. Weston, of Antioch, to be also Professor of Classics.

Professor E. L. Youmans, of New York, to be Professor of Physical Science and Mathematics.

Professor F. Schutz, of New York, to be Professor of History and Modern Languages.

Professor Edward Orton, late of the New York State Normal School, at Albany, to be Head Master of the Preparatory Department.

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The Hancock (O) Jeffersonian is informed that C. L. Vallandigham has selected Wapakoneta, Auglaize county, as his place of residence during the summer. The same paper accuses him of having hopes of a seat in Congress from the Auglaize District, and accounts thus for the "change of base."