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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

CONFESSION OF ATZEROTT.

The Plot to Abduct and Murder President Lincoln.

MEETINGS OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

The Failure to Abduct.

PROVISIONS LEFT AT MUDD'S HOUSE.

Murder of the President.

THE CONSPIRACY CONFESSED BY O'LAUGHLIN.

Plan to Kill Secretary Seward.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The *American* has received a special report of the confession of Atzerott, which was prepared by one who has known him since his arrest. The details of the plot to abduct and murder the President, which are set forth below, were given the author by Atzerott a short time before his death:

Atzerott was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, in 1825. He came to this country with his parents in 1844, and arrived at Baltimore, at which place he resided with his family for one year, when, with his parents, he moved to Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father farmed and carried on his business, that of a blacksmith, at the Court House.

Atzerott was placed as an apprentice to the coach making business at the coach-house where he learned the painting branch of the business. He remained there until 1850, when he went to Washington and worked for a Mr. Young, and also for Mr. Dermott, well known coach manufacturers. In 1857 he joined his brother in the coach making business at Port Tobacco. This continued four years, when the firm was dissolved. After this he carried on painting in Port Tobacco until after fall, when he went after J. H. Surratt and a man named Hurline. Surratt induced him to join in the conspiracy for abducting the President.

Atzerott's knowledge of the men and vicinity of Port Tobacco, and, in fact, all the counties bordering on the Potomac; he gave the conspirators valuable assistance, was well acquainted with Harold, whom he was not long in finding out, who was also engaged in the conspiracy.

Surratt went several times to Port Tobacco, and often sent Atzerott to come to Washington, where he was known to many.

In Port Tobacco he was looked upon as a very weak minded man, and regarded as a very harmless, silly fellow.

Surratt introduced Atzerott to Booth, who feasted him and furnished him with horses, they being held in Surratt's name, who appeared to be principal in the absence of Booth.

The first meeting with all the conspirators actually engaged was at a saloon in Pennsylvania Avenue called Getien. At this meeting O'Laughlin, Arnold, Booth, Surratt, Harrold and Atzerott were present.

The first attempt to abduct the President was to be on the Seventh street road. This was to be about the middle of March, when they expected the President to visit the camp. Harrold, O'Laughlin, Payne, Surratt, Booth and Atzerott were present. Harrold left with a buggy with the carbines, for the plan was to seize the coach of the President, Surratt to jump on the box, and make for T. B. by way of Long Old Fields to the Potomac, in the vicinity of Norgomey creek, where a boat was in waiting with men to carry the party over. The boat was capable of carrying fifteen men, and was a large, flat bottom batteau, painted lead color, which had been bought for the purpose by Booth from two men named Bronner and Smoat.

This plan failed, the President not coming as they desired. Harrold went next Monday to Washington. All remained quiet for some time. Booth went north, Harrold and O'Laughlin to Baltimore, and Payne or Wood for New York.

A man named Howell was about this time arrested. This alarmed Surratt, and he left with Mrs. Slatter for the north. This was about the 1st of April.

The next plan was to visit the theatre on the night the President was expected there, and, is was arranged that Surratt and Booth were to go to the Box. Arnold, O'Laughlin and Payne were to act some important part in getting him out. Harrold and Atzerott were to have charge of the horses, and an actor was to be secured to put out the gas. Booth represented that the best assistant he had, was an actor in this plan. Buggies and horses were to be used, and a rope which was prepared was to be at Key's, and was to be stretched across the road to impede cavalry in pursuit.

The route at this time was the same as before, except that they were to cross the eastern branch bridge.

This affair failed and Booth said it was all up and spoke of going to Richmond and opening a theatre, and promised Atzerott employment in some capacity. Atzerott was waiting for Booth to arrange his going to Richmond, when the affair was renewed again. He had taken a room at the Kirkwood House. Harrold called on him and left a pistol and coat in the room, and told him that Booth wished to see him at the Herndon House, to which place he repaired in company with Harrold. This was at six o'clock in the evening. We there met Booth and Payne.

Booth told Atzerott, You must kill Johnson. Atzerott demurred, when Booth replied, Harrold has more courage than you; he will do it; go get your horses; what will become of you anyhow. Atzerott and Harrold went down Ninth together; Atzerott said to Harrold, we must not disturb Mr. Johnson: Harrold laughed and wanted the number of the room; it was refused by Atzerott, who expressed himself as fearful that harm might be done Mr. Johnson.

Harrold left to go and see Booth. I went to Oyster Bay. Harrold came after him, and said Booth wanted to see him. Atzerott did not return to the Kirkwood House that night.

Booth told Atzerott that Surratt was in the city. Atzerott did not see Booth after leaving him at the Herndon House, and he roamed about the streets nearly all night, and first heard of the murder about half past ten, while passing up the Avenue, cavalry rushing by at the same time in pursuit. He threw away his knife that night, and parted with his pistol next morning to a friend in Georgetown.

Atzerott had nothing to say at any of the former meetings. He knew nothing about the rope found on Spangler. He believed Spangler innocent as far as he knew. Booth, when applied to for money, would remark that he had money in New York, and would get some.

At one time in the spring, or late in the winter, Mrs. Slatter, Mrs. Surratt, John Surratt and Major Barron, formerly of the rebel army, left Washington together. They got horses from Howard's. Mrs. Surratt stopped at Surrattsville; the others went to the Potomac, and Major Barron returned. He did not think Barron had anything to do with the conspiracy.

One of Booth's plans to obtain an entrance to the Secretary of State's house was an invention which, if successful, would have involved others in his foul acts. He had made the acquaintance of women of strong southern feelings living not far from the Secretary's house, who were to make the acquaintance of the servant, who was to be introduced to Booth, and by this means he would learn something of the location of rooms, &c., but it failed.

Booth was well acquainted with Mudd, and had had letters of introduction to him. Booth told Atzerott about two weeks before the murder that he had sent provisions and liquor to Dr. Mudd's for the supply of the party on their way to Richmond with the President.

O'Laughlin has made no regular confession as far as it is publicly known, but he has confessed to the original conspiracy. He denied any knowledge of the murder of the President, or the attempt on Seward's life. There is no doubt he know much of the whole affair. There is no doubt but that O'Laughlin did visit Stanton's house, as charged in the testimony before the commission.

LETTER OF JEFF. DAVIS INTERCEPTED.

O'CONOR DENIED AN INTERVIEW.

Northern Attorneys in Richmond.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Times* says: It is stated that Jeff. Davis has written a letter to Chas. O'Conor, one of his counsel, which has been intercepted by the authorities, probably on account of some expressions it may contain. It is further understood that the application from O'Conor for an interview with Davis has been denied.

Northern attorneys located in Richmond are reported to have engaged in brokerage on the clemency of the Government, by selling their influence in procuring executive pardon for wealthy rebels.

