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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

HE LETTER FROM SOUTH BRANCH BRIDGE.

ONTREAL BANK OFFICER EXAMINED.

raft for $25,000 in favor of Wood.

OURT ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Col. Tompkins a ember of the court, was not present at the ession of the court to-day on account of indisposition.

Examination of Robert Purdy by Judge Advocate Holt—The witness resided in Virginia, d had been in the Government service since 861. A letter heretofore published, appearing have been dated at South Branch Bridge, Va., pril 6, 1865, addressed to Friend Wilkes, and reerring to certain all speculations and suggesting n escape by way of Thornton's Gap in case the army failed to get through on his trip after triking "tie," was shown to the witness, who tated that he had never seen it before; witness atisfied that the allusions to Purdy contained n the letter had reference to himself; that the riter was known to him as a person by the ame of Jonas McAleer, and that some of the perations of the latter, especially that with eference to a difficulty with the girl spoken of, ere untrue.

Cross-examination by Mr. Aiken—South ranch Bridge is on a branch of the Potomac iver, about twenty-two miles from Cumberland. aiders and letters usually mailed from South ranch Bridge, but from a little village known s Green Spring Run, just above. There is no ost office at South Branch Bridge. There are o oil wells in that vicinity.

Examination of D. S. Eastwood by Judge Advocate Holt—Lives in Montreal, Canada; am Assistant Manager of the Montreal Branch of the Ontario Bank; am acquainted with Jacob Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Interior f the United States, and with the account which Kept at the bank of moneys deposited in that ank to his credit, accrued from negotiation of ills of exchange, drawn by the Secretary of the reasury of the so-called Confederate States, pon their agents at Liverpool.

Q. State whether or not, in the course of disursements made by Jacob Thompson, of the unds placed to his credit, this requisition was rawn on the bank? (exposing to witness a aper given below.) A. It was; it is my handriting.

Q. Please read to the court A. (Reading the ame.) *Montreal, Aug.* 10, 1864.—A warrant rom the Ontario Bank on New York, in favor f Benjamin Wood, Esq., for $25,000 in current unds, $100,000 debit, Ex. $15,000. The paper hows that the requisition was originally drawn n favor of Benjamin Wood, Esq., and that the ame of D. S. Eastwood was afterwards substituted.

Q. State the exact condition of that paper. A. It is treated now is a draft on New York, payble to the order of D. S. Eastwood, that is myself.

Q. State how that change in the requisition occurred? A. The name of Woods as it appeared was erased at Mr. Thompson's request, and mine as an officer of the bank was substituted.

Q. That is the original paper? A. It is.

Q. Now look at this Bill of Exchange, (another paper was exhibited to witness,) and state whether it was drawn upon that requisition? A. It was.

At the request of the Judge Advocate, witness then read the paper to the court. It is dated Montreal, August 10th, 1864, and is directed to the cashier of the City Bank of New York, and the wording is as follows:

"At three days' sight please pay to the order of D. S. Eastwood, in current funds, $25,000 for value received, and charge the same to the account of this branch."

The endorsement of the bill directs the payment to be made to Hon. Benj. Wood or order, and was signed R. W. Wood.

Q. You state that the $25,000, for which this bill was drawn, is the same for which that requisition was made by Mr. Thompson, in the name of Wood? A. It was.

Q. State whether or not the bill of exchange you have just read is the original one? A. It is.

Q. Where did you obtain it? A. I obtained it in New York from the Cashier of the bank, on which it was drawn.

The witness stated further that he was not acquainted with the Benjamin Wood referred to, but he supposed it to be the same who, at the date of that transaction, was a member of Congress of the United States.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken—Did not recollect of ever having cashed any drafts or checks in favor of James Watson Wallace, Richard Montgomery, James B. Merritt or John Wilkes Booth, but the last of October or both purchased a bill in that bank at Montreal with which witness was connected; never heard the name of John H. Surratt mentioned before.

The Judge Advocate explained to the witness the localities on which the drafts had been made by the Ontario bank, and requested him to give the dates and amounts of the drafts, which, as shown by the paper had been drawn on New York. The witness stated that the following were among the number of drafts drawn: On the 3d of October last a draft for $10,000 in gold; on the 11th of October, one for $5,000 in gold; on November 4th, 5th and 6th, bills for about $6,000, in United States currency; on the 14th and 21st of March last, small drafts were drawn.

