Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1865

AND STILL THEY COME.

The leaders of the rebellion are being rapidly picked up and put in secure quarters, whence they may be forthcoming at the call of the Government to answer for their crimes. Almost every day witnesses some addition to the number. Jeff. Davis, Clement C. Clay and General Wheeler have recently arrived at Fortress Monroe where quarters are being prepared for their safe keeping. The rebel Post Master General, Regan, Gov. Vance of N. C. and Goveror Brown of Georgia have been in the custody of the Government for sometime; Gov. Harris of Tenn. is now added to the number. Breckenridge, Trenholm, Benjamin and others are still fugitives from justice and liable to be picked up at any moment.—These worthies, who once prated so loudly of the weakness of our Government, are beginning to experience the legitimate fruits of their folly, and see a development of strength and vigilance, that bodes them no good. Instead of the *rope of sand*, of which they once spoke so contemptuously, these valiant representatives *of the chivalry* are beginning to be troubled with unpleasant visions of a *rope of hemp*.

ENGLAND AND THE TARIFF SYSTEM.

The following extract of a letter from one of our most distinguished representatives in England was received here to-day, and will attract considerable attention.—*New York Tribune.*

"Great efforts will now be made by English capitalists and manufacturers to induce us to reduce our tariffs, and permit them to do all our manufacturing; they are beginning to stir this matter already. Our warm, personal friends will be put forward to move the matter, such men as John Bright, Goldwin Smith and others who have stood by us through this war. I have seen decisive evidence of this purpose here. Personally we owe them very much, but we may frightfully abominate their free trade principles. They will struggle hard to break down our tariff. See if this does not prove true. There will be a terrible pressure put on the Government."

The above extract indicates the source from which our industrial interests are likely to suffer, now that the rebellion is over, and the incidental protection furnished by the premium on gold is taken away. Our old enemy and rival, since the day the Stamp Act was passed, has never ceased her efforts to break down our manufacturing interests and monopolize our markets. Heretofore she has been so successful that her friendship has been more prejudicial to us than her enmity. She preaches free trade to the world, but keeps her own counsel, and practices what she preaches, only in those productions which she can furnish cheaper than other countries. She practices free-trade in iron and cotton manufactures, because her immense capitalists and skilled workmen enable her to manufacture cheaply. All articles that are produced more cheaply by other nations are compelled to pay heavy duties before they can be sold in British markets. Such is British free-trade. If the advocates of free-trade in our country would only take lessons in political economy from British practice, instead of from British preaching, we might long ago have been able to compete with British, wares not only in our own, but also in foreign markets. Just at this time it is of the highest importance to us, to guard carefully against every attempt to injure our manufacturing interests. On them we must depend for a large portion of the revenue for paying our national debt, and nothing will so surely and speedily bring us to national bankruptcy as neglecting to protect and foster our manufactures. We are in more danger to-day from the preaching of British free-trade than from all the cannon and bayonets of England and France combined.

THE THIRD SERIES OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The great success of the 7:30 Loan must always be looked upon as one of the most powerful evidences of the strength of the United States Government, and of its strong hold upon the confidence and affections of the people. On Saturday, May 13th the subscriptions were over *thirty million dollars*, and for the week ending on that day, over *ninety-eight million dollars*, and in the three months that the loan has been in charge of Mr. Jay Cooke, *over five-hundred million dollars*. These large receipts will enable the Treasury to pay off our armies as they are disbanded, and to rapidly discharge the various obligations that have been incurred during the war. History will show that a great war debt to individuals has never before been so promptly paid; and we all will agree that Secretary McCulloch deserves great credit for the ability he has manifested, not only in securing the means, but for the financial skill he has displayed in so directing these vast receipts and disbursements as not for a moment to disturb the equilibrium of commerce, embarrass individuals, or in any way tighten the money market. It is doubtless true that the Secretary of the Treasury might have negotiated the remainder of his loans at six per cent interest, instead of 7:30, but so much valuable time would necessarily have been lost in popularizing a new loan that the great object of the Government, viz: an immediate supply of money sufficient to pay all the debts incident to the war, would have been defeated; and besides, the difference of interest would not have been equal to three days' expenses. The policy may have looked "penny-wise," but the best financial authorities, as well as common sense, pronounced it "pound-foolish." As it is—and will be, no soldier will go home without his greenbacks, and the floating debt in the shape of vouchers, requisitions, &c., will be wiped out as rapidly as the proper officers can audit and adjust the accounts.

The Second Series of the 7:30 Loan was exhausted on Saturday, May 13th. On Monday, the Secretary of the Treasury authorized Jay Cooke, the General Subscription Agent for U. S. Securities, to receive subscriptions for $230,000,000 of a Third Series, which is all that is authorized by Congress, and is without doubt the last loan at this high rate of interest that will be offered by the Government.

