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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Great Conspiracy Trial.

EVIDENCE CONCERNING DR. MUDD.

COUNSELS' ARGUMENT IN WRITING.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1865.

Mr. Ewing, counsel for Mudd, asked the privilege of recalling Thomas for cross-examination on a single point, wishing to prove that his testimony was given from corrupt motives, and expecting to show through five or six neighbors that by his own declarations, made since he appeared on the stand for the prosecution, that he did it with the hopes and expectation of a large reward; that he stated to E. J. Watson, that if he could get certificates from him and others, that he was the first person who gave information, which led to the arrest of Mudd he would get a reward of $25,000; and that he stated to Richards, Benjamin J. Mayler, George Lynch, Samuel Watson and William Watson, that Mudd would be convicted, and that if they would give him the certificates he desired he would receive a reward of $25,000.

The prosecution making no objection, Thomas was recalled, and on cross-examination testified that he was at Horse Head, on the 1st of June, near Richmond, with Richards, Benjamin J. Mayler, George Lynch, Samuel Watson and Wm. Watson, when James W. Richards, a magistrate, rode up. Witness but say to Richards I had been asking the gentlemen for certificate as proof of the fact, that I was the first person who gave the information leading to the arrest of Mudd; neither did I say to them that Mudd would be convicted, and if they gave such certificate said Dr. Mudd should be convicted, I would secure a reward of $25,000; did not say to any one I then was what I have just denied, saying to Mr. Richards I never expected to secure a cent for what I might do in this case; as a witness I asked their opinion as to whether I would be entitled to anything in the event of Dr. Mudd's being convicted, but never asked them for a certificate of the fact that I was the first to give them information concerning Mudd.

Joseph H. Richards testified that at Horse Heads, Prince George county, on the 1st of June, Thomas stated that he called on Wm. Watson for a certificate; thus he was entitled to a portion of the reward offered for the arrest of Booth and accomplices; thinks he had informed the officers of Mudd's arrest.

Cross-examined—We told him we thought he was entitled to $30,000; we meant it as a joke and told him so afterwards; he replied he did not want a certificate of me; he told me he did not want me to swear a lie for him to get $30,000; I have been a hearty supporter of the government.

John S. Davis testified that Mudd manifested no alarm when informed, on the Tuesday after the assassination, that Dobbens was at his house, and that he came right to the house with him. The question as to what General Mudd said to Mudd was objected to by prosecution.

Counsel for Mudd stated that the object was to prove that Gen. Mudd informed Dr. Mudd that, having given information he (Dr. Mudd) knows Thomas for veracity; never heard him tell any story in my life of any length that he did not tell a good many times; things not true; would not believe him under oath.

A brother of prisoner, B. J. Mudd, Jr., testified that Dr. Mudd was at home on the 23, 24 and 4th of March.

Dr. J. J. H. Blanford, testified that he saw Mudd at home on the 1st and 5th of March.

Dr. Allen testified that Mudd was at his house on the evening of the 23d of March, with H. A. Clark and Mr. Gardiner.

Dr. Clark testified that he saw Mudd, Gardiner and others in the latter part of March; they went to Dr. Allen's and stayed all evening; there were ten or twelve persons there; Mudd went home with me; he remained at my house, and left the next morning; knew John Surratt and Wicchem and did not see any of them at my house or Dr. Allen's that night; we were playing cards that evening.

Two witnesses were called relative to the confession of Arnold, but their examination was not continued beyond preliminary questions.

Mr. Ewing stated that several important witnesses had been summoned, and would be present to-morrow.

Mr. Aiken stated that there were two or three witnesses he desired to examine in defence of Mrs. Surratt, but as they did not appear before the witnesses for the other prisoners were all examined he would not ask for any delay. The president of the Court notified the counsel that they will be required to present their arguments in writing.

The Judge Advocate General stated that no opening would be made on the part of the Government, but would merely reply to arguments in favor of the accused. Adjourned.

PROMOTIONS IN GEN. LOGAN'S CORPS.

SECRETARY SEWARD IS CONSTANTLY IMPROVING.

REMOVAL OF THE NAVAL SCHOOL TO ANNAPOLIS.