Examination of George Wilkes by Judge Advocate Holt—Am acquainted with Benjamin Wood, of New York, and know his handwriting. The endorsement, "B. Wood," on the back of the bill of exchange given above, was exhibited to the witness, and the handwriting was identified by him as that of Benjamin Wood, of New York. The witness stated further that at the time at which the paper appeared to have been dated, Mr. Wood was a member of the Congress of the United States, and he believed editor and proprietor of the New York *Daily News*.

Examination of Mr. Abraham D. Russell by Judge Advocate Holt—Am acquainted with Benjamin Wood, of the city of New York, and know his hand writing; the endorsement on the bill of exchange exhibited to the previous witness was identified by this witness to be the hand writing of Mr. Wood; at the time of the date of that bill of exchange, Mr. Wood was a member the Congress of the United States, and proprietor of the New York *Daily News*; witness had been in the habit of receiving letters from Mr. Wood.

The court then took a recess till two o'clock. Upon reassembling Judge Advocate Holt suggested that if the argument of the counsel for the defense was now commenced in the absence of Col. Tompkins, a member of the court, who is indisposed, it would have to be read over to him during a subsequent session of court. He thought there would be no loss of time to the court if an adjournment was taken till Monday. The court accordingly adjourned till Monday at ten o'clock.

SOUTH WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CONDITION OF PEOPLE AND COUNTRY.

POVERTY, DESTITUTION AND SUFFERING.

THE LATE MASTERS AND SLAVES.

Lynchburg Shabby Enough.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *World's* correspondent, on a tour of observation of the condition of the people and country in Southwestern Virginia, writes that he finds much poverty, destitution and suffering. The battle-fields and highways of the armies constitute one vast tract of desolation, and but little has been done in the way of restoration. Whilst acknowledging the freedom of their slaves, the late masters in a late convention, resolved that it would be better for the slaves to remain and work for their late masters till better arrangements could be made; that they would not employ negroes without the consent of former owners; that all civil officers be requested to take the amnesty oath, so as to enable them to resume the functions of office, and pledging themselves to employ all slaves who will properly demean themselves, and refuse employment to the idle and vicious.

Lynchburg, though never the scene of strife, looks shabby enough. There is more tobacco in store there than in any other city in the Union, and there is much in the surrounding country. Among the people there are some petty manifestations of spite left, but as a general rule the friendly feeling is more complete than could have been expected. The upper classes are silent and sullen. Merchants and small farmers seem to think that their whole course of reasoning may have been defective. Some of the more ardent rebels are certain that if the North could but see the result of the Emancipation policy it would relent.

The Conspiracy Trial.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *World's* Washington special says: Reverdy Johnson's argument in the conspiracy case will relate mainly to the jurisdiction of the court, and it is intimated that it is so severe to some members of the commission that they will object to its reception.

NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

THE PLACE OF JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.

New Mistress of the White House.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR FORD'S THEATRE.

Address of Richmond Colored People.

REFERRED TO GEN. HOWARD BY THE PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Large and enthusiastic Union meetings are still the order of the day in North Carolina, while in Virginia not a Union gathering is noticeable; the people are morose and sullen, and the press generally impudent.

Governor Holden has retired from the editorial control of the Raleigh *Standard*, and is succeeded by his son and Mr. Joseph S. Cannon.

The *Tribune's* special says: Attorney General Speed is as yet ignorant of the place selected for the trial of Jeff. Davis, but inclines to the opinion that he will be tried before Judge Chase in Baltimore.

The implications of a dishonorable practice in connection with the late management of the Interior Department will be officially determined by a Congressional investigation.

It is said that Mrs. Patterson, daughter of President Johnson, who is to be the new mistress of the White House, will arrive here in the early part of next week. After arranging the household affairs of the mansion, she will take up her residence at the Soldiers' Home, during the summer months.

Major General Mower, late of the 20th army corps, has been ordered to report to General Sheridan, and will be assigned to a command in Texas.

D. C. Oakes has been assigned agent of the Mountain Indians in Colorado, in place of William Whitely.

The *World's* Washington special says, Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is here negotiating for the purchase of Ford's Theatre for its conversion into a church. It seems quite probable that the building will be disposed of to some religious denomination.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city, for themselves and kindred associations throughout the country, to-day received a definite proposition from John T. Ford for the sale of his Theatre, in which President Lincoln was assassinated, the building to be used for public purposes by that organization. The price fixed is $100,000. The Association have until next Tuesday to decide whether they will accept the terms.

