(Continued from First Page.)

boned for six months. Gens. Hindman and Bee, also Gov. Murrah, had left several days previous.

The San Antonio HERALD, of the 17th ult., says:

During the past week our city has been visited by several distinguished strangers. Gov. Henry W. Allen, of Louisiana, and Gov. Moore, of the same State, Govs. Murrah and Clark have been spending a few days in our midst. On Friday, Gen. Jos. Shelby and his command, some three hundred strong, arrived, and are now *en route* for Mexico. Gov. Allen and Moore accompanied Gen. Shelby to Mexico. These gentlemen, including their escort, all go to Mexico as emigrants. 'Tis true they have arms, but these are only to be used in in self-defence against Indians and robbers. They do not intend to join either party on reaching Mexican territory. Some will pass through Mexico to other points, and some intend to settle in Mexico and become permanent citizens. The entire party have transportation and supplies for six months.

The CROCKETT QUID NUNC, 21st ult. says:

As yet, we have heard of no early prospect for these parts to be blessed with a small garrison to keep order and to collect up Confederate property. Down here we are as tame and submissive as a drowned rat, and are ready to place our necks in the Federal yoke at any time. Earnestly we heartily wish the garrison for Crockett will soon arrive, if we are to have any at all. If they will re-establish law and order, and General Herron says it would be ungenerous to do less, then we would heartily welcome them. Our citizens are anxious that law and order be reestablished as early as possible.

On the other hand, the Marshal REPUBLICAN says:

It is a noted fact, that in Texas the operations of the civil government have never been for a moment interrupted by the war; that the laws have been as faithfully executed for the last four years as in periods of tranquility, and that her citizens have yielded so quietly and are so far reconciled to the change which re-established the Federal authority over the State as to render it perfectly useless to send a single company of soldiers to garrison any portion of the territory.

The Galveston BULLETIN has advices from Rio Grande city to June 14th. There has been an unprecedented rise in the Rio Grande River. On Saturday, June 10th, the river commenced rising, and continued to rise until Monday, the 12th, and subsided again on Tuesday, the 13th inst. At the highest stage, on the 12th, Springtown was 20 feet and the Plaza at Camargo several feet under water. About 1,500 bales of cotton, that had been sent from Rio Grande city to the Mexican side of the river, were swept away by the current. It is expected that the greater portion of this cotton will be picked up and saved. Rio Grande city escaped the flood, but six inches more rise would have inundated the place. The Mexican side of the Rio Grande is in as unsettled a condition as that portion of the Texas side where disbanded Confederate soldiers roam at pleasure. Expressmen are being plundered and horses stolen all the way from Eagle Pass to Camargo; travelling between Camargo and Matamoras has ceased for the present—business ditto.

The Matamoras REPUBLICAN of June 23, says:

The Rio Grande, though still holding its own, and if anything a little lower than yesterday's quotations, must be regarded as somewhat on the decline within bounds. The rise of full of 20 feet at Camargo cannot fail to be felt, and put a stop to the border enterprises of the Rio Grande.

The same paper says:

A strange and generally believed report is in circulation to the effect that a battle between disbanded Confederate soldiers and Germans recently took place near San Antonio.

From Fortress Monroe.

(Correspondence of the Sun.)

Fortress Monroe, July 18.—The Macon TELEGRAPH says all the jewelry belonging to the citizens, which was sent off on the approach of the Federals, and was afterwards captured near Athens, has been turned over, and will be in Macon in a few days; and the gold captured from the Central Railroad Company last April has been returned by the military authorities.

J. B. Hargrove, of Lynchburg, well known in Virginia, committed suicide.

The U. S. steamer Cassandra, from New Orleans, bound to New York, put in here this morning and landed Gen. Opdyke and several other passengers.

The steamer Norfolk, from City Point, has arrived with the 8th Minnesota Volunteers, bound to Baltimore en route home.

Gen. Toombs has escaped to Cuba.

The 4th United States is ordered to leave Richmond and report at New York.

The James River Canal is now open for passengers and freight as far as Lexington.

The Trade Convention.

Important Propositions.