Assistant Commander of Freedmens' Affairs.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The *Tribune's* special says: The following promotions have just been made at the instance of General Logan: Cols. Warren and Shedd, 13th Illinois, Adams, 15th Ohio, Williams, 19th Indiana, Crall, 17th Illinois, and Lieut. Col. Fook, Adjutant of the 15th army corps, have been breveted Brigadier Generals. Cols. Catterson, 97th Indiana, and W. B. Wood, 76th Indiana, are promoted to Brigadier Generals. Major Mobray, 11th Illinois, is breveted Colonel. Captain Frank Degness, battery E, 1st Illinois artillery, is breveted Major. Captain Dyckey, mustering officer of the 15th army corps, is promoted to Major.

The following officers of General Logan's staff are received promotions: Colonels Reese and Wilson, breveted Brigadier Generals; Major Gillett, Judge Advocate, and Major Hoover, A. D. C., breveted Colonels; Captains Whitehead, Bolin, Mitchell and Stickney, breveted Majors; Lieutenant Sampson, A. D. C., to Captain; Private Hayden, appointed to a cadetship at West Point, at the instance of General Logan.

The brigade of Custer's cavalry division has been detached and ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Logan at Louisville.

Secretary Seward is constantly improving, and has been at the State Department on business, nearly all day, for several days.

The *Times'* special says the Navy department has taken possession of the old Naval School yard at Annapolis. The buildings, grounds &c., are to be put in the best order and the Naval school will be removed there in September.

The *Herald's* special says: Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, has been ordered to report to Gen. Howard, as assistant commander of freedmen's affairs for the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, with his headquarters at Nashville. Gen. Fisk is now here awaiting the return of Gen. Howard.

Troops Going Home.

NEW YORK, June 6.—On Monday the 39th Massachusetts Regiment, Major Kingsley commanding, and the 14th and 5th Massachusetts Batteries arrived here and left for home at night. To-day the 13th New Hampshire, Colonel Harmon, with two hundred and forty-one men and officers arrived here. They were attended to transportation home, provided for and left this evening. The 20th Maine, numbering three hundred men, and the 7th Maine, consisting of one hundred and ninety-eight men, will arrive this evening. Transportation home has been provided. The New England Society rooms are crowded with sick and wounded soldiers, and a United States paymaster and assistant are kept busily employed during the day in settling accounts and paying off the discharged veterans.

Gold.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Gold is dull to-day; sales of a large amount of Governments, a considerable proportion of which is likely to go abroad, has produced a partial weakness in the price. European advices report such an advance in $-20's in London as will prevent the return of a considerable amount to this side, and rendering it possible that further amounts may be exported to Europe at an early day. It has also a depressing effect on the price, and may produce a partial decline in the premium. The quotation opened at 136¾, rose up to 137, and down again to 136¾.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Gold to-night 137¾.

Jeff. Davis.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The *World's* Washington special says: Jeff. Davis was placed in irons for three days, because he abused the guard and their officers by throwing his food at them, and otherwise acting abruptly. He objected to being placed in irons, and asked that Gen. Halleck might be applied to to rescind the order. Owing to his health he has been furnished something better than ordinary prisoner's fare.

Race at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—At the Woodlawn race, the Lexington colt Alexander, won two closely contested two mile heats in 3:30¼ and 3:33. The first mile of the second heat was run in 1:44.

THREATENING LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Writer an Insane Frenchman.

NEW YORK SUB TREASURY APPOINTMENT

Mr. Harrington Minister to Switzerland.

PUBLICATION OF SUPPESSED EVIDENCE

Union Meeting in North Carolina.

LATE ADVICES FROM RICHMOND.

COMPANY FORMED TO ENCOURAGE EMIGRATION.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A special to the *Herald* from Washington, June 5, says: The writer of the threatening letter was arrested to-day by Col. Ingraham's order, and proves an insane Frenchman, who labors under the delusion, among others, that the Government owes him one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. If not paid by the 16th inst., he proposes to take the matter into his own hands and obtain revenge. Although not directly stating his intention to assassinate the President, but such is the inference from its tenor. He has been properly disposed of.

