CLEVELAND LEADER
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Cleveland Leader Company.

DAILY 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 pages 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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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

OIL CITY, PENNA.

The furniture and entire effects, with unexpired term of lease of the above hotel is now offered for sale on very advantageous terms. The house is situated in the best locality for business, and is now being carried on successfully as a first class house. The rent is very moderate being only $1500 per annum, with eighteen months lease to run. The subscribers also offer for sale their

TEAMING BUSINESS,

which has been carried on in connection with our Hotel, and is now doing a good paying business. Our stock consists of 14 draught and saddle horses, 7 large wagons adapted to hauling engines and oil, 12 sets harness, saddles, bridles, &c. Also our BLACKSMITH SHOP with double forges and tools complete. To an enterprising party with a small capital, this is certainly a rare chance for business. For further particulars apply to the Prop ietors.
FARSELL & CO.
American Hotel, Oil City.
P. S.—If not sold in three weeks, it will be disposed of by Auction. jy21:230

CLEVELAND ELECTRICAL MANUFACTORY.

EDWARD P. FENN
MANUFACTURER OF
Dr. Young's Electro-Thermal Bath,
AND
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Models and Small Machinery of all kinds made to order.
Brass Finishing, Repairing and Jobbing done with care and dispatch.
NO. 64 CENTER SERRET,
Over Dennis Holt's Machine Shop,
jy9:n:1stp CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ELECTRO-THERMAL

BATH CURE,

34 AND 36 PROSPECT STREET,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BATHS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Patients can be accommodated with Board at the Cure. je9:z4

DAILY LEADER.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

The War Correspondents.

The New York *Citizen* says the war correspondents are being distributed over the face of the globe. Stillson of the *World* has gone to Idaho; Chapman of the *Herald* is Secretary to a Board of Trade at Cairo; Swinton of the *Times* is in Canada; Wilkinson of the *Tribune* is managing the correspondence and editorial business of Jay Cook, the banker, for the plump sum of $6,000 a year, for which he has undertaken to prove that the National Debt is a National Blessing.

STARTLING NEWS BY WAY OF TEXAS.

General Grant Kills President Johnson.

The Clarksville (Texas) Standard has the following:

DEATH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The mails being discontinued we are under the necessity of reciting from report an event of magnitude, perhaps pregnant with importance to the people of the South.

From several sources—one of them being Clem Thompson, formerly a resident of our county, and just from Dardanelle, Arkansas, we learn that he saw in Fort Smith and Little Rock papers, and in the Memphis *Argus* accounts of the death of President Johnson, who was killed on the 6th inst., at Washington City, by Gen. Grant, in a personal altercation arising from Johnson's unwillingness to maintain in good faith the terms of the convention entered into by Grant with Lee, and by Sherman with Johnson.

The event is so astounding, and the occurrence so extraordinary, of the two Chief Magistrates of the United States carried off by violence, that we should hesitate to credit it, were it not that Mr. Thompson saw it in papers from three different localities—saw the papers in the morning and heard the event discussed by Federal officers at Dardanelle. The story is corroborated by other persons who have passed through town within the past week. The first reports, however, were scarcely listened to, the story seemed so improbable.

The killing is said to have occurred in a private room at the State Department, and without witnesses; and all we hear is, that General Grant said he was compelled to kill him. As President Johnson's habits are known to have been very irregular, and he was man of strong will and denunciatory mode of expression, these may have brought on a physical contest, and in a measure compelled the result.

If the report is true, as we suppose it is, his successor would be the President pro tem. of the Senate, who is, as we are informed, (not being well posted about United States Government officials of late) Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, formerly Postmaster General under General Taylor, and long a Senator from Vermont. A perusal of the Senate debates prior to the war has given us a favorable opinion of Mr. Collamer, though an avowed free soiler.—We cannot tell whether he has yielded to the latter tendency to run freesoilism into abolitionism—we hope not. At all events the debates impressed us with the belief that Mr. Collamer was a man of more than average mind—far above the grade of Andrew Johnson's, and that though an opponent to slavery, he was a fair and just minded opponent, acting from honest conviction, and tempering his tendencies with moderation, a sense of patriotism and justice to his opponents. If he is to be the acting President of the United States until the 4th of March next, we shall have hopes of liberal treatment to the South, and courtesy to its Representatives.

We write this on Friday, quite uncertain whether we shall have more definite information to lay before our readers, yet hoping that we may.