THE ASSASSINS' EXECUTION.

VISIT OF HARROLD'S SISTERS.

Curiosity Hunters About.

PAYNE AND ATZEROTT'S ACTIONS.

The Appearance of the Condemned.

HOW THE ASSASSINS DIED.

The Penitentiary Convicts.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN ARNOLD AND HIS FATHER.

Jeff. Davis' Private Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The sisters of Harrold visited the Arsenal this afternoon, and obtained the clothing and other effects of their brother.

The gallows remains precisely as it was after the execution, with the exception that the ropes and nooses have been removed, and one of the props that upheld the drop upon which Mrs. Surratt and Payne stood, has been seized by curious hunters and cut up for relics. Great numbers have visited the Arsenal, hoping to obtain some souvenir of the execution of yesterday, but very few were procured.

Captain Roth, of General Hartranff's staff, to whom was charged the duty of constructing the gallows, arranging and carrying out the orders of routine, says: Three days ago Payne pitched a game of quoits with Spangler a few feet in front of where the scaffold stands. Some officer also remarked that at the moment of giving the signal for springing the drop, Atzerott, who had an idea that he was to be swung off the end of the platform instead of falling with the trap on which he stood, was in the act of stepping backward from the verge of the scaffold when he fell.

No order has yet been received at the arsenal for the removal of Arnold, O'Laughlin, Mudd and Spangler, to the Penitentiary to which their sentence consigns them. They were not cognizant until to-day of the decease of their associates in crime. When brought out this morning in the yard, where the execution was performed, Dr. Mudd, on catching sight of the scaffold, immediately remarked that he had heard the sound of hammering on the previous morning, and felt apprehensive that the noise was caused in the construction of the gallows. Spangler, who is a carpenter, looked at the gallows and declared that its builders had made a good job, but that he did not want to try it. The prisoners are allowed an hour in the forenoon and afternoon for exercise in the prison yard, and since the adjournment of the court they have been in excellent health, and in tolerably good spirits.

The *World's* account of the executions says: It was with a shudder that I saw the officer gather the rope tightly, three times, around the robes of Mrs. Surratt, and bound her ankles with cords. She half fainted and sank back. Her limbs yielding, but uttering no cry.

Payne, with feet firmly laid together, stood as straight as one of the scaffold beams, and braced himself up so stoutly that this prevented the breaking of his neck. Harrold stood well beneath the drop, still whimpering. Atzerott stood in a straight attitude. The rest said nothing, except Mrs. Surratt, who asked to be supported that she might not fall. Harrold protested against the knot with which he was to be dislocated, it being very huge as a double fist. All the mechanical preparations were clumsy, and the artistic and final scenes of the execution were revolting. When the death caps were all drawn over the faces of the prisoners they stood in line in awful suspense between absolute life and immediate death. At the neck of each, the adjusting cord knot beneath the ears protruded five or six inches, and the cord was so thick that it could not be made to press tightly against the flesh. The officer on the platform, before motioning back his assistants, and then signalled the executioners. The great beams were darted against the props simultaneously, and the four bodies dropped. The spectators took a little rush forward. Mrs. Surratt's neck was broken immediately. She scarcely drew one breath. Her close figure, with skirts looped closely, merely dangled with the vibration of her swift descent, and with the knot binding true under her ears, her head sideways, and her pinioned arms seemed content with their confinement. Payne died a horrible death; the knot slipped up back of his neck and bent his neck forward on his breast so that he strangled as he drew his deep chest almost to his chin, and his knees contracted till they almost seemed to touch his abdomen. The veins in his great wrists were like whip cords, expanded to twice their natural dimensions, and his huge neck grew almost black with dark blood that rushed to his head, and for a long while he swayed and twisted and struggled till nature ceased her rebellion. Harrold, as he passed through the struggles, it was doubtful if his neck was broken. Atzerott died easy.

Arnold's father and counsel had an interview with his son to-day and bade him farewell. Both were much affected and wept at parting.

Burton Harrison, quondom Private Secretary of Jeff. Davis, is still incarcerated in the arsenal, where he was brought immediately after the arrival of his principal at Fortress Monroe. The route he has taken in the prison yard, when taking his daily walk, is now obstructed by the graves of the four criminals.

RAM STONEWALL TO BE GIVEN UP.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

U. S. MARSHAL FOR SOUTHERN ALABAMA

GEN. POPE EN ROUTE FOR ST. LOUIS.

COTTON IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CIRCULAR FROM GEN. HOWARD.

OFFICERS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The State Department has been officially informed that the Spanish Government proposes issuing orders to the Captain General, of Cuba, to deliver to the United States Government the insurgent ram Stonewall, now at Havana.

The health of the President continues to improve, and a cabinet meeting was held to-day for the first time in two weeks. He expects to be able to resume his receptions to a limited extent next week.

The President has appointed John Hardy, Esq., late editor of the Selma, Alabama, *Sentinel*, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of that State. Mr. Hardy is one of the faithful who adhered to the Union, and is now indicted in no less than five counties in Alabama, by the late Wm. L. Yancy, for denouncing his treason in attempting to precipitate the Cotton States into revolution.

Gen. Pope having completed his arrangements in referrence to Indian affairs in the North-west, left to-day for St. Louis, on his way to resume his command.

The *Herald's* correspondents who has recently been traveling extensively through South Carolina, is satisfied that the amount of cotton still remaining in the interior of that State is very large, exceeding any estimate which has yet been published. There is much difficulty in getting it to the sea-board owing in a considerable degree to the slow progress which is being made by railroad companies in repairing their lines. These roads were most effectually destroyed by General Sherman, and the iron to relay the tracks has yet to be bought and the money to buy it with will have to be borrowed at the North. So greatly has the collapse of the rebellion shattered the faith of the South Carolina planters in paper money of all kinds, that they generally prefer ten cents per pound in gold for their cotton, to fifty cents in greenbacks.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Washington the 7th inst., says: General Howard has issued a circular stating that as he has received official information that a large number of destitute refugees, taking advantage of his circular No. 5, from his Bureau, have been transported South against their interests, to places where it is extremely difficult to procure food, and in most instances impossible to do so, except when provided by the military authorities, hereafter no transportation will be granted to this class, except where humanity evidently demands it, and then only by express orders of the Commissioner of his Bureau.

Orders will shortly be issued mustering out of the military service one hundred and fifty Majors and Brigadiers, most of whom have been in comparatively pleasant positions in our Northern cities on court martial, &c. It is the intention of General Grant to substitute in their place officers distinguished for gallantry and meritorious conduct in active service during the war.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Now that the conspirators' trial is over, and the sentences of the Military Commission are executed, there will soon be some definite action concerning the trial of Jeff. Davis. If it should be determined to try him for treason, the proceedings will of course take place before a civil tribunal; but from present indications it is more probable that he will be tried by a Military Commission, as the leader or instigator of the conspiracy, for it is said in Government quarters that there are newly discovered proofs against him in that connection.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Richmond Merchants' Deputation.