The President to-day received the committee appointed by a public meeting of the colored people of Richmond to make known to him as their best friend, the wrongs, as they conceive them to be, by which they are sorely oppressed. In the address which they presented they complain of insults, imprisonment and the most cruel punishments, the like of which was never heard of, even in the slave-pens of Southern traders. The address concludes as follows:

"When we saw the glorious old flag again streaming over the Capitol, we thought that the power of these wicked men was at an end, and however sad our hearts may be over the present state of our affairs, we have lost none of our faith and love for the Union, or for yourself as its Chief Magistrate; and therefore, as oppressed, obedient and loving children, we ask your protection, and upon the loyalty of our hearts and power of our arms, you may ever rely with unbounded confidence. In conclusion, let us respectfully remind your Excellency of that sublime motto, once inscribed over the portals of the Egyptian temple—'Know all ye who advance to the temple, that justice is.'"

The President made the following endorsement on the papers presented:

Executive Mansion, June, 16.—"Respectfully referred to Major General Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Freedmen, &c., for his consideration, and report as to the action necessary and proper to be had in view of the within statements."

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE CALLED TOGETHER.

REBEL PROPERTY DISTRIBUTED.

Correspondence Between Federal and Mexican Generals.

FIGHT REPORTED BETWEEN CORTINAS AND LOPEZ.

Attack on Matamoras Anticipated.

EXPLOSION AT NEVASOTA, TEXAS.

New Orleans Mayoralty Question Settled.

CAIRO, June 16.—New Orleans dates to the 10th state that Governor Murray, of Texas, has called an extra session of the legislature, to meet at Austin, in August. He has also ordered the election of delegates to a State Convention at the same place, July 10th, and directed the Sheriffs to distribute all confederate property among the people.

The rebel garrison at Brownsville arrested General Slaughter, and imprisoned him till he paid them for past services.

The correspondence between the federal General Brown and General Mejia, gives later assurance that the United States government will not interfere with Mexican belligerents.

General Brown captured five or six hundred bales of cotton, several hundred head horses, mules, and a large drove of cattle.

A fight is reported on the 3d between Cortinas and Lopez, twenty five miles above Matamoras, in which the latter was defeated. Steps are being taken for the capture of Matamoras by Cortinas and Negretie. They are only waiting the occupation of Brownsville by the United States forces before making a movement.

An explosion at Nevasota, Texas, on the 23d ult., destroyed twenty buildings, and killed several persons. Loss over $100,000.

The rebel garrison at Brownsville left for their homes before the arrival of General Brown, refusing to be paroled. Colonel Ford escaped to Matamoras. General Slaughter, with about fifty followers, is somewhere on the Rio Grande.

The New Orleans Mayoralty question is settled by General Canby appointing H. W. Kennedy.

Cotton depressed, at 83@36 for low middling. A fleet of dismantled gunboats left Mound City yesterday for the mouth of Red river, to tow up the monitors lying there.

OPENING OF THE BRAZILLIAN CONGRESS.

Speech of the Emperor.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA SEIZURE.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Rio Janiero papers of the 7th of May, contain a speech of the Emperor of Brazil made at the opening of the National Congress. He alludes to the difficulty with the United States Government in consequence of the seizure, in the Brazilian waters, of the rebel steamer Florida, and of the interruption of amicable relations with Great Britain; but states that the justice of Brazil's protest in the former was admitted, and hopes that in the latter the proposed mediation may result in equally satisfactory.

The termination of the war in Uruguay is announced, and allusion to the pending hostilities with Paraguay, which the Emperor had no doubt, from the manner in which his appeal for volunteers had been responded to, would be terminated with success to his Empire.

Don Pedro also informs his Congress that he has recognized Maximillian and the Emperor of Mexico. Of the present condition of his own Empire, politically, internationally, and financially, he gives altogether a very favorable view.

THE CASE OF MRS. PERRINE.

Appeal to the President for Clemency.