A Connecticut cavalry soldier who rode with Sheridan, says that he was present when our regiments were ordered to Winchester in charge of sixteen hundred prisoners. The rebel cavalry harassed the guards on their march, and finally recaptured one hundred men. "But we got into Winchester," said the cavalryman, gleefully, "with seventeen hundred prisoners—one hundred more than we started with." During the march one of the prisoners asked "if Sheridan's men rode night and day?" "Oh, no!" was the reply: "we get our regular sleep." "Humph! we don't" said the rebel.

The Cleveland Leader.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865. MORNING EDITION. VOL. XIX—NO. 172

A Negro School at Danville—How the Young Negro Idea is Taught to Shoot.

An Eastern correspondent at Danville, Va., writes:

A school has been established here in one of the hospital buildings before mentioned for the benefit of the junior portion of the colored population. This morning I paid it a visit, and found that it numbered some two hundred and fifty scholars, and that there has been, until recently, a night school with an attendance of about two hundred and sixty. The present teacher is a member of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry who has been detailed for the duty. It was a novel and somewhat interesting sight to see this sinewy trooper, attired in his round jacket, with orange trimmings and bronged with long exposure in the open air, handling the baton of the pedagogue instead of the shooting iron, and helping to educate the race he has helped to free.

Truth requires me to state, however, that his new vocation does not appear to be as congenial to his nature as the one he has abandoned, though even with his limited experience and crude ideas of educational methods and discipline, he is doubtless doing a good work among the hitherto neglected creatures who comprise his school. But fully as I appreciated the importance of his labors, and heartily as I sympathize with their object, I could not help feeling amused at his style of teaching. An orthography class, consisting of two members, was reciting as I entered. The teacher was seated behind a spare pine table. The pupils were in front of it, reclining on it with their elbows, and leaning half way across. One of them was a tall, listless-looking girl of about thirteen; her wool was gathered into sections, and twisted into "pigtails," two of which were tied under her chin, while the seams that marked the several partings looked like rivers winding through a cane brake. In her hand she held a peach-tree switch, one end of which she chewed with commendable assiduity. "Goat," shouted the teacher. "Dat's not de word," said the girl; "I jess done spelled dat."

"Well, boat, then, spell *that*. Say, you boys on those back benches, are you going to keep quiet there, *hey?*. Look at your *books*, now, and don't stare at *me*. Sit up there you! 'Moat, m-o-a-t, moat.' Say, you, there; better raise yourselves up on them seats, else you'll *git* raised purty soon. Stop that noise there you boys, or I'll give you a dose of hickory oil."

The next recitation was by a class of children, spelling on cards. "Where's that pinter of mine?" demands the teacher. "It's done broke, sah," shouted a dozen picaninnies. "Who broke it?" (in a stentorian voice.) Silence is the only response. "Can none of you tell me who broke it? It'll be a dear break for them, if I find 'em out; I'll try how this hickory will break over their backs."

These illustrations are sufficient to show how that the colored school at Danville is conducted in a style now nearly obsolete in more favored localities. Yet, it is gratifying to know that the children are at least learning something, and the teacher informs me that they learn very fast. He is doing the best he can for them, and, notwithstanding his deficiencies, deserves praise for his efforts.

Reminiscences of Grant.

Albert D. Richardson, in his recent volume, gives the following personal reminiscences of Grant:

Sherman, while constantly declaring that he cared nothing for the newspapers, was foolishly sensitive to every word of criticism. But Grant, whom they really wounded, appeared no more disturbed by these paper bullets of the brain than by the leaden missiles of the enemy. He silently smoked and waited. The only [illegible] the correspondent of a journal which had denounced him with great severity:

"Your paper is very unjust to me; but time will make it all right. I want to be judged only by my acts.

When the army began to creep forward, I messed at Grant's headquarters, with his chief of staff; and around the evening camp-fires I saw much of the General. He rarely uttered a word upon the political bearings of the war; indeed, he said little upon any subject. With his eternal cigar, and his head thrown slightly to one side, for hours he would sit silently before the fire, or walk back and forth, with eyes upon the ground, or look on at our whist-table, now and then making a suggestion about the play.

He impressed me as possessing great purity, integrity and amiability, with excellent judgment and boundless pluck. But I should never have suspected him of military genius. Indeed, nearly every man of whom, at the beginning of the war, I prophesied a great career, proved inefficient, and *vice versa*.

Hooker once boasted that he had the best army on the planet. One would have declared that Grant commanded the worst. There was little of that order, perfect drill, or pride, pomp and circumstance, seen among Buell's troops and in the Army of the Potomac. But Grant's rough, rugged soldiers would fight wonderfully, and were not easily demoralized. If their line became broken, every man, from behind a tree, rock, or stump, blazed away at the enemy on his own account. They did not throw up their hats at sight of their General, but were wont to remark, with a grim smile:

"There goes the old man. He doesn't say much; but he's a pretty hard nut for Johnny Reb. to crack."