The appointment to the Sub-Treasury in New York caused considerable difficulty. The office is a responsible one, involving the safe keeping of such large amounts, and is so liable to losses from the variety and intricacy of its daily transactions, that wealthy men are afraid to touch it. On the other hand the knowledge it gives of the Government's financial policy and the consequent opportunity of operations in the street, makes it desirable for speculators and politicians. Those whom Mr. M'Culloch might prefer are unwilling to accept the place. The names of Mr. Hulbert, of St. Lawrence, and Lieutenant Governor Campbell are again mentioned. It is understood that the Drexel and Wood factions have struck hands, and now pull together, the object of which is, to secure the former in the Collectorship, and place Mr. Blatchford in the Sub-Treasury.

Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has actually received the mission to Switzerland. This he owes to a previous understanding with Mr. Seward which the death of Mr. Lincoln prevented him from carrying out. Mr. Field can go to Valparaiso as Consul, but he wishes the mission to Berlin. For this he is not backed up in New York as he expected to be. He is an accomplished man and would appear well in Berlin, where he wants to go.

A special to the *Times*, from Washington, the 5th, says: The Military Commission held a secret session yesterday. One of the reasons assigned for the session was the publication, on Friday last, in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and copied from by other papers, of a synopsis of the evidence taken in secret session on the first days of the trial and known as the suppressed testimony. Some ten days ago it was determined that this testimony should be published, if possible, on Friday the 2d inst., inasmuch as there would be no session of the Commission on the 1st inst., and therefore no report of the proceedings would be in the way of the publication of the entire suppressed testimony in a single issue of the leading daily newspapers of the principal cities. For good reasons on Tuesday last the order as to the publication was delayed until further developments should take place.

This morning, to the surprise of Judge Holt and all others having control of the case, the newspapers contained an imperfect synopsis of the suppressed evidence.

Upon open inquiry it turned out that Ben Pittman had furnished it to the Cincinnati papers. This Ben Pittman styles himself the recorder of the military commission now trying the assassins. He really is a confidential clerk to Col. Burnett, the assistant Judge Advocate, and Murphy, the regular official of the trial, without authority of any kind. Mr. Pittman made a synopsis which is said to have been very imperfect, and sent it by mail to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. It is said that Pittman has violated the oath he was required to take upon entering into his present service. The Judge Advocate immediately took up on hearing what Pittman had broke, ordered the publication of the suppressed testimony in full and it was sent to the executive for that purpose. What treatment Pittman will receive from the Government for this breach of official confidence, is left to speculation.

A special to the *Times*, dated Washington 5th, says: A large meeting of loyal citizens was held at Salisbury, N. C., on the 18th ult., and another at Lexington on the 20th. Speeches were made and remarks passed of a most loyal character. The Salisbury meeting recommended a State Convention, to be held at Raleigh, June 20th, and elected delegates thereto. The North Carolinians evince great eagerness to reestablish the loyal Government.

A company has been started in Richmond, with Governor Pierpont at its head, to open up Virginia to emigration from the North and to furnish all information necessary.

The case of Congressman Sarrer will be brought before Congress with a question whether he will be allowed to sit in that body.

The *Tribune* states that Mr. O. Connover, who was supposed to have met with foul play on account of his testimony, reached this city yesterday. The letters he referred to and brought had been suppressed by the *Tribune*. The one giving an account of the plot to murder the President was not received by the *Tribune*.

New York Stock, Money and Provision Matters.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Railway speculation was very strong at the Exchange this morning and there was a slight upward movement in some of the leading shares. The market was generally dull throughout the session and was very moderate; Stocks scarce, and there is active borrowing demand; market throughout the day was firm and demand steady, and no material advance in prices; Governments were firmer and showed partial reaction from sharp decline of yesterday; State bonds were dull and without any essential change in quotations; Railway mortgages and Bank shares firm, but market runs very quiet owing to slight offering.

The gold market exhibited more strength to-day, and the demand was good. It is thought the advance in American bonds abroad, reported by to-day's steamer, may produce some weakness in gold to-morrow. Money exchange is active to-day.

The *Express* says: The Provision part of the Produce Exchange is considerably excited, and presents very much the same appearance as during the palmy days of pork speculation when the rebellion was at its height. The bears large, by operoid the Pork market during the late fall in prices, which has been made the basis for a very sharp corner in June and a large rise in the price within a few days. There is no legitimate demand for Pork, and the movement is purely speculative. The rise has already started Pork from the West towards this point, and there is likely to be a liberal supply.