Detroit, July 14.—Mr. J. A. Bower, of Chicago, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report commending to the consideration of the legislative bodies of the State and the nation, the following subjects:

The construction of the Illinois River and Bay Ship Canals. The improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. The improvement of the canals of New York. The cheapening of railroad freights, and an increase of the capacity to carry freight. The relief of our shipping and railroad interest from severe government taxation. An improved system of surveys and soundings. An improvement in Custom Houses and Light Houses. The early improvement of Western rivers and harbors. The judicious encouragement of regular lines of steamships to countries upon this continent and Europe. Such regulations of our commerce and carrying trade with the Canadas and Europe as will best promote the general interests of our own merchants, farmers, manufacturers and shippers. The report also asks the convention to give the weight of its influence in favor of building up our common country in such a manner as to give us Union, prosperity and peace. The report was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Scammon the convention agreed to adjourn *sine die* at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Debate was then resumed upon the Reciprocity Treaty. Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, had consent to place in the journal of the Convention his report on a ship canal from the St. Lawrence River to the Hudson. The same privilege was extended to Mr. Hill, of Boston, favoring Congressional aid to ocean steamers. Mr. Alexander's report in favor of the decimal system of weights and measures was referred to a special committee from the States and British Provinces. Mr. Alexander's report in favor of a National Board of Trade was referred to a Special Committee, to report complete forthwith. Mr. Brown, from the Committee on River and Harbor Improvements, reported a resolution reorganizing the national character of navigable rivers and lake harbors which offered facilities for conducting the commerce of the country, from which the Government derives a large revenue, and stating that it is the sense of this Convention that it is the interest, as well as the duty of the General Government to make such improvements on such rivers and harbors as the necessity for it may be developed, and as the condition of the Treasury will warrant.

The report of Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, was important, in the announcement that the annexation of the British Provinces to the United States had no place in the minds of the people of the provinces. He said that any one who should go to "hustings" as an advocate for annexation would be treated as a fugitive from the loyalty and allegiance due from him as a British American.

Detroit, July 14.—The resolution recommending the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty received the unanimous vote of the Convention.—Adjourned.

City Intelligence.

THE MUSEUM FIRE—THE SCENE OF THE CONFLAGRATION—HOW BARNUM RECEIVED THE NEWS—WHAT HE PROPOSES TO DO—THE FIRE THE WORK OF INCENDIARIES—INCIDENTS, ETC.—All night long, after the firemen had suppressed the flames, the fearless men remained on duty, different squads taking turns alternately in keeping watch over the ruins. The people continued to crowd around the locality during the night. An adequate force of policemen also remained on guard, protecting the property that lay around loose in the ruins. Many suspicious persons were locked up to keep them out of mischief, but were yesterday discharged from custody, in the absence of any specific charges against them. During yesterday crowds of people gathered in Broadway, Ann street and Park Row, curiously gazing on the charred and blackened ruins, and speculating on what Mr. Barnum would do next. The flames occasionally burst out in different places during the day, but a stream of water was promptly turned on, and the flames immediately squelched.

Mr. Barnum had been in attendance on the Connecticut Legislature at Hartford, but had arrived at his home in Bridgeport when he received the news of the fire. He received the news with his accustomed coolness, and the message reported in yesterday's SUN expresses his determination concerning the calamity. He spent the night at his house in Bridgeport, and arrived in this city at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Calling his late employes about him, he informed them that he should take measures for immediately opening a hall in this city, where the theatrical performances could be continued and the living curiosities exhibited, so that they would not be thrown out of employment. The losses sustained by some of these persons are quite serious. Mr. Conlin, who had a shooting gallery in the basement, lost property to the value of $1,000; insured $500. Mr. Bridgeman, one of the actors, lost articles of wardrobe to the value of $200. Mr. Cunningham, another actor, estimates his loss at $150. A meeting is called for this morning at St. David's Hall, Canal street, when measures will be taken to get up an entertainment for the benefit of the actors. Besides his pecuniary loss, Mr. Bridgeman was severely injured in the leg by the falling of one of the cornices of the Museum. George B. Ross, the mechanician of the establishment, has lost property in stereoscopticons, chemicals, philosophical apparatus, etc., to the amount of $2,000; upon which he has no insurance. Mr. Emil Guillaume, the naturalist of the Museum, who had been connected with the establishment over fifty years, and who declares that he saw the first article brought to the Museum, fifty years ago, came into Mr. Barnum's presence yesterday, with great sorrow expressed in his face. Mr. Barnum rose and grasping him by the hand, said: "My poor old 'Pop!' so you have lived to see the end of the old place?" The old man burst into tears, and the scene became quite affecting. "Never mind, Pop," continued Barnum, kindly, "it shan't be long before we have even a better museum." "I know," said the old man, "that if any one on earth can do it, you can."

Mr. Barnum has telegraphed to Mr. Kingsland, who is out of the city, in relation to obtaining the Academy of Music for his theatrical performances. If a favorable answer arrives to-day, the Museum business will go on there immediately after the close of the Saengerfest. Negotiations, in the meantime, are in progress with other parties, and there is little doubt but in less than a week there will be some sort of a "Barnum's entertainment" in progress.

