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The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

he Conviction of the Conspirators.

hen President JOHNSON issued his pro- ation stating that "it appears from ence in the Bureau of Military Jus- " that the assassination of ABRAHAM COLN was "incited, concerted, and pro- d by JEFFERSON DAVIS" and his agents anada, the country was startled by this ful charge; the rebel sympathizers culed it as utterly unfounded; THOMP- SANDERS, and TUCKER denounced it e most positive terms as a base scheme illify and punish their "most Chris- President;" and few loyal men sup- ed that our Government would be able btain satisfactory proof of its asser- s. The result has fully vindicated not y the wisdom and justice of the pro- mation, but the form of trial adopted. A me so monstrous and of such fearful im- t had been committed that the whole ilized world stood aghast, and we are l daily receiving in this age of steam, expressions of sympathy which it ked in remote nations. Nothing would e suited the real criminals better than have had their hired assassins tried in ordinary criminal court, where, under t rules of evidence, the mere question e guilt of their PAYNES, ATZEROTTS, OLDS, and SURATTS would have been sidered. An authoritative, comprehen- , and sweeping investigation would been simply impossible under such cumstances; and the last desperate crime h which the leaders of the rebellion wned a long career of atrocious in- y might have passed into history the plot of a few insignificant hot- ded zealots. The credulous might l have been convinced by the impudent l pompous missives of the Canada mur- ers, that they were all "honorable n;" of pure and untarnished characters, o had merely indulged, in a very gentle- nly way, in an ardent support of a favorite itical idea of State Rights, but whose ds were unstained by a single deed of al guilt. Their "Christian Presi- t" might still have been held up as a e of chivalric virtue, and as a hero of ullied soul.

But the vigilance of the President, the cretary of War, and the Judge Advocate neral, has enabled the American people understand the true character of their s; and it has taught foreign nations the nature of the men upon whom their pathy has been lavished. The leaders he rebellion are not merely defeated, but y are disgraced, dishonored, and con- ned throughout all Christendom. For se who are punished, none of the glory martyrdom will be reserved. Those o escape can win none of the respect ich awaits brave soldiers and statesmen untarnished fame when they are over- ne by superior numbers or adverse fate. y have been dragged down from the stals on which they courted admira- to the lowest levels of criminality, dif- ing only from common thieves, incen- ies, pirates, and murderers, in the nber and atrocity of their crimes.

he suppressed testimony fully explains reasons for a few secret sessions. Three n who had been admitted into the coun- of the assassins described the most ute particulars of their horrible plots, they perilled their lives by their dis- ures. Like the powerful old bands of bers, the conspirators were determined unish betrayal with death, and even in ir ruined condition they might well be red by witnesses whose testimony con- ned them to lasting infamy. During progress of the trial every species of irect testimony that could well be agined has been adduced to prove their mplicity; and now all doubts are cleared ay by the direct statements of three n, who were personally unknown to ch other, and who, at three separate aminations, swore positively to the guilt the parties named in the President's oclamation.

The Lee Testimonial!

