The Norfolk Post.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1865.

All communications relating to business matters connected with this paper should be addressed to E. M Brown, Norfolk Post. All communications pertaining to Editorial matters, and all correspondence intended for the paper should be addressed to John Clark, Editor.

Advertisers are requested to hand in their advertisements before six o'clock in the evening, previous to publication.

Newsmen and newsboys desiring papers will please have their orders at the counting-room the evening previous, before six o'clock.

Mayhew & Brothers, Booksellers and Stationers, are authorized agents to sell the Norfolk *Post*, and all orders left with them will be attended to the same as if left at the office of publication.

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VIRGINIA'S INGRATITUDE.

At the time when Grant, Meade and Sheridan had completely surrounded and cut off all hope of battle, or successfull retreat, from Robert E. Lee, and Grant, instead of opening his artillery and pouring in death and destruction upon the demoralized forces of the Confederacy, kindly received an offer of capitulation, and accepted the surrender of the boasted army of Northern Virginia, there was not a voice raised [illegible] the entire North, but applauded the magnanimity of the great General. He then gave them such terms as no other conqueror, who had a foe in his grasp as he then held Lee, would have given. Indeed, it furnished a new precedent in history, for hitherto the maxim of *væ victis*—wo to the conquered—had been the rule. But Grant, actuated by those fraternal feelings, with which every bosom in the North is filled, said: "These are our brothers; they are of the same race from which we sprung; have attended the same schools, learned their alphabet from the same spelling-book; played the same plays of youth and childhood; have the same feelings, thoughts, aspirations and faults that we have;—therefore, why should I press them sorely?" There, upon that field of surrender, he forgave them everything, and taught his soldiers to receive them back, and welcome them as they would have welcomed a long absent friend or brother. These were the kindly views and sentiments that governed General Grant, and the same feelings pervaded the army commanded by General Sherman, when Johnson surrendered to him the last hope and stay of the Confederacy. Were these feelings reciprocated? We answer they were not; and events that have since transpired prove that the surrender made at that time was not an honest one. The rebels gave up only because they were driven to the wall, and had not the courage or the fortitude to endure further trials of war, hardship and destitution. They might, had they been made of clay tough as that of which the men of the North and the West are moulded, have fought on for years; but they yielded at the first misfortune that overtook them, and cried *peccavi* even before they were hurt. These men now return to the city of Richmond, a place to which, but a few days before, they had applied the incendiary torch, and destroyed the fairest portions of the city; they come flaunting in the light of noonday the insignia of their treason—foul as the dagger of Booth, the assassin—wearing the fine gray cloth furnished by England, the brass buttons and the bars and stars of their late traitorous government. They look down with scorn and contempt upon the blue-coated defenders of the Republic, and appear surprised that they should have the audacity to place their foul footsteps upon the sacred soil of Virginia. If one of them deigns to converse with a Yankee, it is in order that he may boast of what Lee, Longstreet, Jackson, Semmes, or some other distinguished rebel general or pirate did. How they slew the cowardly Yankees in this battle, and how they routed them in the other. They never experienced a defeat themselves—that was an impossibility. Ask them if the Union forces had any Generals, and the only ones they ever heard of were Fremont and McClellan. About Grant, Sherman and Sheridan they know nothing. All they know is that Lee is the greatest General in the world; and in this belief they have been confirmed by the English and copperhead press. So prejudiced are these fellows, that they honestly believe there are no people living on this Continent north of the Potomac; and notwithstanding they were whipped, and acknowledged they were whipped, and badly whipped, they cannot tell where the forces came from that whipped them, or who commanded them. They are actually so ignorant as to suppose that Grant was a Butcher, Sherman a Brute, and Butler a Beast, and think they walk on four legs. All these things, however, must not be laid at the door of these unfortunate Virginians. It was not their fault that their education was circumscribed, that their knowledge of geography and history never extended beyond the confines of their native State.

But we will discontinue this strain, and endeavor to find a bill of indictment against this people for one of the basest crimes known to society—the crime of ingratitude. Since Weitzel's soldiers displayed their hatred and malice, by extinguishing the fire that had been kindled by rebel hands, and saved millions of property for the people of Richmond, down to the present time, they have received nothing but kindness and indulgence at the hands of the soldiers and officers of the United States. Even insult and contumely have not been noticed, but the largest allowance has been made, that magnanimity could make, for the chagrin of defeat. Our officers and people have patiently listened to their nauseating panegyrics of Lee and Mosby and other great criminals, without offering to offend against the rules of good breeding by suggesting that they were no better than other traitors of whom history furnishes us the record. They have been allowed to do just as they please, speak their sentiments without fear, and travel to and fro without restraint. No one has interfered with them. The President pardoned, instead of hanging them, as he had the right and power to do, and the officers and soldiers of the army have been obsequious in protecting and favoring them. What has been the effect of all this greatness of soul exhibited towards a fallen enemy? It has only served to render them more and more impudent, till finally they began to think that they not only had some rights still, but that they were entitled to rule. An election is ordered in Richmond, and unmindful of the deep debt of gratitude they owe the people and the President, they nominate and elect their own leaders in treason and crime to the highest offices in the municipality, proclaiming that they do so because these men had been more guilty than they in conspiring against and attempting the overthrow of the Government. Had Payne not been hung, but amnestied and sent to Richmond, his chances for election to Congress would have been most favorable. Booth, had he escaped the bullet of Sergeant Corbett, would have been made Governor of Virginia, and Mrs. Surratt would have received an ovation and been feted by the ladies of Richmond. Shame upon all of this. Have Virginians forgotten their most sacred obligations?