There is no change in the terms or conditions of this Third Series, except that the Government reserves the right of paying interest at six per cent. in gold instead of seven and three-tenths in currency—a right which would pre-suppose a return to specie payments, and make six per cent. in gold even better than the high rate in currency—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

The privilege of converting the notes into 5:20 six per cent. gold bonds at the end of three years, or receiving payment at maturity, at the holder's option, is retained.

The first day of the Third Series opened with a subscription within a fraction of five millions, and the month of June will certainly see the last of the 7:30s out of market. How early in June we cannot predict, but parties who wish to make sure of a portion would do well to be in time.

Full particulars may be found in our advertising columns.

THESE FOUR YEARS.

It would be well to look back over these last four years, and review what we have learned in the terrible school through which we have passed.

1. We have learned a lesson of trust in God. It was hard work to believe that we could do and bear all we have and *live*. We knew that God was just, our sins were great and punishment our desert. Why should he spare us, and sustain us, and save us from our enemies, and bring us out into a great and wide place? In our distresses, reverses, divisions and embarrassments, it has sometimes appeared as if we were forsaken of God and were going on the rocks. What awful disasters have attended our arms? How many times has rebellion waxed vain-glorious and confident? But in the darkest hours God has been with us in infinite mercy, holding us up when we were ready to fall, and at last bringing our enemies to lay down the weapons of their rebellion and submit to the Government they sought to destroy. Unless God had been on our side, the cause would have been lost. He was with us because right was with us. God is Right. We will always try to be right and then always trust God.

2. We have learned our own strength. It is a great thing to know that we are able to carry on war, under the most trying and dangerous circumstances, for four years; to put a million of men into the field; to sustain them and pay them; to pursue all the ordinary and many extraordinary branches of business with success; to enjoy unexampled pecuniary, moral and intellectual prosperity, and finally to pass through a civil war of gigantic proportions and come out of it with all our energies unimpaired; our public and private, religious and educational institutions flourishing; and all this in, through and after four years of unparalleled draft upon our resources.

3. We have learned that this is to be one *nation*, one people, one government, one Union, now and forever. The men of the East, or the West, or the Middle, or the North, or the South, may go wild on the theory of self-government, and imagine that our original principle of independence teaches the right of revolution whenever a state or section chooses to set up for itself, but we have fought that radical doctrine down. We have spent 2,000,000,000 dollars and sacrificed half a million of human lives to settle the principle that *self-government* means the right of the majority of the American people to elect their own rulers, and the duty of the whole to submit to the government and laws. That radical and disorganizing doctrine which has often been taught on the floor of Congress and in Fourth of July orations, that any portion of a people may throw off their allegiance to the existing government, and set up another whenever they are able and disposed, has been trampled into the dust by the heels of a million American soldiers in arms. It is dead and buried, we pray God it may have no resurrection.

4. The same lesson is the eternal repudiation of the doctrine of nullification and *secession*. That is only another name for revolution or rebellion. Webster was supposed to have annihilated this heresy.—Jackson thought he had slain the monster by his Proclamation. But it lived. The evil was scotched, not killed. We have judicially put it to death now. We brought it to trial. We gave it a fair chance for its life. We arraigned, tried, convicted, sentenced, and executed it. It was a bloody work. We fattened the worn out lands of the South with the blood of secession. We buried the monster deep in the earth.—When Lee and Johnston surrendered and Davis fled, the last grasp of secession was given. It has been a long, fearful, awful argument. But conclusive. Secession is dead.

5. So is slavery. We all knew that slavery was a great evil and a fearful curse, the incubus of the South and the reproach of the land. We formed the Union with it, an existing evil, and we of the North stood by the compact, and intended to stand by it. We had sworn to our hurt, but we would not go back. But the ways of God are past finding out. The slaveholders rebelled, and the rebellion was the knell of slavery. It was the worst possible way of putting an end to slavery, but God permitted the wrath of men to work out this grand exodus, and then he restrained the remainder. We have learned that four years of war could do what forty years of argument failed to do, and when men would not do the right thing in the right way, he organized a machinery that has suddenly revolutionized the whole system of Southern labor, and given to four millions of slaves the station of freemen.

