RUSSELL AND BANCROFT.

Family Propriety and the Enfant Terrible.

The Mew of the British Lion-"Why Should We not be Friends?"

Sprcy Correspondence in Relation to Mr. Bancroft's Memorial Address in the House of Representatives.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Stc., Etc., Etc.

LORD RUSSELL TO MIL ADAMS. CHESHAM PLACE, February 28, 1866, -Dear Mr Agams:—I observe in the Daity News of yester day extracts from a speech of Mr. Bancroft de livered in the House of Representatives on the 12th instant. In this speech Mr. Bancroft is represented to have said, referring to the breaking out of the civil war:- "The British Secre tary of State for Foreign Affairs made haste to send word through the palaces of Europe that the great republic was in its agony; that the republic was no more; that a headstone was all that remained due by the law of nations to 'the late Union.'"

As words pronounced on such an occasion, As words pronounced on such an occasion, and by so eminent a man as Mr. Bancroft, may have an effect far beyond the injury which my personal character might suffer, I must request you to convey to Mr. Bancroft the denial of the truth of his allegation, and to refer him to facts of a totally opposite character.

Soon after the news of the resistance in arms

of the Southern States to the Government of the Union arrived in this country, a member of the House of Commons stated in his place that the pubble of republicanism had burst. I replied in the same debate that the bubble of republican-ism had not burst, and that if the curse of slavery still hung about the United States, it was England who had made them the gitt of the poisoned garment which was now their torment. In fact, I have never had any doubt that whether the United States consented to separation or pursued the war to extremity, the great Western republic would remain, happily for the world, a powerful and independent republic.

The authors of the Declaration of Independence, in declaring for separation from Great Britain, after enumerating their complaints of her conduct, go on to say:—"We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which demands our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends."

That we should be enemies in war is easily understood, but when we are at peace why should we not be friends, as the great men of the American revolution intended us to be? If they in a moment of separation and of war looked forward to a period of peace and of friendship, why should we, more than three-quarters of a century after these events, keep up sentiments of irritation and hostility founded on a mistaken apprehension of facts, and tending to lay the foundation of permanent aliena-tion, suspicion, and ill-will?

As Mr. Bancroit's speech is likely to have very extensive publicity, I reserve to myself the power of making public this letter at such time as I

I remain, my dear Mr. Adams, your faithful servant, Russell.
P. S. I subjoin an extract of my speech on the 30th of May, 1861, as reported in Hansard's De-

MR. BANCROFT TO MR. ADAMS IN REPLY.

New York, March 23, 1866, MY DEAR MR. ADAMS.-I have received from you, by Lord Russell's desire, a copy of his letter to you of 28th February last, in which he denies the truth of certain allegations in my address to Congress on the 12th of the same month. The gations :- That as British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs he viewed this republic as "the late Union;" that he sent this view of our country through the palaces of Europe; and that he ade baste to do so. When Lord Russell calls to mind the authority for these statements he must acknowledge them to be perfectly just and

On the 6th day of May, 1861, Lord John Russell, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, wrote a despatch to Lord Lyons, in which h describes the condition of America as "the dis ruption of a confederacy," and he further used these words:—"Civil war has broken out between the several States of the late Union. Government of the Southern portion has duly constituted itself. Her Majesty's Government do not wish you to make any mystery of that view." Here is irrefragable proof of my first

On the day on which the Minister of the Queer thus wrote he addressed a despatch to Lord Cowley, her Majesty's Ambassador at designating our republic as "the States which ately composed the American Union," "the late United States," "the late Union," and he enclosed in that despatch, for Lord Cowley's instruction, copy of the above-cited letter to Lord Lyons Having thus ostentatiously communicated his view of our country as "the late Union, asked, in return, "to be made acquainted with the views of the Imperial Government," My second allegation is, therefore, true, in letter

That Lord John Russell, as Secretary of State, was in haste to do this, appears from his not having awaited the arrival of the American Minister of Mr. Liscoln's appointment, and from those very letters of the 6th of May, 1861, to Lord Cowley and to Lord Lyons; for in those letters he confesses that he had not, as yet, ceived from Lord Lyons any report of the state of affairs and of the prospects of the several parties:" but that on coming to the decision which was so momentous and unprecedented he acted on the reports of "some consuls" and "of the