In view of this state of affairs, we applaud the act of Gen. Turner in nullifying the election in Richmond, and boldly assert it as an opinion that nothing like civil rule can be established here, nor would it be just to the American people to establish it, until the people have learned to have some respect for the Union and the government; until they can listen to the Star 'Spangled Banner' without feeling a sickly sensation at the stomach; or look with something like complacency upon the American flag. We hold that the bayonet is the only instrument of government they are entitled to, and they should be made to pay for that form of government alone. Instead of levying taxes for civil government, let them be taxed to support a military establishment. This may seem hard, but it is not. The minority certainly have rights; but shall the majority surrender everything; in order that a contumacious minority may indulge their arbitrary ideas of their rights and privileges?

RICHMOND ELECTIONS NULLIFIED.

Brevet Major General Turner, acting, no doubt, under advices direct from Washington, has, in a general order, declared the recent elections in Richmond null and void, for the reasons officially set forth in the order, which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HENRICO,
RICHMOND, VA., July 28, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 72.

[EXTRACT.]

V. Whereas satisfactory evidence has been furnished at these headquarters that, at the election held in the city of Richmond on the 25th instant, for municipal officers, voters were excluded on the ground of having lost their residence by reason of their absence as soldiers in the United States army during the rebellion, when no such ground was taken as against soldiers absent in the rebel army; And whereas, with but few exceptions, all of the officers elected at such municipal election have been prominent and conspicuous in inaugurating and sustaining the rebellion; And whereas, the issue was distinctly made and openly avowed at said election, as between those men who had aided and abetted in the war against the United States authority, and those who had, with their lives, defended the flag of our country:

Therefore, justice to the thousands who have fallen on the battle-field or by disease in their efforts to put down this rebellion, and to those who are now returning to their homes in this district after four years of suffering, toil, privations and dangers incurred in fighting treason, demands that these persons, who were so lately contributing all their efforts to sustain treason and overthrow this government, should not be installed into office and entrusted with power:

Hence it is hereby declared that the United States military authorities of this city will regard the said municipal elections, held in this city on the 25th instant, as null and void, excepting only the election of the Clerk of the Hustings Court; and each and every person elected to office—excepting said Clerk of the Hustings Court—is prohibited from exercising the duties appertaining thereto.

By command of Brevet Major General TURNER.

E. LEWIS MOORE, Assistant Adjutant General.

GOV. PEIRPOINT.

Recently a committee of our citizens was appointed to invite the Governor to visit our city and accept of its hospitalities. On Saturday last the following reply was received to their invitation. We regret that the Governor cannot find time to call upon us, for we assure him he would have received a most cordial welcome:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, *July 20th*, 1865.

To E. C. Robinson, Jno. T. Daniels, E. T. Hardy, W. H. C Ellis, Wm. B. Rogers, Saml. C. Moore, and Porter Sherman, Esqrs.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 19th inst., on behalf of the citizens of Norfolk, tendering me a public reception, and the hospitality of the city, has been received. While I feel deeply sensible of the compliment intended, I must say in answer to your kind invitation, that the interests of the Commonwealth imperatively demand my presence here at this time. It will afford me great pleasure to meet my fellow citizens of Norfolk at an early day, of which I will give you due notice.

I am, gentlemen,
Very Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.
F. H. PEIRPOINT.

GEN. HALLECK REBUKED.—The following is as explicit as language can make it:

HEAD'RS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 6, 1865.

Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

General—Yours of the 1st instant, announcing the offer of a vacant major generalship to the general in the field who first wins an important and decisive victory, is received.

As an officer and a citizen, I feel degraded at such an auctioneering of honor. Have a general who would fight for his own personal benefit, when he would not for honor and his country? He will come by his mission basely in that case, and deserves to be despised by men of honor. But are all the brave and honorable generals on an equality as to chances? If not, it is unjust to those who probably deserve most.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major Gen.