Other lessons we have learned, and we mean to read them, together with the *duties* that result. A wide field of research is before us.—*N. Y. Observer.*

WHEN Prince Charles made his escape after his father's execution, he assumed a disguise, but it was that of a man. When Louis Phillippe escaped in 1848, he dressed like a gentleman, and assumed the gentlemanly name of John Smith. When Napoleon was ruined he threw himself on the generosity of the English nation. None of these men did anything beneath their dignity. But when Davis felt called upon to leave the country, he unsexed himself and became a woman.—*Washington Chronicle.*

RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE.—A telegraph dispatch from St. Petersburg says the breaking up of the ice on the Neva is expected. A few days ago the frozen surface began to crack, and according to custom, cannon were fired to warn the inhabitants. At the same time advices were sent to the Chamber of Commerce, informing them that navigation would be resumed in a few days.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

A more beautiful day has hardly been witnessed this season. The sun shines out brightly, and the air clear and cool. Business has been entirely suspended, and the whole population of the city is in the streets, together with at least fifty or sixty thousand strangers, to see the great review.

Pennsylvania Avenue is lined with people from pavement to house top; flags are displayed all along the route, and the scene is one of the most brilliant and imposing ever witnessed here.

The avenue has been swept from curb to curb, and guards posted at each alley and street, so as to prevent any one from intruding outside the curbstones on the Avenue.

In front of the President's house, before nine o'clock, the scene was magnificent indeed. The long terraced rows of seats on each side of the street were occupied by thousands of ladies, while four stands were for distinguished people.

At stand number one, the President and Cabinet, Lieutenant General Grant, Gen. Sherman, General Meade, General Logan and others were seated.

Their first appearance was greeted by long and continued shouts of thousands, interspersed with waving of flags, handkerchiefs, etc.

At nine o'clock precisely, the grandest review ever witnessed on this continent commenced.

First came Sheridan's famous cavalry corps, commanded by Major-Gen. Merritt, in the absence of Gen. Sheridan.

All along the Avenue the advance of the cavalry was greeted with cheers. The horses were gayly caparisoned and marched with the regularity of veterans.

First came the 3d Cavalry Division, commanded by Gen. Custar, who rode a little in advance of his column, literally overwhelmed with wreaths of flowers, presented by ladies along the route. Bands were playing for every brigade.

General Sherman and Staff rode up Pensylvania Avenue beside Custar's Division to the stand at the White House. Wherever he was recognized he was received with intense enthusiasm.

Shortly after nine o'clock the head of the column reached General Grant's stand, where all the mounted officers saluted him. The immense concourse of spectators rent the air with shouts.

The marching was very fine. The troops had clean bright uniforms. The guns were brightly polished, and the artillery reflected the sunbeams brilliantly.

SURRENDER OF THE REBEL NAVAL FORCES OFF MOBILE.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The navy department this morning received a communication from Acting Rear Admiral Thatcher, under date of May 6th, off Mobile, in which he says:

"I have the honor to inform the Department that on the night of the 4th instant I received written propositions from Commodore Ebenezer Farrand, commanding the Confederate forces in these waters, to surrender to me all the naval forces, officers and men and public property yet afloat, under his command, and now blockaded by a portion of our naval forces in the Tombigbee river, and desiring a meeting with me to arrange terms of surrender to the United States.

I accordingly met Commodore Farrand at Citronville, a point about 25 miles above Mobile, and accepted his proposal on the same basis as granted to General Richard Taylor by Major General Canby, the latter having taken place at the same point and time, Gen. Canby being present. Some days will elapse before all the arrangements will be complete for the reception of the Confederate officers, men, vessels and property when further details, with copies of all correspondence, and the written agreement and obligations will be officially made known to the department."

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Raising of the Blockade Along the Whole Atlantic and Part of the Gulf Coast—A Few Ports on the Texas Coast only Excepted—Legal Trade Allowed to be Commenced in all the States East of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the proclamation of the President of the 11th day of April last, certain ports of the United States therein specified, which had previously been subject to blockade were, for objects of public safety, declared, in conformity with previous special legislation of Congress, to be closed against foreign commerce during the national will to be thereafter expressed and made known by the President;

And whereas, Events and circumstances have since occurred which, in my judgment, render it expedient to remove that restriction, except as to the ports of Galveston, Lasalle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel, and Brownsville, in the State of Texas;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports aforesaid, not excepted as above, shall be open to foreign commerce from and after the first day of July; that commercial intercourse with the said ports may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If, however, any vessel from a foreign port shall enter any of the before named excepted ports in the state of Texas she will continue to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the 13th day of July, 1861, and the persons on board of her to such penalties as may be incurred, pursuant to the laws of war for trading or attempting to trade with the enemy.

And I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the United States of America do henceforth disallow all persons trading, or attempting to trade, in any ports of the United States, in violation of the laws thereof, all pretence of beligerant rights and privileges, and give notice that from the date of this proclamation all such offenders will be held and dealt with as pirates.