It is true that twenty four days after Lord John Russell had officially described our country as "the disruption of a confederacy," "the late United States," "the late Union," he re-proved a member of the House of Commons for openly exulting "that the great republican bubble in America had burst," and owned "that the Republic had been for many years a great and tree State." But he uttered no expectation or hope of the restoration of our Union, and rather intimated that the Americans were ' to destroy each other's happiness and freedom. Lord John, on that occasion, rightly attributed the Rebellion to the "accursed institution of slavery," and confessed that England was the giver of "the poisoned garment;" that the former Governments of Grant Britain were "themselves to blame for the existing of the evil." But this confession must be intepreted by the light of his averments on the 6th of May, 1861, and by Lord Russell's later assertion, that the efforts of our country were but a contest for

In speaking to the American Congress of the life and character of Abraham Lincoln it was my unavoidable duty to reter to the conduct of the British Government towards our country during his administration, for nothing so wounded his feelings, or exercised his judgment,

Congress, and those only. When I learned that the British Minister at Washington was likely to be one of my hearers, I requested Mr. Seward to advise him not to be present, and through another triend, I sent him a similar message,

which he received and perfectly understood.

I need not recall words of ninety years ago to be persuaded that in peace America and the United Kingdom should be friends. I have a right to say this; for when in the public service, I proved it by public acts; and, as a private citizen, I have never wished our Government to demand of a foreign power anything out

Pray send Lord Bussell a copy of this letter, which he is at liberty to publish; and I consider myself equally at liberty to publish his letter,

to which this is a reply.

I am ever, my dear Mr. Adams, very truly GEORGE BANCROFT. LORD J. EUSSELL'S LETTER TO EARL COWLEY, ALLUDED TO BY MR. BANCROFT.

FOREIGN OFFICE May 6, 1861.—My Lord:—Although her Majesty's Government have received no despatches from Lord Lyons by the mail which has just arrived, the communication between Washington and New York being interrupted, yet the accounts which have reached them from some of her Majest, 's Consuls, coupled with what has appeared in the public prints, are sufficient to show that a civil war has broken out among the States which lately composed the American Union.

Other nations have, therefore, to consider the light in which, with reference to that war, they are to regard the confederate, light which the confederate in which the Southern States.

In watch, with reference to that war, they are to regard the confederact into which the Southern states have united themselves; and it appears to her Majesty's Government that, looking at all the circumstances of the case, they cannot hesitate to admit that such confederacy is entitled to be considered as a belligerent, and, as such, invested with all the rights and prerogatives of a belligerent. I have stated this to Lord Lyons in the despatch of which I inclose a copy for your Excellency's information.

In making known to M. Phouvenel the opinion of her Majesty's Government on this point, your Excellency.

her Majesty's Government on this point, your Excel-lency will add that you are instructed to call the attention of the French Government to the bearing which this unfortuate contest threatens to have on

which this unfortuate contest threatens to have on the rights and interests of neutral nations. On the one hand, President Linco'n, in behalf of the northern portion of the late United States, has issued a proclamation declaratory of an intention to subject the ports of the s uthern portion of the late Union to a vigorous blockade; on the other hand, President Davis, on behalf of the southern portion of the late Union, has issued a proclamation declara-tory of an intention to grant letters of marque for cruisers to be employed against the commerce of the cruisers to be employed against the commerce of the

North.

In this state of things it appears to her Majesty's Government to be well descrying of the immediate consideration of all maritime powers, but more especially of France and England, whether they should not take some steps to invite the contending parties to act upon the principles laid down in the second and third articles of the Declaration of Paris of 1856, which relates to the security of neutral property on the high seas.

The United States, as an entire Government, have not acceded to that declaration; but in practice

not acceded to that declaration; but in practice they have, in their conventions with other powers, adopted the second article, although admitting that without some such convention the rule was not one

of universal application

As regards the third article, in recent treaties concluded by the United States with South American republics, the principle adopted has been at variance with that laid down in the Declaration of

Your Excellency will remember that when it was roposed to the Government of the United States, in 1856, to adopt the whole of the Declaration of Paris, they, in the first instance, agreed to the second, third, and fourth proposals, but made a condition as to the first that the other powers should assent to extending the declaration so as to exempt all private property whatever trop canting on the assent to extending the declaration so as to exempt all private property whatever from capture on the high seas; but before any final decision was taken on this proposal the Government of President Buchanan, which in the interval had come into power, withdrew the proposition altogether.

