The Press.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

Lying to the Last.

There is a difference, so great as to be almost organic, between the British and the American press, in one respect. American editors of any character and standing are remarkably well "posted-up" upon foreign politics and foreign persons of note, whereas scarcely any British editor stands clear of the charge of writing upon American subjects with an ignorance which is at once enormous and ludicrous. An example of this has just occurred. The *Morning Herald* is the special organ of the Earl of Derby and the Parliamentary Opposition, declaring that the party is the most patriotic in the world, and that its leader is

"Wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best,"

among modern statesmen. This same *Herald* is old enough to have learned something, having been established in 1781—exactly nine years after the *Morning Post*, the private property and personal organ of Lord PALMERSTON, which first appeared in 1772, and is the Nestor of the London Press, just as the *Herald* is its "Mrs. Gamp," and the *Standard* its "Mrs. Harris." Having in a manner endorsed, by accepting, the advocacy of the *Morning Herald*, it is strange that Lord DERBY has not taken the precaution of having it supplied with a foreign editor who knows something about men and things in the United States. It has written "with the greatest audacity," (as TALLEYRAND said when describing how WELLINGTON spoke French,) but with the greatest ignorance upon American affairs, during the last four years, perpetually falsifying facts and uttering the wildest predictions as to the early and permanent successes of the rebellion, and, even now, when *that* game is played out, cannot resist the temptation, after all its ruin, to tell its credulous readers that the Confederacy is still a Power and JEFFERSON DAVIS a Potentate.

On the 8th of May, when it was known throughout Europe that LEE had surrendered, that Mobile had been taken, and that JOHNSTON was on the eve of giving in, thereby virtually allowing the Southern Rebellion to die out, the London *Morning Herald* seriously assured its readers that the people of the South still owed allegiance to JEFFERSON DAVIS, and to none other; that DAVIS was still defiant; that he and his Congress were then at Augusta, in Georgia; that, if he chose to carry on the war in the Western States, he had an army to do it; that it was well nigh impossible for JOHNSTON to have surrendered, as his retreat was open into the interior of the South, and it numbered 50,000 men; that neither of the Carolinas had been conquered; that the raids of WILSON and STONEMAN had not extended the area of Federal occupation; that KIRBY SMITH had 50,000 men in the trans-Mississippi Department; that, "with the exception of the seacoast, and certain lines of fortified posts, the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and the whole vast area of the Confederacy beyond the Mississippi, are still practically in the possession of the Southern Government, and own no other authority," and that "there is thus every possibility that the war will continue."

Here are *eleven* distinct declarations, each, *per se*, and all, *en masse*, put forth with the palpable purpose of deceiving the English nation into the belief that the prospects of the Southern rebels were as bright as they are dark—to inculcate the idea that their defeat was only temporary, if not merely apparent. *Every one of these declarations is false*—and, we mean to say, wilfully and wickedly false. We doubt whether Journalism, at any time or in any place, ever crowded so many falsehoods into such contracted limits. If the cause of rebellion was to have succeeded by "enormous lying," the London *Morning Herald* would have been equal to half-a-dozen gray-coated brigadiers. We shall look with expectant curiosity for its description of and comments upon that crowning instance of Confederate *success*, the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS while endeavoring to escape in his wife's petticoat and crinoline, and discovered by his boots! Surely, the hero is worthy of such an Iliad. He will scarcely have the chance of becoming a wanderer, like Ulysses, though, at present, he has the consolation of being companioned by his own Penelope.

Noble Compliments.

The municipality of Palermo (the capital of Sicily, now part of the Kingdom of Italy,) have paid a great compliment, at once eminent and unusual, to the worth of the great American martyr to Freedom. With unanimous approval of the inhabitants of that city, they have resolved that one of the principal streets of their city, which GARIBALDI has declared to be one of the finest in Southern Europe, shall be named after President LINCOLN.

The *Phare de Loire*, the leading journal of Nantes, which is the fifth port of the French Empire, appeared in mourning when it announced the cruel murder of Mr. LINCOLN, now suggests the collection of a penny subscription for the purchase of a gold medal, to be presented to Mrs. LINCOLN, bearing the inscription: "*Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!* To LINCOLN, *twice elected President of the United States, French Democracy grateful.* LINCOLN, *the honest man, abolished Slavery, re-established the Union, saved the Republic without veiling the statue of Liberty. He was assassinated on the 14th of April*, 1865."

Such his Christian work; but, alas, the un-Christian compensation. But he lived to see his labor consummated.

Singularly Prophetic.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: My attention was directed, this day, by an able and loyal clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church to some verses in the thirteenth chapter of the Book of the Prophet Jeremiah, which are singularly applicable to the present condition of the South. I subjoin the portion referred to, taking leave to italicize particular passages: Read v. 18 to v. 23:

"Say unto the King and to the Queen, humble yourselves, sit down: for *your principalities shall come down*, even the crown of your glory."

