(Continued from First Page.)

quired. He was glad to see the people receive him with so much order and decorum; he was not afraid of the people, he had come ashore without a guard and without arms, except his side-arms, which he was wearing in respect to His Honor the Mayor. After those remarks the U. S. officers, accompanied by the Mayor and Major Von Harten, proceeded to the Custom House and raised the U. S. flag at 11 A. M. A large number of people were present, all of whom behaved in the most orderly manner, and so became good citizens. At 11½ A. M. Capt. Sands had the flag taken down again, and proceeded back on board his fleet. Capt. Sands informed our Mayor that his fleet would go in and out of Galveston harbor often, until the land forces should arrive, which were expected in a few days, when the fleet would depart from these waters. Capt. Sands offered, whilst here, to send in papers and to do anything to oblige the people. He also offered to furnish the city authorities any number of men necessary to preserve order in the city, which offer was declined by the Mayor, because the present police of the city is sufficient for all purposes. Capt. Sands stated that Confederate soldiers now had would have an opportunity to return to their homes, as soon as the parole officers arrived.

Another Texas paper states that:

General Canby informed General Buckner, when the latter arrived in New Orleans to offer the surrender of General Kirby Smith's trans-Mississippi forces, that if he had been one day later a fortnight's national army would have been in motion for Texas, and in that event the rebel terms of surrender would not have been accepted.

Between two and three thousand bales of cotton were awaiting shipment at Houston, at the beginning of this month. National currency sells in that place at 75 cents on the dollar for gold.

Trouble on the Texan Frontier.

The Mexican Surgeon-in-Chief Shot at—The French Commander Don't Like It—He Lectures Gen. Brown.

Via New Orleans, comes news of shooting from the left to the right bank of the Rio Grande, in which Dr. N. de Ealo, Surgeon-in-Chief of the staff of Gen. Mejia, who was at the Santa Cruz or chief ferry landing from Brownsville, came near being killed, on Sunday night, the 11th ult., by some shots fired, it is stated, by sentinels stationed on the Brownsville side. The Matamoras COMMERCE asserts that ten American soldiers were engaged in this attack, which it also asserts was deliberately and wantonly made. It is also asserted that though Gen. Mejia made immediate reclamations on the subject, no reply had as yet been made by Gen. Brown. The COMMERCE makes the following remarks on the subject:

In order to let the readers of the COMMERCE know what would be the punishment of a French soldier, if one of them should be convicted of having wantonly fired at any foreign soldier, we translate the following article of war inserted in four languages in the *livret* of each soldier: "Attack without order or provocation against the troops of an allied or neutral power—death." This little book, or *livret*, is a precious reference, in which every soldier tempted to the perpetration of any crime, may find immediately what will be his reward. Are the Yankee soldiers furnished with a *livret?*

The COMMERCE gives the following letter of Baron de Brian, commanding the French forces:

Matamoras, June 11, 1865.—GENERAL: One of your soldiers, stationed above Brownsville, fired on two of my officers when coming from Santa Cruz. You have no diplomatic character, no letter of credentials—nor I. I therefore write to you simply as a private individual, in order to express my utter contempt for the wanton offence committed by one of the men for whom you are responsible.

Gen. Brown did not answer this letter, whereupon the irate Baron "pitches into him," saying:

The epaulettes of a General are sacred in his sight. They represent a career full of dignity, and honored by arduous service. They are the crowning reward of forty years of self-denial and devotion. All the European Generals, and many in the New World, have these glorious claims; thus the commandant has felt happy and honored by being placed at the service of his excellency, Gen. Mejia. If these officers who reckon on many years of service, and can point to such brilliant records, should receive from any subaltern a letter in more or less violent terms, they would treat it as so much waste paper. The cowardice or rascality of him who would have had the impudence to write it, would deserve nothing more. But, if a man, taken out of some shop, one knows not which, is improvised a general from one day to another, and without even the most trifling military exploit in his history, pretends to claim a superiority over persons who have seen twenty years of service and campaigns; why then, in truth, but little notice should be taken of him, unless one might cause himself to be aroused once or twice at night to have a hearty laugh over him. In fact, to feel vexed at him would be disgraceful to so many officers, who the world over, respect the military hierarchy, and who form a kind of brotherhood among themselves. The levelling method of proceeding must be used, a method which those persons abuse, when they endeavor to place themselves on a footing with those who have grown gray under the harness after nobly devoting their whole life. This is the reason why the Commandant who reverences military services and will never permit them to be prostituted, has written somewhat cavalierly to Mr. Brown, as an individual.

The Norfolk Riots.

More Fighting between Negroes and Whites.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Philadelphia INQUIRER, relates that on the 27th ult., a drunken soldier entered the house of a negro, and without the least provocation, commenced beating her. The husband interfered, when the soldier drew a knife and cut the negro across the hand. The colored man drove off his assailant with an axe-helve. The police then appeared and promptly arrested the negro, and lodged him in jail. What offence he committed does not appear. A few hours after the negro was locked up, a large party of white soldiers went to his house, broke up the furniture, and threw it into the street. They then fired the house and left. The neighbors extinguished the flames. In the evening, a party of thirty negro soldiers from the Bulloir Hospital left that Institution in a body. These men were convalescents, and are still inmates of the hospital. They were armed with clubs and pieces. They marched down to the foot of Court street, and on Union Island they commenced an indiscriminate attack on all white persons passing by. One gentleman, named Burnett, was severely beaten, and then thrown off the bridge into the mouth of the Lafayette. He was afterwards taken alive from his watery bed. Brave deeds are entertained for his rescuer. Word of this disturbance was conveyed to Mayor Collins, who at once assembled his police and led them down to Union Bridge to disperse the rioters. This was a work of nine and difficulty. The rioters threatened the Mayor and his men, who endeavored to disperse them. The police stood their ground manfully. The fight was desperate; pistols were freely used, "billies" and knives were brandished with a will; the police were re-enforced, and the rioters put to flight. There were many broken heads, and bruised and disfigured faces on both sides. One rioter was shot through the knee. Four of the ringleaders were taken into custody; the remainder made good their retreat to the Bulloir, where they are allowed to remain unharmed.

Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, on Emancipation.

Louisville, June 29.—Gov. Bramlette addressed the citizens, this evening, in favor of the Constitutional Amendment and the advantages of free over slave labor in Kentucky. He says slavery has been utterly overthrown, and proved the impossibility of its resurrection. He urged the people to proceed to establish a system of free labor, as indicated by wisdom and their interest, showed by statistics of the population, and the occupation of lands by slaveholders and non slaveholders, that the rich lands of the State, were in the hands of a class exceedingly small in comparison with the popular masses, urged the organization of the free white laborers of the State, to take care in future of their own interests. He said the necessity existed for the immediate action of Kentucky in disposing of this vexed question of slavery, the process of events having practically destroyed the institution itself. Gov. Bramlette discussed at some length the second section of the amendment and answered with overwhelming power the objections urged against it, such as that the amendments gives Congress power to confer the elective franchise upon emancipated slaves and thus make social equality. He said the section gives Congress no more power than under the Constitution, now existing, and this second section means simply that Congress should by appropriation or necessary legislation prohibit slavery and involuntary servitude in the State.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE and staff, and Major-General Crawford and staff, arrived at Harrisburgh, Pa., on Sunday night, and were received at the depot by a deputation of State officials. They were entertained during the morning by Governor Curtin, at the Executive mansion, where they were also waited upon by the citizens of Harrisburgh. The distinguished party left the city at ten o'clock, in carriages, intending to drive through the Cumberland Valley to Gettysburg.

Governor BROWN, of Ohio is seriously ill at his residence in Cleveland.

Monday, July 3.

