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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

VERY FEW WITNESSES EXAMINED.

STEAMBOAT BURNING PLOT VENTILATED.

THE PLAN OF THE INCENDIARIES.

Instructions of Davis and Benjamin.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Nothing of interest took place at the court up to the time of recess.

Edward Frazer testified. He resided in St. Louis; a man named Turker, and another named Minor. Mayors were concerned in the plot to burn Western steamboats; both of these men were Missourians; Thos. L. Clark and Col. Barrett were also concerned; all of them were agents of the Confederate Government; these men were engaged in running steamboats on the Western rivers; the steamboats Imperial, Rob's Campbell, Dan'l G. Taylor and others, were burned by them; do not know what materials they used. The plan of operations embraced the destruction of all the boats in the employ of the Government; a man named Dillingham claimed compensation from the Government for the destruction of a hospital steamer at Nashville; witness had an interview with the rebel President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of War at Richmond on the 25th of August, 1864; witness went with Dillingham and Clark, and all put in claims for boat burning. They presented their claims to the Secretary of War, but Seddon said that business was in the hands of Benjamin; they then presented their claims to Benjamin, who asked witness if he was in St. Louis and if the papers were correct; he then asked Clark if witness was all right; he (Clark) said he had been represented all right by Mr. Myers; Benjamin had witness to call next day with Clark and Dillingham, that he had shown the papers to Jeff. Davis and wanted them to take three hundred thousand dollars and sign a receipt in full; they refused to do it; Benjamin then said if Dillingham claimed the destruction of the Daniel G. Taylor, he wanted a statement from him; the special bill was made out a statement that Dillingham had been shot by Bishop Polk to burn the hospital at Nashville, and had been sent for this purpose; Clark took the statement to Benjamin and made a settlement of $50,000, $35,000 down was paid, and $15,000 in three months if the claims proved correct; they took a draft on Columbia, S. C. and got it cashed. While witness was there Benjamin said Davis wanted to see him; he went in, and Davis asked him about destroying a bridge called Long Bridge, between Nashville and Chattanooga; witness thought the bridge could be destroyed, and Benjamin offered him four hundred thousand dollars to destroy it; witness agreed to do it if the papers were taken from Clark and Dillingham; witness told Davis he thought it was no use to burn steamboats, and Davis said he was going to have that stopped. Next day an order was published revoking the commission of men to burn steamboats. In addition to burning Long Bridge, Davis author and witness to destroy Quartermaster's stores any where that it could be done; all the men, witness mentioned, were in the Confederate service, and belonged to a secret organization, known as the "Order of American Knights;" Col. Barrett was said to be an officer of this organization; the steamer Hiawatha was burned by the same arrangement as the others.

After the examination of two witnesses whose testimony was unimportant, the Provost Marshall of the Court was ordered to arrest certain witnesses subpoened for defense who failed to obey the process, viz.: Judge Olin, N. Corcoran, P. Norton and Henry Burden.

Frances E. Farrell testified tha. Dr. Mudd came to his house on the afternoon of the day after the assassination; he came down the main road which leads to Bryantown, and went back the same way. I was in my house when Mr. Hardy, who was at the front gate, hollored to me that the President was assassinated, and Mr. Seward and son were injured; I asked the doctor about it and he said it was so; I asked who assassinated the President; he said a man named Booth; Mr. Hardy then asked them whether it was the Booth that was down here last fall; John Deeble said he did not know whether it was or not, as there were three or four of that name; if that was the one he knew him; the Doctor said he was very sorry the thing had occurred; he did not give the particulars of the assassination; he was not at my house more than fifteen minutes.

On cross-examination by the defence witness stated that Mudd said it was the worst thing that could have happened. He seemed entirely in earnest; he came to see Hardy about some rail timber.

Lewis B. Haskins testified to Atzerott's cowardice.

John Ferley testified that he resided in the neighborhood of Dr. Mudd; met him after sundown the day after the assassination; he said the news was terrible; he said he heard it at Bryantown; seemed to feel all the sorrow he expressed.

Eli K. Watson testified that he would not believe Daniel J. Thomas under oath; have known him from a boy; saw him on the 4th of June; he told me that he was a witness against Dr. Mudd, and that Joshua S. Naylor had sworn to put down his oath, but that if his oath stood he would get a portion of the reward offered for Booth.

Marcus C. Mortoh re-examined, and testified to having frequently seen Booth at the National Hotel in conversation with others besides the prisoner.

Henry Berden, residing in Troy, testified that Morton's reputation for veracity was bad; he was not to be believed on oath.

Adjourned.

INTERESTING FROM PANAMA,

REVOLUTION IN PERU QUELLED.

THE HARBOR OF GREYTOWN AGAIN CLOSED.