It is said to have been stated in an Eng- h newspaper (we have not seen the origi- l) that "the members of Parliament in- d to invite the Confederate General LEE, Virginia, to reside in England, and will bscribe sufficient to give him an income on hich he can live handsomely." As an come of not less than $10,000 per annum, hich is the interest of $250,000 at four per nt., would be required, at least, it is ident that the subscribers will have to en their purses and hearts very widely. hen COBDEN, the great champion of heap Bread, overcame all opposition, and ought over even PEEL to the cause of ree Trade, a national testimonial was bscribed and presented to him—not by embers of Parliament, but all over the ritish Isles, under the influence and over- ressure of the Anti-Corn Law League— et it did not amount, all told, to $350,000. hen the British people, grateful to Row- AND HILL for having introduced the Penny ostal system, the great social reform of e age and country, desired to reward im, national gratitude also took the sub- antial form of hard cash, only $65,000 as the sum total. It is not very like- y that there will be a *national* subscrip- on in England to give LEE, the rebel eneral, the means of living there, as a entleman, and it is certain that "the English members of Parliament" will not o it. There are six hundred and fifty- ight such members. If each of them ade a *pro ratâ* subscription, it would re- uire $380 per man to raise the $250,000. But, it may be doubted whether as many s fifty out of the whole number have ympathized with the rebellion, and would ay. Say fifty, and the tax upon each would be exactly a thousand pounds. We oubt whether twenty-five out of the fifty ould raise that amount for their own eed. The blockade-runners, and pirate- atrons, and sympathizing cotton-brokers, who have suffered severely from the sud- en collapse of the "Confederate" bub- le are not in a position to subscribe to- ards keeping LEE in clover: for many f them have sank into bankruptcy, nd more are trembling on the brink f insolvency and ruin. Even that bold Anglo-Norman baronet, Sir HENRY BOLD HOGHTON, of Hoghton Tower, Lan- cashire, who has subscribed handsomely or pirate-outfits and similar purposes, an do little or nothing for LEE, see- ng that he invested his loose cash in Confederate Bonds, to the amount of two or three million dollars, and is likely to be "hard up" until these securities, which are truly *invaluable*, are paid off—on Tib's eve, a period, Scottish proverbs tell us, which never arrives. Besides, there is a great difference, in England as in other places, between promise and performance. When "Stonewall" JACKSON was killed in battle, there were public meetings in London and Liverpool to raise $75,000, which was to supply a statue of the de- ceased rebel, as a perpetual ornament for the city of Richmond. Speeches were made, resolutions passed, subscriptions made (*on paper*), advertisements publish- ed, artists spoken with, and yet, Richmond, to this day, has not received the promised statue. The artist declined commencing his operations until he had part of the payment in advance and good security for the remainder, and the project vanished into thin air. So, we suspect, would be the end of the project for giving LEE a permanent liberal income in England.

There will be a general election for Members of the House of Commons in a few months, and the gentlemen who sympathized so warmly with the rebels, will have need of their money to secure their own return. We all know what corruption and drunkenness, bribery and perjury, are in the ascendant at every General Election on the British islands. "Free and independent electors" are to be found, on the polling-day, lying in barns, out-houses, pigsties, and even on the streets, and frequently have to be pumped over and drenched with cold water to enable them to go to the poll and vote for the candidate who has given, or promised the highest price, for their "most sweet voices." As a contested election runs up from $25,000 to $500,000, it can readily be imagined that "*the* members of Parliament" who might be expected to sigh for the society of LEE, the rebel general, will have too much need for their money to be able to spare any of it for *him*.

Nor, indeed, if the necessary money were to be raised, is it quite certain that LEE will be present to accept and profit by it. We do not know, as yet, whether LEE will be permitted to leave this country until his character and conduct have been subjected to a close examination. He may, or he may not, have been cognizant of the damnable conspiracy of the Confederate Thugs down at Richmond, in which JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Executive associates seem to have been deeply involved. But, besides this, plain persons, who possess ordinary common sense, find it difficult to divest themselves of the idea that LEE, in command, close to Richmond for such an extended period, *could* not have been ignorant of the horrible maltreatment of Union prisoners in the Libby prison, which was close to his face, as we may say. We do not like to anticipate—but it is allowable to consider probabilities, and it may become a question how far, by not objecting to them, LEE sanctioned the ill usage, starvation, and tyranny to which our prisoners were the victims, and too often, the sacrifices, in Richmond! We think, with DARWIN, that

"He who allows oppression shares the crime."

There need not be much apprehension that, even were LEE at liberty to leave this country to-morrow, he would be made much of abroad. The character of the late rebellion is properly estimated in Europe, and those who were prominent in the perjury, treason, and cruelties it involved are scarcely likely to be favorably received anywhere. Least of all will England, which prizes loyalty above all public virtues, look with friendly regard, upon any American traitor. "Southern Chivalry" is at a great discount in Europe.

ANOTHER PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT.—We see by our Virginia exchanges that there is a movement in progress in that State to alleviate the condition of the negroes. The initiative was taken by the General Baptist Association of Virginia. This body is very influential, having in the city of Richmond alone eight churches, with nine thousand communicants. Resolutions have been proposed looking towards the instruction and evangelization of the colored people, and we judge, by the remarks of several gentlemen, that the work will receive their hearty co-operation, although they seem very jealous of the efforts that have been made in the same cause by the Baptist Home Mission Society.

The next movement is confined to the farmers of Virginia. Representatives of this class for the counties of Goochland, Louisa, Albemarle, Caroline, Orange, Hanover, and Fluvanna, held a Convention at Louisa Court House, on Thursday last, and agreed on a scale of prices to be paid for negro labor. Field hands are to receive five dollars a month, the negro to buy his own clothing and pay the doctor's bills. During harvest the compensation to be allowed will be one dollar a day. Although we think five dollars a month (board included, of course) is too small a compensation, yet we hail the movement as a good omen indicative of further progress in the same direction in a very little while.