Reorganization.

Appointment of Benjamin F. Perry as Provisional Governor of South Carolina.

Washington, July 1.—President Johnson has appointed Benj. F. Perry, of South Carolina, Provisional Governor of that State, who will, at the earliest practicable period, in pursuance with rules as may be necessary and proper, convene a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to revoke, within the limits of that State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of South Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States upon that subject, including slavery, and amendments thereto, provided, that in prescribing the qualifications of voters for delegates to any State convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, and is a voter, qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of South Carolina in force immediately before the 17th day of November, 1860, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession.

The President's Proclamation is in the same form as those already issued appointing Provisional Governors for the rebellious States.

Governors have now been appointed for all the late rebel States, with the exception of Florida.

From Washington.

Military Division of the Atlantic—The President Sustained by the Democratic Convention—Friendly Letter from the Prime Minister of Italy, Etc.

Washington, July 1.—President Johnson's health is improved, but by advice of his physician he refused to receive visitors to-day, and it is understood that he will not be accessible to office seekers and other disinterested comers until Thursday or Friday next.

Secretary Seward arrived here last evening, accompanied by General Hancock and Dr. Norris. Mr. Seward was engaged in official duties at the State Department to-day.

General Meade issues the following order:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. FOR THE ATLANTIC,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—*First*—In obedience to General Orders No. 118 current series, from the Adjutant General's office, Major-General Meade assumes command of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

Second—The following officers are announced as the General Staff of the Military Division, viz.: Brevet Brig. Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Army; Brevet Col. S. F. Barstow, Major and Assistant General of Volunteers; Brevet Major General A. S. Webb, United States Volunteers, Acting Inspector General; Brevet Major C. D. Wory, Captain Ninth United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector General; Col. D. N. Bachelor, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army; Brevet Lieut. Col. J. C. Biddle, Major and Aid-de-camp; Brevet Lieut. Col. F. M. Bache, Captain Fourteenth Infantry, Aid-de-camp; Brevet Lieut. Col. Geo. Meade, Captain and Aid-de-camp.

Third—Department Commanders will forward to these headquarters, with the least possible delay, complete returns of their several commands, stating the location of posts and the number and designation of the garrison of each, with such other details, by letter, as may be important for the information of the Major General Commanding.

By command of Major General MEADE.
GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. A. G.

Lieut. J. A. Pennall has been dismissed from the Navy, a Court Martial having found him guilty of having inflicted illegal punishment.

To-day the New Regular Mail Service, under the Spring lettings, in the States of New England and New York, with miscellaneous routes in other directions, went into operation on about fifteen hundred (1,500) routes. The Postmasters will be greeted by new drivers, new agents, and others employed in the service, while, for the first time, will be noticed new coaches, and other vehicles performing their first trips over the respective lines.

The State Department has received the addresses of the Italian Emigration Society, of Ancona; the Democratic Society, of Siena, and the Italian Union Committee, of Siena, Italy, expressive of their friendship, condolence and sympathy for the United States, in the loss, by assassination, of President Lincoln.

Miss Mary Harris, who shot Judson Burroughs, clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, it is expected, will be tried for murder to-morrow. She has engaged a strong array of counsel, among whom are Yoakees, of Indiana, and Judge Mason, of Iowa.

Washington, July 2.—The Democratic Committee, through their chairman, Judge Charles Mason, have issued an address to the Democracy of the United States, appealing to them to rally to the support of President Johnson.

General La Marmora, Prime Minister of Italy, has, under date of June 6th, addressed a very friendly letter to Mr. Marsh, United States Minister to that country, in which he says that the sympathies of the Government with "the just cause which has obtained such decisive success" has never been concealed, and that the conditions imposed upon United States vessels in those waters has been rigorously observed and that care has been taken "to mitigate their enforcement in practice so as to embarrass as little as possible the customs of Union ships of war" into Italian ports, &c. The General adds:

"I hasten to add, in order to show that all the measures have proceeded [illegible] that the gallant deeds of those vessels will be [illegible] with the feeling the sons of [illegible] have shown in the time of peace. As to the [illegible] we hope that [illegible] appear [illegible], but if, contrary to [illegible] any such should present themselves, [illegible] to be [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of Union [illegible] will take all necessary precautions to prevent any inconvenience resulting therefrom."