"*The cities of the South shall be shut up*, and none shall open them: Judah shall be carried away captive all of it; *it shall be shortly carried away captive.*"

"Lift up your eyes and *behold them that come from the North*: where is the flock that was given thee, thy beautiful flock?"

"*What will thou say when he shall punish thee? for thou has taught them to be captains*, and as chief over thee: shall not sorrows take thee, as a woman in travail?"

"And if thou say in thy heart, Wherefore come these things upon me? For the greatness of thy iniquity *are thy skirts discovered and thy heels made bare.*"

Here are, 1st: The prediction that the principalities (revolted States) shall come down. 2d. Of the blockade, the literal shutting up of the cities of the South. 3d. The defeat of rebellion. 4th. The carrying away of its leaders into captivity. 5th. The incursion from the North. 6th. The punishment of those who taught Southern men to be captains. 7th. The discovery of the recreant rebel leader by his *skirts*, and *his heels being made bare*.

Not desiring to run into the common error of putting a strained interpretation on any passage or passages in Holy Writ, still I cannot help being struck with the wonderful applicability of the above verses to Jefferson Davis and his cause.

Yours respectfully, R. S. M.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1865.

The Surrender of Jeff Thompson.

HIS COMMAND RIGHT IN NUMBER ONLY—THE PHILOSOPHIC CHARACTER OF JEFF.

From a gentleman just arrived from Arkansas, the Memphis *Bulletin* learns that on the 4th inst. Jeff Thompson was at Harrisburg, about thirty miles above Richburg, on the St. Francis river, with only eight men left of his late command, all but these having deserted since learning of the surrender of Lee, and returned to their homes, where they are now engaged in agricultural pursuits. Dobbins is at Madison, and has a solitary follower. Our informant saw him several days ago, near the river side, seated by a fire under a tree, engaged in preparing a meal, while, with one hand holding a brush, he battled diligently with buffalo gnats swarming about his head. Standing near the fire was a bottle, from which he occasionally refreshed himself with draughts of fire-water. Thompson, who was formerly a hard drinker, is said to have reformed since assuming command of the northern district, probably from a realization of his importance (?) to the Confederate cause.

Dobbins allowed his men to go home some time ago, with the understanding that they would assemble again when called for; but several threatening orders have utterly failed to bring one of his former followers to his standard. Colonel Lyle is three miles above Richburg, and is also compelled to bear alone the burden of his glories. There is an organized force of fifty rebels in all Northern and Eastern Arkansas. A cotton boat recently landed at Richburg, and in this way Jeff Thompson obtained possession of some late Northern papers, containing the news of Lee's capitulation. Among them was the Chicago *Times*, in which was an editorial to the effect that the Confederacy was a played-out institution. Jeff, forgetting his good resolution to touch not, taste not, handle not, despatched one of his followers to the boat for a bottle of whisky, after which he wrote a proposition to surrender, and sent it to Little Rock. When our informant left, the steamer Izetta was going up St. Francis under flag of truce, with officers from General Reynolds' headquarters on board, doubtless to confer with the eccentric warrior in regard to terms of capitulation.

Jo. Shelby's force is also wasting away, and at this time he has not men enough under his command to form a body-guard. His late followers are scattered along the Missouri line, wanting to go home, but, fearing to do so, lest the Federal authorities should punish them. A few of his men are at Mariana, on the Languille river, under Captains Cox and Ashley, and anxious to return to their homes in Missouri. The people of Madison threw up their hats with joy when informed of the surrender of Lee, and had any one been bold enough to take the lead, a demonstration of loyalty would have followed. They had prayed for peace, and this news seemed to lift a load from their shoulders. Our informant says there is much loyalty in Arkansas, and now that the people have escaped the outcrops of their late leaders they will not be slow to vindicate themselves.

RICHMOND.

General Affairs—A Would-be Robber Fatally Shot—A Colored Corps Expected to go to Texas—Turner, the Tyrant of Libby, Still at Large.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS BUREAU,
RICHMOND, May 22, 1865.

ROBBERY IN RICHMOND.

It would be impossible for Sunday to pass without a sensation of some kind. Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, an individual, who gives his name as James Burke, by the aid of a lamp-post, ascended upon a verandah, which afforded easy access through the windows of the second story to several rooms in the Monumental Hotel. He immediately went to the window of a room occupied by Majors Stanton and Fithian, recently arrived paymasters of the army, with plethoric chests of greenbacks, were quartered, and attempted to raise it, which roused the inmates. Finding some difficulty, he passed along to a room in which were several Baltimoreans, where he halted for an instant, and then returned to the attack upon the paymasters. This time he was more successful, and raising the window gently, he commenced to crawl in, when one of the majors received him with the contents of a pistol, which passed through his abdomen, and the detected criminal fell into the room in the greatest agony, dropping a huge knife which he carried in his hand. The knife corresponded exactly with a scabbard which was found in one of the rooms of the same hotel which was robbed a few nights ago. Burke, who claims to hail from Baltimore, is hardly expected to recover, though immediate surgical treatment was rendered to his condition. Thus far he refuses to disclose the names of any of his confederates in crime, though he admits his acquaintance with several persons whom he declares to be professional scoundrels. Key No. 9 of the Spottswood Hotel, several pawnbrokers' tickets for watches, a number of sutlers' checks, and about one dollar and a half in money, were found upon his person. Several clues have been obtained which will lead to the arrest and punishment of a gang of thieves who for some time have been operating in the city.