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The $20,000 Clause Considered.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF THE MATTER

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President was waited on yesterday by Messrs. James A. Jones, R. A. Lancaster, W. H. Haxall and J. L. Appolson, representatives of merchants and others of Virginia, who wished him to amend the amnesty proclamation by striking out the $20,000 clause. They represented that this feature interfered with the development of industry by binding up capital, and in this way oppressed them. That where they endeavored to borrow money in the Middle or Northern States they were at once met by the objection that, perhaps, they had over $20,000, and if they had, the accommodation could not be extended; so they were unable to give work to the poor men who called upon them, &c.

The President reminded them that the amnesty proclamation did not cause this distrust. It was the commission of treason and the violation of law that did it. The amnesty proclamation left them men just where they were before. It did not add any disability to them. If they had committed treason they were amenable to the confiscation law which Congress had passed, and which he as President could not alter nor amend in the amnesty proclamation. He had offered pardon to some persons, but that did not injure any other persons.

Would they like to have the Amnesty Proclamation removed altogether? Would they feel any easier in that case?

One of the Deputation—No; but it would assist us very much if you would extend the benefits of the proclamation to persons worth $20,000.

The President replied that in making that exception he had acted on the natural supposition that men had aided the rebellion according to the extent of their pecuniary means. Did they not know that?

One of the Deputation—"No, I did not know it."

The President—"Why yes you do; you know perfectly well it was the wealthy men of the South who decoyed the people into secession. I lived in the South, and I know how the thing was done. Your State was overwhelmingly opposed to secession, but your rich men used the press and bullies and your little army to force the State into secession. Take the $20,000 clause—suppose a man is worth more than that now, the war is over, and the chances are ten to one that he made it out of the rebellion by contracts, &c.

We might as well talk plainly about this matter. I don't think you are so very anxious about relieving the poor.—You are very eager to help the poor! Why don't you take the surplus over $20,000 you own and give it to them? In that way you will help them, and bring yourselves within the benefit of the proclamation. I am free to say to you that I think some of you ought to be taxed on all over $3,000 to help the poor. When I was military Governor of Tennessee, I assessed such a tax, and on all who had been wealthy leaders of the rebellion, and it had a good effect.

One of the Deputation—"It so happens that none of us were leaders; we staid out as long as we could, and were the last to go in."

The President—"Frequently those who went in last were among the worst after they got in,—but be that as it may, understand me, gentlemen, I do not say this personally, I am just speaking of the general working of the matter. I know that there has been an effort among some to persuade the people that the Amnesty Proclamation was injuring them by shutting up the capital and keeping work from the poor. It does no such thing. If that is done at all, it is done in consequence of the violation of law, and the commission of treason."

The President concluded by saying that he would look at the papers they presented, but as far as he had seen there was no reason for removing the 13th exception.

ADVICES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Condition of Things in Texas.

CROPS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Planters and their Former Slaves.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: Quarantine has been established at Fort Gaines, below Mobile. The troops of the 4th Corps are coming down the river in transports, and are going into camp on the old camp Chalmette battle ground.

General Canby has turned over the Jackson and Great Northern Railroad to the Company. The road will be opened to Osyka, Mississippi, in a few days.

General Sheridan and staff have arrived in New Orleans from Galveston, Texas, on the steamer Heroine.

Maj. Generals Braxton Bragg and Loring, C. S. A., are stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

Brig. Gen. W. G. Benton has received orders from Gen. Sheriden to take command of the post of Brownsville, Texas. This order relieves Gen. Brown.

Acting Mayor Kennedy has returned from Washington, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

The *Herald's* Shreveport correspondence says: Very little cotton was planted this season west of the Mississippi. In this section corn was planted, and what little cotton there is looks well. Field hands are leaving the plantations, and on many not a single negro is left, and thousands of acres of fine corn will be useless, as there is no one to gather the crops. A few of the planters have engaged other hands, but the majority must loose. Nearly all the negroes have an idea that as they are freemen, they have done work enough and the rest of their lives they will live in ease.

The railroad is in running order to Marshal, Texas, 40 miles. The telegraph is working to Camden, Arkansas, 110 miles. It will be in working order to Houston, Texas, in a few days, and a line is expected to be built to Vicksburg, Mississippi.

THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE.

NEW FACTS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

The Commissioners Opposed to "Enflaming the Public Mind."

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Herald's* correspondence from Richmond gives some new facts concerning the Hampton Roads Conference. It says: One of the rebel commissioners states that on their return from Richmond they refrained from any general discussion of the interview. Judge Campbell affirms that he was satisfied with the interview and felt willing to make peace on the basis of the late President's ultimatum. Several days after their arrival in Richmond, Mr. Hunter became convinced of the hopelessness of looking or fighting for anything better, and yielded his adherence to Judge Campbell's opinion. Stevens thought longer delay might be more favorable to the South, but on the eve of his departure, which took place on the day before the public meeting at the African church, he assented substantially to the conclusions of Judge Campbell and Hunter.

On one point the Commissioners were fully agreed from the outset. They were opposed to any efforts to enflame the public mind to any greater extent against the General Government. To this end they waited upon Davis, Benjamin and other members of the rebel Government, and sought to prevent the meeting at the African church. They used every argument and entreaty in vain, and themselves positively refused to be present or countenance it in any way. The statement that Stephens had gone to Georgia to canvass his State in favor of prolonging the war was voluntary and unauthorized. He was applied to by influential men to do so, but positively refused, giving it as his purpose to go home and remain in quietness until the end should come. On his arrival in Georgia he was further importuned to take the stump, but so persistently declined that many of his best southern friends deserted him.

YELLOW FEVER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Town of Mentor Nearly Destroyed.

OPPRESSIVE HEAT ON SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A Fortress Monroe special says: Yellow fever prevails in North Carolina, and a strict quarantine is enforced in Hampton Roads on all vessels arriving from the south.

A dispatch states that the town of Mentor was nearly destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th. Not a store, shop, or hotel was left standing. Many families are destitute. The day had been celebrated, and the fire took place from the explosion of a rocket in the upper story of a store.

The heat to-day has been oppressive. The thermometer ranged among the nineties.

LATE ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The "Owl" on American Affairs.

THE WAR IN BRAZIL.

Great Eastern Safely Landed.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Oaths of Catholic Members.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS AT VIENNA.

The Foreign Markets.

FARTHER POINT, July 9.—The steamer Belgian, from Liverpool on the evening of the 29th ult., and Londonderry the 30th, arrived to-day en route to Quebec. The news is quite meagre.