A PRINCE LIKE OTHER PEOPLE.—The residence of the Prince of Wales, in London, recently took fire, whereupon the Prince, with a noble contempt of appearances, took off his coat, and helped to bear along buckets of water to put the fire out. The fact that a prince could appear in his shirt sleeves and usefully employ himself when his own house was in danger of destruction, is a subject of great congratulation for his royal condescension.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF BURGLARS AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—It will be gratifying to our community to learn that the energy and perseverance on the part of our military authorities have been rewarded with perfect success in recovering the property stolen from Freeman's Jewelry store on Tuesday night last, the 25th instant, and the arrest of all parties concerned in the audacious robbery.—Captain Hoffman, the morning after the robbery, visited the store of Mr. Freeman, and, after taking his departure, from the information gained by a view of the premises, he immediately set to work with his detectives to work out the case. Nothing indicated any positive information or clew to the mystery of the affair, until a suspicioned party was traced on Friday night to a point on the Lambert's Point Road under very peculiar and mysterious circumstances. Nothing daunted, the Captain renewed his efforts and vigilance, until, on Saturday morning, his plans culminated to perfection, which resulted in the recovery of the lost property and the arrest of the parties implicated. The movement was made simultaneously, in order to preclude any possibility of a failure. The goods of Mr. Freeman were found contained in one of the store-drawers, carefully covered with a blanket, and secreted under a pile of brush in the woods, on the Lambert's Point Road, near Mix's house. The parties implicated were all arrested, as before stated, simultaneously at their respective residences, and give their names as Philip Hinchman, John Champion, John Sullivan and Robert Patterson. We are informed by Captain Hoffman, the Chief of the Military Police, that he is in possession of strong and positive evidence which leads him fully to believe that the party arrested have been implicated in other robberies throughout our city—for instance, the robbery of the stores of Lockhart & Stiner, Greenwood's Jewelry store, and the attempt upon Dunn & Co. Captain Hoffman has a lot of boots and shoes in his possession, which were found while searching the premises of one of the arrested party, and, from the circumstances under which they were found, has good reason to believe that they were stolen. Any person, therefore, having lost such property would do well to call upon Captain Hoffman that it may be recognized, if stolen.

[illegible] Captain Hoffman has managed this affair gives satisfactory evidence [illegible] is master of his business, and deserves credit for his sagacity. The beauty of his operations are that no one knows *what's out* until his plans are fully developed by their success.

There are circumstances connected with this robbery which have come to light, which fully demonstrates a fact that our community have good reason to congratulate themselves upon the arrest of this party, and, moreover, it has broken up a gang whose systemized and deliberate operations are the result of experience and success. It is to be hoped that they may do "the *State* some service."

NORFOLK AT PRESENT AND FUTURE.—The prosperous and increasing success of the City Mills, and the commendable zeal and enterprise of the proprietors, give goodly evidence that this must be a paying institution.—The mills are on the run day and night, and turn out one hundred barrels of flour during the twenty-four hours.—Having but five run of stones, the demand for the local supply is far greater than the capacity of the mills; but it is proposed to introduce other advantages to meet the requirements of its trade. We are informed by a member of the firm that they want all the wheat that can be had of the right standard, even as much as thirty thousand bushels. The City Mill brands are becoming generally popular in this section, which is truly gratifying to those concerned in the enterprise, as well as a matter of local satisfaction to those interested in home manufactures. If our merchants will at once set to work in the proper spirit and organize a Board of Trade, for the purpose of developing the immense natural advantages of our city, it will not be long before Norfolk will rank "foremost among the first" manufacturing cities of the South. Unless some energy is used by those interested directly in her commerce and manufactures, trade *will and must* seek another outlet, and leave us here like a clam at low water. We have a harbor possessing the best natural advantages in the world; therefore, to draw trade and commerce to it, we must use our energy and best efforts to promote certain manufacturing interests.—To do this, a Board of Trade should at once be organized, that in their wisdom some means may be inaugurated to wake poor old Norfolk up. There *is* life in the old town yet. She has not been dead, but only sleeping; and there is no just reason why at this time we have not at least twenty flourishing mills operating. Those who oppose us will ridicule the idea, because they flatter themselves with the conceit that we have no *water privileges*. Bah! We have every privilege, but, heretofore, have not had the proper spirit of enterprise in our community to develope facts. The old fogies are dying out, and Norfolk *is* waking from her apathy of the *past*, and determined to profit in the *future* by the sad and deplorable lesson of experience she has so keenly felt. Therefore, determined by the bitter experience of the past, to profit by the laws of progress and enterprise in the future. So let us have a dozen city mills; not all for flour, but for general purposes and manufacturing of necessaries for local use, which are now imported for our benefit from abroad. We have the timber and can build our own bottomry here; make our own machinery; cotton for sails, in fact, every advantage on the top of "God's green earth" to make us independent and prosperous. All we have lacked heretofore was the proper spirit of enterprise.—*We now have the element among us*, and for the good of all concerned, let these dormant advantages be at once developed. Start the ball in motion and draw the *interior trade to this point*, and it will not be long before we can support a *direct trade* with Europe. Let the property holders show some degree of liberality, and rent out their cow pastures and lots in the city to *men* who can, and will improve them, by building upon them to promote accommodations for men of industry and zeal who will not only be an accession to our community, but an advantage and benefit to its prosperity, in assisting to develope the long dormant and neglected benefits of trade and manufactures:

Old Norfolks' an Eden, 'tis no idle boast,
Good bargain's plenty found, by looking in the "*Post*,"
So come all worthy men, to this lovely spot,
And bring the rhino, to Buy a vacant lot.