Unlike Halleck, Grant did not pretend to familiarity with the details of military text-books. He could not move an army with that beautiful symmetry which McClellan displayed; but his pontoons were always up, and his ammunition trains were never missing.

Though not occupied with details, he must have given them close attention; for, while other commanding Generals had forty or fifty staff officers, brilliant with braid and buttons, Grant allowed himself but six or seven.

For Sale.—My home in East Cleveland, containing thirty five acres, with four acres in grapes and fruits of all kinds. Enquire on the premises, or to F. Judson. [jy20-236] E. WADE.

New England Sewing Machine.—This Machine is winning golden opinions and rapidly becoming a universal favorite. Price only $15. Come and see it. Agent wanted.
CLARK & BAKER,
197 Superior street.
jy21.231

Having no use for my Solos, I shall sell them at auction on Saturday, July 22d, C. Munger, Warren, Ohio to be sold by Fred Kimberly, at No. 76 Champlain street, Cleveland. jy20.229

Wood Turning of every description in the best style at the shortest notice by
jy18:230 C. A. RICHTER, 76 Columbus st.

Mott & Haight, No. 136 Bank street, have just received a large assortment of Silk, Linen and Cambric handkerchiefs of every description, which they are now offering at reduced prices. Call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. jy18:230

Diseases of the Horse and other domestic animals, treated Homœopathically by John R. Ball M. D., at Hall's Homœopathic Pharmacy, No. 17 17 Monument Park. Office prescriptions, $1 50. Visits within the city limits, $2 50. je30:246:eod

S. A. Boynton, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office 39 Pearl street, Cleveland, O. Office hours from 7 to 9½ A. M., from 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 P. M. jy14:225

Mrs. Cashberg pays the highest cash price for ladies' cast off wearing apparel. Please try, by calling, or sending a note by post, to Mrs. CASHBERG, No. 110 Pittsburgh street. Orders will be punctually attended to. jy6:222

"But pain is perfect misery, the worst of evils, and excessive, overturns all patience." All Druggists have for sale Dr. D. H. Scott's LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, which will remove PERMANENTLY all pains from Catarrhal difficulties. Any one who has ever used it will so recommend it. jy 19:R3

Lamb's Knitting Machine.—Genius Triumphant.—The greatest invention of the age. Narrows the toe, knits the heel, complete in one piece. Will do all that it is promised to do in our circulars. Call on or address, with stamp, A. L. JOHNSON, 159 Superior st., Cleveland. my27:218

The Very Latest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIS MORNING'S REPORT.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Hostile Indians Desire the Restoration of their Rights.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

Additional Appointments by the President.

THE WM. NELSON DISASTER

The Statement of the Captain

The Cause of the Disaster and its Terrible Consequences.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The New Jersey Convention.

GOLD LAST NIGHT 142 1-2.

Associated Press Report.

THE WM. NELSON DISASTER.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The following is an extract from a letter from Captain A. Boscandi, commanding the French mail steamer Lafayette, to Gen. Mackenzie, agent of the General Transatlantic Company:

NEW YORK, Tuesday, June 27th.

At 4:30 P. M., about lat. 43° 16' long. 52° 21', fell in with the boats from the ship Wm. Nelson, burned at sea, and took from them 24 male and 6 female passengers, including the Captain of that ill fated ship. I obtained from him the following statement:

I was in command of the ship Wm. Nelson, with a crew of 30 man; left Antwerp on the 4th with 600 tons of merchandise and 450 emigrant passengers for New York.

On June 23d, at latitude 41° 21' longitude 50° 22', having just taken an observation, was informed that the ship was set on fire while fumigating, and the flames spread so rapidly that I had only time to order four boats to be lowered, which were immediately filled by those nearest, and finding all efforts useless, I soon followed. The scene on board was horrible in the extreme. On this morning at 4 o'clock the ship had entirely disappeared. I stood out for the northeast, the other three boats keeping company as long as they could. I stood south in search of the two missing boats, and at 7:40 P. M. sighted a boat at a great distance and stood for her, but the Russian ship Ilmar, Captain Adolph Niska, having come up, the fourteen passengers in the boat were picked up by that ship, and at once transferred on board of the Lafayette. I learned from those passengers that the remaining fourth boat parted from them at about 4 o'clock on the previous evening, and that it contained 37 passengers and must be in a southeast direction. I stood there searching for her a part of the night and firing signals every five minutes, but did not discover the lost boat. The 44 passengers were carefully attended to on board the Lafayette. I had 186 men clothed with the ship seamens' clothing, and the lady passengers on board the Lafayette provided for the female passengers. The Lafayette lost 2,862 francs for their benefit. The Lafayette lost about 26 hours by this delay.