THE NEGRO CORPS.

That the negro corps, under General Weitzel, has received marching orders is well known throughout their camps, and they are beginning to put on the war-paint with the impression that they are going to Texas. They look forward to the period of embarkation with a great deal of satisfaction.

PROMOTION.

Major Charles Warren, 11th Connecticut, provost marshal of the Fourth district, was, for meritorious services, day before yesterday, mustered in as lieut-tenant colonel of his regiment. As an officer he has won universal courtesy has won for him the esteem of all good citizens, while his exemplary administration of justice has made him the terror of evil-doers.

THE WET SEASON.

We are now experiencing that kind of weather which is known here as the long season in May, which extends almost into the middle of June. Almost daily showers, thunder storms with terrific lightnings, and a cool atmosphere, are the peculiarities of this season. We were favored last night and this morning with much rain, which to the industrious farmer is a source of great satisfaction. There is a rapid rise in the river, and also in the streets in the vicinity of Rockets.

DICK TURNER, THE RUNAWAY JAILER.

Dick Turner, whose escape from Libby I noticed several days ago, has not been captured yet. It is generally supposed by persons whose imaginations are fruitful that Turner has been summarily disposed of by the authorities for his many acts of cruelty to Union prisoners while he was one of the heartless and brutal keepers of Libby. He may yet be captured and dealt with as his crimes merit. There are many officers and soldiers who were confined under him in rebel times, who have experienced his barbarity, who declare they will shoot him at the first sight.

Brevet Brigadier General H. J. Abbott has been assigned to duty as chief of artillery on the staff of Major-General Ord, commanding the Department of Virginia. ROLLIN.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—General McDowell has convened a military commission to try the rebel pirates under the command of Hogg, alias Eason, who were arrested in November last, off Panama, while attempting to seize the steamer Salvador. They were brought hither on the steam frigate Lancaster, several months ago, and have been confined at Fort Alcatraz, in this harbor. The proofs against them are believed to be irrefutable.

The bark Brontes was about to sail for Arizona with 400 Mexican emigrants, when two hundred and sixty cases of firearms were discovered on board, and she has been detained by the authorities, who telegraphed to Washington for instructions. The proposed party consists mainly of Mexicans, bound to Mexico to help Juarez.

Three companies of the 4th Regiment of California Volunteers sailed for Arizona to-day.

A fire at Moore's Flat, on the 19th inst., destroyed one-third of the town. The loss is $300,000.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Hawaiian ship Polynesian brings Sandwich Island dates to May 15th. Some mysterious midshipmen of the British ship Clio caused great feelings of indignation among the Americans of Honolulu, by removing the national ensign from the American legation amid the rejoicing over the fall of Richmond. The captain of the Clio compelled the midshipmen to restore the flag and make a public apology, after expressing his own regret at the occurrence.

The American residents at Honolulu observed the 26th of April as a day for especial rejoicing over the fall of Richmond. A procession was formed which sang the John Brown song, and paraded to the residence of the American Minister, where patriotic speeches were delivered. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested. In the evening there were fireworks and illuminations.

Later arrivals from China, bringing Hong Kong dates to March 25th, say nothing of the supposed presence of the pirate Shenandoah in the Chinese seas.

The ship Monsoon, of Boston, was lost at Haviland's Island on the 10th of January. She had discharged four hundred tons of ballast, and received upwards of eleven hunded tons of guano, when a great gale began. The ship struck heavily on the reef, breaking the rudder short off, taking with it a part of the stern post, and ripping up the quarter deck planks. Large portions of the keel came up alongside, and the surf continually broke under the ship's quarter. After pounding on one of the reefs for some time, she sunk, stern foremost, about a mile from the shore. Only one life appears to have been lost—a Manilaman.