It seems to her Majesty's Government to be deserving of consideration whether a joint endeavor should not now be made to obtain from each of the belligerents a formal recognition of both principles as laid down in the Declaration of Paris, so that such principles shall be admitted by both as they have

principles shall be admitted by both, as they have been admitted by the powers who made or acceeded to the Declaration of Paris, beneeforth to form part of the general law of nations.

Her Majosty's Government would be glad to be made acquainted with the views of the Imperial Gov-ernment on this matter with as little delay as possible. I am, etc.,

LORD J. RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS. FOREIGN OFFICE, May 6, 1861 -- My Lord: -- Her Majesty's Governmentare disappointed in not having received from you by the mail which has just arrived any report of the state of affairs, and of the prospects of the several parties with reference to the issue of the struggle which appears unfortunately to have commenced between them; but the interruption of communication between Washington and New York sufficiently explains the non-arrival of your des-

The account, however, which her Majesty's consuls at different ports were enabled to forward by the packet coincide in showing that, whatever may be the final result of what cannot now be designated othe wise than as the civil war which has broken out between the several Stat's of the late Union, for the present, at least, those States have separated into distinct confederacies, and, as such, are carrying on

war against each other. The question for neue question for neutral nations to consider is, what is the character of the war, and whether it should be regarded as a war carried on between par-tics severally in a position to wage war, and to claim the rights and to perform the obligations attaching to Ledigerents

Her Majesty's Government consider that the ques-tion can only be answered in the affirmative. If the government of the Northera portion of the late Union possess the advantages inherent in long-es-tablished governments, the government of the Southern portion has, nevertheless, daily constituted itself, and carries on, in a regular form, the admin-istration of the civil government of the States of which it is composed

Her Majesty's Gevernment, therefore, without assuming to pronounce upon the merits of the ques-tion on which the respective parties are at issue, can do no less than accept the facts presented to them. They deeply deplore the disruption of a confederacy with which they have at all times sought to cultivate the most friendly relations; they view with the greatest apprehension and concern the misery and desolation in which that disruption threatens to in-vove the provinces now arrayed in arms against each other; but they feel that they cannot question the right of the Southern States to claim to be recog-nized as a belirgerent, and as such, invested with all

the rights and prerogatives of a beligerent.

I think it right to give your Lordship this timely notice of the view taken by her Majesty's Government of the present state of affairs in North America. and her Majesty's Government do not wish to make

any mystery of that view.
I shall send your Lordship, by an early opportunity, such iurther information on these matters as may be required for your guidance. At present I have only to add that no expression of regret that you may employ at the present disastrous state of affairs will too strongly declare the teelings with which her Majesty's Government contemplate all the evils which cannot fail to result from it.

1 am, etc., J. RUSSELL. EXTRACT FROM LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S SPRECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 30, 1861

My honorable friend, the member for the West Rights of Yorkshire, alluded the other night to one subject in a tone which I was very sorry to hear used by any one. My honorable friend said that "the great republican bubble in America had burst." Now, sir, I am proud to confess—I may be subject to correction—but for my part, when I find that a dark and tyrannical despotism has been abolished, and that people are tirely to emply free government in its people are likely to enjoy free government in its place, I rejoice. It is my duty to represent her Majesty as friendly to all existing States; but if a despetic government iail, and the people who have been subjected to it are likely to obtain better and freer government I cannot conceal that it gives me satisfaction, and that I sympthize with them. But I jovernment I cannot conceal that it gives me matisfaction, and that I sympathize with them. But I own I have very different fee ings when a great republic, which has enjoyed for seventy or eighty years institutions under which the people have been tree and happy, enters into a conflict in which that freedom and happiness are placed in joopardy. I must say the joy which I felt at the overthrow of some of the despotsms of Italy is counterbalanced by the pain which I severate at the overthrow these hams which I severate at the overthrow the pain which I experience at the events which have lately taken place in America. I admit that I have thought, and that I still think, that in this country we objoy more real freedom than the United States have ever done. I admit, also, that the great foun-ders of that republic, wise and able men as they were, had not the materials at hand by which they could interpose, as we are able to do in this country,