The London *Owl* says: "We are happy to state that the British Government are greatly assured as to the friendly feeling and amicable intentions of the American administration. The outpourings of a violent press and the private correspondence of men whose extreme views overbalanced their judgment, gave an exaggerated coloring to some of the communications of President Johnson's Cabinet; but we hope and believe that there is a deep set determination not to permit any temporary difference of opinion to cause any real estrangement between the two countries."

Satterthwait's Circular of the evening of the 28th says the New York news by the Persia of a considerable advance in the rate of exchange, caused the London markets for United States Government Bonds and Railroad Shares to give way. From the lowest point, however, there is a slight reaction, 5 20's closing at 70½@71—a fall of 3 per cent. Miami and Erie have both declined about two dollars, the former being last quoted at 84 and the latter at 53@53¼.

The Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant.

FRANCE.—The Corps Legislatiff passed the Extraordinary bill by a vote of 247 ayes to 10 nays. Bourse, heavy; rents 66f. 37p.

AUSTRIA.—Vague and unimportant rumors were often afloat as to the new cabinet. All reports agree in pointing to Count Bellville as the future Minister of State.

BRAZIL.—The Brazilian mails reached Lisbon on the 28th. The Paraguayan forces have reached Bella Vista and Corrientes. The Brazilians retired. Great sickness prevailed among them.

The Manchester market is dull with a downward tendency.

London—Breadstuffs upward. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee buoyant. Tea firm. Petroleum steady.

LATEST BY THE BELGIAN, VIA QUEENSTOWN.—*Liverpool, June 30.*—The cotton sales of the week were 69,000 bales. The market opened buoyant with a considerable advance on all qualities, but closing flat with the improvement partially lost. The advance on the week reached ⅛@½d on American, with a decrease of 1@1½d on Egyptian, while the other descriptions are unchanged. The sales to-day were 7,000 bales. The market closing firm and at a trifling advance. The quotations of Orleans middling are 20¼d; middling Texas 20d, and Upland 19¾. The stock in port by actual count is 308,000 bales, being 32,000 bales above the estimate, including 28,000 American.

Breadstuffs—Steady. Wheat is firm and has advanced 1d. Provisions are quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 30.—Consols closed at 90¼ for money. American stocks.—Illinois Central 84½; Erie, 53; United States 5 20's, 73.

The bullion in the bank of England has increased £113,000.

VERY LATEST.—LONDON, June 30.—The ministerial crisis still continues at Vienna. There is no other political news of any importance.

SUMMARY OF NEWS BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.—The Great Eastern safely anchored at the Nore on the evening of the 24th ult., where she was to remain until about July 8th. The shipment of coals, stores and other preparations were busily progressing.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the London *Times* states that President Johnson will pardon all the confederate leaders; but the radicals will do all they can to thwart his wishes.

At a meeting of the Cotton Supplies Association at Manchester the speakers generally looked upon two million bales as the maximum to be expected from the South, with little probability of speedily obtaining it.

Parliament will be dissolved on July 6th. Public business was virtually completed in the House of Lords. On motion of Earl of Derby, which was rejected by a majority of twenty-one, the bill passed the House of Commons to modify the oaths required of Catholic members of Parliament.

Electioneering for Parliament was growing warmer.

A serious riot is reported at Nottingham, and the military is said to have been called on.

It is stated that Mr. Jacobson is to be the new bishop of Chester.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: The American Ministers in Germany are instructed to obtain treaties or at any rate binding promises that German emigrants who have collected in the United States before acquitting themselves of military service in Germany shall not be held responsible for the omission and conscripted after their return.

Marshal Canrobert has been appointed commander of the army of Paris.

The Paris Bourse on the 28th was flat, rentes 67f. 32c.

The Italian Government rejected the terms proposed by the Pope for the settlement of the question of the Bishops, and negotiations were broken off.

There was a ministerial crisis at Vienna, and the Cabinet had resigned. Count Lensdorff was Provisional President of the Council.

The report current is not confirmed that the bank of Bombay had suspended.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Melee at a Colored Excursion Party.

TWO PERSONS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

NEW YORK, July 8.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent gives the following account of a melee at Smithfield on the 4th: The excursion party to Smithfield comprised about fifty negroes, belonging to the Quartermaster's Department here. They went on the steamer Newton. On arriving, some opposition was made to the steamboat landing, by the residents of the place and others, and when the Captain of the Newton, Captain Lester, insisted on landing, the payment of wharfage was claimed. This demand Captain Lester refused to pay, referring the claimant for indemnity to the government, for which the boat was chartered.

Meantime a detachment of the 3d New York cavalry, Major Ebbs commanding, rode down from Suffolk to preserve order, in anticipation that the day would not end without disturbance. Robert Earle, a butcher of Norfolk, and the alleged leader of the citizens crowd, drew a revolver on Captain Lester, and was about to shoot him when Major Ebbs interfered with this murderous intent by hitting him over the head with his sabre, laying Earle's scalp open.

In the course of a subsequent melee private John Gray, of company C, 3d New York cavalry, through mistaken disobedience of orders, was shot through the lungs by one of the sergeants and mortally wounded. Major Ebbs behaved very handsomely, and but for his presence and the men under him there doubtless would have been many less negro excursionists returned than went out. Gen Miles, on the facts being reported to him to-day, sent a force to Smithfield with orders to arrest the ringleaders of the citizen assailants.

THE BODIES OF THE ASSASSINS.

MUDD, O'LAUGHLIN, ARNOLD AND SPANGLER.

STATEMENTS OF HARROLD AND PAYNE.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The *Post's* Washington special says: The bodies of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Atzerott and Harrold still remain in the graves to which they were consigned yesterday. The graves are guarded by sentinels. The military authorities had not decided this morning whether or not the remains should be delivered to their friends.

Mudd, O'Laughlin, Arnold and Spangler will be taken to the Penitentiary at Albany on Monday.

The *Times'* account of the execution says: Harrold made a statement to the effect that in the original plot his part was to shut off the gas in the theatre, and he had once rehearsed his part. Booth afterwards, however, required him only to be in waiting near the Navy Yard bridge, to assist Booth in his escape.

Payne, the night before the execution, said: So far as he knew, Mrs. Surratt had nothing to do with the assassination plot.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Applications were made yesterday by the friends of Mrs. Surratt, Harrold and Atzerott for their bodies. Their wish could not, at present, be complied with.

An order has been issued abolishing the military governor of Alexandria, Va. Gen. Denver, who held the position, has been ordered to Denver City.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED.

Important to Commissioned Officers.

ORDER TO JOIN THEIR PROPER COMMANDS.

The Exceptions Authorized.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following General Order was issued to-day.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, July 8.