There is no doubt now entertained, by those best capable of judging in the premises, that the Museum was set on fire by incendiaries. Mr. Tiffany the Treasurer, says he saw fire bursting out from each of the three upper floors, as he went up stairs. Mr. Hurd was informed by a boy that he overheard two men conversing together about setting the place on fire. Fire Marshal Baker is investigating the matter. The belief of incendiarism gains ground from the fact that in the upper part of the city nine houses were destroyed on the same evening, and there was suspicion of incendiarism in that case. Two other fires also occurred at the same time.

The ruins continue to be an object of interest. One of the great white whales leaped from the tank in which he was swimming, and his remains were yesterday visible on the edge of the ruins on the Ann street side. Bricks and stones impede the passage through Broadway and Ann street somewhat. St. Paul's Church is badly scorched on its pediment and cornices, but there is no serious damage. Mr. Barnum informed the Connecticut House of Representatives on Thursday that his income last year was $50,000. He has received various letters of sympathy, of which the following is a sample:

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

P. T. BARNUM, Esq.—SIR: Considering the burning of your time-honored Museum a public calamity, and anxious to aid as far as in my power towards the beginning of a new collection of relics and curiosities to be exhibited under your management, I beg to place at your disposal a lot of rarities from Arizona and the Pacific coast, gathered during recent explorations there; also a collection of relics of the Crimean war, made during my sojourn at Sebastopol in 1854-5. I shall be glad if this humble example of interest in the upbuilding of a new Museum, is followed by other individuals who have had opportunities to secure articles worthy of preservation and of public exhibition. I am, your obedient servant,

R. C. MCCORMICK,
Secretary of Arizona.

Hundreds of citizens called upon Mr. Barnum yesterday, with substantial offers of sympathy; some requesting him to make use of their capital if required; others tendering whatever they could offer and all anxious to show him those good offices that men appreciate under the circumstances that now surround Mr. Barnum. The great "showman" did not appear downcast. He appreciated the kindness of his fellow-citizens, and to all declared his intention of building a Museum that should be the pride of New York City.

CARD FROM MR. BARNUM.

Grateful for the universal feeling of sympathy expressed for the loss of the American Museum, and not unmindful of the immense patronage which has been bestowed upon my efforts to please for the last quarter of a century, I have resolved, in compliance with numerous requests, to erect immediately in this city a museum which will be an ornament to our great metropolis and an honor to the country. An experience of twenty-five years will enable me in six months to duplicate in Europe and America every specimen of natural history which adorned my late museum, and from historical societies and other sources within my knowledge, I can nearly supply the places of the Revolutionary and other relics which have been destroyed. For years I have been obliged, for want of room, to reject many rare and valuable curiosities stored in the museums and private collections of Europe, which I shall now have the pleasure of placing before the American public; and I risk nothing in saying that before many months elapse I shall, if life be spared, open to the public a popular place of instruction and amusement infinitely more extensive, commodious and interesting than any ever before known upon this continent. I shall despatch a special agent to Europe on Saturday next, and shall soon follow myself, in order to carry out with business representatives abroad the above plan.

In the meantime, in order to give employment to my dramatic company and other attaches of the Museum, who are dependent upon such engagements for their daily support, I propose to continue the performance of the successful pantomime lately produced at the Museum, in connection with the living curiosities, as soon as a suitable public hall or theatre can be secured for the purpose. This, I trust, will be in a few days.

The public's obedient servant,

P. T. BARNUM.

35 Chambers street, New York, July 14, 1865.

THE LOSSES.

The papers were all in error, as to the amount of insurance and loss of Mr. Barnum. The amount of his insurance on the contents of the building was only $35,000, and on the building $30,000. His loss on the contents (the building not being his property) he estimates at half a million only. The following is the aggregate of losses by the whole fire:

Broadway.

Museum Curiosities	$300,000
Museum Building	4,000
Charles Knox, hatter, No. 212	80,000
Building No. 212	15,000
Rogers & Sons, clothiers, No. 214	15,000
J. T. Reeves, billiards	10,000
"Live and Let Live" saloon	6,000
Building No. 214	15,000
G. W. White, hatter, No. 216	10,000
Wm. Van Name, restaurant	8,000
Building No. 216	15,000
Reported losses in Broadway	$513,000

Fulton Street.

Willets & Skidmore, furnishing store, No. 155	$3,000
Mr. Wortendike, porter house, No. 153	1,000
Sherwood & Meitzinger, hat store, No. 151	3,000
John Duane, liquor store, No. 149	3,000
A. Bassford, Jr., billiard saloon	8,000
Stearn & Beale, stationery store, No. 147	2,000
Loss on buildings, &c.	20,000
Reported losses in Fulton street	$40,000

Ann Street.