The Franking Privilege.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Much misapprehension exists of the law providing certain offices of the Government with mail matter on official business, by the act of March 3d, 1863, and that of June 1st, 1864. The following persons only, connected with the War Department, are entitled to receive correspondence free: The Assistant Secretaries of War, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Inspector General, Commissary General of Subsistence, Paymaster General, Chief Engineer, Surgeon General, Colonel of Ordnance, Provost Marshal General, Commissioner of Freedmen, Judge Advocate General, Commissary General of Prisoners, and the Chief Clerk of the War Department.

The Election in Virginia.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Martin H. Conway writes the *Tribune* from Richmond that there has been no general election in Virginia; that a special election has been held in but six counties, and that returns have been received only from three of four districts, in which Union men were elected except in Alexandria. He says there are no disunionists in Virginia.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A prominent rebel politician leader declares that it will be necessary to disfranchise all who have taken part in the rebellion, before the North can impress its ideas of State subordination and free labor on the Southern people.

Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan from all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, amount to $3,135,500. The largest Western subscription was $100,000 from Chicago. The largest Eastern subscriptions were $1,500,000 from Stedman, Ewell & Co., of New York; $350,000 from Park & Hatch, of New York; $350,000 from the First National Bank, and $1,000,000 from the Ninth National Bank of New York; $300,000 from the Second National Bank of Boston; $50,000 from the First National Bank of St. Albans, Vermont, and $50,000 from the First National Bank of Portland, Maine.

The New York City Bank Suits.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Board of Supervisors this afternoon, the Committee of the Whole to whom was referred the subject of the Bank suits, in which many of the city banks sued the County for taxes levied on those institutions in 1863, reported in favor of refunding the taxes levied at that time, with interest and costs of suits. The aggregate of these claims with cost amounts to over $700,000.

Arrival of Troops in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Thirteen thousand returning troops have arrived in this city, over the Philadelphia and Baltimore road, since Saturday. Three thousand arrived here to-day.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

WAR WITH ENGLAND NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

AMERICAN SECURITIES READILY TAKEN.

The Foreign Markets.

FARTHER POINT, June 6.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool, May 26th, passed here and was boarded by the News Yacht Associated Press. The steamer brings one day's later news from Europe.

Cotton advanced in one week ¼@1d, and closed with a downward tendency; Middling Mobile was held at 13¼d, and closed on Friday dull and unchanged.

Breadstuffs were very dull. Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, May 26.—Consols closed at 90¾@91 for Money and 90¾@91 for Account. Five Twenties, 67¼; Illinois Central, 76@76¾; Erie, 53¼@55.

London, May 26.—Several journals deny the rumors as to a revival of the demands by the United States Government for the depredations of the Alabama, and says the matter rests just where Mr. Lincoln left it.

Sir J. Walsh will question Lord Palmerston on the subject to-night in Parliament.

FARTHER POINT, June 6.—The steamer North America, from Liverpool at 2:30 p. m., on the 25th, and London Dock on the 26th, arrived at Farther Point this morning.

Considerable orders for cotton were rapidly transmitted to England, in the belief that a war with the United States was not impossible. The reassuring articles which have since appeared in French journals, have had the effect of quelling the panic.

The Prince of Wales visited the steamer Great Eastern on the 24th, and minutely inspected the Atlantic cable, and the works connected therewith. A very select and influential company of men were along, among them Lord Lyons, Edward Cullern, George Peabody, Cyrus W. Field, Commissioners in England, and numerous telegraph officials were also present.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—A circular on the evening of the 24th ult. says: Considerable sales were made by continual holders of 5-20's to realize large profits. The bonds offered, however, have been readily taken for shipments to New York. Railroad shares are active; Illinois Central firm, at 75@75¾, while Erie on sale by holders who bought at 70 per cent. below the current quotations have given to-day about 100 —closing at 53.

Liverpool, May 26—Cotton sales for the week 1,095 bales, including 175 bales to speculators and 800 bales to exporters. The market buoyant at an advance of ¼@¼d. per pound on American and 90@90¾ on Surat, and closing with a downward tendency; sales were closing dull and unchanged, at the following quotations: Orleans, 13¼; Fair, 15¾; middling Mobile, 100, Fair, 15¼; Middling Stock Cotton, 49,000 bales, including 500 bales of American Anchor; Market quiet and easier; Breadstuffs very dull.

