

EDWARD PA. FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865.

A RECORD OF UNPARALLELED CRIME.

That three hundred and twenty-five thousand brave and loyal men have suffered and died, because of the treason of a few bad men, is a fact awful to contemplate; but the fact, that sixty-four thousand or one fifth of these have been systematically starved and murdered by these same traitors, betrays an amount of wickedness and depravity, a parallel for which cannot be found in the annals of crime.

THE REBEL LEADERS. Their Complicity in the Assassination. Very Important Suppressed Testimony.

The following is the testimony, hitherto suppressed relative to the Rebel leaders, taken at the assassination trial at Washington: Sanford Conover testified as follows: I am a native of New York, have resided in Canada since October last; was conscripted into the Confederate army, and detailed to service in the War Department of the Confederacy, at Richmond, under James A. Seddon, Secretary of War; while in Canada I was intimately acquainted with G. N. Sanders, Dr. Blackburn, Wm. C. Cleary, Wm. C. Porterfield, Capt. Magruder, and others; I also knew Clement C. Clay, and Gen. Carroll of Tennessee; I knew Mr. Surratt, also, and J. W. Booth, and visited these gentlemen in Canada; saw Surratt there on several occasions, last April, in Mr. Jacob Thompson's room, also in company with George N. Sanders, and other Rebels in Canada; Surratt is about five feet nine or ten inches high, a fair-complexioned man with light hair, I saw him about the 6th or 7th of April, with Thompson, Sanders and Booth; at that time he delivered to Thompson in his room in my presence, dispatches from Richmond to Thompson, from Benjamin and Jefferson Davis; the latter either a cipher dispatch or a letter. Benjamin was Secretary of State of the Confederacy. Previous to this, Surratt had conversed with me upon the subject of a plot to assassinate President Lincoln and his Cabinet, of which I gave notice, before the assassination, in the New York Tribune, the paper for which I corresponded. I had been invited by Mr. Thompson to participate in that enterprise.

NOTES OF THIRD SERIES OF 7-30'S. NOW READY.

The demand for the Second Series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that a hundred millions were subscribed and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmounted the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced, and will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due, and can be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for money should ever again fall below its credit for courage.

addressed by Titus to Oliver Cromwell; this was in February; Mr. Hamlin was also named in February as one of the victims of this scheme; in April, the parties before named were mentioned, but Mr. Hamlin was omitted, and Vice-President Johnson put in his place; from the blockade of Richmond, these communications were all blank but the signature; they were to be given a cover, so that in case of detection, the parties employed could claim that they were Rebel soldiers, and would, therefore, claim to be treated as prisoners of war; it was understood that they would be protected as such; Thompson said if the men who were engaged in this enterprise were detected and executed, the Confederate Government would retaliate; that it was no murder, only killing; I think Booth was specially commissioned for this purpose; I saw Booth in Canada in the latter part of October, at the St. Lawrence Hall, where he was strutting about, dissipating and playing billiards; I have heard these men talk of the burning of New York, and other enterprises which they have under consideration now.

FOREIGN NEWS. Havana and Mexico—Official Order for the evacuation of San Domingo.

The Socialists confirm the report that the Confederates at Eagle Pass, near Piedra Negra and Brownville, had tendered armed aid to the Imperial authorities, but the tender was declined.

The War in Mexico—Important Victory of the Republican Army.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Official news from Acapulco, dated the 9th of May, embraces the following intelligence, which was suppressed in the dispatch through French sources from Havana, Gen. Regules, with a detachment of the 1st division of the Central Army of Mexico, attacked the city of Tacambaro in the State of Michoacan on the 11th of April, and took it by storm, capturing the garrison, including 200 Belgians, together with their ammunition, artillery.

Central America—Rebellion in Salvador.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Advises from Salvador state that President Durnas has issued a decree declaring the entire republic in a state of siege, and establishing martial law. Soldiers and citizens, though countenancing the rebellion, and not taking up arms, will be pardoned.

The War in South America.