Regimental officers of Volunteers on detached service are to join their proper commands, excepting those hereafter named. The following is ordered:

First.—All commissioned officers of Volunteers, for both white and colored Regiments, or in different companies now absent on detached service from their commands, and not on duty within their proper armies or departments, will proceed forthwith to join their respective Regiments and companies.

Second.—Hereafter no commissioned Regimental officer of Volunteers will be placed on duty or transferred thereon out of the army or department in which his Regiment may be serving. The exceptions authorized under the foregoing are—

First.—Officers on duty mustering out and discharging the Volunteer force.

Second.—Aides de Camps to General officers on duty commanding troops.

Third.—Officers on Courts Martial or Military Commissions, and those on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, under directions from the War Department and Adjutant General's office.

Second.—Commanding Generals of departments and armies are charged with the prompt execution of this order, and upon its provisions being fully complied with, will report the fact to the Adjutant General of the army.

Fourth.—No commissioned officers or enlisted men absent in violation of this order, will be paid outside of the army or department in which his Regiment or Company may be serving.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

THE BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

Card from Rebel Senator Foote.

STARVATION SCHEME ENDORSED BY SEDDON

NEW YORK, July 8.—Henry S. Foote, of the rebel Congress, now in Montreal, publishes a card in the *Herald* concerning the barbarous treatment of Union prisoners, in which he says, touching the Congressional report referred to, "I have this to say: "A month or two anterior to the date of said report, I learned from a Government officer of respectability that the prisoners of war who had been confined in and about Richmond were suffering for want of provisions. He told me farther that it was manifest to him that a systematic scheme was on foot for subjecting them to starvation, and that the Commissary General, who was a most wicked and heartless wretch, had addressed a communication to Mr. Seddon, Secretary of War, proposing to withhold meat altogether from the military prisoners then in custody, and to give them nothing but bread, and that Mr. Seddon had endorsed the document containing this recommendation in the affirmative. He then moved for a Commission of Investigation in the rebel House of Representatives, but this was at first refused, and he was acrimoniously censured by several members for introducing the subject into the House at all. He persevered, however, to obtain the Commission, and succeeded in finding the document above referred to, signed by Northrup, and endorsed by Seddon, the latter adding that the time had come for retaliation upon the prisoners of war of the enemy.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS FOR EUROPE.

SUITS AGAINST GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE BAKER.

Arrival of Paul Morphy in New York.

GENERAL SICKLES' SECRET MISSION.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The steamers City of Boston and Virginia for Liverpool, and Borussia for Hamburg, sailed to-day, taking out a large number of passengers, but only $15,000 in specie.

The *Express* states that some forty suits against Baker, the government detective, are about being brought by Recorder Smith. Several affidavits are printed, showing that persons were released who had been summarily arrested by paying over various sums varying from $500 to $3,000. One affidavit states that $130,000 was divided between one Stanley and others employed by Baker.

The steamer Star of the Union, from New Orleans on the 1st, arrived to-night. Among her passengers is Paul Morphy.

The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special states that General Sickles has reported to Secretary Seward the result of his secret mission to the South. Its nature will not be divulged as yet.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Ex-Queen on Her Way to England.

NEWS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

NEW YORK, July 8.—We have Sandwich Island news to May 20th.

The Ex-Queen, Emma, had sailed on board the British war ship Clio for England, to visit Queen Victoria.

It will be remembered that one of the midshipmen of the Clio, some time ago, took down the eagle in front of the American Minister's office and was compelled to replace it. Before the ship sailed some of the Clio's men, with the design of being revenged for this humiliation, disgraced themselves by singing ribald songs before the Minister's residence.

On receipt, in Honalulu, of the news of President Lincoln's assassination, the Government offices and stores of the Merchants were at once closed. Flags were craped and half masted, a meeting of condolence, attended by the most eminent citizens, was held, and sympathy for the American people was manifested in a variety of ways.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

Martial Law Re-established in Norfolk.

SUFFERING FROM DESTITUTION IN RICHMOND.

Portsmouth Affairs Progressing Satisfactorily.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Herald's* Richmond, Lynchburg and Norfolk correspondence contain interesting Southern news: Martial law has been reëstablished in Norfolk, owing to the riotous conduct prevailing there.

There is still much suffering from destitution in Richmond.

It is ascertained that there is much more old Virginia tobacco on hand in the country about Lynchburg than had been anticipated.

The affairs in Portsmouth are progressing satisfactorily. The Mayor appears to be the right man in the right place.

THE JOYCE CHILDREN MURDER.

Supposed Murderer Arrested.

BOSTON, July 9.—Detectives Jones and Heath arrested, at Fort Independence, yesterday, John Stewart, who enlisted in the regular army a few days ago, on suspicion of being the murderer of the two Joyce children. He had resided in West Roxbury, near the scene of the tragedy, and was a notorious bounty jumper, having joined and deserted from several regiments under assumed names. The evidence against him is said to be very strong. Stewart is twenty-two years of age, and says he was born in Ireland. He has a mother living in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Surratt.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A Washington dispatch says: Mrs. Surratt, before Booth was captured, and while she was at Carroll prison, was offered a free and unconditional pardon for herself and son, if she would accompany the officer and point out the road which Booth had probably taken. She protested that she had no idea which road he took, and that she had no knowledge of his intention to assassinate the President when he visited the house, and positively refused to accompany the officer.

Town Sacked by Guerrillas.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: The town of Franklin, Louisiana, was recently sacked by guerrillas, and five United States Treasury agents, who went in search of cotton in the interior, are supposed to have been murdered by them.

False Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The *Chronicle* brands as ridiculously false the statement that Secretary Seward has placed his resignation at the disposal of the President.

EMPLOYMENT FOR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

SECRETARY STANTON WORN DOWN.

The President and the $20,000 Clause.

TRIAL OF MISS MARY HARRIS.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Bureau of Employment for discharged soldiers and sailors furnished 1,500 with employment.

The *Tribune* says: Secretary Stanton is worn down by hard labor, when not confined in the house.

The *Post* says: The President is unfavorably disposed toward the Richmond petition to relax the $20,000 cause.

The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: In the trial of Miss Harris to-day, for the murder of the Treasury clerk, Burroughs, one witness testified that immediately after the shooting she said that Burroughs seduced her, and that the deed was fully premeditated.

The *Post's* special says: Gen. Slough has been relieved from his duties as military governor at Alexandria, and ordered to Colorado.

THE EXECUTION OF THE ASSASSINS.

Statement of Atzerott.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The *World* in its account of the execution, says Atzerott made the following statement yesterday morning: He took a room at the Kirkwood House on Thursday in order to get a pass from Vice President Johnson to go to Richmond. Booth was to lease the Richmond Theatre; the President was to be invited to attend it when visiting Richmond, and captured. There Harrold brought the pistol and knife to the room at about 2-30 o'clock on Friday. He (Atzerott) said he would not have anything to do with the murder of Johnson; when Booth said that Harrold had more courage than Atzerott, and he wanted Atzerott to be with Harrold to urge him to do it. There was a meeting at a restaurant about the middle of March, at which John Surratt, O'Laughlin, Booth, Arnold, Payne, Harrold and himself were present, when a plan to capture the President was discussed.