Gold 146.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

NEW YORK, July 20.

Private dispatches from San Francisco mention the death of Bishop A. Potter, of Pennsylvania.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent says: The sentenced conspirators Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin and Spangler arrived here on Monday on the steamer State of Maine. They were in charge of Brevet Brigadier-General Dodd, and wore irons on their ankles. When first placed on board at Washington they also had on manacles. These were removed after the steamer left her wharf at Washington. On the trip down Mudd and Spangler were very cheerful and employed their time in playing backgammon. O'Laughlin and Arnold on the other hand seemed much depressed and were melancholy and reserved.

On the arrival in the Roads, the State of Maine anchored, and General Dodd came on shore and communicated with Washington. Just at sunset the steam tug Chowan went alongside the State of Maine and the four conspirators were placed on board of her. The Chowan then steamed along side the United States gunboat Florida.—The four conspirators were put on board the Florida, when the gunboat immediately steamed seaward. The destination of the conspirators was not made known, but it is conjectured Dry Tortugas. The only person possessing the information was Captain Budd of the Florida, and he did not disclose it to any one.

SALE OF VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

At the sale of government vessels to-day the side-wheel steamer Commodore Read, was purchased by J. Brandt, of Baltimore, for $10,000; the side-wheel steamer Commodore Barney by the Fulton Ferry Company, of New York, for $35,000; the side-wheel steamer Morse by the East Boston Ferry Company, for $25,600; the side-wheel steamer Thomas Freeborn by Anthony Raybold of Delaware, for 15,000; the propeller Anacosta by Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia, for $3,000; the steam tug Verbena by D. Gladwick, of New York, for $8,900; the propeller Henry Brinker by J. Howell of New York, $5,200; the propeller William Bacan by Wm. White, of New York, for $3,600.

Most of these vessels have been attached to the Potomac flotilla and have been out of commission for the past month or two. The large side-wheel steamer Banshee, a blockade runner, and the side-wheel steamers Yankee and Jacob Bell, were withdrawn, as they did not bring their appraised value.

Nearly two hundred applications for pardon were received to-day at the Attorney General's office, all of which, with few exceptions, were from the $20,000 class. Among the applications are Neil S. Brown, ex-Governor of Tennessee, and Judge Ridley, ex-Chancellor of the same State.

NEW JERSEY CONVENTION.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.

The Republican State Convention is very largely attended by delegations made up of substantial men. Hon. J. Nixon was appointed temporary Chairman. He addressed the Convention, urging the sacrifice of all side issues for the sake of securing success.

R. C. Belville, of Mercer, was appointed temporary Secretary, and Captain George Halsted Assistant Secretary. Committees on resolutions, rules, organization, &c., were appointed.

A resolution to refer all resolutions on State and National affairs brought out a strong speech from Geo. Halsted, of Essex, in favor of elevating the colored man to the right of suffrage.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

The Indian Bureau has received information from Gen. Herron stating that recently a grand council was held in the Chickasaw country at which twenty tribes of Indians were represented. These Indians took part in the late rebellion, and like their Southern white neighbors want a restoration of their forfeited rights and privileges. They have agreed to call in representatives to another grand council which will probably be held at Fort Smith early in August.

A CARD.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

SIR: Referring to the special dispatch to the New York Tribune from Washington, of the 16th inst., published in the issue of that journal of the 17th, relating to the circumstances attending the issue of a pass to the Rev. Mr. Walter to attend Mrs. Surratt. I beg to state that the facts in the case are as follows:

On the 6th inst., the Rev. Mr. Walter called at the War Department and asked for a pass to visit Mrs. Surratt in the military prison, saying if he was not mistaken she had expressed a desire to see him. I submitted his request to the Secretary of War, who at once said that a pass might be given. Neither the Rev. Mr. Walter nor myself knew of the approval of the sentence of the Military Commission in the case of Mrs. Surratt. I sent to Rev. Mr. Walter a pass, but after hearing that a pass signed by myself might not under the circumstances be accepted by the officer in charge of the prison, in order that there might be no possibility of disappointment in the admission of a clergyman to afford the necessary spiritual services, I sent Mr. Barry, a clerk in my office, to see Rev. Mr. Walter, and to tell him it would be better not to go on the pass sent, but that I would again see the Secretary of War, and as he had assented to the visit of the clergyman to the prisoner, would get a pass signed by himself, as otherwise there was a possibility of his being put to the trouble of going to the prison without being enabled to secure admission. It was also a part of my design that Mr. Barry should impress upon Rev. Mr. W. the necessity of good faith in the use of the pass when replaced. After thus sending Mr. Barry to Father Walter I went to the Secretary and asked his own signature to a pass, as referred to above. When, upon his signing which, I said to him, I was confident the pass would be used solely for the purpose for which it was asked—a professional visit to administer the sacraments, and to prepare the person to be visited, for death. Upon Mr. Barry's (my messenger to the Rev. Mr. W.) return, he informed me of the violent and excited language of Father Walter with regard to the trial and the result, which he, Mr. Walter, had heard after leaving the War Department. On this I went myself to see the Rev. Mr. W. to caution him, as his well wisher, and as a friend of the church, and in my private capacity entirely. With regard to the use of language so inflammatory as that which he had indulged in at this time of great public excitement, I introduced the conversation by stating what he had said had made an impression upon the mind of my messenger, who had repeated his remarks to me. I explained to him, as I have said above, that there might be a possibility of his not getting into prison on my pass, and that I had therefore asked the Secretary of War for a pass, signed by himself, on giving which I had said that I was confident it would not be used for any other purpose than the one for which it was asked, and I wanted him (Mr. Walters) to be so governed that I would be safe in the assertion I had made. Mr. W. had displayed so much excitement and temper that it was a duty of charity on my part, in view of all the circumstances, to endeavor to induce him to pursue a more discreet course and to counsel him to be silent, as becoming his place on these topics. I asked him in a friendly and kindly way to promise me that he would desist from talking about the matter of Mr. Walter's convictions as to the innocence of the prisoner. It was of too inflammatory a character, and the effect of his observations at this period, when the public mind was agitated, could not but be mischievous, and since process and stupid with impending indignation it was better that he should let it alone. This was a confidential conversation between myself and Mr. Walter, as has been seen. The visit was not at all official, but entirely that of a private individual. My motives were laudable. They were to restrain imprudent and mischievous discussions, and to ensure the use of the pass to be given. The visit was not suggested by the Secretary of War, or even known to him until the present time.

On this point, after what I had said, I don't see how Mr. Walter could have understood me, as being prompted by instructions in my conversation. In replying to me the Rev. Mr. W. was very violent and generally denunciatory. The range of his conversation was quite wide. He harranged upon the administration and the rebellion, and dwelt with bitterness on what he called military tyranny, &c. He said, probably, all that he is represented, in the fourth paragraph of the article in question, as having said, and much more that a prudent priest, a loyal citizen, or a man of common sense would n't have said.

During all this time I was endeavoring to counsel moderation, instructing him against his expressions, and enjoining prudence. I don't know that I ought to patronize the Rev. Mr. Walter at all, and the phrases which allude to this and the indignant rejoinder of Father W., do not bring to my mind the recollection of the scene described. I did not tell Father W. that he should not have a pass if he did not promise to say nothing of Mrs. Surratt's innocence. Annoyed by what he had said, I was about, however, to leave the room, and to defer giving him the pass, remarking, I will send you word as to the pass in two hours, when he said, I promise.

I intended within two hours to see the Secretary of War and say to him that I was convinced, after what had taken place, that Father W. was not in proper disposition and frame of mind to be a suitable religious attendant upon the prisoner, and that under the circumstances the services of another priest should be procured for her, when Mr. Walter said he had determined to be governed by considerations of prudence. I gave him a pass, believing he would perform what he had undertaken. Nor did I, when I designed to withdraw from father Walter without giving him the pass, by any means intend that his acts should have the effect to deprive the prisoner of the services of the clergy. My view on the contrary was only that some other priest should go. In fact another priest did go. It has been my fortune to be the means of sending clergy to attend many during the war in need of their services, and I never throw a straw in the way of any clergyman, of any faith, visiting a penitent man, loyal or disloyal, living or dying, when his services were called, for I could not see or know of a person of my own creed dying without giving any assistance in my power to procure the attendance of a priest.

In regard to the denial of passes to the Rev. Mr. Walter to visit the prisoner when ill, referred to in the last paragraph of the article in question, Father Walter stated to my messenger that he had been requested by Mrs. Surratt, shortly after she was arrested and since, to visit her, but that he had refused to do so, not desiring to have his name in it till the trial was over, and did not seek to meddle with Mr. Walter's convictions as to the innocence of Mrs. Surratt; nor did I attempt to restrain him from the use of any proper efforts to bring his convictions to notice in quarters where his representations might be of avail. So far from this, an hour or two after the conversation referred to, when he called upon me at the War Department and told me that he could not get admittance with the daughter of the prisoner to the Executive mansion, and asked for my assistance, I gave him a card to the acting private secretary of the President, asking that gentleman to see the Rev. Mr. Walter, trusting that this means would assist him in getting his case before the Executive.