Another Revolution in Salvador.

JAUREZ LETTERS OF MARQUE.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The steamer Costa Rica brings dates from Panama to the 31st. Coupling had arrived there to take command of the sloop-of-war Cyane.

The gunboat State of Georgia would leave for Carthagenia on the 1st of June to take on board General Sickles on his return from Bogota.

The war brig Guisse, with ex-President Castella, of Peru, on board as a prisoner, arrived at Panama on the 23d of May.

The revolution in Peru appears to have been thoroughly quelled by President Rezel. Luena and Sarico had been retaken from the revolutionists and the war vessels reappeared.

Greytown advices state that a British steamer had gone in pursuit of the schooner seized at that place by deserters from the American gun boat State of Georgia. The steamer returned to Greytown for supplies and sailed again. The harbor of Greytown was again closed, although a channel ten feet deep had been dug out, but it filled again immediately.

Another revolution had broken out in Salvador in several towns in favor of Barreors, who was in Panama, and had been sent for to take command of his adherents.

The Panama *Herald* understands that Juarez has issued letters of marque for vessels on both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, to prey on French commerce.

The presence of several armored steam war vessels on the Chilian Coast, as reinforcements to the Spanish fleet, caused some disquietude in Chili.

Gen. Magruder's Surrender—Rebel Texas Commissioners—People Anxious to Return.

NEW YORK, June 8.—New Orleans advices of May 31st, are received. Col. Ashbel Smith and W. P. Bellinger, the Commissioners sent by Magruder to settle on the terms for the surrender of the west Green in Texas, had arrived. When they were sent Magruder knew nothing of Kirby Smith's surrender. They state that they represent the civil authorities also. Gen. Canby told them he could not recognize the civil authorities, but would grant the commission an interview. They represent that the people of Texas will return to the Union without the least reservation. They do not wish to ask up any barriers between themselves and any other States, East, West or North. They are anxious, and long have been, to return to the Union. They return to it without a claim upon the past, and accept the situation pure and simple.

The Assistant Treasurership.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A special to the *Commercial Advertiser* from Washington, June 8th, says: An influential delegation from New York is in the city to protest against the appointment of a politician to the Assistant Treasurship; it is expected the delegation will succeed. H. A Vanalyke, of Albany, is now prominently spoken of for the position.

IMMENSE MEETING IN NEW YORK.

RECEPTION OF LIEUT. GEN. GRANT.

GREATEST ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED.

Speeches by Messrs. Grinnell, Dickinson and Gens. Blair and Logan.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED AND ADOPTED.

Johnson's Administration Endorsed.

GENERAL GRANT SERENADED.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The morning papers devote much space to the account of the reception of General Grant yesterday. There was a meeting at the Cooper Institute in the evening. The crowd at the Astor House during the day was very dense. Two receptions were held, at which there was much hand-shaking. About thirty guests were present at the dinner, where Moses H. Grinnell presided. General Grant begged to be excused from responding to a toast in his honor.

At the meeting at the Cooper Institute, several prominent politicians attempted to make speeches but the audience refused to listen to them until Gen. Grant had been presented. When he came upon the stand the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Speeches were then made by Moses H. Grinnell, Daniel S. Dickinson, Gen. Blair and Gen. Logan.

Gen. Blair spoke of the object for which the meeting was called, to endorse President Johnson's administration, and assured the audience of his hearty approval of the proclamations; and said that he had not met any man who had made any opposition to the President's course.

Gen. Logan said the rebellion was ended, slavery forever dead, and the power of the Government was felt and understood both at home and abroad. On the question of reconstruction, he said he did not agree with those who thought the rebel States should be considered as territory. The suppression of the rebellion did not obliterate States. He wants to see Jeff. Davis and the leaders of the rebellion tried for treason and punished as traitors. The question of the right of suffrage should be decided by the States, whenever loyal Governments were re-established. He thought that indemnity should be demanded from England for the destruction by the Alabama and other pirates, and collected by force if necessary; and he believed in the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, but was opposed to all filibustering and emigration schemes.

About midnight Gen. Grant was serenaded at the Astor House. He left this morning for West Point.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The resolutions adopted last night declare that the action of the President in assuming the management of local and domestic affairs, while the agency of the federal government is chosen to attend to national and foreign affairs, fell faith in Andrew Johnson; that treason is the most heinous crime, and must be punished according to law; thanks to the army and the navy; strongly reiterating and endorsing the Monroe doctrine; approving President Johnson's refusal to recognize the pretended government of the rebel States; expectations of reparation for injuries inflicted upon our commerce by the connivance of foreign powers; rejoicing that civil law is soon to bear sway; respecting party divisions, and urging a cordial unity of the Administration.