The Navy.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

The United States steamer Wyalusing, fourteen guns, arrived at this port on Sunday. She has been in commission fifteen months, since February, 1864, and was built at Philadelphia by Cramp & Sons, Wilmington, Del. She was hurriedly despatched, in company with the United States steamers Mattabesett and Sassamus, to Altamaha Sound, North Carolina, in April, 1864, to encounter the rebel ram Albemarle, which at that time was a source of great disquiet to the Union forces in the sounds. The squadron soon met her, and an engagement ensued, in which the rebel monster was signally defeated, and forced to return to Plymouth. Subsequently the Wyalusing assisted in the capture of the last named place, as well as in the Roanoke expedition, where she passed over two lines of torpedoes uninjured, thus escaping the fate of the unfortunate Otsego, which vessel, following immediately after, was destroyed. During the time she was stationed in the sounds she was actively engaged in aiding in the suppression of the rebellion.

The following is a list of the officers of the Wyalusing:

Lieutenant Commander Commanding—Earl English.

Acting Master and Executive Officer—Wm. R. Hathaway.

Paymaster—Arthur J. Pritchard.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—Samuel Holman.

Acting Ensigns—Loring H. Fossett, H. G. C. Krause, John P. Perkins, Wm. H. Brown.

Acting Mates—Henry Watson, Lewis A. Kent.

Acting Gunner—Thomas Carpenter.

Engineers—Chief, H. H. Stewart; acting first assistant, John M. Court; acting third assistants, John J. Donohue, S. G. Cottrell.

Captain's Clerk—Henry B. Whitehorne.

Paymaster's Clerk—Jos. W. Daley.

The United States bark Pursuit arrived at this port on Sunday afternoon, from Key West 9th inst. She comes north for repairs, having been attached to the East Gulf Squadron since November, 1861. The following is a list of her officers and passengers:

Acting Master Commanding—Jas. Van Boskirk.

Acting Master and Executive Officer—A. K. Jones.

Acting Assistant Paymaster—D. P. Wight.

Acting Assistant Surgeon—I. Homer Darling.

Acting Ensign and Sailing Master—Thomas W. Bell.

Acting Ensigns—S. G. Toothaker and H. G. Bunker.

Acting Master's Mate—John L. Galloup.

Paymaster's Clerk—John C. Carroll.

Passengers from the U. S. steamer Tallapoosa—Acting master and pilot, B. F. Clifford; captain's clerk, F. B. Davis.

THE FUNCTIONS OF CIVIL OFFICERS IN VIRGINIA, AS DEFINED BY GEN. HALLECK.—Major General Halleck has issued a general order declaring that the President's proclamation relative to the late government of Virginia does not apply to clerks of record courts, sheriffs, and local magistrates, retained in office, or appointed under military authority. Such officers derive their authority from the *de facto* government, and not from their appointment or election under any former government. They are, therefore, directly responsible to the military power for their conduct. No civil officer will be appointed or retained in office who has not voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance, or who does not come within the provisions of the amnesty proclamation. As soon as elections are duly held and officers elected, or appointed, and qualified under the restored civil government, those who hold authority from the military power will cease to exercise the functions of their office.—*Richmond Whig, May 20.*

STATE ITEMS.

— That pleasant summer resort, "Cresson Springs," which for several years past has been under the superintendence of Mr. G. W. Mullen, will open on Monday, the 12th of June. We learn that a number of fine improvements have been made to the place since last season. To persons who have been at Cresson during the summer months nothing need be said—to such as have not, we can only say that we know of no more delightful resort.

— On the 18th two men, named J. J. Hoyt and K. T. Brown, agents for a nursery in Rochester, New York, were arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Wilson, in Pittsburg, on a capias, issued from the United States District Court, for disposing of trees without a Government license. The defendants have been engaged in disposing of fruit trees in Allegheny City for several weeks past.

— A terrible accident, resulting in the death of a Mrs. McBride, occurred in Mill Hall, Clinton county, on Wednesday last. A coal oil lamp exploded, setting her dress on fire. She tried to make her way to a creek near by, but was unable to open the yard gate. She then attempted to extinguish the flames but was so badly burned before assistance came that she died the next day.

— The contract for building the Allegheny and Freeport Railroad, including the bridge across the Allegheny river, at Freeport, has been given to John McGrann, Esq., of Lancaster county, a well-known railroad contractor. A large force of laborers were sent to Freeport, on the 18th, to commence operations.

— An important meeting was held on Saturday last at Pittsburg, at the Board of Trade rooms, to form a delegation to attend the convention of the American Iron and Steel Association, at Chicago on June 6th, the delegation left on Monday afternoon in a special car.

— In South Bethlehem, Northampton county, a young girl of fifteen years accidentally dropped a coal oil lamp, when it burst and set her clothes on fire. The unfortunate girl ran into the street and was nearly burned to a crisp before the fire was put out.

— The ladies of Harrisburg proposed to hold a meeting next week, for the purpose of adopting a change of dress, on account of the recent disgrace brought upon the present fashion by the rebel Jeff Davis. The ladies will assemble at the ringing of the court house bell.

— The ordinance increasing the police force of Pittsburg has passed the Councils of that city, and is now the law.