Gen. Halleck, under date of June 28, announces his relinquishment of the command of the Military Division of the James in compliance with the order of the War Department. General Halleck's place is reported to be the "Pacific" Department.

At a meeting of the board of trustees for the purchase of Ford's Theatre, held yesterday, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Board, appointed at the convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, at the suggestion of parties not resident in Washington, relying upon the representations so frequently presented them, entered into negotiations with Mr. Ford, and obtained a formal promise of his property until July 1st. Their appeal to the public so far as it has been possible to make it in the short time allowed, has met with so little encouragement, that they do not feel authorized to close the contract by issuing the first payment. They, however, cannot relinquish the hope of securing at an early day the requisite funds to erect a memorial building in the Capital of the Nation, as the most fitting testimonial of the nation's love for our martyred President. With this object firmly in mind, we will only return their subscriptions to those who may desire it.

Ford intends reopening his theatre a week hence.

The Habeas Corpus Case in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 1.—The consideration of the Cozens' *habeas corpus* case was resumed this morning, Provost Marshal Frink making a proper return to the writ under the direction of General Cadwallader and the Secretary of War. The argument of the case was conducted by Judge Kane, but was not concluded, when the case was postponed until Wednesday next.

THE steamer Olive Branch, with a detachment of the Sixth Illinois cavalry recently sunk, about a hundred miles below St. Louis, Mo. A captain and four privates were drowned. Ninety-five horses were lost.

From Texas.

Political Matters — Jayhawkers on the Rampage—Cotton at Galveston—A Brother of President Johnson—Govs. Clark and Murrah Gone to Mexico—Union Meeting in Houston, &c.

The steamships Golding Star and Geo. Washington which arrived here on Saturday, bring late Texan news. The Galveston Bulletin, of the 17th, says:

We are sorry to perceive that the leaders of the party that control all the state conventions, show a disposition, and are planning to keep their names prominently before the people, and to control political affairs under the provisional regime. If these men think, as they and many of the country, that the people are still bitter against secession, they cannot be more mistaken. They might and should know that behind the Government of the people have ever manifested their preference at the present time, and it seems to us the only course for them to pursue is to remain in retirement, would be satisfying to the country, and to take the lead in all the counsels of the State, and to support their home by in their endeavors to remain out of the Union.

The same paper has the following news direct from Rio Grande City by a passenger who left there in a canoe on the 5th May:

Bas-ross at Rio Grande City had closed, all the stores were closed and the merchants had shipped their goods to Mexican points. Judge Ochiltree and other citizens had warned Benavide's command not to protect from another Jayhawking, for which service, also, we understand, he has been commanded to report to Matamoras. Nearly all the cotton had been shipped to Matamoras, and the Bluecoats had expected to sack on its way down the river in flatboats. More cotton was expected at Rio Grande City. About 40 miles out from Rio Grande City, on the road to San Antonio, our informant met the first band of Jayhawkers, about five to fifty strong, who examined the stage, freight and mail bag, but finding nothing valuable they allowed the stage, with passengers, their baggage and the mail, to proceed. From that time until the mail reached San Antonio Jayhawkers were met at every turn on the road in bands from five to fifty strong, and the stage was searched at least thirty times, but, locally, the passengers had nothing to excite the cupidity of the robbers. Our informant saw the bodies of two men hanging from limbs of trees on the roadside. The refugees yet on the Rio Grande have generally resolved to return home by way of Matamoras and Galveston. National troops were expected to arrive at Rio Grande City from Brownsville during the early part of the present month.