These resolutions were heartily adopted and fully endorsed by the speakers. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in the city, and the reception of General Grant was enthusiastic beyond all precedent.

MAXIMILLIAN'S AGENT IN NEW YORK.

Release of Rebel Governors.

HEALTH OF SECRETARY SEWARD AND SON.

Sales or Rebel Property Suspended.

VISIT TO CONTRABAND CAMPS AND SCHOOLS.

Our European Squadron.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The *World* says: Count Reisichler, under Secretary of the Navy for Maximillian, has arrived in New York with authority to contract for machinery and vessels of war for the Imperial Government.

The *World's* Washington special says: Gov. Watts, of Alabama, who was arrested a few days ago at Macon, Ga., has been released, and has returned to Montgomery. It is thought that Letcher and Vance, now in Old Capitol, will be released on parole. It is thought that Col. L. Parsons of Talledga, Ala., will be appointed Provisional Governor of Alabama.

All doubt in Fred. Seward's case is at an end. He has rapidly recovered within the few days past, and is enabled to converse freely and suffers but little pain.

The *Tribune's* special says: Secretary Seward still experiences great difficulty in speaking and eating, his lower jaw being fastened so as to be immovable. The lower part of his face is to be entirely enveloped in mechanical contrivances for keeping his jaw in place so that it may heal.

It is authoritatively announced that the President has ordered a suspension of the sales of rebel leaded property for non-payment of direct taxes in Tennessee. There are reasons for believing this policy will be extended to all Southern States.

Commissioner Dale, of the Indian Bureau, has been invited to resign, and it is believed he will accept the invitation soon.

Maj. Gen. Howard returned last evening from his tour of inspection to Richmond. He visited many contraband camps and schools, and since his return has made some nominations of superintendents in Virginia.

Maj. Gen. Palmer, commanding in Kentucky, arrived here this morning and had an interview with the President and Secretary of War. He will return to-morrow to his command.

The *Times* special says: Admiral Dahlgren will sail next week in his flagship Colorado for the European squadron. The Colorado will probably remain principally on the coasts of France and England.

Southern Delegations—Regular Army Soldiers—Eighty Thousand Troops Sent Home—Visitors Returned—Jeff. Davis' Trial.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Mississippi delegation headed by Judge Sharkey, and the Georgia delegation headed by Congressman Hill, were in consultation with President Johnson today, relative to the organization of the governments of their respective States.

The War Department has decided that volunteer soldiers wishing to enlist in the regular army, will be forthwith mustered out of their respective commands, receive their discharges and final statements, and will not be sent to a rendezvous to receive their final payment.

Since the 31st ult., when the movement of troops from this city homeward commenced, the total number of soldiers who have left here amounts to 80,000 men, with nearly 3,000 horses, and nearly 2,000,000 pounds of baggage.

The Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster General Denison, Wm. Saxon, chief clerk of the Navy Department, and their invited guests, arrived at the Navy Yard this afternoon from a tour of inspection connected with the Navy Department.

There has been no determination as yet whether Jeff. Davis will be tried by a civil or military court.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Jay Cooke, U. S. Subscription Agent, reports the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $2,731,000. Among the largest subscriptions are the Second National Bank of Chicago, $301,500; First National Bank of St. Louis, $100,000; Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, $100,000; First National Bank of New York, $30,000; Vermilye & Co., New York, $130,000; Ninth National Bank of New York, $107,400; First National Bank of Portland, Me., $100,000; National Bank of the Republic Boston, $100,000.

Mexican Advices.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The latest advices from Chihuahua show, that on the 9th of May, the French troops were at least three hundred miles from that city, which is strongly fortified, therefore it is presumed that they would march in that direction. There is reason for believing, from semi-official sources, that the recently published report that President Juarez was on his way to the United States is untrue. The prospects of the Liberals are represented as encouraging.

Gen. Grant at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 8.—Thousands of people assembled at the station to-night to greet Gen. Grant. Appropriate welcome guns were fired, and the scene was lit up with innumerable torches. The most intense enthusiasm prevailed. Gen. Grant was introduced to the assemblage, and bowed his acknowledgements.

Gold.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Gold stronger. The export demand continues active, and the present tendency is strongly towards higher quotations. They have stood firmly at about 138.

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL.

DEMAND ON SPAIN FOR HER SURRENDER.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE TO BE ENFORCED.

LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE REBEL PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

DAVIS' TRIAL PROBABLY POSTPONED

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE ALABAMA DELEGATION.

CONTEST FOR PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A special to the *Herald* from Washington, June 7th, says: A formal demand has been made upon the Spanish Government for the surrender of the rebel ram, Stonewall. Of course no word has been received yet, as the matter goes to Madrid for decision.