By an arrival from Buenos Ayres we have the important news that the Argentine Republic has become involved in the war between Paraguay and Brazil and Uruguay. The Argentine Republic has been compelled to take sides with Brazil and Uruguay because of the invasion of Corrientes one of the States of the Republic by the forces of Paraguay, and the capture of two armed vessels, the crew of the one of them having been murdered in cold blood.

THE TRIAL. Evidence forthcoming showing the complicity of Jeff. Davis in still other atrocities.

WASHINGTON, June 14. Before the conclusion of the trial of the assassination conspirators, the Government will show that the Government of the United States, in the person of Jeff. Davis, was the author of the assassination. Cleary, who was a confidential of Mr. Thompson, told me so—Thompson said Cleary also said that "they had a master look, we have not done yet." He referred to the fact that he had been in the city of New York and in the summer of 1864, these parties knew they were suspected of the assassination a few days after, and were destroying a great many papers, so they told me.

DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Loss of \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

NASHVILLE, June 9. At about 2 o'clock this afternoon, the extensive building used for Quartermaster and Commissary stores, at the corner of Sumner and Broad streets, known as Taylor's Depot, was discovered to be on fire. The flames are supposed to have been caused by sparks from a locomotive. About half of the building was destroyed. The other half, comprising the Commissary stores, was saved. The loss is estimated at between four and five millions. Several dwellings near the scene of conflagration were destroyed, with their contents. So great was the heat that all approaches to the scene were impassable. Two or three employees are supposed to have perished in the flames.

GOV. CURTIN TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, June 10, 1865. To the People of Pennsylvania: The bloody struggle of four years is ended. The fires of Rebellion are quenched. The supremacy of law and right is re-established. The foulest treason recorded in history has been beaten to the earth. Our country is saved.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. Harrisburg, June 10, 1865.

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Earnings of Telegraph Companies.

A statement in the money article of the Journal of Commerce of the 31st ult., setting forth the monthly earnings of telegraph companies is calculated and conveyed in a concise and accurate manner, and makes it proper that the facts should be so stated as to convey the truth.

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DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND EXPLOSION AT CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, June 10. The Gazette's Chattanooga despatch says that the ordnance building had exploded, setting fire to and consuming two warehouses filled with Government stores. The loss to the Government is \$150,000. Ten or fifteen persons were killed and wounded. The explosion was caused by sparks from a locomotive.

FROM TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Friday June 9. A letter from on board the United States steamer Penguin, off Sabine Pass, dated May 27, says: The forts at Sabine Pass, Texas, surrendered to the United States steamer Owasco. The American flag was hoisted over the works at 4 o'clock p. m.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Brownsville, Texas, was entered by the forces of Brig. Gen. Brown, May 31. The Rebels before leaving, sent their artillery to the Imperialists. Cortinas is still hovering about Matamoros.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been invited to Richmond by Gov. Pierpont. It is stated that the Queen of Spain will visit Paris this summer. Sixty-four thousand Federal prisoners have died in Rebel prisons.

The Charleston Courier says that trade in that city is rapidly reviving. From the 12th March 1864, to the 1st April, 1865, no less than 252 persons were killed in the streets of London.

The number of alien immigrants landed in New York city between Jan. 1, and May 31, is 50,047. It is reported, that Breckenridge, late Rebel Secretary of War has made his escape in a vessel from the coast of Florida.

Gov. BROWN of Georgia has been released and goes home under a pledge to work earnestly for the restoration of Georgia to her allegiance. Dr. COX of Lower Maryland and Colonel Greene of Washington, arrested some time ago as conspirators have been released.

A CALL has been issued by Simon Cameron for a meeting of the Union State Convention at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 19th of July, 1865. One hundred and twenty-two thousand troops come within the order for immediate mustering out of service.

An army of observation, 20,000 strong, consisting, we suppose of veterans, is to be sent to the Rio Grande. Cav Maximilian. The steamer Helvetia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 3d Inst., with twelve hundred and seventeen immigrants on board, being the largest cargo of human beings that ever crossed the Atlantic in a single steamer.