t e curb and correction of reason in order to restrain the passionate outcursts of the popular will. Yet we cannot be bline to the fact that the republic has i cen for many years a great and free State, exhi-biting to the word the example of a people in the enjoy ment of wealth, has piness, and freedom, and afforcing bright prospects of the progress and improvement of mankind. When I reflect that the serroaches which are east by the States of the Nor h upon the States of the South, and the resistance which they have called forth, have arisen from that accurred institution of slavery, I cannot but recollect also that with our grant and recollect also that with our great and glorious institutions we gave them that curse, and that ours were the hands from which they received that faial gift of the poiwhich her received that take gift of the pos-soned garment which was flung around them from the first hour of their estab ishment. Therefore I do not think it just or seemly that there should be among us anything like exuitation at their discord, and still less that we should reproach them with an evil for the origin of which we are ourselves to biame. These are the teelings with which I heard the received the transfer of the college. blame. These are the feelings with which I heard the remarks of my honorab e friend the other night, and I must say that I believe the sentiments which he expressed form an exception to the general impression in England, Inceed, I think nothing could be more honorable to our country than the prevailing pain and grief which have been occasioned by the prospect of that great and free people being about to rush into arms to destroy each other's happiness and freedom.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Visit of Mrs. Jeff. Davis to her Husband-She is Expected to Remain at the Fortress-Raising a Sunken British

FORTRESS MONROE, May 5 .- It is now confidently stated that the visit of Mrs. Jefferson Days to this place promises to be of long duration. During yesterday Major-General Miles, acting under instructions from Washington, D. C., directed Lieutenant McElrath, the Post Quartermaster, to turn over one of the casemates of the Fortress. It is understood that Mrs. Davis applied for a room in Carroll Hall, where her husband is confined, but was refused by General

The conditions of the visit of Mrs. Davis, which were made known shortly after she arrived here, permit her to have free intercourse with ber husband during all hours of the day, and strictly enjoin upon her to use no illegal mea-

sures in attempting either his rescue or release, The British brig Victoria, which was wrecked near Cape Henry several months since, has been raised by the Messrs. Baker, of Norfolk, and towed to that city, where she will undergo the requisite repairs.

The report of the ball given by the officers of the United States gunboat Conemaugh, laying in this harbor, proves to be incorrect. It was a surprise visit by the officers of the Fortress, and the utmost cordiality was extended to them.

The schooner J. J. Spencer, from Camden, N. J., bound to Cuba, with an assorted cargo. arrived here yesterday, and was quarantined. A case of smallpox had made its appearance on board.

The ship Thomas, from City Point, went to

The schooner John R. Franklin, with a cargo of wood, has sailed for New York.

Mrs. Davis the Guest of Dr. Cooper-The Conditions of Her Visit to Mr. Davis-She Proposes to Remain with her Husband until he is Relieved by Government or Death-Her Opinion on the Subject of Mr. Davis' Parole, Etc. FORTRESS MONROE May 4, 1866 .- Mrs. Jeff Davis

has taken up her quarters inside the fort. She mained there last hight, having previously sent for her baggage and man servant. Dr. Cooper, Post Surgeon, and, by virtue of such position, the medical attendant of Mr. Dav.s. has given her apart-ments in the house occupied by himself and family. The Doctor, it will be remembered, is not only the medical adviser of Mr. Davis, but also turnishes him his meals from his own table. Although entertain-ing no shadow of sympathy for Mr. Davis, as head and front of the late Rebellion, he naturally feels a deep professional interest in him; and in the dis-charge of his professional duty, has been untaltering zealous, and faithful; and to his admirable skill and watchful care there can be no doubt that Mr. Davis is immeasurably indebted for what of health and virality still remain to him. Holding such relations to Mr. Davis iurnishes all the explanation that need be given of his receiving Mrs. Davis as a guest in its family. As for Mrs. Davis, she may congratulate her-elt that she has tallen into such hospitable and considerate hands.