J. E. Nolan, saloon, under Museum	$5,000
Mr. Irwin's shoe store	2,000
J. J. Glover & Wm. March truss stores	3,000
Chas. F. Tanz, optical instruments	2,000
J. E. Surburg, cigars	1,500
F. N. Groot, restaurant, No. 8	2,500
Jones & Kenwood, shoe store, Nos. 10 and 12	10,000
W. C. Robinson, lithographer	1,000
W. S. Wilde, paper dealer	1,000
T. E. Barton, printer	1,000
Buildings Nos. 10 and 12	6,000
J. Ross, porter house, No. 14	1,500
J. I. Byrne, tailor, No. 10	400
Dick & Fitzgerald, publishers	12,000
J. Higgluson, hair dresser	3,000
Reported losses in Ann street	49,900

TOTALS.

Broadway losses	$413,000
Fulton street losses	40,000
Ann street losses	46,900
	$499,000

Most of the property was covered by insurance

Monday, July 17.

From Washington.

Appointments by the President—Pardon of a Criminal—Sudden Death of an Artist—Trial of Mary Harris, Etc.

Washington, July 15.—The President has reappointed Henry W. Hoffman, Collector of Customs; John F. McKilton, Surveyor, and Francis Corkran, Naval Officer at Baltimore; also Henry E. Beckwith, Surveyor at Hartford, Connecticut; Henry Stover, Surveyor, and George J. Colby, Naval Officers at Newburyport, Massachusetts; Lawrence Weldon, Attorney, and David Phillips, Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois; Wm. Clendenin, Consul at St. Petersburg.

The President, on the unanimous recommendation of the Court which tried Edward Wilmer, Captain, and Provost Marshal for Delaware, has remitted the unexecution portion of sentence against him.

Mr. Crane, artist for HARPER'S WEEKLY, was found dead in his bed at the National Hotel this morning. He retired in usual health last night.

Washington, July 16.—Reports received here show that there are occasional seizures and confiscations of goods smuggled into the United States from the British Provinces. The efficient measures adopted by the Commissioner of Customs, Judge Sargent, have prevented to a considerable extent such violations of the law.

It has been ascertained on enquiry that the legal limit of three hundred millions of National Bank circulation is nearly reached, and therefore the creation of but comparatively few additional institutions under that system will be authorized. The entire number will probably reach sixteen hundred.

Information received here from prominent citizens of the Southern States, gives assurance that the work of restoration is progressing much more smoothly than was anticipated, and that the unfriendly utterances of some of the editors are not indicative of the pacific spirit of the people.

The Miss Harris Murder Trial.

In this case, at Washington, on Friday, Rev. J. C. Burroughs, brother of the murdered man, continued his testimony.

Witness did not use the form, when solemnizing the marriage of his brother, of asking if there was any impediment by reason of precontract. The deceased's wife made her first visit to her friends after marriage in the following July. The deceased came in the month of September following, and remained two or three weeks. The deceased did not inform witness of any embarrassement he felt in regard to his relations with Miss Harris. At the time of his visit to Chicago, witness had a conversation with the deceased in relation to Miss Harris, but previous to his marriage deceased's relations to Miss Harris may have been alluded to. Deceased was expert with the pen, but he could not imitate well. Witness thinks that Miss Harris had on her visit to him a likeness of witness' brother, and witness thinks he may have said that he would like to have it.

By Mr. Carrington—Witness' motives in taking the interest he had in the case was that in case his brother's reputation and character were more or less involved, and under the request of his widow for the sake of herself and child, he could not otherwise but feel an interest; that so far as they affected his reputation, those things should be cleared up. Deceased was witness' only brother. Witness had never offered to pay witnesses to come here.

By Mr. Bradley—Have you not said that this was a conspiracy, and that you intended to explore it to the bottom?

Mr. Carrington objected, and was sustained.

Mrs. E. A. Fleming testified that she resides in Baltimore, and first became acquainted with Miss Harris on the 6th of January last, when she came to witness' house to board. She stated she was going to Washington; that she was not very well, and would stop in Baltimore. She stated that she was to collect money for Miss Devlin, by whom she was employed. Miss Devlin formerly did business in Baltimore, before they went West, and boarded with witness. The accused remained until the 30th of January, the day she came to Washington. She did not visit any place, but she went out to evening entertainments with Mr. John Devlin. She stated on the Saturday before she came to Washington that she was going to sue an old lover of hers for breach of promise; that she had been engaged to him for seven years; that he had corresponded with her until a month of his marriage; she stated that she thought he married the girl (Miss Boggs) for her money; she said that she was going to sue him to clear herself and let the world see that she was a virtuous girl. She stated one of the reasons for bringing the suit was the anonymous letters signed Greenwood. She stated that she understood the father of the young lady was rich, and believed that Burroughs married her because she was rich, but that he loved her (the accused). She held Burroughs in high estimation, always spoke highly of him, and stated that he had always treated her like a father; that she looked up to him as such, and she had put the utmost confidence in him; that he had never wronged her. Witness observed her on the Sunday evening previous, when a minister, Rev. Mr. Butler, was performing the hymn "I would not live always," on the piano, and the accused took a saucer and went around to take up a collection. She complained that her throat was sore, and she had but little appetite. Sometimes she appeared full of thought, and burst out in a love song. Sometimes she would sing "I loved him as a brother," and then come to witness in a very good humor.