THE "RIVER QUEEN."—It has become town talk that this magnificent steamer has been purchased by the old Bay Line, to run in connection with its other boats. She is to be placed, as we are informed, on the line to Cherry Stone and Yorktown. If such is the case, Captain McCarrick, the popular commander of the Thomas Collyer, will, no doubt, command her, and Captain Mitchell, it is hoped, will take the Collyer on James river. Such an arrangement would not only be judicious and enhance the interest of the line, but eminently acceptable to the numerous patrons and friends of Captains McCarrick and Mitchell, both so well and favorably known upon their respective routes as able and experienced commanders, and pets of the public generally. The spirit of competition among our steamboat lines is not only animated, but it enhances the interests of the travelling community and adds to their general comfort, from the fact that the "weary and wayworn" naturally seek and patronize those most interested in their comfort and accommodation. Therefore, to draw travel the respective lines keep up with progress, and offer every inducement for patronage to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting. The boats of both the old and new lines are in splendid order, and the merit of each line is judged by the individual popularity of their respective commanders. All are alike courteous and obliging, and determined to gratify and please their patrons. Both lines are doing well, and we hear of no *general* complaint against either. The "James Brady," Captain Landis, of the New Line, made her appearance on Saturday at the company's wharf, presenting a neat appearance, having been to Baltimore for a time where she received a thorough and complete overhaulin; from "truck to kelson." The friends of "Old Captain Hicks" can find him on board the "Mattano," of the New Line, on the Cherry Stone and York River route.

MILITARY COURT.—Betsey Cooms, colored, charged with night-walking—discharged, the charge not being sustained.

Richard Long, Freeman Turner, Lucy Rodgers and Rhody Capps, colored, arrested for disorderly conduct and night-walking—admonished and discharged.

Wm. Lambert *vs.* James Cook, colored. Trespass in fishing on plaintiff's shore. Case postponed until 31st of July.

Nancy Taylor *vs.* Michael Johnston, colored. Complaint for labor of infant son. Judgment for plaintiff.

Daniel Malony *vs.* Thomas Knight, colored. Plaintiff did not appear. Judgment of a non-suit, plaintiff to pay costs, $1.66.

George Staves, charged with assault and battery upon George Wilson, colored, found guilty and fined $5.

George Long, colored, arrested for being absent from his ship without leave, found guilty and fined $10.

S. Grimes, colored, *vs.* Boyd Cooper, colored. Complaint for taking melons belonging to plaintiff, valued at $2. Judgment for plaintiff.

NEW LINE.—The steamer "Dictator," from Baltimore, on Saturday, kept on direct to Richmond. The "James T. Brady" arrived here on Saturday, and left for Baltimore on her regular trip in the line, having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired. In consequence of this arrangement, the City Point layed over on Saturday, and left yesterday for Richmond. The "Dictator" will resume her place on the James river, and leave on alternate days with the City Point.

MAYOR'S COURT, *Portsmouth*—Jim Godwin, colored, charged with assault upon his wife. Turned over to the military authorities.

Martha O'Brien charged with abusing bridget McGee. Case dismissed.

Laura Riddick, colored, charged with larceny. Discharged for want of evidence.

Mary Hoskins, colored, charged with threatening Marion Whitehead, a small boy, and abusing his mother. Turned over to the military authorities.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Corcoran *vs.* Nunan. This case involves the right of certain boundary leasehold estate. Set for Thursday.

Cornelius Nottingham *vs.* Wm. Hogwood, for assault and battery. Charge not sustained and the case dismissed at the plaintiff's cost.

NORFOLK GLEE CLUB.—Those who have heard this combination of natural talent in their melody of "sweet sounds," can fully appreciate the truth of Pope's Cecilia on the power and influence of music; and, to our mind, the sweetest of all music is that normal gift of nature, a well cultivated voice. The Glee Club of this city is composed of young men well and favorably known in our community, who employ their leisure moments in perfecting themselves in the charms of music to amuse and delight their friends and family circles. Their souls appear in sympathy with their "sweet sounds," and they mutually pitch their minds to please the ear of their friends, believing that true happiness does not consist in a multitude of friends, but in the worth and choice of those selected. We wish the Club all success.