It is also ordered that all restrictions upon trade heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States, east of the Mississippi river, save those relating to contraband of war, to the reservation of the rights of the United States, to property purchased in the territory of the enemy, and to twenty-five per cent. upon the purchases of cotton, are removed.

All provisions of the internal revenue law will be carried into effect under the proper officers.

[L. S.] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this, the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By order of the President:

W. HUNTER,

Assistant Secretary of State.

WHAT intense anxiety Mr. Buchanan, the amiable "O. P. F.," displayed in his letter to Henry A. Wise, lest poor, demented John Brown should by any means be allowed to die a natural death. Of course he will now be equally concerned to have Davis stretch the rope—he is so just, so virtuous, so consistent!—*Philadelphia Press.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Kirby Smith Assassinated—A Loyal Officer Accidently Shot—The Telegraph Between New Orleans and New York Nearly Completed—Mails From Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.
via CAIRO, May 21.

The *True Delta* of yesterday published a report that Kirby Smith had been assassinated by Major M'Kee, with whom a difficulty growing out of cotton speculation has occurred.

The *Delta* of this morning says the report has been confirmed by a rebel soldier from Jackson.

Acting Master Fred. Washburne of the steamship Port Royal, while riding in a carriage, was shot and killed by a sentry on Lion Street.

The telegraph between New Orleans and New York will be completed in three or four days, the only gap being between Montgomery and Operlouza.

The first direct mail from Mobile to New York will leave to-day on the steamer Rhode Island.

The steamer St. John was burned near Mobile on the 15th. The boat and baggage are a total loss.

General Herron has occupied Clinton and Osyka, and is rebuilding the telegraph to Clinton, whence the rebels have a fine working north almost to our line.

The utmost good feeling is exhibited throughout Louisiana. The people are overjoyed at the termination of the war.

The railroad between Bayou Sara and Woodhill will be immediately repaired.

FROM TENNESSEE.

NEW YORK, May 22.

A special dispatch from Nashville to the *Times* says it is reported that Isham G. Harris has been captured.

It is certain that some of the state archives were captured, and all the State bonds with $600,000 in specie belonging to the State Treasury.

Our Colored Troops Remember the Massacre at Fort Pillow.—A Plot for Revenge.

MEMPHIS, May 19,
via CAIRO, May 21.

The influx of paroled prisoners has caused a great excitement among the colored troops here. A plot to rise and murder every rebel in Memphis in revenge for the Fort pillow massacre was discovered last night, and the white troops were put on guard during the night. The negroes attempted to come out of the fort, but were resisted by the white troops, and after a sharp skirmish, in which twenty were killed or wounded, were driven back. They are now under a strong guard.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK May 20.

The steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans on the 13th, arrived at this port this morning. Her advices have been anticipated by telegraph from Cairo.

The papers contain some Mexican news. When Colonel Towiskisky went out to attack the Liberals, at Nava, the greater part of his cavalry deserted when ordered to charge. He fired upon them with his infantry, and commenced retreating, but he fell into an ambush and was killed. The remainder of his troops surrendered immediately.

The Liberals had marched within eight miles of Piedras Negras.

Maximillian's native troops cannot be trusted. A letter from Rio Grande city says: A new revolution is breaking out on the frontier. Both of the Cortinesses have joined their forces with Leon and Cathargo, and are expected to attack Matamoras.

Cruel Treatment of our Prisoners.

Jeff. Davis and Cabinet Responsible.—Statement of the Rebel Senator Foote.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says:

"The question which has long been agitated as to who is responsible for the cruel treatment of our prisoners confined in Libby and other prisons in the South, may now be considered as definitely settled, through no less a person than the rebel Ex-Senator Foote. It appears that Mr. Foote was a member of the committee in the Senate to examine into the treatment of the prisoners and the reports of their harsh usage and starvation.

His story, as told by his own relations, shows deeper intention than has been generally supposed, and fastens upon Jeff. Davis and cabinet a crime both startling and appalling in its details. Mr. Foote, it is said, states that the investigations showed conclusive evidence that it was decided in a cabinet meeting to reduce the rations served out to the prisoners, that it should so weaken their constitution, in connection with the confinement, that it would destroy them as soldiers, and make them, when exchanged, worthless.

Senator Foote determined to report these facts to the Senate, but the balance of the committee overruled him, and suppressed the facts.

My informant further states that it was on this point that the quarrel between Davis and Foote broke out afresh, which resulted in the latter leaving Richmond, and seeking some sequestered spot, where such horrid deeds are not committed.

Here then is the evidence conclusive, of Jeff. Davis, and his associates' guilt in the diabolical deed of starving our prisoners, a deed which makes the most stoical person shudder to contemplate. Men who will coolly and deliberately plan a scheme like that will conspire to assasinate a President or any other person. It is fitting that such men should end their careers in a cowardly manner, dressed in petticoats. No wonder Jeff Davis' cloven feet revealed who he was.