— The annual session of the Presbyterian General Assembly (O. S.) convened on the 18th inst., at Pittsburg, in the First Presbyterian Church.

— Pittsburg intends to contribute on a large scale to the Great Western Sanitary Fair, to be held in Chicago on the 23 of June next.

— A firm in Harrisburg has just recovered from a Richmond debtor $139.

HOME ITEMS.

— A brass cannon has been found in Baltimore, which was placed under ground during the summer of 1861, about the time that search was made by the military authorities for arms. It was discovered on the premises No. 158 Government avenue, three or four feet under the surface, covered with a pile of bricks and earth.

— The "American News Company," of New York, which supplies dealers throughout the country with newspapers, reports about forty million papers as having been distributed by the company during eleven months of last year. In that time the receipts amounted $2,226,379. The packing paper and twine cost $12,000.

— Somebody left at the express office in New London, one day last week, a small package, in the direction, "Jefferson Davis, care of Hon. A. Johnson, President United States, Washington, D. C." The package was duly forwarded.

— A hard-shell Baptist deacon, in a quarter of Raynham known as "Tear-ol," lately refused to assist in administering the sacrament of the Lord's supper, because the communion table was covered with a United States flag draped with black.

— Wool speculators in Somerset county, Maine, are suffering from the decline of prices of that staple.

— Hiram Powers announces his intention of making a full-length marble statue of Edward Everett.

— An unsuccessful effort has been made in New Haven to establish a home for the reformation of fallen women, and the aid of the Legislature is to be solicited.

— A daughter of a wealthy citizen of New Haven was recently discovered in New York stealing a valuable piece of dry goods, and, notwithstanding the influence of her family, was sent to the Tombs.

— Simon Cameron, Benjamin Wade, and Senator Doolittle have been buying some farms near Charleston, which were abandoned by their owners, and sold by Government.

— The Union Pacific Railroad is finished and in operation from the Missouri and Kansas State line to Lawrence, a distance of forty miles.

— The difficulty in regard to the seizure of the distilleries at Dubuque, Iowa, is not yet settled. They are now running on Government account.

— The population of New London has increased 20 per cent. since 1860, when it numbered something over 10,000.

— A few days since a son of Mr. George L. Hart, of Boston, found an English guinea of the date of 1676, in his father's garden.

— Many Northern farmers, tempted by the inducements of the Government, have purchased tracts of land in the neighborhood of Old Point, Va.

— J. Foster Jenkins has resigned the secretaryship of the Sanitary Commission, and John S. Blatchford, of Boston, is appointed his successor.

— Bermuda potatoes at New York sell at $10@12 per barrel; green peas from Norfolk sell at $14 a barrel.

— Charles D. Norton has been appointed collector of the port of Buffalo, in place of Mr. Metz, who died lately.

— One of the large Government hospitals at Lookout Mountain is to be turned into a hotel for pleasure travel.

— A bill for the establishment of a criminal court at New Haven will soon be presented to the Legislature.

— Wendell Phillips tells the tax-gatherer that he is worth $702,000.

— House-breakers have been at work in Wilmington, N. C.

— The heat in Boston has been very great the past week.

— Forty-eight vessels have cleared at New York for Southern ports since May 1st.

— New Haven is already stripping for the fight on the State capital question.

— The canker worms are beginning to show themselves at New Haven.

— The Utica Free Art Academy was burned last Saturday.

— Cincinnati people are going to give Gen. Kilpatrick a new sword.

— During last year some $3,000,000 were paid out at Chicago for horses and mules for the army.

— Bruce, a bogus banker, lately cheated the people of Kithberg, Ill., out of $200,000, and then left.

— A Trojan, who had kept $1,170 in gold ever since the war commenced, sold it this week at 129½.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

— Alexander Dumas has been a successful defendant in a suit brought against him by the family of De Prelontaine. In his novel "La Route de Varennes" the arrest of the Royal family, in their flight from the Tuileries, is duly detailed, comprising the conduct of a retired Colonel de Prelontaine, whose disloyalty on the occasion is a matter of history. Dumas, out of two versions on record, gave the more damaging account, and in consequence had an action brought against him. The inferior courts directed that he should amend his book, but, on appeal, it was ruled that full latitude was to be left for an author's judgment in the selection of his authorities.

— Mr. James Bonnett, tragedian, well known upon both sides of the Atlantic, has published a letter trusting "immediate steps will be taken by some of the foremost men in dramatic art, in London and the provinces, to procure the signatures of every actor in the United Kingdom to a document expressing their horror and their indignation at the atrocious deed" (the assassination of the late President Lincoln) "committed by one whose name will be forever execrated by every member of the profession."

— A strong detachment of the London Geographical Society has visited Antwerp, bent on exploring the bone caves of Furfoez, near Dinant. They are to be joined by M. Christy, on his return from a similar excursion over Algeria. Scientific auxiliaries from Louvain University are to meet them, and together they are to investigate the whole valley of the Meuse, rich in antediluvian deposits, if not in pre-Adamite vestiges of creation.