Notwithstanding the intimations of the British subject, it is not the intention of our Government to abandon or in any wise abate the demand upon England for damage to our commerce by the anglo-rebel pirates.

The disbandoning of a portion of the army is no evidence of a cowardly policy. Enough will be retained to enforce any demands upon foreign governments, and if necessary the veterans mustered out can be easily summoned back to the field.

It is understood that preliminary measures have already been taken in reference to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and a notification served upon Napoleon that since we have settled our own family affairs we will not submit to European interference with those of our sick neighbor Mexico, and in very plain intimation given that Napoleon must not only not send more troops into Mexico, but must withdraw the French and Austrian troops now there and leave the people of Mexico to decide for themselves whether they will have an empire or a republic. Otherwise it will be our duty to see that the Republicans have fair play.

An application has been made by Cyrus W. Field to the Secretary of the Navy for the detail of the United States Steamship Niagara, to assist in laying the Atlantic cable.

An unofficial notification has been received of the rescinding of the order that vessels of war of the United States shall not be permitted to remain more than 24 hours in any British port, the report cannot be secured as the published information of the repeal of the order excluding belligerent vessels from more than twenty-four hours stay in British ports, concedes belligerent rights to the rebels yet, and admits the Shenandoah to equal privileges with the United States vessels. This is doubtless intended for the purpose of enabling the Shenandoah, the only rebel pirate now afloat, to escape from the East Indies, where she was at last advices.

It is now probable that the trial of Jeff. Davis will not take place until September. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in which the indictment was found, will adjourn to-morrow, and there is no prospect of the prospect of a special term of the court during the summer.

A portion of the Alabama delegation were at the White House again to-day. Messrs. Davis, Bradley and Bibb are asserted by the loyal Alabamians to be rebels of the most malignant type, who are, now that the rebellion is suppressed, endeavoring to get control of the reconstruction of the government. Messrs. Moore, Parsons, and Tibbs have been regarded as favorable to the Union, but open to suspicion for their association with the secession element in this delegation.

When they came here their intention was to recommend Col. Seybould, a rank rebel, for Provisional Governor, but this idea was abandoned after they reached here, and they now recommend Mr. Parsons. He is opposed by the loyal men of Alabama, who have recommended A. W. Smith, a Union man, who was forced to abandon the State on account of his Union sentiments. He has been an active promoter of the Union cause, and was instrumental in raising the first Alabama cavalry regiment, which has rendered good service during the war. Should the delegation now here succeed in obtaining control of the State, the dishonest politicians say that it will be unsafe for them to return to Alabama.

THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS REVIEWED.

TROOPS ENTHUSIASTICALLY CHEERED.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Sixth Army Corps was to-day reviewed by the President. A stand for the President, members of the Cabinet, General officers and foreign legations was erected on the pavement in front of the Executive Mansion, and another stand was placed on the opposite side of the street for the accommodation of Members of Congress and military and naval officers; and directly east of it a third stand was located for the occupation of the sick and disabled soldiers. All of the stands were tastefully decorated.

The Sixth Army Corp has participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac from its organization.

Maj. Gen. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, and Gens. Slocum, Humphreys, Hunt and Sedgwick, were among the prominent officers at the reviewing stand.

Secretary Seward witnessed the passage of the troops from the window of the State Department. The head of the column reached the Treasury Department about ten o'clock.

Major General Wright was in the advance with his staff, followed by his escort. The General's horse was decorated with a beautiful wreath, and his saddle covered with flowers. Major General Bartlett rode with his staff, and was followed by the corps flag and escort. Troops as they passed were enthusiastically cheered by thousands of spectators, many of whom were not a few soldiers supporting crutches. Veterans of corps wore green twigs in their caps.

New York Stock and Money Matters—Pork Speculations.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Stock Market is dull, the transactions being almost exclusively confined to speculative operations of brokers. At present the bulls control the market in spite of the vigorous attempts by the bears to sell down prices. During the first call at the morning's Board, prices were generally 1@2 per cent. higher, but under the second call there was a slight yielding of quotations which continued until last Board, when prices again became firm. Governments were generally quiet, except Ten-Forties, which were active on the street at ⅛ advance, and Tennessee Sixes advanced 1@ etc. All other State bonds continue firm. Miscellaneous Stocks are firm, with no change of importance.

Gold strong under increased demand for exchange, and shipments for the week promise to be large. Foreign Exchange is more active and rates easy; in money the demand is quite light and the supply of unemployed capital is steadily augmenting, the rate on call loans is generally 5 per cent. Pork speculation continues to droop; the price fell off one dollar per barrel to-day. The bull combination finds it impossible to keep up prices.

New Hampshire—Inauguration of Gov. Smith.