They had heard that the President was to visit a camp, and they proposed to capture him, and all drive through old fields to where the coach was to be left and fresh horses were to be gotten and the party would proceed to the river to take a boat. Harrold took a buggy in anticipation that Mr. Lincoln would be captured, and he was to go with the party to the river.

Slavery had put him on the side of the South. He had heard it preached in church that the curse of God was upon the slaves, for they were turned black. He always hated the niggers, and felt that they should be kept in ignorance.

He had not received any money from Booth, although he had been promised that if they were successful they should never want; that they would be honored throughout the South, and that they could secure an exchange of prisoners and the recognition of the Confederacy.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

States to be Ceded to France.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH TROOPS FOR MAXIMILIAN.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondence mentions a rumor that the cession to France of the northern Mexican States of Sonora, Sinaloa, and Durango, so long talked of, would finally be consummated in an order to be issued by Maximilian about the 1st inst.

The Emperor was still on his tour in the interior, and the Empress had left the capital to meet him. They were both well received by the people wherever they went.

The guerrillas in different parts of the country were still giving plenty of employment to the Imperial troops.

Over one thousand fresh French soldiers for Maximilian had recently arrived in Vera Cruz, and passed into the interior, and more were to come.

The Northwestern Railroad.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, gave a decision to-day in the case of Wadsworth against the Northwestern Railroad, refusing an injunction and a Receiver, and requiring the company to give a bond under protest, unexchanged, in Galena stock, in case the court should hereafter decide that the holders thereof were entitled to receive in money the value of their stock at the time of the consolidation, instead of taking shares of the Northwestern as provided by the articles of consolidation. The decision is considered by the officers of the road as a settlement of the question of consolidation, and reduces the suit to litigation, for the difference in the value between the outstanding Galena stock and the present value of the Northwestern stock to be issued in exchange therefor, in accordance with the terms of consolidation, which difference exceeds $50,000.

Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Stock speculations continue active; brisk business in leading railroads. Prices are generally advanced. Good demand for goodsecurities—prices firm.

Judge Wilson has decided that all sales of securities and gold are only taxable when sale is made as buyers. This decision is hailed with delight by government bankers and speculative brokers.

Gold strong all day; money is in active demand; the supply is equal to the wants of the market; rate tends toward 4 per cent.

Petroleum stocks are without any particular feature to-day.

Gold and Compound Interest Notes.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Gold has been quite active to-day, quotations ranging from 139⅞ to 140.

EVENING—Gold closed this evening at 140¼. The steamer Borussia took out to-day $9,700 in specie.

The compound interest notes are in considerable request from country investors. Those of June are selling at 2@2¼ per cent. premium; those of July at 1¼@1½; August notes at 1@1⅛, and for those of October at ⅛@¼. In September no compound interest notes were issued, and those of the latter date still pass as currency.

Successful Launch.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Several thousand spectators assembled at an early hour this morning to witness the launch of the new screw corvette Madawaska, built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, by Mr. B. A. Delano, naval constructor. She is one of the new, first class, speedy vessels ordered in 1863, and from the appearance of her lines it seems as if she will make the promised speed of fifteen knots per hour. The launch was a complete success, and was presided over by Admiral Bell, assisted by Lieutenant Commander Janett. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Delano.

Virginians and the $20,000 Clause.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The President gave an audience to-day to a deputation of Virginians who wished him to change the Amnesty Proclamation so as to dispense with the clause which excludes from its benefits persons who are worth more than twenty thousand dollars. The President, after a free and plain conversation, said he would look at the papers which they presented, but so far he had seen no reason for removing the exception.

The Charleston Captured Tobacco.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Herald* says: The Unionists of Charleston are petitioning that their cotton, rosin and turpentine which they purchased under rebel rule and hid in hope that at the restoration of the Union something might be saved to purchase the necessaries of life, but which was seized by the United States at the time of the capture of the city, may be returned to them that their families may be saved from utter destitution.

Railroad Strike.

BUFFALO, July 8.—The workmen employed by the Erie, New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads in this city, who number about five hundred, have been on a strike since the Fourth of July, in consequence of a reduction of wages from $2 to $1,75 per day. There has been no disturbance as yet, but they greatly prevent others from working.

The Toronto Conspirators.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Herald's* Toronto correspondent states that the notorious Larry M'Donald, the alleged originator of the plot to destroy this city by fire, has been admitted to bail in the ridiculous sum of $4,000. He and Cleary, Young and Blackburn are to be tried on the 9th of October.

Arrival of Steamships.

NEW YORK, July, 9.—The steamship Britannia from Glasgow, and the Star of the South and Republic from New Orleans, arrived to-day.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool June 28th via Queenstown June 29th, arrived at midnight. Her news was anticipated by the Belgian.

Seven-Thirty Loan Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan on Saturday amounted to $5,251,500. The total subscriptions for the week were $30,848,300.

The President and Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The health of the President is much better. He attended a long session of the Cabinet last evening. Secretary Seward was also present.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Pittsburgh Female College.

The tenth annual catalogue of this institution has been issued, and from it we learn that the number of pupils in attendance during the past year was *four hundred and nineteen*. Rapid as the growth of this school has been, it shows no sign of diminution, and under its present able and efficient management it bids fair to become one of the most important schools of learning in the country. Indeed it is now, in many of its features, second to no female college in the United States, and has advantages not enjoyed by many colleges of much longer standing. The buildings are admirably located, and are of the most commodious character, having a front of one hundred and forty-eight feet on Hancock street, and a depth of one hundred feet. The architecture of the building is very fine. The interior is arranged with special view to the health, comfort and convenience of the pupils, and is provided with all the modern conveniences in the way of gas, water and ventilation. The Faculty embraces twenty-two Professors and teachers, with Rev. Dr. Pershing as President, and the course of study is extensive and well selected, with a view to thorough culture and true mental discipline. One great advantage possessed by this institution, and one which is too frequently overlooked, is that the large and rapidly increasing patronage enables those who have control to make a *specialty* of almost every department. In this way the best talent can be employed, and the pupil receive every possible advantage resulting therefrom; and while the solid branches are thoroughly taught, the ornamental brances are not overlooked, the Institution offering superior advantages to those pupils desiring a thorough knowledge in drawing, painting, wax work, vocal and instrumental music, &c. The artist who has charge of the Drawing and Painting Department, has been connected with the college for seven years past, and by talent and energy has brought the department to its present degree of excellence. In the Musical Department the advantages offered are greatly superior to most of the professedly musical schools in the country. It is under the charge of Prof. Rohbock, who is most ably assisted by four accomplished teachers. During the past year upwards of two hundred pupils received instruction in this department. Those who wish it, can devote their entire time to music, and can receive daily lessons.