LONDON, May 26.—Consols closed at 90¾@90¾ for money. Weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in bullion of £275,000. The rate of discount has been reduced to four per cent. U. S. 5-20's, 67¼. Illinois Central, 76. Erie shares, 52@53.

The New York Appointments.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: The New York appointments begin to excite much excitation and intrigue. It seems to be understood that there is to be a sweeping change in officials in that city. Mr. Thurlow Weed is here and is said to be busy on the subject. There are rumors of political alliance for offense, defense and public plunder between the New York Republican and Democratic politicians. It is expected that the alliance will sweep the board. The appointment to the Assistant Treasurership in New York still hangs fire.

Payne a Relative of Lee—Ex-Governor Magrath in Prison.

NEW YORK, June 6.—It is illustrated that the assassin of Mr. Seward, who has gone for the name of Payne, is a relative of Confederate General Lee. Old friends of Lee's family deny the connection. The mystery about the man excites great interest.

A special to the *Post*, from Washington, says: Ex-Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, arrived here to-day under arrest, and was committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

Gen. Grant Expected in New York.

NEW YORK, June 6.—It is expected that Gen. Grant will arrive in the city to-morrow morning and take quarters at the Astor House. He will attend a meeting of the Johnson Club, at the Cooper Institute, and on Thursday he will proceed to West Point.

Gen. Logan arrived to-day, and Gen. Thomas will probably come with Gen. Grant.

Propeller Ashore—Steamer Injured.

TORONTO, (C. W.) June 6.—The propeller North west ashore in a thick fog on the Middle Reef, Lake Erie, yesterday. She had a cargo of flour and pork. The vessel is filled with water.

The steamer Kingston, while endeavoring to avoid a raft in the St. Lawrence, struck a rock in Cedar Rapids and rapidly filled. Her pilot drove her ashore. No lives were lost.

Missouri Election—Fire.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The election on the State Constitution passed off quietly. The majority against the Constitution will probably reach 5,000.

The St. Louis Company's extensive Lead and Oil Manufactory was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at about $35,000. Insured.

Returned Maryland Soldiers.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—The returned Maryland soldiers were welcomed home to-day by a splendid public entertainment at Druid Hill Park at the expense of the city government. Governor Bradford addressed them. There was an immense concourse of citizens, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Many officers were present as guests.

Printers' National Union.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—At the meeting of the National Typographical Union, to-day, Mr. Craig was elected President, pro tem. Washington, of Boston, 1st Vice President, M. J. Burrow, of Philadelphia, 2d Vice President. W. Furlong, of Detroit, was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

General Sherman's Movements—Grant Going to Chicago.

BUFFALO, June 6.—General Sherman passed through here this afternoon on his way to Chicago. He will stop at the Tremont House, and will arrive there on Wednesday night.

General Grant will be in Chicago on Saturday.

The Alabama Delegation.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The *Post's* Washington special says: The delegation from Alabama started for home to-day. It is understood they did not succeed in obtaining permission for the rebel Legislature to assemble. A provisional Governor for that State will be appointed.

Fourth Corps Going to Galveston.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—The Cleveland *Leader's* 4th army corps correspondent says: The veteran consolidation of that corps are under marching orders for Galveston, via New Orleans. They are being paid off.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived from Morehead City with over three hundred sick and wounded soldiers.

Presentation to Victor Emanuel.

When the King of Italy had concluded his official share in the inauguration of Dante's statue, at Florence, the Gonfaloniere, Count de Casabray Digny, presented to his Majesty, as a memorial of the Dante Festival, a magnificent sword, made for the occasion by a young workman named Goldi di Pescia. On one side of the blade are the words "Dante to the first King of Italy," and on the other the following three lines from the sixth canto of the *Purgatorio*, selected as an appropriate inscription for the sword of the foremost champion of Italian independence:

"Vieni a veder la tua Roma che piange,
Vedova, sola, elde notte chiama,
Cesare mio perche non mi accompagna?"

On the two sides of the hilt are allegorical figures relating to the *Inferno* and the *Purgatorio*, and on the guard, silhouette to the *Paradiso*, are those of Dante and Beatrice.