SHERMAN AS AN ORATOR.—It seems to have been a matter of impossibility for the New Yorkers to get a satisfactory speech out of General Sherman. He would appear to have had enough talking, on his appearance before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to indispose him from general speech-making. At the Union Club Rooms, on Saturday evening, he made a very brief speech, and to the clamors of the multitude who surrounded the club room, eager for a talk, he responded simply in the following words:

"I cannot make moonlight stronger than it is, neither do I wish to exhibit myself by gaslight. [Laughter and cheers. A lamp was here brought out, which being held before the General showed him plainly to the crowd.] I know you all want to see me. Take a good look now, and imagine the rest." [Cheers.]

It must be admitted that General Grant's friends partake of the great leader's personal characteristics, in not being addicted to oratory.

MISTAKES OF NEW YORK EDITORS.—A gentleman who is without any very distinct idea of modern American history, might not unreasonably become as confused in his ideas respecting it, by reading the New York papers, as he formerly did on foreign affairs, after his perusal of the celebrated article on "the Elbows of the Mincio," in a leading journal of our sister city. As an example, we will offer the following paragraph in an account of the interview between Generals Scott and Sherman, published in the New York *Herald*:

"I thank God that you have lived to see this day, and that I, too, have lived to see it," were the first words uttered by the good old hero of Lundy's Lane and Mexico to the grand modern hero of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and Chattanooga.

This will serve to correct to the student many of his previously erroneous ideas. He may have fancied that Grant commanded, Baldy Smith had planned, and Hooker had fought. But what of it? Sherman was the hero of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, according to the editor of the *Herald*, as undoubtedly and clearly as it has already been settled that the "Mincio" has "elbows."

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.—Freedom is making rapid progress in Kentucky. Ex-Governor Beriah Magoffin is about to stump the State in behalf of the Constitutional amendment, and the Louisville *Journal* continues to be an earnest advocate of the same. There is reason to hope that the next Legislature will have enough advocates of the measure to carry it through both houses. Magoffin, it will be remembered, was the Governor of the State at the opening of the rebellion, and was a bitter secessionist. Truly our victories have made some queer changes both in men and things. A whilom blatant rebel, a rabid Abolitionist!

PERSONAL.

— Gen. Sherman visited West Point on Monday, and was conducted over the grounds and through the academy. He had an interview with General Scott, which is said to have been peculiarly impressive and agreeable. An account says:

"I thank God that you have lived to see this day, and that I, too, have lived to see it," were the first words uttered by Gen. Scott, "and you have gone through it all unhurt," he continued.

"Except one slight scratch, hardly worth mentioning," replied Sherman.

"I am glad to see you here to-day unhurt," was the reply. "You have made a great name, sir; you broke the back of the rebellion, sir."

Sherman goes to Chicago, thence to his home in Ohio, where he will remain about a month.

— General Grant and staff are expected to arrive in New York to-day. Rooms have been provided at the Astor House, where the public will have the chance to shake hands with the General. He will attend the great meeting to be held to-night at Cooper Institute to sustain President Johnson's Administration, in company, it is expected, with Generals Thomas, Terry, and Logan. West Point will afterwards be visited, and then, like Sherman, Grant will go to Chicago to be present at the Sanitary Fair.

— A writer in the New York *Express* from Ballston Spa, thus speaks of an eccentric fellow, name unknown, who goes about the neighborhood, attracting much attention:

"He goes about in an elongated brown linen Raglan reaching to his Magenta slippers. His broad-brimmed straw-hat covers a head of long hair, combed behind his ears. Ever since the snow disappeared he has been intently occupied arranging large pieces of bark in every conceivable shape in the grounds about the old Sans Souci. Sometimes he completes a bark pyramid twenty feet in height, next he builds an immense catafalque, and now he is busy erecting a derrick of bark, and perhaps will sink a well. He is a singular composite, and will no doubt attract as much attention this summer."

— General Lee has not yet been arrested, despite hints to that effect from many quarters. He is still in Richmond with his family, who, according to a Richmond letter, are thus situated:

"The General and Mrs. Lee are here, and have not yet determined what to do. Rooney, Robert, and John Lee are at the White House, where, with the assistance of a servant, a white man, and former body servant of Rooney, when in the army, they have already put in forty acres of corn. They had not at first, and I do not know whether they have now, a roof over their heads."