In conclusion, I distinctly aver that the Secretary of War expressly and readily assented to the visit of a Catholic clergymen to Mrs. Surratt. He made no condition as to any conviction of the clergyman as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or as to anything he might say on the subject.

(Signed) JAS. A. HARDIE,
Inspector General U. S. A.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

The President has made the following appointments:

Collector of Customs, at Alexandria, Va., Roland Fisher of Bath, Maine, and Gwen K. Chadbourne, of Saco, Maine. Surveyors of Ports, Les Kichner, Troy, N. Y.; R. J. Howard, St. Louis; Jas. Newman, Alton, Ill; Charles J. Tailbot, Portsmouth, Maine. A. Edwards, Register of Land Office, at Montgomery, Ala.

The President, for satisfactory reasons, has pardoned George W. Howard, who was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for five years for passing counterfeit Treasury notes.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

The Commissioner of Pensions had decided that the re-marriage of a widow terminates all claims to a pension from the date of such marriage, although she may become a widow again.

To-day's Chronicle, speaking of Colonel Baker, and the New York bounty brokers, says every one of the arrests complained of was made upon the authority or by the consent of President Lincoln himself, as we can positively show.

The Chronicle, on authority of Colonel Baker, also denies that he has ever directly or indirectly taken a penny from any of those who charge him with false imprisonment, assault and battery and with receiving money for their release from confinement.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 20.

About four o'clock this afternoon a party of ruffians attempted to cross from Williamsburg at the foot of South 7th street to New York by the Roosevelt street Ferry without paying their fare. The ferrymaster ordered them back, when they turned upon him and beat him severely. The watchman and several of the ferry hands coming to his assistance, a general fight followed, during which the watchman was shot and several others beaten so that they are not expected to live. The men who made the attack then decamped, and none have yet been arrested.

The Commercial's Washington special says General Burnside had an interview with the President to-day.

Secretary Seward has not yet returned from down the Potomac.

NEWS ITEMS.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The Commercial's Washington special says that the Provost Marshal's office will be closed in that city on the first day of August.

The report that the reward for Booth had been handed over to Colonel Baker, is untrue.

The Post's Washington special says that the first through train to Richmond since the war broke out, left to day via Manassas and Gordonsville.

Governor Perry's remarkable speech at Greenville, South Carolina, has been laid before the President since his interview with that official yesterday.

GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 20.

Gold continues unsettled. It is generally understood that the price is kept up by speculators holding a large amount off the market, and the [illegible] of the present premium is therefore felt to be very uncertain. The quotations opened at 142¾ and went down to 142¼.

Special Report.

NEW YORK, July 20.

FINANCIAL.

The stock market shows more animation miscellaneous stocks are quite excitement by the advance in money is passing away, and there is more disposition to speculate.

At the Stock Exchange there was an increasing demand for railway shares, and prices are higher. At second call and after Board there was a close upward movement and a general rush for stock. The market was firm throughout, with a rise of 5 per cent. on Illinois Central.

Government stocks are a little weak and generally dull.

Miscellaneous shares are without material change.

The gold market was steady during the day. The bulls have been borrowing gold to-day and paying high, as on the 16th—1-16 per cent., in order to make it scarce. No change in the money market.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum stocks firm, with some activity in sales. Oceanic 221; Webster 200; Buchanan Farm 45; Oil Creek 725; Germania 47; Rynd Farm 150; Excelsior 235; Southard 135; Tack 50; Pithole Creek 1375; Heydrick 215, Fulton Oil 645; Chenango 430; United States 3000.

Petroleum quiet. No sales of importance. Crude 32½; refined in bond 50a52; free 70½a72.

THE TURF.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The trotting match on Fashion Course yesterday, between Ella Sherwood and Beacon, mile heats, best 3 in 5, was won by Ella Sherwood. Quickest time, 2.30.

THE MEXICAN REFUGEES.

At the meeting of the Mexican Club held last evening at Cooper Institute to hear the appeals of the Mexican refugees for aid in the present condition of their country, a number of distinguished persons were present. Addresses were delivered by Joseph H. Leavitt, Mr. Seartor, and others. The Monroe doctrine was discussed, and strong condemnatory expressions of the course of Louis Napoleon and violent opposition to Maximilian. At the closing of the meeting the Mexican republican air was sung, and the flag of Mexico, under its old regime, and the Stars and Stripes were waved together amid wild enthusiasm.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

The Tribune's Washington special says that since the close of the war the Government has sold at auction 17,398 mules, and 14,470 horses. The receipts of the sales amounted to $160,443,693.