ELEVEN weeks ago a laborer, working with a pick, in Cincinnati, received what he supposed to be a blow from the slipping of a pick in the hands of a fellow-workman. His wound was dressed, and in a short time healed, but still he was unable to bear his weight on the limb, and there being some evidence of suppuration, the surgeon cut his leg open, and at the depth of an inch and a half discovered something hard, which, on being extracted, proved to be a minie ball.

FREETHINKING.—Mrs. General Gaines, with a number of lawyers, passed down the Mississippi river on Monday on her way to New Orleans, where she expects ultimately, to win the immense estate left by her father, Daniel Clark, and which has been for many years in controversy, and again and again decided against her.

Norman Horses.

Sanford Howard, Esq., secretary of the Michigan Board of Agriculture, in his annual report says:

"The Normandy horses of France, particularly a variety known as the Percheron, have long been noted for their various good qualities. They are usually from fifteen to sixteen hands high, weighing from twelve hundred to thirteen hundred pounds. They are hardy, well adapted to farm work, and have so much activity that they are used for the post-coaches (diligences) of the country. Travellers in France have often been struck with the, appearance and performance of these horses. The rate of speed at which they are driven with very heavy loads is extraordinary. Ten miles an hour is accomplished by the diligence teams. This rate of speed is not always accomplished as a trotting horse, the postillion, mounted on the near 'wheel horse,' puts the animals through, under the loud crack of his short whip, in the allotted time, whatever the gait in which they choose to go.

"The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture made an importation in June last of two stallions and three mares of this breed, selected by a special agent in France. One of the stallions—'Conqueror,' four years old—is of unusual size for the breed. He weighed on arrival fourteen hundred and seventy pounds; on the 25th December fifteen hundred pounds; height, eighteen and three-quarter hands. The other stallion—'Orleans,' four years old—weighed on arrival, twelve hundred and seventy pounds; on the 15th of December thirteen hundred and twenty pounds; height, fifteen and three-quarter hands. He is a horse of remarkable compactness, with points indicating great strength and hardiness of constitution, and is a good trotter. The mares weigh from twelve hundred to fourteen hundred pounds each."

Arkansas.

A business letter to a New Orleans merchant contains the following gratifying intelligence. The latter bears date "near Duvall's Bluff, May 30," and says:

"The war has ended in this section of our devastated State, the only reminders that are now left us of its horrors being the poverty of the people, the permit system and rapacious revenue agents. But by the help of God we hope soon to get rid of even these terrible inflictions of an outraged Government. The great guerrilla, Capt. Rayburn, surrounded all the roving bands of rebels in Jackson, Prairie and White counties, has sent in propositions of surrender, which have been accepted, and the ceremonies will be performed on the 24th instant at Duvall's Bluff. Captain Mayberry surrendered at Pine Bluff last week, and with him all the armed opposition to Union authority which remained in this region. Glory be to God, say I!"

Not even the guerrilla warfare, which was threatened after the disintegration of the rebel armies, can exist, it seems.

THE GRAVE OF ANDREW JOHNSON'S FATHER.—Rev. Horace James, writing from Newbern, to the *Congregationalist*, gives the following information:

"I spent the 4th of May in Raleigh. It was the day on which the remains of Abraham Lincoln were interred in the capital of Illinois. About the same hour I wandered through the cemetery on the east side of the city of Raleigh. The sexton was digging a grave. In answer to my question where was the grave of the father of Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, he pointed me to a large, dark colored stone of some granite formation, lying in the portion of the cemetery where the poor people were buried, and informed me that this was the spot. The stone was perhaps two feet high by eighteen inches wide, and two and a half inches thick. It had been cut into the shape of an old fashioned grave stone, but was only partially symmetrical. On its face were rudely engraved the simple initials of his name, with one date or other memorial of any kind, thus —J. M.J —two letters with a small cross between them—this was all."

THE SPONGE BUSINESS.—The sponge business has become a prominent department of industry in the Bahama Islands. It is almost entirely the growth of the last twenty years, and now annually about twenty thousand dollars. The sponge is fished and raked from the sandy bottom of the ocean, at the depth of twenty, forty, or sixty feet. It belongs to a very low order of animal life, organization hardly being detected. When first taken from the water it is black, and becomes excessively offensive from decomposition. It is so poisonous in this condition that it blisters the flesh it happens to touch. The first difficulty is to bury it in the sand, where it remains for two or three weeks, in which time the gelatinous animal matter is absorbed and destroyed by the insects that swarm in the sand for its decay. It is then compressed and packed in bales like cotton. The sponge has been supplied to a variety of new purposes, and within the past few years has quadrupled in value.