— Mr. Tolmin Smith has made the discovery that in 1356 linen paper was used in England. The quality is apparently an imitation of the texture of vellum. Mr. Smith, who has carefully examined the paper under the microscope, believes that he has found out the secret of its manufacture. It is as durable as vellum, and, after five hundred years of very bad treatment, has proved itself to be equally valuable for the preservation of public records.

— Translations of Carlyle's History of the French Revolution, Edgar Poe's tales, Moore's Epicurean, Washington Irving's Life of Mahomet, and Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire, have lately appeared in Paris.

— A Scottish clergyman has been suspended for asserting in a letter that he considered Pontius Pilate a very ill-used man, as he had done more for Christianity than all the other nine apostles put together.

— M. Claude Bernard, the eminent physiologist, in an interesting essay on the heart, shows that "the sentimental part, which from time immemorial has been attributed to the heart, is not an arbitrary fiction."

— The Pope has issued two decrees, ordering the beatification of the Venerable Berckmann, and the solemn canonization of Josaphat Kilzenewich, Archbishop of Polotski, in Russia, martyred in 1623.

— Three Indian Princes or Mirzas, the sons of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, were present in the gallery of the House of Lords, London, lately, during the debate.

— Experiments made at Calcutta proved that large quantities of the seed may be converted to profitable use. An oil resembling olive oil can be extracted from the seed.

— The market season for orange flowers at Nice lasts for more than a month, as an average, and during that time there are sold about fifteen to eighteen tons of flowers daily.

— It is probable Vladimar, the third son of the present Czar, will be the next Czar, as the Grand Duke Alexander is very delicate.

— Erlanger, who married John Slidell's daughter, claims to be a baron, but his father also claimed the title, and the son has had to give it up.

— The London *Times* has published a letter and affidavit from Lord Brougham, refuting the Edmunds scandal as far as his lordship is concerned.

— In one of the Mexican monasteries were lately found the remains of fifteen young women. Some of them had been killed by blows on the head.

— Florence is expected to become as dear as Turin where prices have enormously risen within the last six years.

— The Canadian town of St. Catharines has been seized for debt due to the Canadian Government for arrears of interest on its municipal fund loan. The corporate town is evidently living beyond its means.

— Prince Napoleon not to arrive at Algiers during the visit of the Emperor stayed a short while before Palermo.

— Telegraphed to Constantinople that the Sultan will preside at the new Privy Council four times a week.

— The municipality of Palermo are going to name one of the streets in that city after President Lincoln.

— The harvest in Canada is very promising for the coming season.

— Disease of the heart is very prevalent in England.

— There are 8,000 schools in Russia; ten years ago there was not one.

— The Brazilians have decided to postpone their Paraguayan expedition until the spring.

— Horses in Paris are now painted as the poodles formerly were.

Blockade Running at a Discount.

The occupation of the blockade-runners being entirely at an end, the fleet so long and in so many cases so successfully engaged in it, are turning their faces homeward again, and we may hear of numbers of them being off the coast, making for London, Glasgow, or Liverpool. At this port we have had our full share of them, for on glancing up the list of vessels lying in the docks, we noticed no fewer than twenty-two of them. In the Queen's Dock we notice the Allen, Captain Grant, a well-known runner of the blockade of both Charleston and Wilmington, and which must have repaid her owners, if she started for Liverpool with a full cargo; she was one of the most successful boats on the station.

In the Sandon Dock there is the Abigail, but she is a new steamer; then there is the Amy, which, if we remember right, had to put back to this port when bound out to Bermuda to her second career as a blockade-runner. Another new steamer, the Curlew, lies in the Coburg Dock, in the hands of Messrs. Jones, Quiggin, & Co. The Confederate States, Captain Ramsey, occupies a berth on the west side of the Birkenhead Float; from her present room she proves, and the chances are she has recently passed through, it would be difficult to identify her with the steamer Laurel, which conveyed the armament to the new Confederate steamer Shenandoah, but such is indeed the case.

The Caroline, Capt. Hudgins, returned from Nassau and Bermuda only last week, making one of the fastest passages home on record. She is a Clyde built steamer, as is also the Emily, Captain Exan, in the Canada Dock. She, too, returned last week from Nassau. The Eugenie, Captain Porter, which has been for some time lying up at Birkenhead, is perhaps one of the finest blockade-running steamers, although not the most celebrated or the fastest. She belongs to Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm, & Co. The Fanny, in the Carriers' Dock, is a fine steamer, sister ship to the Emily and Caroline.