The friends of the General are putting forward various theories to account for his defeat and surrender, and keep a color on their assertions of his great military ability. They say:

"It was the attempt to hold Richmond, (against General Lee's better judgment), and the fatal obstinacy of the President with regard to Johnston, that ruined us. General Lee's army was demoralized by remaining in the trenches around Richmond and Petersburg. He said if his army had been faithful to him, he would not have been forced to surrender; but they deserted by regiments on their retreat from Richmond. Many were shot for it, but it had no effect."

"Ifs" and "buts" matter not now. Results are efficient commentaries on his talent and "astute generalship."

— Mrs. Lincoln is now temporarily residing at a country seat, five miles out of Chicago.

SECRETARY STANTON.

His Relations with the President---His Tenure of his Position.

Authoritative Contradictions of Unfounded Reports Concerning him.

ANOTHER ATTACK DEFEATED—MORE FALSEHOODS EXPOSED.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1865.

The following appears in the New York *Tribune* of Tuesday, and is copied into the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of the same day:

WASHINGTON, June 4.—It is reported on good authority to-night that Mr. STANTON has resigned. This is not positively confirmed, but it is known that he has determined to leave the Cabinet very soon. There is a report afloat that the decision has been assisted by a violent collision between the President and the Secretary, both strong-willed men, in which the latter indulged in his brusque manners, and the former took occasion to inform him that he (ANDY) was President of the United States. But it is said that there is not much in this, for the President assured a major general yesterday that the separation about to take place was only induced by the prostration of Mr. STANTON by his exhausting labors. Mr. STANTON has been offered the position of Minister to Berlin, but the place is not deemed of sufficient importance. If his resignation be not already in the President's hands, it will be shortly.

There is *not one word of truth* in the above statement. Mr. STANTON has not resigned—has not determined to resign, and is not prostrated by his exhausting labors.

This contradiction is made on the authority of Mr. STANTON himself. There has been no collision (violent or otherwise) between the President and Secretary.

And the President made no such remarks to a major general, or anybody else, in regard to Mr. STANTON, as above quoted. There never has been the slightest ill feeling between President JOHNSON and Mr. STANTON. Their relations are of the kindest and warmest character. This contradiction is made on the authority of President JOHNSON himself. The efforts to destroy the fearless Secretary of War in the confidence of the President are thus again exposed and defeated. O. P. Q.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.

The Judges who will Preside—The Place where the Accused will be Confined during his Trial—General Facts—His Counsel.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 6.

The *Star* of this evening says that notwithstanding the published statements that Davis has arrived here or is on his way, it is quite certain that such reports are premature. It is not contemplated to bring him to this city until the conspiracy trials are over, which will probably be in a week. The Government authorities, or at least most of the Cabinet, are favorable to delivering him to the civil authorities, that he may be tried on the indictment for treason found by the grand jury of our criminal court of the term about to be concluded, and it is probable that at the June term, which begins on Monday, the 19th instant, the case will be one of the first called.

The indictment was found on the 26th ult., and on the 31st of May the clerk of our court, R. J. Meigs, Esq., received a letter dated May 29, from R. H. Gillette, Esq., formerly of this city but now of New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, stating that he had been retained by some of the friends of the accused as counsel. Mr. Gillette is well known in this city, having practiced for some years before the Court of Claims.

The judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who preside in the Circuit and Criminal Courts, are Hon. D. K. Carter, chief justice, formerly of Ohio; Hon. A. B. Olin, formerly of New York; Hon. G. P. Fisher, formerly of Delaware; and Hon. Andrew Wylie, formerly of Virginia, associate justices; and it is probable on this trial the four judges will sit.

It is understood that the fullest and most accurate report will be made of this very important trial. The place of confinement has not yet been made public, although it has been stated that he would [illegible] in the Old Capitol. Possibly, however, he will be put on the footing of ordinary criminals, and confined in the county jail.

THE SIXTH CORPS.

The Review To-morrow—Route of March Through Washington—Official Order.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 5, 1865.—SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 142—[Extract 5.].—The 6th Army Corps, Major General H. G. Wright commanding, will pass through Washington, on review, on Thursday, the 8th inst.