BRECKINRIDGE'S LIBRARY.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* mentions that the private library of John C. Breckinridge is now in the hands of Mr. Harper, formerly agent of the Adams Express Company, at Louisville, having been sent to him from Washington by the owner, four years ago, for safe keeping. Mr. Harper has become tired of keeping it, and as there is no prospect of the immediate return of Mr. Breckinridge to Lexington, he intends very soon to offer it at public sale, to defray storage and other expenses incurred on it. It comprises several hundred volumes, many of them quite valuable. Breckinridge owns no property in Kentucky. I am told that he sold all he had when he went to Washington as Vice President, nine years ago. All the members of his family are with him, when we're is, with the exception of his son, who was captured not long ago."

PERHAPS somebody will pity the parties referred to in the following, but we shall not. The Dunkirk *Tribune* has a letter from Central Michigan which says large quantities of wheat are now being hauled to the market towns along the railroads. The stations are thronged with loads of wheat as they are accustomed to be in the fall. The millers and wheat buyers in the different localities estimated from one-third to one-half the last crop still in the hands of the farmers. The farmers are satisfied they will not get the big prices anticipated, and seem confident that now is their best time to sell. As an illustrance numbers of the very poorest persons are crowded into tenement houses, it is feared that this famine-fever may ripen into a devastating epidemic. In no great city are the working classes so healthily and comfortably housed as in Philadelphia—which is not true of New York. The population here is crowded in only a few localities, and those are of old creation. With ordinary precaution, therefore, we may reasonably calculate upon being able to maintain this city in general good health.—*Phil. Press.*

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—Among the little incidents that have interlined the great events of the last five years, is one in connection with the conference between General Grant and the commissioners sent by Kirby Smith to negotiate the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi army. The capitulation was directed on the part of the rebel commission by S. B. Buckner, Lieutenant-General C. S. A. By a striking coincidence, it will be recalled that the same man who makes the last formal surrender of the rebellion to the Nation's army, also made the first one by the rendition of Fort Donelson and its garrison to General Grant in February, 1862. Thus General Buckner has been the Alpha and the Omega of the downfall of the Confederacy.

A NOVEL method of smuggling was recently discovered in Port Colborne, C. W., a few days since. Eleven barrels, purporting to contain Ohio flour, were shipped from St. Catherine to Port Colborne. The agent at the latter place could not find the consignee, and the flour lay in the warehouse. One of the barrels accidentally opened, when it was found to contain bottles of gin packed in bran. An examination proved the other ten to be similarly filled. The design was to have the barrels shipped to Buffalo as Ohio flour, sent to Canada in mistake, and thus escape the heavy duties on imported spirits.

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Allegheny Library Association.—A general meeting of this Association will be held on Thursday evening, 8th inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

A. LEGDITE, Secretary.

General Pritchard in Philadelphia.

This gentleman, late the Colonel of the 4th Michigan cavalry, whose command captured the traitor Davis, in the cloak, shawl and petticoat of his wife, cheating the foil of his own mother-in-law, was introduced to the members of the Corn Exchange on Saturday, by Mr. A. G. Cattell. General Pritchard's arrival was wholly unexpected, and his appearance was hailed with lively satisfaction. Gentlemen dropped the samples of cereals whose value they had been estimating; buyers ceased their questions as to quality and price, and all joined in congratulating the fortunate soldier who had headed off Davis in his retreat to the strongholds of Texas. Hard shaking was now the order of the day, and again and again the palm of the modest soldier was wrung and re-wrung. He was formally introduced to the gentlemen present, after which he made a little speech.

After thanking them for the honors which they had heaped upon him, he was called upon to say something in regard to his late exploit—the capture of Jeff. In regard to this he could only add that at the time his men captured the arch traitor they knew nothing of the reward offered for him, as President Johnson's proclamation had not reached that part of the South.