J. N. B. has arrived from Richmond. He has emigrated because Nat Sturdivant did not take his seat as Mayor elect. J. N. B. is a self-constituted martyr, and is a very strong believer in his *own opinions*, which are rather peculiar, and exceedingly erratic. He will call on Mayor Tabb to expound the principles of the *lost ordinances* of our city. It is more than probable that Judge Stephens will have the benefit of his forensic ability before the military court. J. N. B. is a man of consequence, and is opposed to the conscript act dead out, and don't like sour grapes, no how.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We are pained to hear of the sudden death, on Saturday evening, at his residence in Portsmouth, of Girard Henderson, Esq., well and favorably known as an estimable citizen, and an upright merchant.

It is supposed, by our informant, that his death was caused by apoplexy.

THE WEATHER.—The Thermometer at Dr. W. E. Lewis' Drug Store, under the Atlantic Hotel, indicated the following state of the weather Saturday:

7 A. M.	88°
10 "	94°
1 P. M.	102°
4 "	100°
6 "	90°

On Sunday, at the same place, the thermometer stood as follows:

7 A. M.	80°
10 "	82°
1 P. M.	88°
4 "	88°
6 "	80°

SALE CONTINUED.—It will be seen by the advertisement of T. J. Corprew, that the sale at the store of the late J. J. Moore, will be continued to-day at 10 o'clock.

SHAW & ROBERTS will continue the sale of horses at their Auction House to-day, at 9 o'clock A. M.

YOU CAN'T OPEN YOUR LIPS—Ladies, without revealing whether you use the Fragrant SOZODONT, or not. No occasion for words. Your teeth and breath speak for you. The lustre and purity imparted to the dental machinery by that peerless fluid, and the fragrance it gives to the mouth, cannot be realized by the use of any other article accessible to the human family.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

Editor Norfolk Post:

NORFOLK, July 28, 1865.

Suggestions pour upon you, and I will add mine. Let us have at once a "Norfolk Agricultural Society." Agricultural Societies—I do not mean specious covers for horse racing, but *bona fide* Agricultural Societies—have proved beneficial to communities, wherever established, in the old World or the new, and in the counties adjacent to Norfolk, the advantages of such association must at this time prove incalculable.

At the meetings of such a Society questions of vital importance to landowner, tenant, and would-be-purchaser might be discussed. Northern farmers in search of employment for their capital, labor and skill, could seek information as to locality or management—small purchases of fertilizers, seeds, &c., might club together, as in other places, and purchase their supplies at a reduced cost. Improved breeds of cattle, sheep and hogs might be introduced in the same way. Those who desired to sell or rent land might find a purchaser or tenant.

Agricultural works, which are out of the reach of most small farmers, could be cheaply furnished by subscription, and studied at the Reading Room of the Association. The paramount, and in some of its aspects, novel question of paid labor, could be fully canvassed; premiums offered for faithful service by laborers, or meritorious cultivation of land by small tenants, so as to elevate the ignorant but indispensable class who must perform the drudgery of the farm, or employer and employed alike suffer. In short, rigidly abjure politics, and a "Norfolk Agricultural Society" must prosper and aid prosperity within its field of action. J.

Washington Items.

The *Herald's* correspondent of the 28th inst., furnishes the following:

Amnesty oaths are pouring into the Department of State from all quarters of the lately rebellious States. Two boxes containing over seven thousand were received from Georgia a few days ago, and two others containing about twice as many arrived at the same time from Richmond, Va. The clerical labor of registering and filing all that are received is alone immense, and but little progress can be expected until appropriations are made and the force increased.

Another heavy instalment of applications for pardon was received at the Attorney General's office to-day. Among the number was that of the rebel Brigadier General W. H. F. Lee. About eighty requisitions are daily made on the State Department from the Attorney General's office. The remainder have to wait.

It is reported here that Dill, the editor and publisher of the Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Meridian-Atlanta-Augusta (Southern Confederacy) *Appeal*, has obtained a pardon. Since the reinstatement of Cowardin, of the Richmond *Dispatch*, it is not considered improbable.

John A. McClernand, of Illinois, and John Cochrane, of New York, are understood to have had separate and protracted interviews with the President on the present condition of the country and the relation of parties thereto. What does it mean? What are the measures proposed or discussed? Is the democracy of the nation to be brought to the support of the administration through the interview of these war democrats?

The reports that are started every few days of the intention of the President to make a tour either of the Eastern or Western States are wholly unauthorized. The President's duties are too pressing and important to admit of any prolonged absence from the capital this season, however desirable such a journey might be. He will content himself with occasional excursions down the river, which have proved already so highly beneficial.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that interest paid to depositors by savings banks is considered a dividend within the meaning of section one hundred and twenty of the law, and the tax of five per cent should be withheld therefrom and paid to the government. He has also decided that an "undertaking on claim by a third party under New York statute" is a joint agreement, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents.