CONDITIONS OF MRS. DAVIS' VISIT. As stated in my letter of yesterday, Mrs Davis obtained permission to visit her busband direct from fresident Johnson. But the permission was given under certain restrictions, though with a liberality of indulgence that greatly surprises very many here. The restrictions are that she is not to use any influ once or contribute any aid to the resease of Mr. Davis, or his release otherwise than through the proper Government channels. The indulgence granted her admits her to unconstrained interviews with her husband, and at all hours of the day be-tween reveille and sunset. It is not enjoined that an officer shall be in the room with them, neither is it forbidden. In the absence of such injunction, General Miles to day allowed her to visit her husband unstrenced by an officer. A sentinel however, walks back and forth continually in tront of the barred windows of his room. Last, and not least, no limit is placed upon the length of her visit. is placed upon the length of her visit.

THE TIME MRS, DAVIS PROPOSES TO REMAIN. In answer to a question how long she proposed to In answer to a question how long she proposed to make her visit, Mrs. Davis said, emphatically, "I intend to remain until Mr. Davis is ordered away for trial, or he is released from prison, or dies." And she is a woman of that decision and spirit that she will do what she sayr, unless some intermediate interdiction occurs to prevent it. She evidently has no such fears, and it is believed she knows too well the truue of her sojourn to allow herself to entertain any such apprehension.

MR. DAVIS' FUTURE AS LOOKED AT BY MRS, DAVIS It is natural for women to be enthusiastic, particularly when their strongest affections and more rished hopes are interested. Mrs Davis is probably not an exception. It is certain that she is enthusi-astically hopeful regarding the future of Mr. Davis. She expresses the sure be left that he will very soon be released on his parole. It is possible that the wish in her case is father to the thought, but she talks with that freedom or assurance on the topic carrying con

viction of a stronger basis for the belief she expresses than idle surmises founded on defusive hope. There might be persons she says would like to rescue Mr. Davis from prison, but she scouts the idea of his accepting any such release. He will not go away from here, she declares, unless in a manner comporting with his sense of high honor; and she claims for him a punctilio of honor pariaking of the chivalry of the old knights of the mediæval ages On the subject of parole she insists with equal emphasis, that he would sacrifice his life before lating his parole -N, Y Herald.

From Savannah.

New York, May 7 .- The steamers Virgo and Perritt have arrived, with Savannah advices of

The Savanneh Daily News and Herald says the trial of James Duncan, for alleged cruelty to Federal prisoners at Andersonville, has been brought to a close, and the Commission has determined upon the findings and sentence, but there will not be made public until passed upon

by the Department commander. At an election held on the 2d inst. for County Court Judge and Solicitor, 1536 votes were cast, electing Levi S. Russell Judge, and Major John O. Ferrill Solicitor. The election was orderly, but was warmly contested. The usual firemen's celebration took place on the 1st of May.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

PROBST, THE FIEND, MAKES A FULL CONFESSION.

He Killed the Eight Members of the Dearing Family Himself.

HE HAD NO ACCOMPLICE.

The Motive of the Bloody Deeds

THE REASONS FOR HIS FORMER RETICENCE AND PREVARICATION.

Fear of Mob Violence.

HE FEELS THE WEIGHT OF HIS CRIME.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Anton Probst has confessed. Yesterday afternoon, in the presence of his spiritual adviser, the pastor of St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, Mr. Perkins, the superintendent of the prison, and the medical staff on duty at the prison, Anton Probst made a free, voluntary, and open confession-such a confession as stamps him to be the most blood-thirsty wretch known in the aunals of history. HE KILLED ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE DEARING PAMILY.

He was visited by his spiritual adviser late in the afternoon, who entered into conversation with him, and in the presence of the abovenamed officials Probst was told that his best course, both in a spiritual and moral point of view, was to confess all he knew about the tragedy, and to tell the God's truth. He was told that his obligations to the authorities, by whom he had been treated so kindly, and every consideration in the future, demanded that he should make a clean breast of it.

Probst, after the lapse of few minutes, proceeded to make the following statement by way

CONFESSION.

He stated that he had no accomplice, and conceived the horrible crime unaided and alone. The theory of the murder as produced on the trial, and the one so generally accepted by the public, is entirely true in its main parts. He states that he conceived the murder on Friday, and that night slept with the boy whom he intended to make his first victim, namely, Corne-

He knew that Carey was working near the hay-rick, and he proceeded there with the large axe, but his heart failed him three times before he could induce himself to strike the unsuspect ing boy the fatal blow. At last he mustered sufficient courage and went at his fiendish work killing Carey just in the manner he frequently described.