His men, he said, were actuated only by pure and patriotic motives. They cared very little for the reward offered for the capture of Jeff. Davis, but were jealous of the honor which they had thus achieved for themselves. The Colonel stated that Jeff, when captured, informed them that he was on his way to the Trans-Mississippi District, where he intended to gather and rally around him all the remaining remnants of southern chivalry, and make the war as long and bloody as possible. The Colonel concluded amidst loud cheering.

In the afternoon he paid a visit to Independence Hall; was accompanied by a friend, in civilian's dress. The "star" on the shoulder of the distinguished visitor revealed his rank, and, upon being recognized by Chas. E. Lex, Esq., Independence Hall was soon filled. Among the visitors was Mr. William B. Maun, the District Attorney, who, after being introduced, alluded briefly to the most recent scene in the last act of the four years drama. General Pritchard entered into a very agreeable conversation, detailing the particulars of the capture of the principal fomentor of the rebellion. All present shook hands with the captor of Jeff. Davis. The General, after taking a leisurely view of the interior of the hall, quietly proceeded with his friend, into Chestnut street.

Travel in Alabama and Florida to be Resumed.

We learn on good authority that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is now in operation from Mobile to Corinth. Three trains weekly now run to the latter place from Mobile. Daily trains from Mobile to Okoloona.

The military authorities have turned over to the direction the control of the property of the corporation. We learn, also, that in view of the unfavorable condition in which the corporation finds itself placed with respect to means for making repairs, the military authorities are assisting in providing labor and material for the speedy completion of the road.

The repairing of this line of road is pressed forward with as energetic vigorousness will admit, people were buried, and informed me that this was the spot. The stone was perhaps two feet high by eighteen inches wide, and two and a half inches thick. It had been cut into the shape of an old fashioned grave stone, but was only partially symmetrical. On its face were rudely engraved the simple initials of his name, with one date or other memorial of any kind, thus —J. M.J —two letters with a small cross between them—this was all."

THE SPONGE BUSINESS.—The sponge business has become a prominent department of industry in the Bahama Islands. It is almost entirely the growth of the last twenty years, and now annually about twenty thousand dollars. The sponge is fished and raked from the sandy bottom of the ocean, at the depth of twenty, forty, or sixty feet. It belongs to a very low order of animal life, organization hardly being detected. When first taken from the water it is black, and becomes excessively offensive from decomposition. It is so poisonous in this condition that it blisters the flesh it happens to touch. The first difficulty is to bury it in the sand, where it remains for two or three weeks, in which time the gelatinous animal matter is absorbed and destroyed by the insects that swarm in the sand for its decay. It is then compressed and packed in bales like cotton. The sponge has been supplied to a variety of new purposes, and within the past few years has quadrupled in value.

BRECKINRIDGE'S LIBRARY.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* mentions that the private library of John C. Breckinridge is now in the hands of Mr. Harper, formerly agent of the Adams Express Company, at Louisville, having been sent to him from Washington by the owner, four years ago, for safe keeping. Mr. Harper has become tired of keeping it, and as there is no prospect of the immediate return of Mr. Breckinridge to Lexington, he intends very soon to offer it at public sale, to defray storage and other expenses incurred on it. It comprises several hundred volumes, many of them quite valuable. Breckinridge owns no property in Kentucky. I am told that he sold all he had when he went to Washington as Vice President, nine years ago. All the members of his family are with him, when we're is, with the exception of his son, who was captured not long ago."

PERHAPS somebody will pity the parties referred to in the following, but we shall not. The Dunkirk *Tribune* has a letter from Central Michigan which says large quantities of wheat are now being hauled to the market towns along the railroads. The stations are thronged with loads of wheat as they are accustomed to be in the fall. The millers and wheat buyers in the different localities estimated from one-third to one-half the last crop still in the hands of the farmers. The farmers are satisfied they will not get the big prices anticipated, and seem confident that now is their best time to sell. As an illustrance numbers of the very poorest persons are crowded into tenement houses, it is feared that this famine-fever may ripen into a devastating epidemic. In no great city are the working classes so healthily and comfortably housed as in Philadelphia—which is not true of New York. The population here is crowded in only a few localities, and those are of old creation. With ordinary precaution, therefore, we may reasonably calculate upon being able to maintain this city in general good health.—*Phil. Press.*

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