SHE WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE PARDONED.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Mrs. Perrine has appealed to the President for clemency in her case. She was convicted of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. In her petition she says it can be scarcely necessary for the preservation and for the honor and dignity of this great country that an humble woman shall be incarcerated in a dungeon for kissing her cousin, even if he were a rebel officer. She avers that she did not kiss the officer; it was another lady in her company who committed the crime. The President was much amused at her recital, and will undoubtedly pardon her.

District of Columbia Marshalship.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Judge David J. Goding, of Indiana, arrived this evening to accept the marshalship of the District of Columbia in place of Colonel Lamon, resigned. He will enter upon his duties to-morrow.

EXAMINATION AT WEST POINT.

General Scott's 79th Birthday.

CONVENTION OF GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Trot at the Fashion Course.

SUBSCRIPTION PAPER FOR GEN. LEE.

The Arrest of John Mitchell.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The examination of the graduating class of West Point Academy was concluded yesterday, but examinations of other classes will continue for some days yet. Among the recent arrivals of distinguished military men at West Point are, Major Gens. Geo. H. Thomas, Slocum and W. F. Baldy Smith.

Lieut. Gen. Scott completed the 79th year of his age on Tuesday last, and in honor of the event a number of his friends and admirers at West Point, proceeded to his lodgings and serenaded him. In return the General expressed his thanks, but declined to make a speech.

A convention of glass manufacturers of the country has been in session at the Astor House, for the past few days. Yesterday the delegates went on an excursion up North river, to West Point.

In the trot at the Fashion Course yesterday, for $1,000, best three in five to wagon, between Lady Emma and Gen. Butler, the Lady Emma won the first, second and fourth heats. Best time, 2.28.

The *Independent* says: It is reported that a subscription paper for Gen. Lee, is being circulated in this city, on which $60,000 are already subscribed.

The *Tribune* says: Jno. Mitchell was arrested on a regular civil warrant, charging him with treason in pursuance of the indictment lately found against him at Norfolk, and he has been taken to Fortress Monroe, to be kept safe until his case is ready for trial.

BULL RUN MONUMENT DESTROYED.

RETALIATION THREATENED ON THE REBELS.

TROOPS LEAVING FOR THEIR HOMES.

The Appointment of Assistant Treasurer

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN VIRGINIA.

DISPERSION OF GUERRILLA BANDS.

Land Office Returns from Colorado.

EMIGRATION FROM SCOTLAND PROPOSED.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Passengers who arrived here to-day by a train from Fairfax Court House, report that the rebels have destroyed the monument erected last week upon Bull Run battlefield. This seems impossible, and yet there is strong reason to believe it. The temper of the people in that part of Virginia is no more loyal than it was six months ago. General Heintzelman, who built the monument, threaten that, if the report proves true, he will destroy every vestage of civilization within twenty square miles.

Eight thousand troops left here for their homes. Among them was the 1st New York Heavy Artillery, numbering 124 officers and men. The last of Sherman's army left for the West this afternoon, by way of Parkersburg, Va.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Mr. Van Dyck is at present most likely to receive the appointment of Assistant Treasurer, as he is strongly urged by the New York banking interests, and his qualifications are of a superior character, as well as his practical knowledge of finances. However, a communication is now making direct on the President in favor of Mr. Blatchford in a very influential quarter. It is rumored that Mr. Odill will take the place of Mr. Hendricks' clerkship, if these latter influences which placed him there are now gone.

It is confidently expected that instead of a large return of our securities from abroad, it will be the other way, and an increased demand may be expected.

Many persons here think that the best plan of governing the South is to make military districts of it till for a time, and to keep allies out of the field until matters assume a more definite and quiet shape.

Arrivals from City Point, Va., represent agricultural districts in the adjacent counties as being in a deploring condition, owing to the scarcity of seed, stocks, farming utensils and labor. The remains of the inhabitants are not be more than half supplied by the coming crops.

The *Herald's* Chattanooga correspondent says the guerrilla bands are becoming numerous and pestilent in Southern Tennessee, Northern Georgia and Alabama, have quietly dispersed and gone to their homes. Many of these men have been tailor for their atrocities, and of a resolution of a similar character from the clerks and heads of the Bureaus of the Treasury Department, who waited upon him for that purpose. Governor Brough, in his particular, as collector of the 6th Internal Revenue District of New York, on the first proximo.

Governor Brough Declines a Renomination.