The Gibraltar, late Captain Reid, is well known. She, it will be remembered, conveyed to Charleston the two Blakeley guns which figured so conspicuously in the first fit in the more recent bombardment of that city. Captain Reid, her commander at the time, has, in command of the Lynx, proved himself one of the most daring captains engaged in the business. The Gibraltar is the Sumpter, which created such consternation among American shipping at the beginning of the war, and which, if we except the Nashville, was the first Confederate vessel at sea.

The Georgia Belle, though a magnificent looking vessel, has proved a failure in the smuggling trade. She has never been at sea. The G. T. Watson, which, if we are correctly informed, is veritably the oldest running blockade runner in Britain, is in the Clarence Dock. She certainly was the last vessel that left Charleston—the dock, shipping, &c., being all fired by the orders of General Beauregard. Of the rest of the Hornet, Mazeppa, Plover, Ray, Ruby, Rosina, Swan, Snipe, and Widgeon are all new vessels, models of symmetry, and by their fitting spars said to be fortified in the proper quarter. The Chanselor, Capt. Wilkinson, is in the Clarence Graving Dock. She, like the Gibraltar, has figured in the double capacity of merchant and blockade-runner, as the Tallahassee, cruised some time under the Confederate flag, commanded by Captain Wood, of the Confederate navy.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Payne, the Assassin.

(From the Louisville Union Press, May 11.)

Payne is charged with the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward. He is a Kentuckian, the family having lived about Unionown, but is one of a family of 11 brothers, four of whom were noted, one no desperdoes of the most demoniac character, who took to the rebellion as naturally as ducks take to water. While the rebels occupied Hopkinsville, Ky., one of the brothers of Mrs. Payne, a brother-in-law named Brooks, and the people of Hopkinsville had been called upon to vote a choice as to which of the two should be killed by the rebels, the choice would have been one of embarrassment. There would have been unanimous vote among the loyal people in favor of killing Brooks first. Mrs. Payne had to fly from the rebel command. The brothers are known to many persons here in connection with the guerilla band of Quantrill, Jesse James, Shackelford, while colonel of a Kentucky regiment. The Paynes, while operating with the Confederacy, considered to be a desperate band, even among their concern. They got up a good counterfeit of the Confederate money, which they traded to a Georgia banker for $50,000 in specie.

After the Paynes got away with their plunder, the banker discovered the character of the Confederate money, and made an arrangement with a Mr. Lea, a loyal East Tennessean, for the recovery of the money. He got upon the track of the counterfeiters, and discovered that nearly all the money had been passed off in Western North Carolina. The banker, something over one hundred, captured Kingsville and murdered or wounded every male citizen that fell into their hands, with the exception of two, who were relatives of theirs.

The killed are W. H. Duncan (a son of Captain Duncan), David Givens, James Pasl, Amer Ryan.

Burris, two Irish railroad hands, and one negro. The wounded are Captain Duncan, S. Duncan, and W. Johnson. These men robbed the place and set fire to it, destroying five buildings. The road is to be guarded to prevent any further interruption of the work.

On Monday evening a man by the name of Starr, from Ohio, who had been out west of this place looking for land, was returning on foot, and when within five miles of this place was met by two men, shot, and robbed.

On the same evening two men near Kingsville were killed, one by the name of Alexander, the other his son-in-law, both Southern men. Thus you see our troubles are fairly inaugurated. Part of the band spoken of were known, having resided here before the war, and they have been in the brush the last four years. I think it might be well enough to offer the same amnesty to rebels in arms in this State that has been offered in Kentucky.—*Warrenburg correspondence St. Louis News.*

SURRENDER OF GUERILLAS.—Brigadier General J. V. Frast telegraphs from Macon that Holtzclaw, Jackson, Quantrell, Poole, and other bands of guerillas offer to surrender to the United States authorities, and desire to know if they can surrender, as other Confederate forces.

As President Johnson said of the terms of surrender agreed upon between General Sherman and Joe Johnston, we think the proposition of such outlaws as Holtzclaw, Jackson, Poole, and Quantrell to surrender upon the terms granted to regular organized rebel troops, is an impertinent one.

No such surrender ought to be thought of. Such men are murderers and thieves, and to accept a surrender from them would be to recognize them as an honorable foe. They should have no quarters, and ought to be hunted down by bloodhounds, if no other way will do for their extermination.

To accept the surrender of such a murderer as Quantrell, the fiend who sacked Lawrence and caused the slaughter of hundreds of men, is too ridiculous a proposition to discuss. We want the surrender of no such scoundrels. We want their bodies, dead or alive.—*St. Louis News, May 12.*

THE YOUTH WHO FIRED THE "EPHESIAN DOME."—A Cleveland paper, immediately after the assassination of the President, remarked that Booth was far back as last summer, remarkable as the man who would kill President Lincoln would acquire undying fame, at the same time quoting these lines:

"The youth who fired the Ephesian dome
Outlives in fame the pious fool that raised it."