The Postmaster General is gradually restoring the postal service all over the South. This morning the mails left the Washington Post Office to be conveyed directly through to Richmond and Petersburg. Contracts have just been made for service by railroad from New Orleans to Canton, Miss., and from Canton to Jackson, Tenn.

The following order was issued to-day:

Until otherwise ordered, mails for Atlanta, Augusta, Macon and West Point, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and for points contiguous to these several places and between them and Chattanooga, Tenn., may be forwarded to their destination via Nashville, Tenn., soldiers having been detailed for service on the several roads and placed in charge of the post-offices wherever there are military posts.

Other heads of departments are engaged in restoring the civil machinery, in accordance with the proclamations of the President appointing Provisional Governors.

The reports of Assistant Commissioners in the Southern States for the Freedmen's Bureau continue to arrive at Gen. Howard's headquarters, and as the system of the bureau for the maintenance of the blacks and white refugees in the South begin to develop, these reports are replete with statistics and valuable details of its operations.

Colonel Ely, reporting from Columbia, S. C., under date of July 20, says that he finds the affairs of the bureau in that locality progressing much better than he had reason to expect. The military authorities have done all in their power to settle the freedmen upon plantations, and help them in perfecting their labor contracts. The crops were looking promising; but little suffering had prevailed among the blacks, and but few plantations had been abandoned, and these only of small value.

Colonel Sprague, writing from St. Louis, says that on the 10th instant, the Refugees of the Freedmen's Home in that city, which was sustained jointly by the government and the Northwestern Sanitary Commission, and costing the government about two thousand dollars a month, has been suspended, the city and county authorities assuming the burden for the future. The same report represents that during the month of May last the government was called upon to issue rations in Mississippi to four thousand four hundred and fifty-two white refugees, and two hundred and thirty-six freedmen. The poor whites are reported crowding all the posts established for the distribution of rations, and are willing mendicants. From this fact strict orders have been issued to stop the issue of all supplies not necessary to prevent starvation. Though the freedmen are still somewhat bewildered with their new status as freedmen, they are reported to be generally provident of such means and resources as are afforded them, and are doing well.

Major General Augur, in his general order dated yesterday, says:

The civil courts in that portion of Virginia within the limits of the Department of Washington having declined to receive the testimony of colored persons, a provost court is hereby established in Alexandria, to have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases involving the rights of person or property of colored persons residents of the district aforesaid. This court will receive the testimony of colored persons with no other limitations than those now affecting the testimony of white persons. The Provost Marshal General of the Defences South of the Potomac is charged with the execution of this order. This order will remain in force until the Virginia courts have brought their practice more into harmony with the existing state of affairs. Captain M. P. Fisher, of the Second District of Columbia Volunteers, is appointed provost judge of said court.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening *Telegraph* furnishes the following from Washington on the 28th:

GENERAL BUTLER SENT FOR.

General B. F. Butler has been sent for by the President, and will have an important duty assigned to him at once. The conduct of the *amnestied*, and the determination of the late open Rebels to seize the reins of power in all parts of the South, show that the spirit of the Rebellion still lives, and is fast assuming a shape of great danger in the future.

GOVERNOR PIERPONT.

In Virginia matters are much worse. Governor Pierpont has attempted to conciliate the secessionists by conferring positions upon them of honor and profit, and turns a cold shoulder to the old Union men because they are in the minority.

All the recently elected officers are secessionists of the vilest brand; most of them have been in the Rebel army. There is not a spark of loyalty manifest; no evidence of regret for the past; no hope of any support for the Administration in the future.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN.

In North Carolina matters are somewhat better, but still bad enough. Gov. Holden seems desirous of favor from the amnestied, and being himself a pardoned Rebel, selects men of that stamp for office.

CONSEQUENCE OF THE RECENT POLICY.

Should these men succeed in grasping political control all over the South, in keeping out Northern men and capital, and make laws to re-establish the old status of affairs with reference to the colored race, then slavery is virtually re-established with a ten-fold stronger hold than ever before. A political party will be created in the South that will consolidate all classes of the whites, and who will act with Northern traitors in Congress to repudiate the national debt, or to use threats of so doing to compel a recognition and adoption of either a part or the whole of the Rebel debt.

THE REBEL DEBT TO BE PAID OFF.

Parties are now at work buying up Rebel bonds and certificates, who openly express their confidence that they will one day be paid off. The apathy and listlessness of the North is surprising under threatened dangers, which are more alarming than the warlike movements of the South, to combat which millions of brave men sprung to arms. Now that the rebels intend to adopt, with serpent-like cunning, less bloody but surer means to cement their power over the government, and re-establish a system of bondage on a firmer basis, nothing is heard but gentle tones of mercy and forgiveness, which we will do the Southerners the credit to say, fall upon deaf ears and defiant hearts.

Texas News.