COLUMBUS, O., June 16.—The *Ohio State Journal* will publish to-morrow (Saturday morning,) an address from Governor Brough to the people of Ohio, unconditionally withdrawing his name from the Gubernatorial contest, as he declined before, his original determination, made upon coming into office, not to be a candidate again if the military power of the rebellion should be broken and the war closed during the first term of his administration.

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Destructive Fire in Michigan—The State Prison Partly Destroyed.

DETROIT, June 16.—The west wing of the State Prison at Jackson, burned last night. By this fire Austin, Tomlinson & Webster, wagon makers, lose $75,000; insured $15,000. Withington, Cooley & Co., farming implements and contractors, $15,000; fully insured. Walker & Fish, boot and shoe contractors, $5,000; insured half. It will cost the state $40,000 to rebuild.

Matters at Richmond.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: Business is at a stand still, and there is not the slightest prospect of a renewal for a year to come. The markets are overstocked with goods of all kinds. The coming crop will not amount to more than enough to last the farmers through the year. The government supports over 10,000 persons now, and this number will be increased next winter.

Our Demands for Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The English and American papers have had much to say of late in relation to the demand of the United States Government upon Great Britain for indemnity in the matter of the Alabama, &c. Whoever reads the published diplomatic correspondence will see that this demand is of no recent date, but has been repeatedly made from time to time for the last three years.

Gold from New Orleans—Smith Gone to Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The steamers Evening Star and George Cromwell arrived from New Orleans on the 10th, with $18,000 in gold.

Gen. Herron has established his headquarters at Alexandria, Va. It was reported there that Smith, with 15,000 troops and $1,600,000 in gold, had gone to Mexico.

Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 loan were $2,011,800. From the Third National Bank of St. Louis $100,000; from the Third National Bank of Cincinnati $100,000; from the First National Bank of Cincinnati $100,000; from the Second National Bank of Boston $200,000; from the National Bank Republic of Boston $100,000; from the Citizen's Bank of Baltimore $100,000; from Smith, Martin & Co., New York, $100,000; from S. T. Bates, President of the First National Bank of Virginia, $100,000; individual $1,483; from the National Bank of Metropolis, Washington, $200,000; from the First National Bank of Indianapolis $100,000.

Ohio State Convention.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Most of the Ohio politicians are talking over the probable action of the State Convention of that State, which is to meet at Columbus, on the 21st inst., to nominate a candidate for Governor and other State officers. It is anticipated that the Convention will lay down the views of the party of that State on the question of negro suffrage and other points of President Johnson's domestic policy.

A delegation of officers from Scofield's army, headed by Gen. Strickland, arrived here to-day on their way to the Ohio Convention, to urge the gubernatorial nomination of Gen. Joseph D. Cox.

ADVICES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

TROOPS EN ROUTE TO THE RIO GRANDE.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent of the 1st, says: Maj. Gen. Banks will to-morrow turn over his command to Gen. Canby. By order of Gen. Sheridan U. S. troops are to-day en route for the neighborhood of the Rio Grande.

In a short time 25,000 Southerners from Texas will be in Mexico. The sympathy's of the leading men of that party will not be with Maximilian.

The steamer Gen. Quitman, Capt. Cameron, arrived from Shreveport this morning, she brought down to the mouth of Red River 1,000 exchanged Union prisoners, from Tyler, Texas.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, June 16.—At the Stock Exchange this morning there was a downward reaction, the result, apparently, of the decline in gold and sales to realize profits. The bears showed more courage and put out shorts more freely than for some days past. During the day the market grew stronger, and at the last board the stock market was all strong and generally better. Pittsburgh and Cleveland was the favorite, and there was a large business done at a sharp advance. Governments are rather more active and firmer, the result of the disparity between them here and at London. Railway mortgages and Bank shares and firmer; miscellaneous stocks without any marked change; State bonds quiet and firm.

The gold market was heavy and lower. Last evening after the exchange a prominent operator bought $3,400,000 at 146, and the price afterwards fell to 145¾. There were a great many rumors about this transaction, and it helped in a measure, the downward movement of to-day. The money market is unchanged. The steamers for Europe to-morrow, have $500,000 in specie engaged this afternoon.

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THE RESERVE CORPS VETERANS.

Reported Monument Defacement Contradicted.

ASSISTANT TREASURER CHANLER.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: Governor Fenton, in reply to a communication on the subject, writes to veterans of the reserve corps that he hopes to procure their muster out with the regiments in which they originally enlisted. Gov. Curtin, however, writes that they must serve out their term of enlistment in the corps to which they volunteered.