On Saturday, the prisoner's counsel submitted to Dr. May, who was on the witness stand, a hypothetical case like this: A little girl grows up with a gentleman old enough to be her father; she would sit on his knee and play with him; she believed him to be good; he opens a correspondence with her, &c. Her parents discover the correspondence and forbid it. The correspondence goes on, and an engagement of marriage exists, &c. The correspondence continues; he is too poor to marry; the interviews, the health and temperament of the lady, the love existing, the receipt of the seduction letters, &c., and her conduct after receiving them being troubled and demurred, giving all the incidents in the life of the accused, embodying all the facts as brought out on this trial. The question was then put whether he thought at any time she has been the subject of paroxysmal insanity?

Witness would say, after the minute details of the hypothetical case of that kind, that the patient labored under a deranged intellect, paroxysmally deranged—caused by moral causes, and increased or assisted by a derangement of the uterus.

Some other witnesses were sworn, but the evidence was not all taken. This will be done to-day, when the arguments will commence.

Card from Welechman, Witness in the Conspiracy Trials.

Philadelphia, July 16.—Welechman, the principal witness for the Government in the Conspiracy cases, publishes a card in the SUNDAY DISPATCH, stating that the statement of Brophy, impeaching his character and testimony is a tissue of lies from beginning to end; that the said statement was twice submitted to Judge Holt, and once to President Johnson and all the members of the Court, before the execution, without effect; that it was only at Brophy's own request that he was not called to the stand to testify to Welechman's good conduct. The card also details some conversation of Mrs. Surratt, which did not appear before the Court, showing her knowledge of the conspiracy. He says Brophy is an alien, unnaturalized, and has never taken the oath of allegiance to the government he attempts to assail in the person of its chief witness.

The National Loan.

Over Ten Millions Subscribed on Saturday.

Philadelphia, July 16.—Jay Cooke & Co. reports the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan on Saturday, at $10,331,200, including the following:

First National Bank, Nashville, $100,000.
Third National Bank, St. Louis, $200,000.
First National Bank, Boston, $314,000.
First National Bank, Albany, $100,000.
First National Bank, Cincinnati, $200,000.
Second National Bank, Boston, $200,000.
Fourth National Bank, New York, $200,000.
Second National Bank, Wilkesbarre, $100,000.
Second National Bank, Cleveland, $100,000.
Second National Bank, New Haven, $100,000.
Commonwealth National Bank, New York, $100,000.
Merchants' National Bank, Portland, $150,000.
National Bank of the Republic, Boston, $200,000.
J. R. Dock, Meadville, Pa., $75,000.
C. A. Pillsbury & Co., Boston, $250,000.
First National Bank, New London, $75,000.
First National Bank, Philadelphia, $250,000.
Second National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, $100,000.

The total for the week is $35,038,700. The sales of the third and last series of the Seven-Thirty loan draw near to a close. Only about fifty millions of the notes remain unsold—adding to the sales regularly reported by Jay Cooke, the amounts of sales in California and at the regular agencies, which have not been included in the reports from Philadelphia. At the present rate of subscription, the balance of the loan will be disposed of within two weeks, and probably in less time.

From New Orleans.

A Bad State of Affairs.

There has just been published in New Orleans a report of the commission appointed to investigate shows, houses of ill-fame, and all places of public notoriety, where improper practices have been carried on against the existing laws and the moral peace of the citizens, with an exposition of blackmailing pimps, sweaters, leafers and genteel vagrants—gamblers. By order of the Chief of Police, John Burke, June, 1865. The PICAYUNE gives a synopsis of the report, from which some specimens are given below:

The proprietors of snake and other shows on the Levee are all dangerous characters—petty thieves, not having courage to steal, except when they can do it under the connivance of the police. Certain policemen would get from $50 to $100 for connivance or silence; and their boast was that when the recent changes in the police was effected these taking their places "knew nothing about living like gentlemen or police business." Counterfeiters of postal currency haunt these places.