EX-GOV. McGINN, of Kentucky, says the Louisville Journal, has come out in favor of the constitutional amendment and is so impressed with its importance that he is taking the stump in its behalf. The disturbance among the miners in Kentucky, has nearly subsided and many of the rebels are being sent to work again. The presence of the military held the troubled waters.

The conspiracy trial at Washington, on the 1st Inst., the counsel, for the defense, set up a plea of insanity in behalf of the assassin Payne. The judicial investigation at Toronto, Canada, shows that the yellow fever, which carried off some thousands of the citizens of Newbern, N. C., last summer, was introduced by the infamous Dr. Blackburn.

A RICHMOND letter says, a member of the English Parliament has offered Gen. Lee a splendid residence in London and a sum of money, the interest of which would support himself and family. It is said that the emigration of Moravian summer than ever before. Several vessels are already chartered in Liverpool awaiting the arrival of emigrants from different portions of the old country.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's lines are now in full telegraphic connection with Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile and New Orleans, and are receiving and sending private messages to these cities. The Secretary of War has directed that all returned Union prisoners who have endured the hardship of incarceration at Andersonville, or any of the barbarous dungeons of the South, be immediately and honorably discharged the service, and that they receive three months extra pay.

The immortal Sixth Army Corps was reviewed in Washington on Thursday the 8th inst. It consisted of 44 regiments, and numbered 30,000 men. This gallant corps has participated in nearly every battle fought in Virginia during the last four years. On the night the President was assassinated, John M. Botts was attacked by a party of seven guerrillas. They arrived about midnight, and Mr. Botts and a friend had no other weapon than a revolver. They were the door with loaded revolver in their hands and seeing that this was the condition of affairs, the guerrillas withdrew.

The Government, it is said, contemplates colonizing all the Indian tribes between Minnesota, Iowa and the Rocky Mountains, in a reservation on the northern border of Montana and Daotah, with the British possessions as an unlimited hunting ground. The new national banks have now nearly all been supplied with circulation to the amount to which they are entitled, and circulation will not be issued to banks faster than their State circulation is retired; so that it may now be said that the bank note circulation of the country has reached its maximum or highest possible point.

The President has decided to retain Rhode Island, and the present officials will hold their places until the next election. The same system will be extended to Southern States, and officers of the Government appointed. It will be a year before it can be relinquished. Hon. Judge Catron, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, died in Nashville, Tenn., on the evening of the 30th of May. In 1837 President Jackson nominated him, and he was confirmed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, which office he held up to the date of his death.

Thursday, the day of humiliation and prayer, is said to have been better observed in Philadelphia than any similar day that has been appointed. The most remarkable feature of the day, was, that negroes were allowed to ride in passenger railway cars. A gentleman who called on General Scott in New York the other day found him in excellent spirits, and rejoiced in the successful termination of the war. The conversation turning on Jeff. Davis, the old General very pointedly and emphatically remarked: "I hope he will be hung by the neck, sir, I hope he will hang by the neck."

EXTENSION OF THE GOODYEAR RUBBER PATENT. Application of Henry B. Goodyear, administrator of the estate of Nelson Goodyear, the Commissioner of Patents, has extended for seven years the patent of Nelson Goodyear for the invention of hard rubber, the re-issue being in two divisions. The invention in this case consists in preparing from the gum commonly known as India rubber, a new material to be used in the place of horn, whalebone, wood, iron and similar substances. It is called vulcanized rubber. The extension was opposed by A. G. Day; but it was granted on the ground of novelty and utility of invention, its value and importance to the public, and because the inventor was not adequately remunerated, though he had no patent.

CENTS.—The Director of the Philadelphia Mint gives notice that the bronze one and two and the nickel three cent coins can now be had at the Mint without delay or limitation as to amount in exchange for gold or silver coins, or legal tender notes of the United States. The new three cent pieces are put up in bags of thirty dollars each, and this sum or any larger amount of which thirty is a multiple, will be sent when ordered. Reasonable expenses of transportation in sums of thirty dollars or upwards, to any point accessible by railroad or steamboat, will also be paid by the Mint. The Adams Express Company will act as agents for parties ordering cents, &c. and the coins ordered will be forwarded when the money is received.