The column, formed of companies at full distance, will move from the foot of Capitol Hill at 9 A. M., and passing through Pennsylvania avenue to Georgetown, will return to camp via Aqueduct Bridge.

The chief of staff of the Army of the Potomac will confer with Major General Augur, commanding Department of Washington, in regard to the arrangements necessary to be made in the city. Such batteries of artillery, belonging to the army, as have not previously been reviewed, will report to the Chief of Artillery, 6th Army Corps, for this review.

By command of Major General Meade:
GEORGE B. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

EXPLANATION OF POSTAL LAWS.

Much misapprehension exists in regard to the application of the law, which provides that certain officers of the Government may receive mail matter on official business free of postage; especially for persons in the military service frequently addressing documents of importance to medical directors, hospital authorities, paymasters, and other parties, to whom the same cannot be delivered except upon payment of the regular rates of postage. Such payment is often refused, and hence this class of papers is constantly being sent to the dead-letter office, necessarily causing much delay and embarrassment in regard to the disposal to be made of them, as it is often difficult to find the senders. By the act of March, 1863, and that of June 1st, 1864, the following persons only connected with the War Department are entitled to receive correspondence free: The Assistant Secretaries of War, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General of Subsistence, the Inspector General, Paymaster General, Chief Engineer, Surgeon General, Colonel of Ordnance, Provost Marshal General, the Commissioner of Freedmen, Judge Advocate General, Commissary General of Prisoners, and Chief Clerk of the War Department.

THE LETTER OF CONDOLENCE FROM THE FRENCH EMPRESS.

It is understood that the statement made some time ago that the French Minister here omitted promptly to hand in the letter of condolence from the Empress EUGENIE to Mrs. LINCOLN was incorrect. The letter was delivered at the Department of State as soon as it reached the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, and was at once sent to the lady to whom it was addressed.

PERSONAL.

Governor MAGRATH, of South Carolina, arrived to-day, under arrest, and was placed in prison.

General GRANT left Washington this evening for the North.

GENERAL NEWS.

One hundred and forty thousand blank parchment discharges, for soldiers, have been printed at the War Department.

All prisoners of war under the rank of major are to be released, the officers to furnish bonds for their good behavior.

The thermometer has fallen ten degrees since yesterday.

The Alabama delegation have decided to ask that a provisional Governor be appointed for that State.

The municipal election here yesterday resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the Democratic ticket.

The Mississippi delegation, appointed by the rebel Governor, has arrived.

General HALLECK will continue in command at Richmond for the present.

The French Emancipation Society are about to present a congratulatory address to the President, on the abolition of slavery.

Extensive preparations are being made for a review of the 6th Army Corps on Thursday.

The threatening letter lately received by President JOHNSON was written by a crazy German, who has been sent to the Insane Asylum.

Some weeks will be required to repair the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond. The rails, for a distance of ten miles, were taken up by the rebels to repair or make roads in other parts of Virginia.

The 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, of the 1st division of the 6th Corps, were mustered out this morning, and left for their homes.

In accordance with the direction of Lieutenant General GRANT, all the wounded rebels confined in the Old Capitol were to-day released, on taking the oath of allegiance.

A large number of contrabands, who followed the Army of Georgia to Washington, have made application to return to their former homes.

IMPORTANT ORDER—THE SALE OF LIQUORS ENTIRELY PROHIBITED IN HARRISBURG, BRIDGEPORT, AND VICINITY.—Brigadier General Hinks has issued an order, in pursuance of instructions received, prohibiting the sale of liquors in Harrisburg, Bridgeport, and surrounding neighborhood, until all the troops returning are dispersed. All who violate the order, and continue to sell liquors to any person, will be arrested and their liquors destroyed. We thank General Hinks for this order, and assure him that in enforcing its provisions he will be sustained by all good citizens.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Tone of the Southern Press—Anarchy in South Carolina—Trade in Alabama.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—The *Commercial's* Chattanooga despatch says that leading Southern journals contain editorials endeavoring to reconcile the people to the loss of their slaves, and proving that they are benefited by the new order of affairs.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* complains that the State is overrun by robbers and house thieves, preying upon what subsistence and property has been left to the unfortunate citizens.

Large quantities of cotton and tobacco are being brought to light in Montgomery, Alabama, and a brisk trade is being opened. Steamers are running regularly between there and Mobile.

Arrival Home of New England Troops.