TO BE SIGNED.

A number of requisitions on the Treasury Department, which have been awaiting the signature of the Secretary of War since the departure of Mr. Dana, were to be signed to-day.

THE FORD'S THEATER BUSINESS.

The Herald's special says that Mr. Ford had a conference with the authorities today, but that he declines to make known the result until he has seen his counsel, Henry Winter Davis, and Wm. Schleig, of Baltimore. The latter pleaded in the Fortress Monroe case, after Senator Hale had dropped it.

Mr. Ford is determined to test the legality of the action of the War Department at any cost.

FROM ALABAMA.

The Herald's Huntsvile correspondent says that the planters have leagued together and now refuse to sell land to Yankees on any terms. They are afraid of the political influence of Northern men, and will do everything in their power to keep them away. They would rather convert the South into a wilderness than allow the Yankees among them.

Several plantations are offered to rent near Huntsville.

The negro schools are in a flourishing condition.

They complain also that it is hard that their most valuable possessions should be taken forcibly out of their hands, and that they should now be expected to take the care of them as before, and to give their assent to a system which is sure to fail.

COTTON IN THE SOUTH.

The Commercial's correspondence says that after careful inquiry, the amount of cotton in South Carolina may be estimated at 120,000 bales; in Georgia, 200,000; in Alabama, 300,000. In Mississippi and Arkansas the cotton has mostly passed into market.

REBEL ORDNANCE.

The barge John J. Lee has arrived from Richmond with a cargo of rebel ordnance. About 1,000 tons of rebel ordnance is now lying at Richmond waiting shipment to various arsenals in the North, and barges are being loaded with it.

NEW JERSEY CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, July 20.

At the New Jersey Convention the Committee on Permanent Organization reported General Judson Kilpatrick as permanent President, which was received with applause. A Vice President from each county, and a Secretary from each district completed the organization. Upon taking the chair the General made a stirring speech, which was rapturously applauded.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, of which the following is a digest:

First. The war had been a failure, according to the Democratic declaration at Chicago, but it had terminated in honorable peace.

Second. Alludes to the memory and services of Abraham Lincoln, which are never to be forgotten.

Third. Fully endorses the administration of President Johnson.

Fourth. Asserts that sympathizers with the rebellion are still to be watched.

Fifth. Contains a long bill of indictment against the Democratic party for its treason and hostility to the war and country, and its aid and comfort to the rebellion.

Sixth. Proclaims that the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery must and shall prevail in New Jersey.

The remainder of the resolutions express great gratitude to the army and navy, promise economy in state expenditures, and expatiate on blessings of free dom from slavery, express thanks to citizens of foreign birth for their aid in putting down the rebellion and saving the country. General Halsted called for the resolution in relation to the rights of the colored men. After some excitement it was postponed till the nominations were made.

The convention was then opened for nomination, and after Marcus T. Ward and A. G. Cattell had been nominated, the delegates from several counties nominated General Kilpatrick. The excitement ran so high that some of the members proposed to make the nominations by acclamation, but the friends of other candidates insisted on ballot. The following ballotings were in the midst of great excitement.

First Ballot—Cattett, 265; Ward, 25; Kilpatrick, 149.

The second and third ballots were taken amid much excitement.

Fourth Ballot—Catlett, 148; Ward, 349; Kilpatrick, 172. Ward was declared nominated unanimously.

The resolutions of the committee were adopted.

Mr. Halsted's resolution on the rights of colored men was laid on the table.

A State Committee was appointed, and the Convention adjourned.

We have news of the burning of the steamer Chattahochie with 300 bales of Government cotton.

order. Two presses are kept busy packing night and day.

Nearly all of the stores that are open contain the most worthless stock of goods, such as champagne and other liquors, and plenty of canned fruit. They have not an article really needed, but manage to make great profits on their present stock.

The quantity of corn now being raised in Alabama gives confidence that there will be plenty of food for the ensuing year. Indeed there has been no great scarcity of food at any time in central Alabama, though the country between here and Georgia has a sandy and light soil. It is one of the best cotton and corn growing regions in the South.

THE DESTITUTE.

Rations are furnished to the poor, but it leads to great abuses. It is not unusual to see a line of ox teams driven through twenty miles of cornfields for the purpose of getting a little Government coffee and sugar.

GOVERNOR PARSONS.