The sight of the blood of the boy, Probst states, produced in him a devilish and blood thirsty feet ing, and he determined at once to murder the

entire family. He disposed of the body of the boy as described before so often, and then deliberately walked over to the house. He entered, and told "Charlie," the little boy next in years to "Wil-lie," who was absent, that he wanted him to help him do some work in the barn. The little fellow followed him, and as soon as he got him inside the barn-door, he despatched him with the small axe he had secured.

He then went back to the house, and told Mrs. Dearing that something was the matter with one of the cows, and he wanted her to come to the barn. She went, and he followed, and as soon as she entered inside, he struck her in the head and killed her.

He then states that he went back to the house and brought the children out, one at a time, and aking them inside the barn, despatched them, one by one, with the same axe. In each instance he cut their throats, and placed the bodies in the corn-crib himself, just in the position they were found. He then covered them up, and proceeded to wipe out all evidences of his guitt. He then went back to the house and awaited the arrival of Mr. Dearing, not expecting Miss Dolan would accompany him.

As soon as Mr. Dearing arrived in the car riage, he (Dearing) got out, and Probst told him something was wrong with one of the cows, and asked him to go over to the barn with him. Dearing went along with him, and Miss Dolan went into the house, up stairs, and took off her onnet and furs.

Mr. Dearing did not even take off his gloves before going to the barn, but proceeded there at once, followed by Probst, who had the axe concealed ready for use. As soon as Mr. Dearing entered the barn-door

Probst states that he struck him in the head, and felled him to the earth, and then chopped at his neck with the edge of the axe. Miss Dolan was the next and last victim. She proceeded to the barn after coming down stairs, not finding any of the family in the house, and Probst, who was in waiting, treated her as he had done the rest of the family.

After laving out the bodies and covering them up with hay, the murderer went into the house and commenced searching for valuables, but he states he got no money, but expected to secure a considerable amount.

He states that Miss Dolan's pocket-book had

very little in it, and he said nothing whatever of the two \$50 compound interest notes, and the \$20 bill of the same character. He remained about the house for some time, picked up the articles found in the black value, and left about dark. His further movements were pretty much as brought out on the trial, and which are patent to the minds of the whole community.

Probat states that he would have confessed to all the murders before, but he feared if he did

so he would be torn to pieces by the mob.

During the trial, and even at the time of his capture, he states that he had a disposition to make a confession, but the yells of the crowd when he first saw them frightened him into the belief that if they knew the extent of his crime all the police in Philadelphia could not save him

from their clutches.

Probst also states that be did not like to go to the court-room during the trial, as the yells of the crowd when he made his appearance on the street made a deep and terrib e impression on him, and he much preferred the solitude of his cell.

During the afternoon he will be visited by some of the authorities, and it is expected that a minute confession in detail will be extracted

He knows that he will never again be brough face to face with any number of his fello #-creatures, until the day of his execution, and there fore will give to the authorities all the informa tion they desire in relation to the murder.

Although no one had doubted, for a long time, that he was solitary and alone in his devilish work, it is a source of infinite satisfaction to know, from his own lips, that he had no

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, May 7.

The Pay Department of the Navy. The President has approved the bill providing that the active list of the pay corps of the navy shall consist of 80 paymasters, 40 passed assistant paymasters, and 30 assistant paymasters. Paymasters shall be regularly promoted and commissioned from passed assistant paymasters: and passed assistant paymasters from assistant paymasters, and all passed assistant paymasters authorized by this act to be appointed who have not heretotore been appointed and commissioned as assistant paymasters, and all assistant paymasters hereby authorized to be appointed shall be selected from those who have served as acting assistant paymasters for the term of one year, and who were eligible to appointment in the grade of assistant paymasters, when they were appointed acting assistant paymasters as aforesaid; subject, however, to such examinations as are required by law, and such as may be established by the Secretary of the Navy. Passed assistant paymasters shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties in the sum of \$15,000, and that their annual pay shall be, at sea, \$1500; on other duty, 1400; on leave or waiting orders, \$1200.