NEW YORK, June 6.—On Monday the 39th Massachusetts Regiment, Major Kingsley commanding, and the 4th and 5th Massachusetts Batteries arrived here, and left for home at night. To-day, Tuesday, the 11th New Hampshire, Colonel Harriman, 341 men; 11th Massachusetts Battery, Captain Jones, 176 men, and 29th Maine Regiment, Captain Butler commanding, arrived. They left this evening. The 61st Massachusetts, Colonel Walcott, 437 men; the 20th Maine, 300 men; 7th Maine, 190 men, and the 3d Vermont, 190 men, will arrive to-night, and transportation home has also been provided by Colonel Howe. The New England rooms are crowded with sick and wounded returning soldiers, and a United States paymaster and assistants are kept hourly employed during the day in settling accounts and paying off hundreds of discharged veterans.

Annual Session of the American Protestant Association.

PITTSBURG, June 6.—The annual session of the Worthy Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association of Pennsylvania, is now being held in the city of Pittsburg. Yesterday, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

W. G. M.—Robert Black, of Philadelphia, No. 9.
W. D. G. M.—F. R. Sheets, of Philada., No. 73.
W. G. T.—Wm. McIntyre, of Philada., No. 63.
W. G. C.—J. F. Hill, of Pittsburg, No. 78.
W. G. A. C.—Alex Campbell, of Philada., No. 13
W. G. Chaplain.—Gearard Craig, of Philadelphia, No. 44.
W. G. I. T.—Chas. Steeper, of Pittsburg, No. 21.
W. G. O. T.—John Devin, of Philada., No. 9
G. R. to R. W. G. L., U. S.—John Gray, of Pittsburg, No. 4.

Maryland Welcomes the Brave.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—Thirty-five hundred returned Maryland soldiers were welcomed home to-day by the public, at Druid Hill Park, where a splendid entertainment was provided for the veterans, at the expense of the city.

Governor Bradford addressed them. There was an immense turnout of citizens, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Many Northern officers were present as guests, who were charmed with the scenery of the Park.

The American Medical Association.

BOSTON, June 6.—The American Medical Association, composed of physicians from all parts of the country, commenced their sessions to-day, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the State house. Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, of Boston, made an address of welcome to the delegates. Dr. M. S. Davis, of Chicago, President of the Association, delivered the annual address, which was eloquent and instructive. About five hundred delegates were present.

Movements of Generals Grant and Sherman.

BUFFALO, June 6.—General Sherman passed through this city this afternoon, for Chicago, where he will arrive on Wednesday next.

General Grant will be in Chicago on Saturday.

Troops for Texas.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 6.—The *Leader's* 4th Army Corps correspondence says the veteran organization of that corps is under marching orders for Galveston, Texas, via New Orleans.

The Kentucky Races.

FAST TIME—A MILE IN 1 MINUTE 44 SECONDS.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—At the Woodlawn races, to-day, the Lexington colt, Alexander, won two closely-contested two mile heats in 3.36¼ and 3.38. The first mile of the second heat was won in 1 min. 44 seconds.

Defeat of the New State Constitution in Missouri.

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

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The St. Louis Company's extensive lead and oil manufactory was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss amounted to about $35,000, which is covered by insurance.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Flour dull; [illegible] @1 19 for No. 1; and $1 07½@1.08½ for No. 2. Corn active and 1c higher; closing steady at 53c. Oats dull at 42½c. High wines dull. Freights firmer—Corn 6c to Buffalo. Receipts—Flour, 6,000; Wheat, 71,000; Corn, 124,000; Oats, 41,000. Shipments—Flour, 4,500; Corn, 41,000; Oats, 77,000.

Letter from Edwin Booth.

The members of the New York Lodge of Free Masons, No. 330, having addressed a letter of greeting to Mr. Edwin Booth, expressive of their sympathy in the hour of his deep affliction, the following answer was returned:

"NO. 28 EAST NINETEENTH STREET—Brothers: Your fraternal and consoling letter has come to me in the hour of my greatest need. It is very comforting amid the dreadful darkness which shrouds my present and my future.

"If there can be compensation for such a calamity as has overtaken me, it is to be found in the sentiments you so gracefully express, and, as I believe, sincerely entertain for me.

"I thank you, brothers, for the great relief your cheering words convey.

"It has pleased God to afflict my family as none other was ever afflicted.