A BAD STATE OF THINGS.—The following is an extract from the letter of an officer, dated at Headquarters in Richmond, Va., April 12, 1864:

"The state of affairs is utterly beyond comprehension to one not on the spot. * * * An officer applied to one of the commanding generals for quarters, and told him he would like to take a certain house. 'Whose is it?' It is that of an avowed secessionist of the blackest kind—the most infernal villain in the Confederacy.' 'Oh, certainly replied the general, 'you shall have it. If he's a rebel, of course you can have it for Government use. What is his name?' Brigadier-General Windsor, of the rebel army!' 'No-o-o-o!' said the General; 'No; you can't have his house. Why, he was a classmate of mine at West Point!'

* * * "If you wish a favor from head quarters here, put on a gray uniform, and you can get what you like."

The officers of the late rebel army swagger about the streets, sneering at the Union officers and being coddled by the women of the town.

"There appear to be more rebels in the city than Union men."

There can be no doubt of the truth of this representation, coming as it does directly from an officer of position and character; and declaring what he personally knew. It reveals a state of things that demands the instant intervention of the War Department, and the removal of the officers who allow them; and much more of those who prompt them by their conduct and opinions.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE stages in Kansas cannot accommodate the crowds that are pressing their way to the gold mines of the Northwest.

Rebel Ideas of Education.

A CURIOUS GEOGRAPHY FOR BEGINNERS.

The New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard*, of Tuesday, says: "The managers of the late Southern Confederacy took all pains to embue the rising Confederate generations with a due spirit of nationality and sense of the importance of the position of the Confederacy among the nations of the world, not to say in the universe at large. Among other means of promoting this feeling they caused to be prepared a series of school books, one of which is of a 'Palmetto series,' being a geography for beginners, by the Rev. K. J. Stuart, with a vignette in which the Palmetto is the most prominent object. It purports to be printed in Richmond, and is very neatly printed and illustrated with maps and engravings. After the preliminary definitions, and some lessons in physical geography, we come to what interests us most, political geography, and we learn that

"The division of mankind into nations is as follows: 'In America: The Confederate States, the United States,' &c., &c.

"Turning over a page or two we find Richmond, Va., placed next to London and Paris among the cities of the globe, and as 'remarkable for the elegance and refinement of its people, who, like the citizens of Norfolk, are as hospitable as they are intelligent and noble.' In reference to the history of the Confederate States, we learn that 'when Virginia adopted the Federal Constitution in 1788, the Commissioners of the State were directed to annex the condition and reservation of the right to withdraw from the federation at will,' and that in the exercise of this reserved right she withdrew from the United States in 1861, and also refused to allow the troops of the Northern States to pass through her territory to subjugate the other States which had already seceded, and that she became the principal seat of war of Southern independence. The first collision of this war, we learn, occurred at Charleston, and was occasioned by the President, elected by citizens of the Northern States, attempting to seize, provision and occupy the forts in the harbor, and turn their guns on the city they were designed to protect. We also learn that 'every effort that human ingenuity could contrive, by immense resources of money and vast armaments on sea and land, was made by the Northern Government to capture the capital and other important places, and break up the political organization of the Confederacy; but that 'by the constant, evident, and acknowledged aid of the God of battles and King of nations their efforts have all failed; and at vast expense of suffering and blood the people of the Southern States have fought their way to political independence, and the respect and amity of the great nations of the world.'

"Then we have several pages devoted to the productions, flora, scenery, launa, and manufactures of the Confederate States. In reference to Great Britain, we learn that its common law is embodied from the great principles of the book of Leviticus, and that the crown 'derives its authority from the acknowledged Supreme Ruler of the universe, by Divine right,' a statement which is confirmed by quotations from the prayer book in a foot-note. The Emperor of France is highly eulogized as a brave general, humane and wise Governor, and sagacious statesman, 'who, without interfering with the religious and spiritual jurisdiction of the Papal court, and the Mohammedan divan, has gradually emancipated the people who were under their political thraldom.'

"In a note in reference to the Dead Sea we learn that it was explored by an American exploring party under the command of Commodore Lynch, of the Confederate States navy, leaving it to be inferred that the expedition was inaugurated by the Confederate States.

"Passing over to the United States we learn that there are but nine of them, besides what remain of the original thirteen, and that in the year 1861 'the Federal Government of these States, by a sectional minority of one million seven hundred thousand (out of a total vote of five millions), attempted to subjugate the Southern States by military occupation,' which occasioned the final separation of those States, and the formation of the Confederate States of America as an independent Government."

The Sentence of Arguilles and his Confederates.