CONCORD, N H, June 8.—Governor Smith was inaugurated to-day with military and civic display. The inaugural address is a long and able document. The total debt of the State is $3,678,000, and there will be due this year $355,000 interest, making $4,336,000. The estimated receipts of this year will be $933,000. The remaining floating debt interest and outstanding claims are $706,000. The annual expenditures to be provided amount to $950,000. He recommends the issue of seven-thirty currency bonds to meet this, with a rigid demand.

From New Orleans—Kirby Smith gone to Mexico—Matters at Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—A report says Gen. Kirby Smith has gone to Mexico, where he intends to make his future home.

Governor Wells has appointed G. Burke Acting Mayor of Atlanta until the return of Mayor Kennedy.

A dangerous crevasse broke through below Kenner and threatened the overflow of the city, and cause great destruction of property.

Reception to Gen. Terry—Special Treasury Agent.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Sons of Connecticut, will give a reception to Maj. Gen. Terry, next Saturday evening.

R. S. P. Andrews has been appointed special agent of the Treasury Department, and will soon leave to arrange the details of the Custom Houses, re-opening at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and other Southern ports.

Fire in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 8.—The *Star* says: The factory of Dares & Walker, in Roxbury, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss was $30,000. They had is insured for $15,000.

Oswego Canal Opened.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 8.—The Oswego Canal is now fully opened for navigation, with seven feet depth of water.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Montgomery & Co's store on Water street, was destroyed by fire to-night.

THE SOLDIERS OF NEW YORK.

Congratulatory Address of Gov. Fenton.

ALBANY, June 8.—The Governor has issued to-day the following congratulatory address to the soldiers of this State:

SOLDIERS OF NEW YORK:—Your constancy, your patriotism, your faithful services, and your valor have culminated in the maintenance of the Government, the restoration of the Constitution and the laws, and the perpetuity of the Union. You have elevated the dignity, heightened the renown, and enlarged the history of your State. You have furnished to the world a grand illustration of our American manhood, of our patriotism and liberty, and of the permanence and nobility of our institutions.

Soldiers! your State thanks you and gives you the pledge of her lasting gratitude. She looks with pride upon your glorious achievements, and consecrates herself to you for all time to come for your unfaltering heroism. To you New York willingly gives her honor, her fair name, and great destinies. You have proved yourselves worthy of the confidence reposed in you, and have returned these trusts with added laurels and increased value. The coming home of all our organizations, it is hoped, is not far distant. We welcome you and rejoice with you upon the peace which your valor has achieved. Your honorable career we regard as the truest badge of your bravery and the highest evidence of the pride and patriotism which animated you.

Sadly yet proudly we receive as the emblem of heroic endurance your tattered and worn ensign, and fondly deposit these relics of glory, with all their cherished memories and endearing associations, in our appointed depositories. With swelling hearts we bade god speed to the departing recruits; with glowing pride and deepened fervor we say welcome to the returning veterans. We have watched you all through the perilous period of your absence, rejoicing at your victories and mourning at your defeats.

We will treasure your legends, your brave exploits, and the glorified memory of your dead comrades, and in records more impressive than the monuments of the past, and enduring as the liberties you have secured, the people will regard, with zealous pride, your welfare and honor, not forgetting the widow and the fatherless, and those who were dependent upon the fallen hero. The glory you have won for the State and the nation shall be transmitted to our children, a most precious legacy, inalienable to be cherished, and reverently to be preserved.

[Signed] R. E. FENTON.

American Association.

BOSTON, June 8.—The American Association, at its session to-day, assigned the second Tuesday in May for the next annual meeting. The Committee on nominations reported the following officers: President: Henry Bowditch, M. D., Mass.; Vice Presidents, A. T. Hubbard, of Indiana, S. O. Almy, of Ohio, T. C. Dunn, of Rhode Island, Johnson, of District Columbia; Assistant Secretary, A. Emerson, of Baltimore.

Specie for Europe.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The steamer Lucierick sailed this afternoon for Europe with a quarter of a million in specie.

Jeff. Davis' Ironing, and Why It Was Done.

Why and how Jeff. Davis was manacled, or whether he was manacled at all, has been developed in some uncertainty. It is true that irons were placed on his feet, but they were subsequently removed—when they had answered their purpose.

Not only was he imperious and haughty as usual, but he became absolutely obstreperous, insulting the guard, abusing the officers and their Government, throwing his food at his attendants, and tearing a secession passion to tatters generally—sometimes threatening others, sometimes melo-dramatically courting a bayonet puncture at his own breast.

As a necessity (and possibly as a punishment and warning) orders were given to place manacles on his feet.