The San Antonio *Herald*, in announcing the arrival of General Hood, says:

General John B. Hood arrived in our city on the evening of the 3d instant.—It does our heart good to welcome back to San Antonio, after an absence of over four years, this truly great, good and gallant officer, soldier and gentleman.—His history is well known to our readers. He has mingled and participated in the most stirring scenes of conflict ever witnessed in modern times, commencing at the ever memorable battle of Gaine's Mill, and running through a period of four years of terrible conflict and strife, down to the final surrender of the Confederate armies. If we remember rightly, he entered the Confederate service as a captain, and nobly fought his way up to that of a full general. His manly form has been hacked and pierced until it is now shorn of some of its fair proportions. Still, the general is in fine spirits and the full enjoyment of health. A singular fact he related to us—he says that prior to the last severe wound, which cost him his leg, he used to suffer much from rheumatic pains, caused by cold and camp exposure, but that since receiving the wound, above mentioned, and the loss of his limb he has never felt those afflictions.

THE FOURTH AT SAN ANTONIO.

The *News* says:

The Fourth of July, according to custom, was observed as a holiday by most of our city people, but without anything like a general public celebration. Some demonstration of the kind, the point of which was to be the raising of the flag of the United States, was at first proposed and urged by sundry citizens. A meeting was called to take the subject into consideration, referred it to a committee, who reported that a celebration was deemed to be inexpedient, and the matter was dropped. A few individuals, however, did celebrate the day by hoisting Union flags, and a few others took their celebration by hauling them down; the whole affair was confined to a small number of persons, and occasioned no tumult or excitement. The day passed with little to distinguish it. We do not care to inquire too curiously into the motives of those who would have had the flag unfurled, but we think it fortunate that the purpose was discountenanced by the body of our citizens.

It would have resulted almost certainly in an outbreak; and, besides, the flag which is a national symbol of authority, would have represented nothing of the kind; for, although hostilities have ceased, and we are prepared to give in our adhesion to the United States government, yet, so far, its authority has not been extended over us; there are no officers, civil or military, to enforce obedience to its laws, to afford protection of rights, or redress of wrongs to the citizen, and, practically, we are without a government, except as its attributes are exercised by officials of the State and city governments, which, though pronounced to be "illegitimate" and not recognized by the government of the United States, are still, of necessity, subsisting, actual governments to us. We can see, then, no good sense in the public display of a token of a power in advance of the establishment of the power amongst us by its appropriate officers and means.

This looks well from a State and people that twenty years ago begged the protection of the starry flag, and in whose behalf we waged a two years' war with Mexico.

GENERAL SHELBY SELLS OUT TO THE MEXICANS.

I clip the following from the San Antonio *Herald*:

Our information from Eagle Pass and Piedras Negras is up to July 1. We learn that General Shelby had reached the first named point in a quiet and peaceable manner, but was informed by the authorities in Piedras Negras that he would not be allowed to take his men into Mexico with arms in their hands, but that if he would leave his arms there would be no objection to his entrance into the country as emigrants with himself and men. We are informed that General Shelby finally agreed to this, and sold his arms and cannon to the liberals at Piedras Negras. There were two thousand five hundred stands of small arms and three pieces of artillery, for which Shelby received eleven thousand dollars—six thousand in specie and five thousand in bonds issued by the liberals. The arms were immediately shipped for Chihuahua. The Governor of the State of Coahuila acted as agent for the liberals.

General Shelby entered Mexico with about two hundred and fifty men.

GENERAL MERRITT'S CAVALRY COLUMN.

The column of cavalry under the command of Major General Merritt, which left Shreveport on the 8th inst., has arrived at Marshall, Texas.

The march through the State will probably occupy a month. Forage and water, it is expected, will be very scarce along certain portions of the route, but, up to the present time, there has been abundance of both.

The correspondent of the New Orleans *Times*, writing from Shreveport on the 8th inst., in speaking of the route which General Merritt intends to take, says: Starting from Austin, the command crosses Onion creek in an eight mile march; Woody Spring is a good halting place, thence but ten miles; San Marco river is distant but ten miles; the Gaudaloupe river is ferried by a long stretch of twenty-seven miles; thence nineteen miles and Cibolo creek is crossed; sixteen miles on a home stretch and the end of the present march, San Antonio, is reached. The above is the chart which will guide the expedition on the route to San Antonio, a distance of four hundred and twenty-five miles. There are twenty-eight camping spots, twenty-eight water sources, at which the command will halt. It is a thirty day march.

The *Herald's* Brownsville correspondent furnishes the following items of interest from our extreme Southwestern frontier:

Subsequent to the surrender of Kirby Smith, the Rebels at this point sold to the imperialists across the river a battery of six pieces (which had been used at this point), for seventeen thousand dollars. This fact becoming known, their return was demanded by General Steele, commanding the troops on the Rio Grande. The question was referred to Maximilian, who directed the demand to be complied with, and the guns were yesterday brought over and are now parked upon the parade ground near the site of Fort Brown, at the southern side of this city.