Some of the coffee-houses are nearly as bad as the shows. To some of these places, after hours of closing, the police themselves go and ramble. We next give several sentences entire: The next nuisance which the Commission would like to handle must be done by us as we would a dangerous reptile which we are afraid to touch, on account of its power to sting us—and yet we touch it with the hope to crush it, into the word nuisance we condense the Recorders and their courts, for such indeed they are. 'Tis here where the honest policeman first gets corrupted. Here he sees the laxity of justice and the black-mailing propensity of the judge; here he sees the dishonest lawyer and his fee-lagging jackal, who frightens the poor prisoners, locked up for some trifling offence, to see one of these harpies by exaggerating the charge against him into something terrible. 'Tis here the officer sees cases dismissed and himself abused for not delivering his answers more quickly to suit the half-expressed thought of the judge or his partnering partner, who has been paid beforehand to drop the case. Oh, it is no wonder that men whose life-schemes are one career of fraud, whose footsteps falter not entering the temples of justice or morality, where the oath of promise on the living lips to be faithful performers of the duties they so eagerly seek binds them not for the period of one pulsation of their false hearts.

We next extract from this report what "police business" is understood to be: "This business, as now understood by those interested, consists in knowing how to support, out of a salary of $50 or $150, a fast woman, at an expense of a couple of hundred dollars a month—a horse and buggy—meals at Victor's and Moreau's—champaign suppers at the lake—massive gold watches and sparkling diamond breastpins. This is living like smart police officers who know their business, and is effected by collecting tribute from gamblers, showmen, prostitutes—and by what is known as the shaking down of thieves and burglars."

After this there are three distinct specifications against a recent police lieutenant, of his having been paid sums varying from $25 to $50 per month by coffee house keepers for immunities. The report then closes, urgently calling the attention of Governor Wells and Mayor Kennedy to stop the "outrages that are perpetrated in the Recorders' Courts, under the guise of justice." Corruption, in its most putrified and disgusting form, pervades every avenue, almost every member and attache of these courts. The poor, unfriended prisoner sinks into the Workhouse—while the rich, influential thief, gambler, leafer or prostitute walks forth in freedom.

From Poughkeepsie.

The Great Boat Race.

To-morrow there will be a rowing match, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., between the crews of the Floyd T. Fields of that city, and the Samuel Collyer of New York. The match will be over a distance of five miles, duly measured, on the river, and the winning party will pocket a purse of $6,000, besides the title to the championship of American waters. Both the crews are well known to the "posted" in boating matters. The New York crew is composed of Denis Leary (stoke); John Biglin, James H. Biglin and Bernard Biglin (bow). As the "George J. Brown" crew they have made themselves famous by their numerous victories in the regattas of Boston, Worcester, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Albany, New York, and other places. The Poughkeepsie crew is composed of William Stephens (stoke); Homer Wooden, William Burner and Ezekiel Beneway. Long practice has made them formidable opponents to their New York competitors, and the match is anticipated with great interest by great numbers of admirers of rowing exhibitions, who do not exactly come under the head of "sporting circles." As these crews are generally considered to be the crack rowers of the country, their contest will develop all the mettle there is in each of them.

(By Telegraph.)

Poughkeepsie, July 15.—The city is filled with strangers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia Pittsburg, and other places, to witness the great four-oared boat race to come off here on Tuesday next. The affair promises to be the greatest affair of the kind ever witnessed. Among the shell-boat celebrities present is James Hammill, of Pittsburg. The purse is the largest ever contested for, either in this country or in Europe, being six thousand dollars. Every row-boat within three miles of the city has been engaged, as also a number of propellers. Every train brings additional delegates, and by Monday night every hotel will be filled. The betting is very lively—as high as $10,000 against $5,000 being already offered on the New York boat.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Gen. Hooker's Assumption of Command—The Departmental Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITY, July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.—In obedience to General Orders, No. 118, dated War Department, June 27, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the East, embracing the New England States, New York and New Jersey; headquarters at New York City. The orders issued by Major-General Dix for the government of the Department will continue in force until revoked by proper authority. The following named officers are announced as composing my Staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brevet Brig.-General D. T. Van Buren, A. A. G. and Additional A. D. C.
Brevet Brig.-General M. T. McMahon, A. A. G. and Additional A. D. C.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Ludlow, Additional A. D. C.
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Charles I. Joline, (Acting Corps) A. D. C.
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Thomas A. Bolles, Judge-Advocate and Additional A. D. C.
Brevet Major G. V. Eichstedt, Additional A. D. C.
Brevet Major Wilson Barstow, Chief Com. of Mus. and Additional A. D. C.
Brevet Major Wm. E. Blake, Asst. Com. of Mus. and (Acting Corps) A. D. C.
Brevet Major Thos. Lord, Jr., (Acting Corps) A. D. C.
Major Wm. H. Lawrence, A. D. C.
Capt. Samuel W. Taylor, A. D. C.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General Commanding.