The Captain in charge, attended by a blacksmith and manacles, approached, saying, "Mr. Davis, have a very unpleasant duty to perform." "My God!" exclimed Jeff., "you don't intend to put those things on me." Such were the orders; the Captain could only obey. Jeff. remonstrated. They should not put them on. The Captain must go to General Halleck and have the order countermanded. The Captain replied, "But, Mr. Davis, the order came from General Halleck."

Davis insisted that the order must be countermanded. The Captain said: "You are a military man, Mr. Davis, and know that my only course is—to obey orders." Jeff. then set off in a more towering passion than before, and declared he would never be ironed alive. After beseeching a little more, and menacing plucky Captain on a stool, the Captain told the blacksmith to proceed.

Leaning forward as the blacksmith knelt at his feet, Jeff. made a desperate and vigorous plunge, knocked him backward on the floor, upset the blacksmith, irons indignant, hurled his manacles at the Captain, and missed him. Davis then attempted to seize a gun, and asked to be bayonetted. The guards presented bayonets, and the Captain feared he might rush upon them, and so ordered the guard to fall back.

The Captain then called in four stout men, and ordered them to lay Jeff on his bunk, which they did, the prisoner resisting with almost preternatural strength, and writhing in their grasp while the blacksmith hammered on the rivet with a will. When placed in his chair again Jeff looked in utter despair upon his manacled limbs and burst into tears.

This medicine had the desired effect, and the great rebel became comparatively docile, far less defiant, but more depressed; and the irons have since been removed.

It was feared that he would starve himself to death, refusing persistently to eat soldiers rations (which C. C. Clay munches without a murmur), and his physician prescribed a more agreeable diet, which "the President" ate with great gusto,* and still enjoys this extra fare.—*Washington Republican.*

The Count de Paris on the Death of Mr. Lincoln.

The Boston *Transcript* publishes the following letter from the Count de Paris, addressed to Senator Sumner:

"TWICKENHAM, May 5, 1865.

"Dear sir: You stood by the deathbed of the good and noble-hearted man who was torn from the love and confidence of a great nation on the fatal fight of the 14th of April; you received the last breath of one on whom all friends of America looked as the worthy representative of her free institutions. You will, therefore, understand that after reading the particulars of that horrible tragedy, I should feel anxious to confide to you my deep emotion and my bitter grief. I should not have presumed to add my voice to the unanimous expressions of sympathy offered by Europe to your fellow citizens, if my personal relations with Mr. Lincoln, which henceforth will remain among the most precious recollections of my youth, had not added something in my eyes to the magnitude of that public calamity. My brother and myself will both always gratefully remember the way in which he admitted us four years ago into the federal army, the opportunity he then gave us to serve a cause to which we already felt bound by our family traditions, our sympathies as Frenchmen and our political creeds:

"Those who saw Mr. Lincoln during the great ordeal when everything seemed to conspire against the salvation of the republic, will never forget the honest man who, without personal ambition, with the calmness of a superior mind, of his duties, deserved to be called emphatically a great citizen. And when the dreadful crisis during which he presided over the destinies of America will belong to history, when its bloody track will disappear under the rapid growth of an invigorated nation and a regenerated community, people will only remember its beneficial results, the destruction of slavery, the preservation of free institutions, and will ever associate with them the name of Mr. Lincoln. In this struggle with slavery his name will remain illustrious among those of the indefatigable apostles who fought before him and who will achieve his work. But it will also be said of him that he secured the preservation of the Union through a tremendous civil war, without ceasing to respect the authority of the law and the liberty of his fellow citizens; that in the hour of trial he was the Chief Magistrate of a people who knew how to seek in the fullest use of the broadest liberties the spring of national endurance and energy.

I beg you, sir, to excuse the length of this letter; you know that it is inspired by the feelings of my heart.

"Believe me, my dear sir, yours very truly,

"LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

"To Hon. Charles Sumner, Senator U. S."

SENATOR SUMNER, who delivered the eulogy on President Lincoln at the Boston Music Hall on last day, is the ninth orator selected from among eminent citizens to fulfill a similar duty in Boston. The eulogist of Washington was Fisher Ames; of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson (who died on the same day), Daniel Webster; of James Madison in 1836, and James Monroe in 1831, respectively, John Quincy Adams; of John Quincy Adams himself, Edward Everett; of Andrew Jackson, Pliny Merrick; of General Harrison, Rufus Choate; of James K. Polk, Levi Woodbury; of General Taylor, Josiah Quincy, Jr. No eulogies were delivered on the death of John Tyler and Martin Van Buren.

A SCHOOL boy in Cincinnati, sixteen years old, named Frank Douglass, committed suicide on Wednesday evening by shooting himself through the heart with a rifle, because he had been "slighted" by a school girl about his own age.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Reception of Knap's Penna. Battery.