The Thanks of Congress.

The President has approved the joint resolution declaring that it is his duty, and the privilege of Congress, to express the gratitude of the nation to the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the United States by whose valor and endurance on land and sea, the Rebellion has been crushed, and its power and pride humbled; by whose fidelity to the cause of freedom the Government of the people has been preserved and maintained, and by whose orderly return from the fire and blood of civil war to the peaceful pursuits of private life, the exalting and ennobling influence of free institutions upon a nation has been so signally manifested to the world.

A Reconstructed Newspaper.

The Vicksburg Herald, which has a special contract with the State Department for printing the United States laws passed during the last five years, and for which they receive several thousand dollars, informs its readers in an editorial that the laws of this Congress must be held to be of no binding force. The same paper contains a notice of Governor Humphreys, that all Confederate and State soldiers who are disabled, destitute, or need relief, will be cared for by forwarding their names to him. Colored Union troops get such treatment as was recently exhibited at Memphis, where their schools and churches were burned, and over orty murdered.

A Statement Corrected.

Several correspondents have wrongly attributed, through the journals with which they are connected, criminality and blame to Colonel E. E. Paulding, of the Paymaster-General's Bu reau, as having been instrumental in placing the large amount (variously stated at from \$500,000 to \$700,000) in the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., which so recently collapsed. The facts are, as we learn from source entirely reliable, that the Treasurer of the United States has ordered all paymasters where drafts are drawn on a Na tional Bank or Repository to allow the balance over the amount actually expended by payments to be retained, and not disturbed. Although this custom is believed to be entirely contrary to law, yet it has been the universal rule since the establishment of the National

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

General Grant in Baltimore Yesterday. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, May 7 .- General Grant, accomcanied by Representative Washburne, arrived here on Saturday evening, in a buggy, and stopped at the Eutaw House, where they had many calls. Yesterday afternoon they returned by the same conveyance to Washington.

The New York Cholera Report. New York, May 7 .- The report from the hos. pital ship at quarantine, to-day, states that one new case of cholera occurred on Saturday, and five new cases yesterday from the steamship

Ship News.

lospital.

Virginia. There are now 112 cases in the

New York, May 7 .- Arrived, steamship New Fork, Southampton, April 25, with 700 passengers. U. S. gunboat Triton, Pensacola.

GNATS.—Accounts from Louisiana report the cilling of large numbers of horses and mules in the northern part of the State by buffalo gnats. One plantation lost thirty eight mules and horses in one night, another iwenty-five, and others from fifteen to twenty each. The buffalo gnat quite a small insect, prevalent generally river and creek bottoms at some seasons of the year. Great numbers of them will flit about and settle on a horse, until they so fill his nostrils and throat as to produce strangulation. Riders have often lost their horses in this way while going through a locality infested by them.

EUROPE.

STEAMER "CHINA" AT HALIFAX,

TWO DAYS' LATER NEWS.

MISSING STEAMSHIPS HEARD FROM.

THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON" DIS. ABLED AT SEA.

The "Propontis," from Philadelphia, Arrives at Liverpool with the Passengers of Both the Steamers on Board.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Halifax, May 7 .- The steamship China has arrived from Liverpool, with dates via Queenstown, on the 29th ult. Her dates are two days

later than already received. The steamship Propontis has arrived out from Philadelphia with the passengers by the missing steamer City of Washington, having overtaken

the latter steamer disabled and under sail. The steamship Propontis arrived at Liverpoot on the 27th. The City of Washington had her machinery disabled. The steamships Fullon, City of Dublin, Scotland, and Cuba, have arrived out. The ship Eegant, from New York for Liverpoot, was abandoned at sea. Her crew was saved.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Halifax, May 7.—The steamship Propontis arrived at Queenstown with the mails and passengers of the steamship City of Washington. The latter had lost her rudder and propeller, and was proceeding under canvas.

It is stated that Austria has definitely deter-

mined upon adopting energetic military measures in Venetia. The Reform bill has passed the House of Com-

mons by a majority of five votes.