The management of the Boarding Department is a most important feature, being made the special business of the President and his excellent lady, who exercise the same care and solicitude for the welfare of the young ladies under their charge as though they were members of their own family. Hence it becomes necessary, in admitting pupils, to inquire carefully into their social standing, and reject those who would not be fit associates in the school room. This duty, although unpleasant, has to be performed by the President, and several applicants were refused admittance last year. In a word, everything that would tend, in the slightest degree, to the injury of the institution, has been carefully guarded against, while on the other hand all those things which tend to elevate it are scrupulously sought after and employed.

In all the essentials of a first-class institution, buildings, faculty, course of study, etc., the Pittsburgh Female College justly holds a front rank among the educational institutions in the country, and is in every way worthy of the patronage bestowed upon it by our own leading citizens, as well as those of other States. Full information in regard to the course of study, terms, discipline, etc., can be had by sending to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., for a catalogue.

Arrested for Bigamy.—Narrow Escape from Drowning

On Thursday a man named David Heller, residing at Sharpsburg, was arrested by Justice Comstock, on a charge of bigamy, preferred by a lady from Steubenville, who claims to be his lawful wife. Heller formerly resided at Steubenville, but having served a term in the army he settled down at Sharpsburg, and there married a woman who was engaged in the "tavern business." His wife, having heard of his doings came hither and "brought him to justice." The case having been pretty clearly made out, a commitment was placed in the hands of officer Federich, who started to the city with Heller in custody. When they reached the river, the officer employed two boys to row them over in a skiff. When a short distance from shore, Heller took the oars from the boys and began rowing. The officer felt slightly suspicious, and fearing that Heller meditated an escape, ordered him to take another seat. Heller objected, and finally, throwing down the oars, seizing the officer by the coat collar, commenced a scuffle. During this both fell overboard into the water, but the officer, being an expert swimmer, soon regained the skiff. Heller being somewhat under the influence of liquor, could not reach the boat, and had already sank twice when the officer seized him by the hair, but being unable to lift him out of the water, directed the boys to row to the shore as rapidly as possible, meanwhile retaining a firm hold of Heller, and in this manner the shore was reached. Heller was found to be almost unconscious, with life almost extinct. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but nearly two hours elapsed before any signs of resuscitation were manifest. The prisoner was allowed to remain in Sharpsburg over night, but on the following morning was brought to this city and lodged in jail.

Duprez & Green's Minstrels.—This highly popular troupe give their first exhibition to-night at the Pittsburgh Theatre. The entertainment opens with comic and [illegible] sentimental songs; after [illegible] by Charles and Kent; Mocking-Bird Song, with imitations by J. E. Green; comic song and double dance, West and Benedict; Dying Young Hero, by Sig. Bideaux and others; [illegible] by Lew. Benedict; the act entitled the Expected Friend; cornet solo, by [illegible]; *pas de* brilliant, Kent and Charles. To conclude with the burlesque of Gilmore's Fifty Pound Parrot. A change of bill each evening. Go early, if you would secure a seat.

Death of a Soldier.—John A. Martin, of Company D, 149th regiment, died in Washington City on the 6th inst., after an illness of four weeks. The deceased was well known to many of our citizens, having been employed in the office of the late Andrew M'Master for a number of years. He enlisted in the fall of 1862, but on account of ill-health had been for some time on detached duty in Washington. He received every attention and kindness during his sickness, and his wife was with him when he died. His funeral will take place on Sunday morning, as announced elsewhere in this paper.

Monday is the Day.—Ladies who are prudent dealers should select Mondays on which to make their purchases of dry goods, for the reason that the clerks feel much better disposed after a day of relaxation. And now where shall they go when out shopping? We by all means recommend them to Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street. Altho' the dry goods stores of Pittsburgh are numerous the general stock of this establishment is very hard to be excelled, and especially is this the case in the various lines of dress goods. At least give them a call before purchasing.

Sentenced.—John Sonder, convicted of fornication and bastardy at the June term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, was sentenced on Saturday to pay a fine of six dollars and costs of prosecution—twenty-five dollars lying in expenses, sixty dollars for the maintenance of the child to date, and the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per week for four years. Sonder was also required to give bond in the sum of $500 for faithful compliance with the sentence.

Sudden Death.—Mr. James Lyman, a patent agent, was found dead in his bed at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, at his residence, No. 207 Rebecca street, Allegheny. He had gone to bed the evening previous in his usual health, but had been complaining for some days back of being unwell. His death resulted from apoplexy, of which he had had a stroke once before. He was fifty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

Larceny.—George Grant was arrested on Sunday morning by officer Messner, charged upon oath of John Lawson with the larceny of $15. The money was recovered at the time the arrest was made, at a house in Clay alley, where both the parties were boarding. Upon a hearing before Mayor Lowry, Grant was committed to jail. The parties are colored men.

Personal.—Captain John Rogers, of this city late commander of the United States gunboat "Carondolet," and formerly of the "Naugatuck," which, under his command, did valuable service for the past three years on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, is in the city among his old friends.

Motion Refused.—The motion to discontinue the case of the County of Allegheny vs. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, in the Court of Common Pleas, and certify it for trial in the Circuit Court of the United States, has been refused. The motion was argued on Saturday last, and the decision was rendered on Saturday.

Glad to Hear it.—Howard Morton, Major of the First Battalion Fifth Heavy Artillery, who was dishonorably discharged on account of a military offense committed while previously in the service, has received an order from the War Department cancelling the dishonor, and granting an honorable discharge.

To be Mustered Out.—A special order has been issued from the Department of Washington for the discharge of the 79th, 46th, 28th, 29th, 73rd and 147th Pennsylvania regiments, belonging to Bartlett's division, Second corps.

Homicides in Philadelphia.

On Thursday night two different homicides occurred in the "City of Brotherly Love." A shot was fired from a navy revolver from the second story of a house on Monument street, occupied by a man named Patrick Mahley, inflicting a severe wound on a person named Charles Reed. A friend in Reed's company, on looking around to see the course of his friend's falling, was fired upon by the same party, the ball striking him in the breast and causing instant death. Reed's condition is very critical. The murderer made his escape.

The other homicide was in front of a grocery and liquor store, on the corner of Central avenue and Park street, resulting in the death of a young man named Patrick Higgins. It appears that the deceased and a young man named John Curran, met on the corner of the streets above mentioned, and after some angry conversation, Curran drew a pistol and shot Higgins in the left breast, the ball entering the region of the heart, from the effect of which he died in about fifteen minutes. The difficulty between the two young men originated from jealousy about a young woman. Curran made his escape.