Arguilles, the Spaniard, whose surrender to the Spanish authorities created so much feeling in the country to the prejudice of the State Department, has been tried, convicted and sentenced to nineteen years' confinement at hard labor, a fine of $50,000, and perpetual loss of civil rights and functions; and for nineteen years thereafter, should he live so long, he is to be subject to the vigilance of the police. At the time of his offence, Arguilles was Lieutenant Governor of the District of Colin, in the Island of Cuba, and it was thought the exercise of his official functions that he took from a slave ship a number of negroes, sold them into slavery and pocketed the proceeds dividing of course with his confederates. In addition to his sentence, he is ordered to restore to the purchasers of the negroes the price he received for them, indemnify all who suffered damage by his proceedings, and pay three-ninths of the costs of the whole judicial proceedings against him.

The Presbyter, D. Jose Hilario Valdes, who gave a certificate, of the burial of the negroes sold out of the slave ship is condemned to eight years of imprisonment and forfeiture of parochial benefice, and to pay two-ninths, of the cost of judicial proceedings.

The remaining confederates in the scheme are sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from five to nine years, indemnification to purchasers, and payment of the remaining costs of prosecution.

The speculation in the slave trade has proved a very dear business to all concerned. The ship was fitted out, and the slaves imported by Arguilles as a matter of speculation, and the certficate of death employed to cover up the transaction. It was the abuse of his official position as much as the nefarious character of the traffic, that aggravated the character of the crime.—*Cin. Com.*

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES.—The testimony taken before the Washington Military Commission reveals some extraordinary facts. In that evidence, which goes over nearly two years in time, and includes the sworn statements of a large number of persons who can have had no collusive purpose in view, there is, we take it, superabundant proof that the scheme of assassination, in *some form*, was agreed to and approved in rebel military circles twenty months ago; that the Richmond authorities *hired* and paid the conspirators money; that Booth, besides being a hired assassin himself, was engaged to hire others; that he was empowered to offer thousands of dollars for the aid of a single confederate; that he did offer this for the co-operation of a New York actor named Chester, who, fortunately for himself, refused the bribe; that Sanders, and the gang who act with him in the Provinces were privy to the plot; and that every step in the conspiracy was with the cognizance of Confederate officials.

The business in which Booth engaged was opened near Swift Run Gap, (in the Shenandoah Valley,) shortly after the rebel defeat at Gettysburg in 1863. Booth first offered his suggestions in a rebel camp; and Beall, who was hung the other day, was the first volunteer for what was to be thereafter known as the "detached service." Shortly after this, Booth was found "in funds," and upon these he made various essays in perfecting the conspiracy, until the thing took the shape it did on the 14th of April last.

APPREHENDED SLAVE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.—The Colonial *Standard*, of Jamaica has the following startling intelligence:

From a conversation which we have had with a gentleman who returned to this city from Cuba in the Jamaica packet, we learn that matters in Cuba have begun to assume a threatening aspect. There was evidently a deep and bitter feeling of revenge slumbering among the negroes, which only awaited a favorable moment to burst forth with immeasurable fury. Already had several estates been burned by the torch of the incendiary; and so deep and silent was the plot that no clue to the perpetrators had as yet been discovered. At Guantanamo, where the first two fires occurred, an overseer of a large property had been murdered, and two companies of troops had been sent thither from St. Jago, in order to suppress any attempt at rebellion. On the departure from St. Jago, on the evening of the 22d of March of the Jamaica packet, twolarge fires were plainly seen from deck. Little doubt is entertained by our informant that they will be found to be the further acts of incendiarism. Our next advices from Cuba, then, may be anxiously looked for, although the Government is most watchful in keeping from the public the least information which might give a clue to the present wide-spread disaffection.

CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS.—As a measure of warning to foreigners intending to "emigrate" to Mexico, under the promiee of grants of land, etc., from President Juarez, the agents of Maximillian publish an imperial decree, made in July, 1864, which declares that all contracts made by Juarez after his departure from the Capital were void, and that all that he might thereafter make would be void, and not only that, but the person entering into them would be liable to punishment. The pronunciamento is republished because it has come to the knowledge of the Emperor that settlements are proposed to be made out on the Pacific coast under contracts made with Juarez. "Emigrants" will, therefore, take notice that to get possession of the promised land they must not only go to Mexico, but fight for their heritage. We suppose that many of them are going for no other purpose. This proclamation will sound to them as harmless as Chinese thunder.

A SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM.—The Suez Canal is not yet by any means finished. The two ends of the canal, that is to say, the works required for the entry from the two seas, remains yet to be built, and it is exactly these which the English engineers declared to be the most important and impracticable part of the enterprise. There never was any doubt in any one's mind that the ditch through the level sands of Egypt could be dug from one end to the other, if the money was provided to pay the workmen, nor even that water enough could be found to supply it; this, in fact, has been accomplished, and it is only to see its central ditch, with three or four feet of water in it, that M. De Lessep has invited delegates from all parts of the world. The ends in the two seas are yet to be built, and the practicability of their serving as entries is yet to be proven.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF ABOLITION.—The abolition of slavery in the Southern States, which will become a reality as rapidly as our armies advance and take possession, will practically nullify that clause of the Constitution which restricts representation in Congress to "three-fifths" of "all other persons," thereby meaning the slaves. The effect will be to increase the representative population of the South to the extent of two-fifths of the emancipated blacks, or about one million souls. This augmentation of numbers, however, cannot be felt in Congress, though all the rebel States should at once be reorganized, until another apportionment shall be made under the census of 1870. But when that event shall occur it will strengthen Southern influence in the national councils very materially; and those States which had the largest number of slaves will be the greatest gainers.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

MEXICAN SILVER.—The New Orleans *True Delta* in a late article says: "The question is asked where do all the specie dollars go from Mexico? The receipts at New York are very trifling. We, however, can give some information on the subject. The British West India mail steamer, the February packet, landed at Southampton with about $1,970,000 early in March. The greater part of this was Mexican dollars received from Vera Cruz. We also observed another shipment of nearly one million dollars a short time since. England realizes all the profit and advantages from her cordon of mail steamships ramifying in every quarter of the world, under subsidies for mail service. The steam marine of great Britain is monopolizing the passenger and carrying trade of the world."

THE FRENCH MINISTER.—The Marquis De Montholon, the new French Minister at Washington, does not come to this country an entire stranger, unacquainted with the habits and feelings of our people. He has resided much in the United States, having been attached to the French Embassy many years ago, having also been Consul at Norfolk, and at the beginning of the rebellion and for some months afterwards, Consul-General at New York. When we complete his record by stating that he has been married for many years to an American lady, the daughter of General Gratiot, we say enough to convince our readers that the Emperor Napoleon has made the selection of his Minister with tact, and chosen a representative who will be agreeable to the American people.

MEXICAN NEWS.—Late reports by way of the Mississippi river from Matamoras, are to the effect that between four and five thousand republican troops appeared before that town on the 29th ultimo; that its surrender was demanded and refused, and that a spirited fight between the imperialists and republicans ensued. Business was suspended, the streets were barricaded, and many of the citizens were fleeing across the Rio Grande to Brownsville, Texas. A report reached the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 4th instant, that the Republicans were in full retreat. We have heretofore had rumors that they had occupied Matamoras. Later advices will have to be waited for in order to decide upon the true state of affairs in that region.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—Letters from various parts of the Irish provinces show that the people are already preparing in considerable numbers to emigrate during the spring, their friends in America having assured them already that the war is nearly over, and that the restoration of peace will be followed by a brisk demand for labor. One communication from the county of Longford states that there are five of the female for one of the male sex quitting the country. In every instance the money to pay the passage or a free ticket came from relatives on the other side of the ocean.

A LETTER from Paris, received in Washington, shows clearly that there is no truth in the report of English Journals that Napoleon has proposed an alliance defensive or offensive with England, for protection against the United States in Mexico or Canada.

IT is stated that the representatives of the Christian Commission, who paid a "visit of ceremony and respect" to the rebel General Lee, at Richmond, have been recalled, and their authority to act as delegates revoked by the Commission at Philadelphia.

Three Views.

THEN AND NOW.

From the London Times of Nov. 26, 1860.

"It is evident on the smallest reflection that the South, even if united, could never resist, for three months the greatly preponderating power of the north."

From the London Times of Sept. 14, 1864.

"The public will admit that they have not been misguided by our comments. We said that the north could never subdue the south, and the north has now proclaimed the same conclusion."

From the London Times of April 10, 1865.

"The catastrophe seems complete, and in all its accessories calculated to impress people with a feeling that the work is accomplished, and that the civil war is really at an end."

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.—The establishment of an Academy in the republic of letters may be, as some suppose, an Utopian scheme, and the United efforts of Academicians may have produced but little; but it is certain that the French Academy has made an imposing appearance in Europe. It was specially charged with the composition of the dictionary, and the extension and purification of the language. Yet, when they published their dictionary, that of Furetiere appeared as a formidable rival; and Dr. Johnson did single handed for England as much as the forty "immortals" did for France. Furetiere (born in 1620, and died at the age of sixty-eight) began life as a lawyer, and ended as a monk. He was elected to the Academy, but for having profited by the labors of his colleagues in composing the dictionary which bears his name. He revenged himself by writing cutting satires, in verse and prose, on his late colleagues, and often had the laughers on his side. Voltaire confesses that the great characters of the literary republic were formed without the aid of academies. "For what" he asks, "are they necessary? To preserve and nourish the fire which great geniuses have kindled." The Academy published the first edition in 1694, and the sixth, and I believe the last, in 1835.