Parsons appointment as Governor gives great satisfaction. He is known as a fair-minded lawyer, with no political aspirations still within the [illegible] have not been prominent [illegible] past two years, when he became a member of the opposition to Jeff. Davis' centralizing despotism in the Confederate Congress, and voted for the Peace Resolutions.

REARMING TROOPS.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19.

Brigadier General Mann left Norfolk this morning for Suffolk, to review troops stationed at that post.

MILITARY POST DISCONTINUED.

The steamer Thomas A. Morgan arrived from Point Lookout this morning with a cargo of army stores.

Captain Goodwin lately received orders to break up the post, as the rebel prisoners had nearly all been removed, in consequence of which all army material is being rapidly shipped North.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day amount to $4,631,100, including the following: 2d National Chicago $212,000; 2d National Jonesville $10,000; 1st National Pittsburgh $135,000; 1st National Milwaukee $125,000; 1st National Plumer, Pa., $100,000; 2nd National Chicago $102,000; 3d National Cincinnati $500,000; 2d National Cleveland $100,000; 1st National Des Moines $100,000; 1st National Nashville $100,000; 2d National Nashville $150,000, and 3d National St. Louis $100,000.

GALLAGHER'S EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK July 20.

Gold 142½.

New York Central, 95; Erie, 82½; Michigan Southern 63⅞; Illinois Central 127¾; Rock Island 107⅝; North Western 28⅝; do pfd. 62⅝; Reading 101¼; Mariposa 13; Pittsburgh 77⅞; Fort Wayne 98¼.

Market very firm.

Yesterday Evening's Edition.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.

Middling cotton 47c, and quiet. Gold 146.

General Canby now commands the Department of Texas and Louisiana, reporting to General Sheridan.

The George Washington from New York arrived here on Sunday.

Late reports confirm the delivery of Confederate property to Gen. Brown, by order of Maximillian.

Brownsville dates to the 8th say that the rebel General Kirby Smith, Magruder Price, Shelby, Douglass, and Jockman, with 400 men and officers, two pieces of artillery, and a large wagon train, have gone to Mexico. Governors Moore and Allen, La., Clark and Murray of Texas, and others of less importance, were in that party.

The Federals recently captured 500 bales of cotton, a large wagon train, containing genuine salt petre, and other goods, going to Texas.

The Imperialists have evacuated Comargo, falling back on Monterey and abandoning the entire country. They were much annoyed in the march by Cortinas,

SOUTHERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The Times Washington special says the South Carolina delegation headed by Governor Perry had an interview with the President at four o'clock this, Wednesday, afternoon, which resulted in the mutual satisfaction of the parties.

It appears the delegation was suggested at various town meetings throughout the State, and the members had been selected and were on their way to this city before the news that Governor Perry had been appointed provincial Governor of the State. Governor Perry first heard of his appointment when he had got seventy miles from Rome.

In the course of the interview of this afternoon Governor Perry assured the President that South Carolina would be represented by her congressmen in the month of December next, that the State will adopt the amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, that the parish system will be abolished, that the Presidential electors will hereafter be elected by a direct vote of the people, and in general the State laws will conform to the spirit and form of the Northern States, and to the Federal Constitution.

Governor Perry issued a proclamation this evening, which will go forward by a special messenger to-morrow morning, calling a State Convention to meet on the third Monday of September for the formation of a new Constitution, and for the consideration of the several measures therein suggested.

GOV. PERRY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, July 20.

Provisional Governor Perry made a remarkable speech at Greenville, S. C., on the 3d, before he knew of his appointment. Its tenor may be inferred from the following expressions:

MR. CHAIRMAN—I will here frankly say, as I have often said during the past four years, that there was not a man in the United States who more deeply regretted the secession of the Southern States than I did at the beginning of the revolution, and there is not now in the Southern States any one who feels more bitterly the humiliation and degradation of going back into the Union than I do. Still I know that we shall be more prosperous and happy in the Union than out of it.

He also said that Jeff. Davis was not specially to blame for the failure of the rebellion; that the people, tired of fighting, had skulked from the field; that Johnston had 70,000 men on the muster rolls of his army, but only 14,000 in its ranks, and adds:

Congress, too, Mr. Chairman, is greatly to blame for their exemptions. All between 18 and 45 should have been forced into the army and kept there. It mattered not whether he was a doctor, lawyer, preacher, politician, editor, or school teacher, if an able bodied man he should have been sent to the army. I allude to the editors, politicians and preachers. It is fair that the man who gets up a fight should always take his share in it.

He also said President Lincoln's death was no loss to the South, as he was a Whig and non-slave