Disorderly Conduct.—A man named Gorris conducted himself in a very unseemly manner on Saturday night about twelve o'clock, by insulting a female on Pennsylvania avenue. For this offence a number of gallant persons, who witnessed his conduct, remonstrated in a very ungentle way, by beating him severely. The punished individual waxed wroth, and drawing a revolver, fired among the crowd, fortunately hitting nobody. A couple of policemen then appeared on the scene, who arrested Gorris and confined him in the watch-house. On Sunday morning he had a partial hearing before the Mayor and was committed for a further hearing.

Mania Potu.—An ex-policeman named Wm. Hamilton was picked up yesterday morning in a very low condition; suffering from delirium tremens, and was laid down in the watch-house until medical aid could be procured. A physician was called upon, who pronounced him in a critical condition. Towards evening he was removed to a hospital, but there is little prospect of his surviving but a few days at furthest. Hamilton was an old policeman, having served in that capacity under Mayors Weaver, Wilson and Sawyer.

Found Dead.—A young man named John Hull, aged about seventeen, was found last evening in a car at the Central Depot. He had gone into the car about five o'clock, complaining of not feeling well, and appeared to be in liquor. He lived in Allegheny, and had a sister living there. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of death from natural causes was rendered. The remains were conveyed to undertaker Devore's to be kept until ten o'clock this morning, when they will be interred.

EMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.

The people of North Carolina are wisely holding out every inducement to enterprising people to come and settle among them, bringing with them capital, skill, energy and intelligence, so as to develope the vast resources of that State and restore to it the prosperity which it lost by the war, or, to speak more correctly, to give it a prosperity which it never knew, or could know, while under the dominion of slavery. And even the people of South Carolina are inviting northern people to come and settle among them, and help them to repair the desolations of slavery and war; but Virginia, with that blind prejudice and ineradicable pride which have ever characterized the ruling class of that fallen and ruined commonwealth, is bitterly opposing the incoming of Yankee insurgents. The history of that poor old State, for a few years to come, will be curious. The elements of the war which is to decide her fate are within herself, and will do their work without any interference from abroad, other than what will arise from example and moral pressure.

FROM MEXICO.

We condense a few items from the correspondence of the *N. Y. World*, dated Mexico, June 20. The writer is plainly an Imperialist in politics:

A privilege for fifteen years has been granted to a company which is to open a telegraphic line from Guanajuato to Matamoras, passing through San Luis Potosi, Saltille, and Monterey, and from Matamoras by Victoria, Tampico and Tuxpan to Vera Cruz. San Luis Potosi is also to be connected with Durango by telegraph; and in this way, through the Matamoras office, Central and Western Mexico will be brought into direct communication with New Orleans, Washington, and New York.

Emigration into Mexico keeps up, notwithstanding the hot weather and the terror of the vomito. For the month of April four hundred and ninety-one immigrants are reported—a small number with you certainly, but considerable for this country. The imperial government is doing all that it can to encourage those who come out and to invite more. The bulk of these now coming are Germans and Belgians.

Negrete was driven out of Saltillo on the 6th, and his force broken up into two columns, one of some two thousand men retreating, under Escoredo, toward Galeana, and the other of two thousand five hundred [illegible] men and twelve guns, under Negrete himself, retreating to Monclova. The French under Jonquier have cleared Tabasco of the bands of Ugalde and Pueblita. [illegible] is [illegible] robbing the stages, he stopped the Matamoras mail the other day, and carried off three thousand dollars from the unlucky passengers. The imperialist cavalry chased him and caught one of his followers, who had, I need not say, but a short shrift.

Francisco Ortega, who lately commanded the Liberals at "La Sierra," has made his peace with the powers that be, and acknowledged the empire, and Sinaloa has been "pacified" by General de Lozada.

Captain Namoz, of the French Zouaves, with a small Franco-Mexican force, gave Pueblita a tremendous whipping the other day in the valley of Santiago, killing one hundred of his men and scattering the rest in all directions. Now that the Zouaves are broken to the business of fighting in this strange and mountainous country, the guerrillas hardly have the ghost of a chance with them.

NEWS ITEMS.

AMONG the abnormal phenomena growing out of the war, is now to be seen a body of trained and warlike troops, estimated at 10,000 or 12,000, mostly Missourians, who have been rendered homeless by the destructive effects of the war in their own State, marching towards the Mexican frontier to enter the service of the Emperor Maximilian. They are commanded by General Shelby, also a Missourian.—*Houston Cor. N. O. Picayune.*

JAS. CROCKETT, recently attached to Howe's European Circus, and well known, both in this country and Europe, as a tamer of wild beasts, died yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, in the dressing room of the above named circus, which was being exhibited at the time to an immense audience, that was waiting impatiently to witness his exploits with the animals under his management.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The British Ministry promise to do all in their power short of absolute coercion to complete the confederation scheme. The Governor of New Brunswick, one of the most active opponents of the project, was removed, and the officials of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island will be ordered to work for the confederation.

A WEEK or two ago we mentioned the circumstance of a young lady drowning herself at Venice, on the opposite side of the river, on account of disappointment in a love affair with one Andrew Funkhouser. On Saturday morning Funkhouser visited the scene of the suicide, and there, in a fit of remorse, shot himself through the heart.—*St. Louis Dem.*

BOTHWELL, C. W., July 6.—All the wells in this region are doing finely. The Victoria well yields forty barrels, the Pepper thirty barrels with two-inch tubing. The Chambers will yield fifteen barrels, Calville twenty, Lick ninety, and all increasing rapidly. The price of oil is $6,50 in gold.

A GENTLEMAN who is just from Mississippi informs the Memphis *Bulletin* that Governor Sharkey has determined to retain in office the old county officers, provided they will aid in the restoration of law and order. This they are generally disposed to do.

THE London *Times* of the 20th ult. announces the retirement of the special relief commissioner for the cotton districts, which is regarded as an official recognition of the end of the great cotton famine.

MARRIED:

MARTIN—NEILLIE—On Thursday, June 22d, by the Rev. W. B. McIlvaine, of East Liberty, Mr. HARRY McG. MARTIN, of Pittsburgh, and Miss JOSEPHINE VIRGINIA NEILLIE, of Allegheny City.

ADAMS—FOLEY—On Thursday evening July 6th, by Rev. E. P. Garland, Mr. WM. F. ADAMS of Washington, D. C., to Miss ELLEN J. FOLEY, of this city.

DIED:

EGY—On Sabbath morning, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, at his residence, No. 33 Robinson street, WILLIAM EGY, in the 28th year of his age.

The deceased was a member of Co. G, 61st Regiment P. V. The funeral will take place from deceased's residence, at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, 10th inst. The friends of the family are requested to attend. Also the members of his regiment residing in the city and vicinity.