The report that the Bull Run Monument has been defaced and demolished is contradicted.

Ex-Solicitor Chandler entered upon his duties as Assistant Treasurer to-day.

Trade between New Orleans and Texas—Rebel Gov. Allen's Farewell Address—Gen. Weitzel's Commands.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.—There are, and will be, limitations restrictions on travel to ports on the Texas coast, but free and unrestricted travel and communication will open in a few days by official orders. Transports at present are running, but a private line of steamers will be plying in a few days.

The steamship Fung Shans has arrived.

Governor Allen, of Louisiana, has published his farewell address to the people, wherein he advises temperate language, manly dignity and submission to the laws. In the inevitable course of events they must depend on the United States to make them contented, prosperous and happy. Refugees are advised to return home, take the oath of allegiance, work with redoubled energy, and prove true and substantial citizens. He announces himself an exile, but hopes for permanent peace and prosperity to those who live under the flag of our common country.

Gen. Weitzel's command left the mouth of the Mississippi river on the 10th, bound west. A new register of voters will commence to-morrow under the new appointment.

Gold, 1.35; Cotton, middling, 37c.

Matters in North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., June 13.—Governor Holden has invited the leading Union men of the State to meet him in council at Raleigh with the appearance of his proclamation, which is daily expected.

The North Carolina papers are full of the proceedings of Union meetings, which are being held in every town in the State. All pay high tribute to the lamented Lincoln; also to Andrew Johnson and Governor Holden;

The richest estates in the country are offered for sale in all parts of North Carolina for from one to ten dollars per acre, with the improvements, their owners having decided to go north, and are selling at a great sacrifice. President Johnson is fast gaining the confidence of the people of the State. Governor Holden is also disarming his enemies by his services in endeavoring to restore civil law to the State.

The Archives of Virginia—Confiscation of Richmond Property.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Richmond *Republic* of Wednesday says: Sixteen boxes of the archives of the State of Virginia, carried to Danville on the evacuation of that city by the Confederate authorities, and which, after having been recovered by the military authorities, were brought to the city yesterday by way of Petersburg.

Seventy-five pieces of property in Richmond have been already libelled for confiscation, which is only the beginning. The proceeding is against the property itself, the owner not being made a party to the cause.

Restrictions on Trade East of the Mississippi—Speculator's Evils.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphs to the Collector of this port that the proclamation removes all restrictions on products, and on all trade except contraband of war, and the Constitution will accordingly relieve the right to know of what and by whom he is accused, and to confront his accuser face to face. Our Grand Jury have considered that in order to allow definite action in relation on their part, by presentment for indictment or otherwise, the evidence should be of the most satisfactory and reliable character, and certainly more so than any of which they have been able to avail themselves, or which has been laid before them in this investigation. Exercising, therefore, their very best discretion, they have disposed of this matter in the manner already suggested.

In this connection the Grand Jury beg to call the attention of the Courts to the readiness and frequency with which crimes of every grade are dismissed and adjusted by some of our committing magistrates. We, by no means, by this presentment, intend to reflect upon the large majority of our very worthy county officials having cognizance of such matters. Felonies of every description are allowed to be settled according to the whim and caprice of the presiding committing magistrate without the slightest regard to the demands of the community or the stern requirements of justice. Prosecutors should be instructed that it is the Commonwealth, and not they, who are interested in the prosecution and conviction of criminals and suppression of crime, and should be held in good and sufficient bail for their appearance at court, and of a similar character from the clerks and heads of the Bureaus of the Treasury Department, who waited upon him for that purpose. Governor Brough, in his particular, as collector of the 6th Internal Revenue District of New York, on the first proximo.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury having concluded their labors, the thanks of the Court were tendered to them for the able and efficient manner in which they discharged their duties. The Jury make the following presentment:

The Grand Inquest of the present term having passed upon all the public business submitted to them, respectfully ask leave to be discharged from further attendance. Our object has been to be as expeditious as a prudent regard to the ends of justice required. We visited, in our official capacity, the County Jail, and found it as clean and comfortable as the condition of the building would admit. Some improvements might be made in the way of painting, ventilation, and attention to the cleanliness of the inmates, by providing a suitable bathing apparatus and a better system of heating the building. Understanding that the Jury are not official visitors of the Penitentiary, we did not visit that institution.