But it appears that whoever he "aspiring youth" was it could not tell, and so his quotation turned the argument against him. Since the assassination, many of our contemporaries have been looking up their early readings to find the true story in relation to the first temple of Diana of Ephesus, which was burned in the year of the world 1645, and the story is thus told by Rollin in his Ancient History:

"A man, named Horestratus, fired the temple on purpose. Being put to the torture, in order to make him confess his motive, he confessed that, to make an action, he confessed that it was with a view of making himself known to posterity and to immortalize his name by destroying one of the finest works. The States General of Asia imagined they should prevent his views by publishing a decree to prohibit the mention of his name. Their prohibition, however, only excited a greater curiosity; for scarcely one of the historians of that age has omitted to mention the great fire of Ephesus, and, at the same time, has told us the name of the criminal."

AN ACCIDENT, which was nearly being of a fatal character, occurred at the review of the French iron-clad squadron, before the Emperor left for Algeria. The armor-plated frigate La Couronne ran foul of a despatch boat which had been signaled by the Emperor, and carried away her mast, part of her quarter-deck, and middle-deck. A number of passengers, ladies and gentlemen, were on board, who were placed in extreme danger. Several threw themselves into the sea. It is known that one person was killed and several were injured.

☞ **Destructive Fire at Indianapolis.**

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Kingston & Co.'s pork packing establishment, at Indianapolis, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss amounted to about $400,000, which was almost entirely covered by insurance.

Emigration from Kentucky and Tennessee to Indiana.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* of the 11th inst. says: "The emigration from Kentucky and Tennessee into Indiana does not diminish with the approach of peace, but rather increases. The emigrants from Kentucky are, for the most part, thrifty farmers, who bring with them some money and a good deal of stock, farming utensils, household goods, &c. Those from Tennessee, however, are generally poor, and come among us as laborers. Most of the emigration goes into the interior counties, and nearly all the Kentuckians engage in farming. Indiana offers very flattering inducements to emigrants. Her soil is rich and yields prolifically. The great staples—corn, tobacco, wheat, and other cereals—repay the cultivator most liberally for his labor. No State in the Union has a more liberal or more efficient system of free schools; and in these schools the white youth of every age, sex, and condition are educated thoroughly at the public expense in the leading English branches. Lands are cheap, markets of easy access, and there is every element of wealth and prosperity in the vast mineral and agricultural resources of the soil. There is scarcely a neighborhood in the State unsupplied with churches, and not one in which there is not a schoolhouse; and we doubt whether there are, in any part of the Union, communities of people that in the aggregate are more enlightened, religious, enterprising, or prosperous than the people of Indiana. Colleges, male and female, of high character, are in sufficient number in the State to afford all who desire it, and about half the children in the higher branches, facilities for doing so. There are but few counties in the State not traversed by railroads, thus affording speedy means of reaching markets, and of travel."

Taking Time by the Forelock.

(From the New York Tribune, May 23.)

PRESIDENTIAL.—The *Daily News*, undismayed by the failure of its efforts in behalf of "President Davis," opens a new Presidential campaign (for 1868!) and proposes Gen. Sherman and Governor Stephens as Democratic competitors for that station. After exhausting eulogium upon the former, it turns upon the latter thus merrilyest:

"There is but one man in the country that can contend with him (Sherman) for the nomination, and the success of that one depended upon his past but upon his future. He has been thrust into the path of an unprecedented opportunity, and he must be blind and reckless indeed if he tread upon instead of gathering the fruits by the wayside. Andrew Johnson, by his record, effacing some few pages traced in convulsions, and which, therefore, can claim oblivion, is a Democrat of the most positive and emphatic Jeffersonian interpretation. He has only the wisdom and the nerve to stand aloof from all the radical factions, and, if he will, he can and must be guided by the principles that he followed in his political apprenticeship, and under whose inspiration he laid the corner-stone of the monument of his fame, he will find no difficulty in securing the support of the Democracy, even against such a formidable rival as General Sherman.

"Who shall say that Power is not a good thing? Two months ago, the *News* would have supported of lunacy whoever might have suggested that it would yet feel impelled to render even a sham support for next President to Andrew Johnson. After this, let no one deem any combination in politics impossible.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MARBLE ORNAMENTS BRONZES, &c.—The collection of elaborate marble vases, of Roman, Grecian, and Gothic designs, fine Parisian bronze groupes and figures, statuettes, &c., &c., of the recent importation of Messrs. Viti Brothers, will be sold this morning at 11 o'clock, at the gallery, No. 1110 Chestnut street. The assortment comprises vases and other ornaments of designs never heretofore exhibited, as well as bronze groupes and statues of pleasing designs and subjects. The sale will be peremptory.

LIBRARY OF HON. JOHN SERGEANT.—Miscellaneous books to-day; law books to-morrow. See Thomas & Son's advertisement.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called to the sale of stock of hardware, cutlery, etc., to-day, by C. C. Mackey, at 905 Market street.