The BULLETIN also contains the following items local news:

Up to this day (June 17th) about 4,000 bales of cotton have been received by the Cotton Press Companies. The companies are prepared to store at present 20,000 bales. The compresses are being fitted up and will soon be ready for use. The baling presses are already fitted up, and will soon be ready for putting in order, and to weigh and sample all cotton that may arrive. We had the pleasure of meeting Col. Kelly, 114th Ohio Regt. We were pleased to find the Colonel a perfect gentleman. He informed us that for the present no change in the civil administration of the city will be made, and that trade will not be interfered with by him, except in selling liquors to his soldiers—this cannot and will not be permitted. A good reputation precedes this regiment, and we expect that our citizens will be much pleased with both officers and men. Mr. Wm. F. Johnson, brother of the President of the United States, arrived on Thursday per steamer Lone Star, from Houston. Mr. Johnson has been residing in Texas for the past seven years.

The Houston TELEGRAPH reports an attempted robbery by twelve or fifteen men, of the State treasury building at Austin. They broke open the safes, robbing them of about $15,000 in gold, leaving all the silver. They were unable to get into the vaults where most of the treasure is kept. As soon as they got in, the alarm was given, and the citizens assembled under arms and proceeded to the rescue. On their approach the robbers decamped. The citizens fired upon them, mortally wounding one by the name of Campbell, who died on Tuesday. He was said to have been a member of Beard's (rebel) regiment. The citizens regularly patrol the town on every night. Further than this, Austin and the neighborhood is said to be very quiet. On Sunday, about 150 of Shelby's men passed through Austin on their way West. On Monday, Colonel Ed. Clark, ex-Governor, was reported to have left for Mexico, and on Tuesday, Governor Murrah left for the same destination.

A citizen of Houston, who recently arrived from Brownsville, reports extensive robberies on the road. The train on which he came having no goods, got off with the loss of but six mules. At Barton's Ranch a Mexican train, bring in goods, was robbed and most of the goods were taken away, and some were left and scattered about. At King's Ranch Colonel Price's train was robbed of 750 pairs of shoes, and at Behnit's it was cleaned up, mules and all. It numbered 12 wagons. Just beyond Banquett's Hasdell's train of four wagons was partly robbed of its freight, and was supposed to have been entirely taken afterwards. It was reported that Pool's train, 12 wagons, was robbed between King's Ranche and Banquette, and afterwards made a clean sweep of his whole of the Nueces.

The TELEGRAPH, of June 14th, says:

A private letter from Huntsville, dated June 10th, gives an account of an attempt to sack the Penitentiary. Some people seem to have a very strong desire to be placed under the control of Federal bayonets. The letter says about forty jayhawkers approached the town and demanded the cloth of the Penitentiary. They were met by about seventy-five armed citizens, they retired, reinforced and returned with about one hundred and twenty-five men. But the citizens were about five hundred strong by this time and ready for battle, and the baffled marauders gave it up and left.

A large Union meeting was held at Houston on the 13th, at which Judge Taylor, of Houston, presided. An address was made by Col. Ashbel Smith, U. S. A., treating the subject of his mission to New Orleans. The most prominent men in the State participated in it. Resolutions were passed, breathing a spirit of the most submissive loyalty, and stating that in order to re-establish regular civil government in the State of Texas, in unison with Federal authority, as speedily as practicable, we recommend the election of Governor and other State officers by the people, under the constitution and laws in force in Texas to be held at the usual time for such elections in August next, unless a different one shall be directed thereto by the United States authorities, and we nominate for the office of Governor, Hon. Juan Hancock, of Travis county.

Gen. Gordon Granger, on the 17th ult., issued at Galveston, his order assuming command of all the troops in Texas. He says he has posted at Galveston, Indianola, Matagorda, Brazos, Galveston, Sabine, Galveston, Galveston, Galveston