Rumors from the interior of the State indicate that affairs are in an extremely unsettled condition, and that the returned rebel soldiers are committing the grossest outrages upon friend and foe. It is unsafe at present to travel through the country, save with an armed party of at least twenty-five men. The people earnestly desire that troops should be stationed at the various important points in the interior, that order and safety may be restored.

Kirby Smith, Jack Magruder, Governor Murroch, Colonel Duff and other prominent rebels are now at Monterey. Large numbers of rebels, formerly residents of this city and vicinity, are now in Matamores. They are mostly composed of the cotton speculators and officials under the rebel government, with others whose gross persecutions of Union men during the war render them fearful of summary punishment should they return. Most of them are extremely penitent and anxious to be permitted to return to the protection of the government they so long endeavored to overthrow.

The French troops stationed at Matamoras, numbering about three hundred men, were yesterday withdrawn, having been ordered to Tampico. During their stay at that point the command lost 75 men, mostly from desertion. It is well understood that these troops lose no opportunity to desert and cross the river, and they were doubtless removed from the immediate vicinity of the frontier on this account. The city is now held by about twenty-five hundred native troops.

Mormonism.

In the platform upon which Mr. Lincoln was elected, there were two progressive ideas joined in one: declaring war against those "twin relics of barbarism, slavery and polygamy." Slavery is dead, but polygamy, with all its immoralities and horrors, still exists. Its time should come, and that quickly, if such acts as the following can be committed in its name:

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG'S "DANITES."—A private letter just received by a gentleman of our acquaintance (says the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*) from a reliable party in Utah, gives the details of a wholesale murder of a family of six persons by a gang of Brigham's "Danites," or "Destroying Angels." Our informant was intimately acquainted with the unfortunate victims, and says they had been the objects of relentless persecution by the "brethren" for some time past.—They had all been members of the church in high standing, and familiar with the inside workings of Brighamism. Latterly, they had been seriously suspicioned of disloyalty to the church, and were supposed to be making preparations to get out of the territory, an event which the "Angels" were instructed to prevent, as the people knew, and would probably say after leaving Zion, many things, which the good name of the church would not permit to be made public. The parties knew they were watched, and took every precaution to elude the vigilance of the "Danites." They started, ostensibly for the purpose of changing their residence to the eastern side of the territory, but really intending to come on to the States, and were accompanied by two young men who were not members of the church. When they had been out several days and were encamped in a canon about fifty miles from Salt Lake, one of Young's bishops came to the camp, and told them they must move immediately or they would all be murdered by the Indians; they were loth to start at first, but the bishop insisted, and they finally consented to follow him. He led them to a secure camping place, several miles distant from the public road, and there left them.

The following night a company of men disguised as Indians, came upon the camp and murdered every member of the party except the two young men, who returned to the settlements and informed the friends of the family what had happened.

These statements may be relied upon as true; we are in possession of the names of all the parties, but not at liberty to make the same public, as the informers, if known to the "Danites," would share the same fate.

Arrivals at the Atlantic Hotel July 30.

J. M. Brinckly, Washington, D. C.; D. L. Koons, Baltimore; J. T. Beamond, N. C.; James M. Corbett, Va.; Rhubin Barnes, N. C.; W. Holt Richardson, Richmond; Mrs. M. Richardson and son, Va.; George W. Smith, N. Y.; A. L. Follett, N. C.; Mrs. Maynard, N. Y.; John O. Evans, S. H. Feringer, Washington; E. G. Maupane, Phila.; John T. Dickerson, Old Point; Jas. S. Browne, Va.; James J. Cannon, N. C.; S. D. Knox, Mass.; Henry P. Smith, Baltimore; L. J. Johnson, N. C.; J. Baumgarten and son, N. C.; T. M. Scott, Northampton, Va.; J. C. Roberts, N. C.; W. B. Beamond, A. J. Allen, Murfreesboro, N. C.; T. Whitening, Va.; Mills Selden, Richmond; W. E. Spalding and wife, Washington; C. H. Hamilton, Va.; John Proran, Va.; P. Lafferty, Phila.; W. H. H. Price, Alexandria; S. E. Milburn, Farbourgh, N. C.; W. A. Royster, Richmond; Wm. Coney, Rochester, Va.; Jas. Roberts, Rochester, Va.; J. B. Hubburge, Va.; Frank Lee, John A. Caswell, Chas. M. Wyorll, J. J. Cooper, N. C.; George R. Hyland, T. F. Telghman, Baltimore; Geo. T. Wallace, Va.; John T. Crow and daughter, Baltimore; George Pettit, N. Y.; Dr. R. B. Baker, Mrs. Baker and three children, Princess Ann co., Va.; W. L.