PECUNIARY RESULT OF THE REBELLION.—The foreign holders of Confederate bonds will feel "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue" on the next advices from this country. An intercepted letter from the rebel Adjutant-General at Richmond, complains that the writer has nothing but Confederate money, and is starving for food, and an an old darkey in the rebel capital refused a hatful of this money for a drink of Jamaica rum, but on the presentation of a five dollar greenback managed to procure enough liquor to satisfy the thirsty throats of his patrons. These gentlemen abroad, who have staked their pile on Lee and Beauregard, will head the insolvent lists shortly, and there will be no pleasanter music for loyal ears than the sound of the auctioneer's hammer in their houses. Let them reap as they have sown.

IT is represented that the interest in the Mexican emigration scheme, in New York, is unabated, and the rush of young and able bodied men to the different stations for the purpose of registration and learning the particulars of the expedition has not yet seriously decreased within the past few days. Many of the immigrants from Europe, now arriving in considerable numbers by each steamship, are absorbed by the expedition as well as residents of our own country, whose term of service has expired, and an occasional butternut is found who will enter his name for riches and honor in the land of the Montezumas.

WHO IS PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY.—We are in the receipt of numerous communications raising the constitutional question as to who is acting President of the Confederacy, now that Jeff. Davis is in our possession, and Mr. Stephens will not assume the responsibilities of the office. The query is a timely one, but a moment's reflection would have satisfied our correspondents that Mrs. Davis is the legitimate successor to her husband's duties. When he ran off with her petticoats she had no alternative but to put on the breeches. And in view of the language she used on the occasion, we venture to predict that foreign nations will make all haste to recognize her as a beligerent.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE petition circulated among the colored people of North Carolina, to be presented to President Johnson, after referring to the friendship of the late President Lincoln and the proverbial kindness of President Johnson, their love for the old flag, and the services they have performed both under and for it, ask that the elective franchise be extended to them, saying they cannot see the justice of denying that privilege to those who have been fighting for the country, while it is freely granted to men who have returned from four years fighting against it. They call attention to the fact that up to 1835 free colored men voted in North Carolina without detriment to the interest of the State.

THE INCOME OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The friends of the Prince of Wales represent that this young gentleman is in needy circumstances, in consequence of the increased duties devolving on him, since the Queen was called into retirement by domestic affliction. His gross income does not much exceed $500,000 per annum, including the receipts from the Duchy of Cornwall, a Parliamentary grant, (which when approved some people were foolish enough to believe adequate,) and the rents of the Sandrigham estate. There are a few other trifling amounts within reach, of which, perhaps, the largest is $50,000 pin money voted to the Princess.

JAMES H. WILSON, who has lately distinguished himself by the capture of Davis, is a native of lower Illinois, and was born about 1840. He graduated at West Point June 30, 1863, fifth in his class. He is young looking, about five feet eight inches in height, light hair and eyes, and rather boyish in manner. The latter peculiarity, however, does not detract from his merits as a soldier. He has the reputation of good judgment in the disposition of troops and the management of isolated expeditions. Gen. Wilson's present rank in the regular army is Captain in the corps of engineers, dating from May 7, 1863.

GEN. FORREST.—The Nashville *Press* has a doubtful rumor, derived from a rebel officer from Dalton, Ga., that Gen. Forrest was killed the other day by Captain Walker of the rebel army. The Captain's son was on Forrest's staff, and failing to get a leave of absence, took one. Upon returning he was shot by Forrest. His father, learning this, found the General, and in revenge shot and killed him.

TRYING TO STEAL GRANT'S HORSES.—Gen. Grant being down to the War Department, a man appeared at his house with an order from him for his two most valuable horses, the Jeff. Davis pony and the choice bay trotter, but some suspicion arising, the horses were not delivered. The man, thereupon went away, leaving the order, which proved to be a forgery.

SHERMAN'S RETURN.—The advance of Gen. Sherman's army, hitherto announced as having arrived at Alexandria, consisted only of those who from illness and fatigue could not keep up with their columns, and were brought to Alexandria from Richmond by boat. Yesterday, however, the long lines of his advancing columns were plainly visible, marching down the crests of hills upon the opposite bank of the Potomac.

THE *Dispatch*, a paper published at Amador, California, has been surpressed by General McDowell for exulting over the murder of the President. The editors were arrested.