The German news is conflicting. There is considerable uneasiness as to the relations between Austria and Italy; but the Italian Government

denies having any warlike intentions. Commercial Intelligence. Cotton—The sales to-day (Saturday) amount to 5000 bales, including 1000 to specialators and for export. The market is dull and slightly declined. Middling Uplands are quoted at about 14½@15d. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions flat. London, April 28—Evening.—Consols closed at \$8632.863.

AMERICAN STOCKS—United States Five-Twenties 694@704; Illinois Central Railroad 794@80; Eric Railroad 514@52.

Latest Marine Intelligence. Arrived from New York, Immaculate, at London-derry; San Petro, at Aigoa; Adelaide, at Alicante; F. W. Roland, at Marseilles; Allen at Deal. Arrived from San Francisco, Cecilia, at Swansea. Memo.—The ship Patriek Henry, from London for New York, which put into Cork on the 16th ult, has been said.

THE FENIANS. Official Circular from O'Mahony-Stric-tures on Killian.

From the New York Herald. There is afterrible cross fire of pronunciamentos ust now between the late chieftains of Union square, whose doings have been unmasked, and whose cosy nests have been vacated in consequence by the enraged rank and file of the Man-

hattan Barony.

O'MAHONYITE ONSLAUGHT ON KILLIAN. The "tug of war" seems to lie between O'Ma-hony and Killian. Some weeks age O'Mahony issued, through the columns of the *Heraid*, a magnificent puff of B. D. Killian, saying he was "worth more to Ireland, at present and in prospective, than all the malcontent Senatorials put together." Killian was created chief cash nandler, and the cash is now the bone of contention between the high chieftains and high privates. Killian comes in for hard knocks. O'Mahony has demolished himself and his Eastport expedition in an immense toolscap circular, giving a detailed analysis of that famous cam-

In the course of this lengthy document O'Mahony claims that the plan was "proposed by Mr. B. D. Killian;" that it was partially founded on a supposition that "the other ene-mies of Britain," (Roberts-Sweeney malcon-tents) would follow up the blow, on a further belief in Killian's representation as to the neu-trality of Campo Bello, and on other plausible grounds, which were debated by the High Council in the celebrated palace secret session. These statements of Killian O'Mahony now stamps as false, and charges Killian with malcontentism in ordering the fighters to report without O'Mahony's consent. He says:-

"Next day, unfortunately, by the erroneous statements made to me of the neutrality of the place to be captured, and under the pressure of impatient members of the New York circles, the fighting material of which had been, without my know-ledge or consent, ordered to report for immediate duty, and throw up all employments, I was induced to consent to a sudden movement, and to sign. to consent to a sudden movement, and to sign an authorization for Mr. Killian to commence."

He goes on to charge "the General Commanding" (Killian) with "treason or folly, which, from the start, threatened to defeat the attempt." He complains that seeing the Killianite game played out at Eastport, he "telegraphed an order for the prompt recall of the men, which order was not compiled with" until further "large expenditures" were made. He says, "it was the plan, or rather, the handling of the plan was defective." Referring to the trial going on, he pleads for pardon, and winds up-

"The whole matter is now under consideration before a select committee appointed by a convention
of the Manhattan district. The report will be placed
before you before many days. There have been some
grave mistakes made by myself and others connected
with this affair, and much discontent and bickering
has thence arisen. Whether this first mistaken more has thence arisen. Whether this first mistaken moveoi mine be pardoned or not, in consideration of my
constant successes under severest trials during the
past eight years, you shall ever find me prompt to
do my duty as a Fenian, whether as a private in
the ranks, or in an official position. The lesson I
have learned teaches me, and should teach all trueFenians, that we should never forget the grand revolutionary maxim:—

utionary maxim:-The patient dint and powder shock

Can blast an empire like a rock. "It must not be forgotten that the Campo Bello movement was expected to have been simultaneous with the launching of an Irish iron clad, owned by the Irish republic, in the American waters. In this there arose, nexpectedly, very considerable delay, consequent lupon 'red tace' formalities, and thus one of the principal requisites for the successful currying out of the plan was not available in time f

remain yours, fraternally, "John O'Mahony, H. C. F. B." WHAT SECESSION MAY BE COMPARED TO .- The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says:—"The South might be compared to a lady who had selected a brave cavalier for her husband, and attempted to run off with him, but who had been overtaken by the father, and brought home. Nothing worse, and few are willing to make even so much of a concession."