According to arrangement, the formal reception of Knap's Battery took place at 4 o'clock yesterday. At this hour the Battery assembled at Washington Hall, Rebecca street. The men now formed in line, and at the hour named, wheeled into columns of sections, and took up the line of march in the following order:

Carriage with Major Knapp and Captain McGill, former commanders of the battery, Prof. S. J. Wilson, the orator of the occasion, and his Honor, Mayor Morrison.

Schmidt's brass band.

The battery, followed by a platoon, consisting of the wounded and disabled members.

The route of the procession was up Rebecca to Corry, down Corry to Robinson, up Robinson to Federal, and thence up to the City Hall.

The Battery was formed in front of the City Hall, when Mayor Morrison, in a few well conceived remarks, introduced Prof. S. J. Wilson, who made a very eloquent speech of welcome. The address of Prof. S. J Wilson was responded to by three rousing cheers, given with that will which none but veterans can give. The men then called upon their former commander, Maj. Knapp, and after vociferous appeals, that gentlemen made his appearance, and responded in a few feeling and felicitious remarks. Captain McGill was then called for by the boys, and modestly, but happily responded. After rousing cheers of appreciation of the entire programme, the command was drawn up in front of the Market House, when C. C. Hartaugh, Photographist, obtained a negative of the entire command, and Capt. Sloan dismissed them.

The non-resident members of the Battery were then provided for at the Eating Saloon of Kinder Blair, Federal street. Quarters have been furnished in the City Hall. Capt. Sloan notified his men to be ready at 10 a. m. to-day, to proceed to camp Reynolds, to be mustered out, and paid.

The Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In our Evening Edition we gave a brief account of the accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Sommerhill station yesterday morning, by which four cars of a train containing the 30th Iowa regiment were thrown from the track. The accident was caused by a rubber bar loosening and falling under the wheel, causing it to break. We have received additional names of injured men, and give the casualties complete below:

C. P. Bradshaw, 30th Iowa, Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa—killed.

Samuel Mehaffey, Co. H, left leg broken, amputated.

Captain J. E. Smith, Co. E, hips crushed.

Lieut. John W. Middleton, Co. E, body crushed and shoulder injured.

Captain Samuel B. Watkins, Co. H, contusion of head.

Sergeant A. P. Jackson, Co. C, right shoulder and arm crushed.

John Abraham, Co. H, left leg, slight.

David M. Greer, Co. H, slightly.

James H. Webb, Co. H, severely in the back.

Newton Williams, Co. E, slightly.

Troops Passing Through.

About twelve o'clock last night, the 90th Illinois, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel E. O. Stewart, numbering about two hundred and forty men, and the 105th Illinois, four hundred and sixty men, in command of Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Dutton, the two regiments in charge of General Daniel Dustin, arrived in the city. They were escorted to City Hall by the brass band provided by the Committee, and after being provided with suitable refreshments at that noble institution, Captain Church, of the 105th, marched over the platform and led off with the popular song entitled "The Prisoner's Hope," in which he was joined by a number of officers. The Captain has a pleasing voice, and sung with fine effect. General Dustin paid an elegant tribute to the hospitalities extended in Pittsburgh to troops passing through, remarking that when he passed through the city at the opening of the war, he experienced a most hospitable reception of the soldiers, and on the present occasion he saw the same generous spirit manifested. He proposed three cheers for the representative of Pittsburgh in the Hall, which were lustily given by all the soldiers present.

The Rolling Mill Explosion at Steubenville.

The Steubenville *Herald* gives a full account of the explosion at that place on Monday morning. It proves to have been a very serious affair, and one from which miners, we hope, will learn a lesson of caution, as the accident evidently resulted from carelessness. The diggers had been working some on Saturday, but, for some cause, had gone off—it is said got on a strike—and permitted the furnace kept burning to consume fuel etc. to go out, as far back as Wednesday night. On Monday morning, it is said, the men returned to work, probably with a view of going on a strike, when they had fired the pit in charge.

[illegible] blast furnace of a [illegible] explosion was observed, the blast furnace was blown up. Of these, five were taken out of the shafts dead, and three were dangerously and one slightly wounded. Some ten or fifteen cars were wrecked by the explosion, and large pieces of the [illegible] were forcibly hurled out of the shaft high into the air.

Thrilling Exhibition Coming.