What Philadelphia is Responsible For.

The Lynchburg, Va., REPUBLICAN—a paper which struggles hard to conceal its evident hatred of the new order of things in Dixie—takes as a text one of those common street-car disturbances in Philadelphia (where they don't allow negroes to ride,) and gravely remarks, at the close of a long and solemn article thereon:

"God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform," and it may be that, in permitting this wicked war of the races, he designs to accomplish the very ends which fanaticism has least in view, and which the negro little desires or comprehends. Perhaps the mission of the African on this continent is terminated, and it is the purpose of Providence to remove him to another clime or exterminate him altogether. His curse has been upon him since Noah descended from the ark—a servant of servants has he been among all nations and peoples and tongue, and this may be the closing scene of his career outside of his native land. If so, it will not be the first instance in which God has made the "wrath of man to praise him," and has accomplished great revolutions in the affairs of the world by the instruments of the devil.

This is pretty severe on Sambo; but in view of the fact that Philadelphia has been bothering with the negroes in just the same way for a good many years, we don't see what "this wicked war of the races" has to do with the street-car war in the city of brotherly love.

Cattle Market.

BULL'S HEAD, JULY 11, 1865.

Beeves.—At the opening, on Monday, but 2,295 head of bullocks were on sale at the various yards in this market, and this light run, coupled with the favorable weather, has produced another material change in quotations, the advantage effected last week in favor of buyers having been entirely lost—an addition of 1a1½c. made to the prices then quoted. Prices range to-day from 16a17c. for first selections to 15a16c. for medium, and from these figures to 10a11c. for stock of the sculkiest order. But little difficulty was experienced by drovers in disposing of their stock, even at these prices; and as the opening of the market to-day, we find the same light supply as on the opening day, and as the reports from Chicago indicate a moderate supply at that market also, we think we may safely predict a continuation, for the remainder of the week, of the above quoted prices.

Cows and Calves.—A more active inquiry exists to-day for milch Cows, still the market is by no means lively, and prices remain about as last quoted, viz: Extra cows, $75a$100; good do., $4a$70; common, $25a$45. The same causes that have influenced the market for Beef have produced a like result in the market for Calves. The quotations to-day are about as follows:

Prime calves, per lb., 9½a10½; good veal calves, 8½a9½; common veal calves, per head, $4a$6; skin calves, 13a18; grass calves, per head, $4a6.

Sheep and Lambs.—After a dull week, the Sheep market exhibits rather more activity, and as the supply is somewhat limited, prices are firmer, at a slight advance. The following are to-day's prices: Common to fair sheep, sheared, 5a6½c.; good to prime do., 6½a7c.; extra do., 8a9c. Lambs rule a little firmer, at 12a14c. per lb. Lambskins are quoted at 70a85c., and pelts at 35a40c. each.

Swine.—An active inquiry exists at present for Hogs, and as the demand is considerably in excess of the supply, prices rule from ½c. to 1c. higher, being quoted this morning at 10½a11½c. for corn-fed live, or 13½a14c. dressed, and 10½c. for stillfed, live, or 13½c. dressed.

The total receipts were: Beeves, 4,675; cows, 84; veals, 1,889; sheep and lambs, 11,930; swine, 10,503.

Hay Market.

Very little activity prevails at either of the marts for Hay. Prices remain without material change, being quoted to-day at 90a95c. for shipping, and $1a$1.15 for retail lots.

Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1865.

As compared with any previous week during the last two months, the past has been characterized by unusual activity in this department of trade, a lively demand, for most of the leading articles for shipping purposes, having recently been developed. This state of the market holders have not neglected to take advantage of, and hence we find in summing up the week's transactions in this market, a materially enhanced scale of prices. Among other articles, corn is quoted 6c. higher, rye 10c., wheat 20c., flour from 5c. to 75c., pork $2, molasses 5c., and sugar 5c., and many of the minor articles also show an upward movement. Butter, however, has not sympathized with this movement. The high figures at which it continues to be held discourages shipments, and as the California and Southern trade is at present extremely limited, the business is restricted almost exclusively to home consumption, thus tending to reduce prices. Few lots command higher than 30c. per pound. Cheese, on the contrary, is in better demand for shipping purposes, and prices are advanced. With the exception of pork, meats are lower. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange Co., prime	39a35	State, tub, Welch	—a—
New pr state	31a32	Wat'rn, prime w	24a23
Fair to good do.	27a29	Pennsylvania	23a22
Welch, good to p	25a30	Tallow	10 a11
" com. to good	20a28	Lard	10 a12½

CHEESE.