Perhaps the most prominent evil of our present system of imprisonment flows from the confinement of the two sexes, and of all grades of criminals, in the same building. Experience suggests that the utmost care and vigilance of the officials in charge, are powerless to prevent those results which are inevitable from that evil communication which ever corrupts those exposed to its baneful influence. The youthful novitiate in crime who has just entered on the primrose path to ruin, after a few weeks sojourn with adepts in guilt, emerges from the prison hardened and unrepentant—lost to every sense of shame and every sentiment of virtue. We earnestly urge, therefore, the complete separation of the sexes, and that a judicial distinction be made in the treatment of those who may by locality won back to honor and usefulness. Thus will the great object and end of earthly justice be best attained, and our jails rendered what they were designed to be by wise legislators—schools of reform as well as places of merited restraint and punishment.

We are clearly of the opinion that a workhouse is greatly needed as a measure of economical reform and prison discipline, inducing habits of industry. We feel convinced that such an institution would be self-sustaining, and we are at a loss to know why the suggestions of former Grand Juries on this behalf have not been attended to. We trust that our Commissioners who are charged, we are informed, with carrying out the provisions of a law already enacted for this purpose, will lose no time in putting it into practical operation.

A case alleging official misconduct on the part of a committing magistrate of the city of Pittsburgh, in the full power settlement of a gambling house case on a hearing before him, has been transmitted to us, after a partial investigation by the Grand Jury of March sessions last. In accordance with his written instructions from the Gaand Jury then received, the District Attorney, through his assistant, John W. Riddell, Esq., has laid before us all the evidence then taken, together with all the papers in the case. Process was at once taken to compel the attendance before the Grand Jury of those persons whose names appeared in number, whose testimony, it was suggested, would throw light upon the subject, and aids in its further investigation. The most diligent search of the officer charged with the process has failed to find them to return, upon each and personal examination as to the same before the Grand Jury, failed to bring before us any witnesses of any importance, and we have, by written instructions from the District Attorney, together with a return to him of all the papers in the case, advised the postponement of the matter until such time as satisfactory process can be had. This case did not come before us as developed in the hearing of any other case, neither upon a proper information duly and legally made by a responsible accuser, by which we could be guided to might look for redress in case of any wrong that might result to him, but in the manner above indicated; and being in derogation of that provision of our Constitution which accords to every citizen the right to know of what and by whom he is accused, and to confront his accuser face to face, our Grand Jury have considered that in order to allow definite action on their part, by presentment for indictment or otherwise, the evidence should be of the most satisfactory and reliable character, and certainly more so than any of which they have been able to avail themselves, or which has been laid before them in this investigation. Exercising, therefore, their very best discretion, they have disposed of this matter in the manner already suggested.

In this connection the Grand Jury beg to call the attention of the Courts to the readiness and frequency with which crimes of every grade are dismissed and adjusted by some of our committing magistrates. We, by no means, by this presentment, intend to reflect upon the large majority of our very worthy county officials having cognizance of such matters. Felonies of every description are allowed to be settled according to the whim and caprice of the presiding committing magistrate without the slightest regard to the demands of the community or the stern requirements of justice. Prosecutors should be instructed that it is the Commonwealth, and not they, who are interested in the prosecution and conviction of criminals and suppression of crime, and should be held in good and sufficient bail for their appearance at court, and of a resolution of a similar character from the clerks and heads of the Bureaus of the Treasury Department, who waited upon him for that purpose. Governor Brough, in his particular, as collector of the 6th Internal Revenue District of New York, on the first proximo.

Governor Brough Declines a Renomination.

COLUMBUS, O., June 16.—The *Ohio State Journal* will publish to-morrow (Saturday morning,) an address from Governor Brough to the people of Ohio, unconditionally withdrawing his name from the Gubernatorial contest, as he declined before, his original determination, made upon coming into office, not to be a candidate again if the military power of the rebellion should be broken and the war closed during the first term of his administration.

Colored People of South Carolina.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Post's* Washington special says: General Howard this morning received a letter from South Carolina in which gives a gratifying account of the colored population totally different from the statements of the Richmond *Republic*. Four thousand freedmen in South Carolina are now at work cultivating the soil, and nine thousand colored children are attending school regularly.

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