We learn that Mr. Rufus Somerby has completed his great work of illustrating the principal events and incidents connected with the life and death of our martyred President from his second inaugural at Washington to his consecrated tomb at Springfield, Illinois, including the picturesque pageants and mourning scenes connected with the late mournful tragedy. A gentleman of this city who has seen three of the paintings in Boston pronounces them "real artistic gems," and states that the entire scenes, with the eloquent lecture prepared by Mr. Somerby, is every way calculated to ennoble and enlarge the man that freed our country of human bondage. Of Mr. Somerby we can cheerfully say we know of no one more competent to handle this delicate subject, and we feel that with his rich flow of language, powerful voice, perfect familiarity with the subject, and superior illustrations, our citizens may expect an evening of great interest, and leave the house more strongly attached to the virtues, goodness of heart, and honesty of Abraham Lincoln.

Dedication.—The new Odd Fellows' Hall, located in the Third National Bank Building, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, was formally dedicated to the use of the Order on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst. The D. D. G. M. was in attendance and performed the dedication ceremonies, assisted by officers of the G. L. Several distinguished members of the Order were present and delivered appropriate speeches, exhortations, etc. The hall has been suitably arranged and beautifully decorated, and is highly creditable to the taste and liberality of the Order, as well as to the committee who had the matter in charge. The hall has been named "Curtis Hall," in honor of J. G. Curtis, Esq., W. G. S.

Farewell Benefit of Annie Eberle.—To-night this favorite actress makes her last appearance at the Pittsburgh Theatre. A very attractive bill is presented—"The Pride of the Market;" an ode of singing and dancing, and the sensation drama of "Sixteen String Jack." To one so long and favorably known among our theatre-goers, no appeal on her behalf is necessary. Her merits will accord her a large and appreciative house.

Departure of Dr. Jacobus.—Dr. M. W. Jacobus, Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, and the beloved pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city, left yesterday, for an extended tour through Great Britain, the Continent and the Holy Land. He will be accompanied by his son-in-law, Rev. Mr. Newkirk, of Philadelphia, and several members of his family.

Accident.—On Sunday last, while Mr. John Vance and sister, of Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, were returning home from Florence, Washington county, their horses became frightened and ran off, after they had got a short distance from Florence. Miss Vance was thrown out of the buggy, and had her skull fractured, but whether seriously or not we did not learn.

Oil Strike in Cambria County.—On Saturday last a "strike" was obtained, at three hundred and twenty feet, in a well situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county—on the very summit of the Allegheny Mountains. Operations were commenced but little over a month ago. The proprietors of the well intend to go down a thousand feet if necessary.

Closing Taverns.—The Provost Guard, yesterday afternoon, closed two liquor saloons on Liberty street, and took possession of the liquor and spilled it. In consequence of this summary proceeding, quite a large number of tavern-keepers in the neighborhood, took counsel from their fears and immediately closed their bars.

Discharged.—The young lad arrested on Wednesday, for an alleged larceny of a pair of shoes from the store of Clapp & Co., Fifth street, had an examination before the Mayor, and there being no evidence to sustain the charge against him he was discharged.

Fell In.—On Tuesday, May 30th, a portion of the long tunnel on the Pittsburg & Steubenville Railroad, one mile west of Burgettstown, known as "Dinsmore's Tunnel," fell in, injuring four or five persons who were working in it, but none dangerously.

Fourth Anniversary of the Home for the Friendless.

The fourth anniversary of the excellent institution of the Home for the Friendless, was held at the Home, on Washington street, Allegheny, on Thursday afternoon, Rev. L. King presiding. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. A. A. Bell, after which the children of the Home sang a song of welcome. The reading of reports was next in order, which were read by Rev. J. McMillan.

The report of the Secretary, Mrs. S. A. Trevor, was read and accepted. It is as follows:

We meet to-day to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the Home of the Friendless. This is a source of pleasure to all connected with the institution—to those that have the charge of it, as well as to the children. They hail the day with joy, and love to meet, with happy faces, the kind friends who have given them this pleasant home. As managers, we have much reason to thank God, and take courage. We feel that He has smiled upon the efforts that have been made for the good of these children, and from His bountiful hand all their wants have been supplied. We also render sincere thanks to the many friends who have so generously contributed towards the support of this institution. Notwithstanding the increasing demands upon the benevolent, (and their name is legion,) the claims of the friendless and destitute have not been presented in vain. We have had but to ask, and have received. But few have sent us away empty, saying, be ye warmed and filled, without giving us what was needful. And is any one the poorer for these gifts? Would any to-day recall what they have given if they could? We unhesitatingly answer No; and we are certain all have realized in their own hearts that true charity is "twice blessed—blessing him that gives, and him that receives."

We are not only commanded in the word of God to given to the poor, but the spirit in which those gifts should be made is defined, and a promise annexed when they are rightly given. Referring to the poor it is written, "Thou shalt surely give him, and thy heart shall not be grieved when thou givest him, because that for this thing, the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thy works, and in all thou puttest thine hand unto."

We have endeavored to use the strictest economy, yet our expenses have