N. Y. dairy, pr	13a14	State factory, pr	14½a15
do com. to good	11a13	Pine apple	12a22
English dairy, com.	12a14	New skim milk	7a10

EGGS.

N. Jersey	25a27	Canada	24a25
Western Eggs	23a24	Duck eggs	—a—
N. Y. State, do	26a26½	Geese	—a—

LIVE POULTRY.

Turkeys	23a29	Tame ducks, pair	75a1 25
Fowls	20a22	Fowls, pair	—a—

FRESH MEATS.

Beef sides	8a13	Lamb, carcass	10a20
Beef forequarters	—a—	Veal, per lb	11a13
" hindquarters	—a—	Pork	12½a13
Mutton	9a10		

FRESH FRUIT.

Apples, new, Nor.	3 00a3 50	Whortleberries, per bushel	5 00a5 50
Blackberries, bch	6 00a7 50	Cherries, lb	8a25
Currants, lb	6a10	Pears, bush	5 00a9 00
Raspberries, basket	5a15	Peaches, basket	3 00a9 00
" pint	10a13	Apricots, quart	15a30
Gooseberries, bush	2 00a3 00		

DRIED FRUIT.

Cherries	45a48	Blackberries	28a30
Plums	37a40	Raspberries	38a40
Peaches, peeled	38a40	Apples, c to q	—a—
" unpeeled	21a25	Whortleberries	20a25
Currants	12	Raisins, layer	3 40a3 50

POTATOES.

New Ber., bbl	6 50a7 00	Jackson Whites	1 00a1 25
Peach Blows	1 00a1 25	L. I. new, bbl	3 00a3 50
Mercers	1 00a1 75	N. J., Dyckman, barrel	3 50a4 00
Prince Alberts	1 00a1 25		

GARDEN AND FIELD VEGETABLES.

Corn, per 100	—a—	Green peas, bush	50a75
Rhubarb, 100 lbs	—a—	String beans, bu	75a1 00
Turnips, bbl	1 00a1 50	Cabbages, per hund	9a17 00
Cucumbers, per 100	$1a1 50	Squashes, bbl	5a8 00
W. Turnips, bbl	1 00a1 50	Tomatoes, box	1 00a1 50
Onions, bbl	4 00a5 50	Tomatoes, box, 0x	—a—
do white, lb	4 00a5 00		

Domestic Markets—Wholesale Prices Current

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, July 15, 1865.

Coffee, lb.—Java, 28½a35; St. Domingo, 18—19c.; Rio, 12a21c.; Maracaibo, 19a22.

Cotton, lb.—Mid. New Orleans —a62; Mid. Upland, —a62.

Fish, cwt.—Dry cod, 6 75a7 00; Pick. do bbl, 6 50a7 00; Dry scale, —a5 00; Pick. Salmon, l, —a—; Mackerel, l, bay, 19 00a19 50; Herrings, l, —a10.

Flour and Meal, bbl.—Genesee, ext., 7 75a9 00; Ohio, c. to f., 6 90a7 10; Georgetown, —a—; State, s. to ext., 6 75a6 90; Missouri, —a—; Canadian, c. g., 6 75a8 10; Rye flour, 5 25a5 65; Corn meal, 4 25a4 75; Ice Brandywine, 5 75a5 75.

Fruit.—Raisins, bch, 5 50a6 00; Layer, box, 6 50a6 75; Currants, a13½; Almonds, 22a26½; Ivo shelled, 41a45.

Lumber.—Southern pine, 40 00a50 00; White pine box boards, 20 00a22 00; White pine merchantable box boards, 24 00a7 00; Clear pine, 60 00; Poplar and W wood boards and plank, 50 00a55 00; Cherry boards and plank, 70 00a75 00; Oak and ash, 50 00a60 00; Maple and birch, 35 00a40 00; Black walnut, 75 00a90 00.

Molasses, gal.—New Orleans, —a—; Porto Rico, 70a75; Cuba, Mus., 44a55; Cuba clayed, 35a—.

Oils.—Olive, case, gold, —a4 25; Olive, gallon, —; Palm, lb. gold, —; Lin'd, city, 1 19a1 20; Whale, 1 05a1 20; Kerosene, —a72.

Provisions.—Beef, m. mess, 10 14a12 16; Do. Pr. m., nominal; Port, clear, new, nominal; Pr. mess, 21 50a22 25; Do pr. W., 21 75a22 75; Lard, per lb, 16½a21½; Butter, Orange co., 32a35; Do State, 30a33; Cheese, common to choice, 9a10.

Tea.—Lb. Hyson, 1 00a1 60; Young do. 80a1 00; Hyson skin;