"The nature, manner, and extent of the crime which has been laid at our door have crushed me to the very earth. My detestation and abhorrence of the act, in all its attributes, are inexpressible; my grief is unutterable, and, were it not for the sympathy of friends such as you, would be intolerable.

"You bear witness to my loyalty. You know my persistent, and, to some extent, successful efforts to elevate our name, personally and professionally. For a proof of this I appeal to the records of the past.

"For the future, also, I shall struggle on in my retirement, bearing a heavy heart, an oppressed memory, and wounded name—heavy burdens—to my too welcome grave. Your afflicted friend and brother, EDWIN BOOTH.

"To the Committee of New York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M."

Tragedy in Humble Life—New York Immorality.

Another frightful incident has taken place in New York city, which stamps the prevalent immorality of the day darkly and blurringly upon the local records of the time. The tragedy to which we refer was enacted during the past week, in a small bed-room on the second floor of a tenement house, in the rear of Columbia street. The victim was Emma Wolfer, a German girl, aged eighteen years, of respectable parentage, whose death was the result of an abortion, alleged to have been produced by Dr. Charles Cobel, whose name has become a household word in the annals of New York for crimes of a similar nature. Implicated with Cobel are Mrs. Harriet Ellars, in whose apartments the victim had sickened and died, and Dr. Max Hoffman, who is the alleged seducer of the deceased girl.

At about ten o'clock on Sunday night, Mrs. Mary Crossin, who resides in a room adjoining the apartments of Mrs. Ellars, called at the Eleventh precinct station-house, and lodged information that at about nine o'clock that night a young girl had died in Mrs. Ellar's apartments under suspicious circumstances. Captain Ulman, of the Eleventh-precinct police, immediately applied himself to the solution of the mystery surrounding the case, and the result was the arrest of Dr. Cobel, Dr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Ellars, and Christina Pfluchradt, a young girl boarding in the house No. 85 Columbia street. From information gleaned by Captain Ulman, it appeared that the deceased, Emma Wolfer, whose parents reside at Hicksville, Long Island, has been living in the family of Dr. Hoffman as a child's nurse. On Sunday, the 28th ult., she called at Mrs. Ellars' and engaged board, and on the following Monday she came to the house. She complained of being very sick, and Dr. Cobel attended her, calling twice and sometimes thrice each day, always seeing her alone. After Wednesday afternoon the unfortunate girl grew rapidly worse, and Mrs. Ellars, becoming alarmed, sent for her relatives, and two brothers and one sister called to see her. At first she told them that she was suffering from fever, but on Sunday evening, finding that she was dying, she asked to see her sister alone. In this interview she confessed that she had been seduced by Dr. Hoffman, and had become pregnant. She further stated that Hoffman had given her very powerful drugs for the purpose of producing an abortion, and that Dr. Cobel had brought her to Mrs. Ellars. At about nine o'clock that night Emma died. On this information the arrests were made.

Coroner Wildey was notified to hold an inquest, and proceeded to the Eleventh-precinct station-house, where he empanelled a jury. Several witnesses were examined, and after the testimony was closed the jury returned the following verdict:

"That Emma Wolfer, the deceased, came to her death by *peritonitis*, the result of an abortion produced by Dr. Charles Cobel, and they further find that Max Hoffman and Harriet Ellars were accessories before the fact."

Coroner Wildey held Cobel, Hoffman, and Ellars for the action of the grand jury. Christina Pfluchradt was detained as a witness. Cobel stated that he was "not guilty." He appeared to be much alarmed, and offered to give bail for his appearance in almost any amount, but this was refused. It is expected that when the accused are indicted, the district attorney will bring the case to an early trial.

SHOCKING DEATH.—Wm. Edward Russell, a son of Joseph Russell, residing in the neighborhood of the first dam on the Monongahela river, was shockingly mangled at the saw mill of Mittenzwi & Phillips, yesterday afternoon. It appears that the lad had been playing "hide-and-go-seek" with a few of his companions, and it was his turn to hide. It is thought that he got inside of the mill for the purpose of hiding, and, not knowing the danger, became entangled between the belting and drum, which crushed him almost into a jelly. His companions, after searching for a long time, concluded he had gone home. He was discovered by the engineer on stopping the engine, about 6 o'clock. Alderman Donaldson empaneled a jury, and, after hearing several witnesses, adjourned until this evening.—*Pittsburg Gazette, 5th.*

THE SANITARY FAIR AT CHICAGO.—The total sum realized thus far, from the sale of season tickets and single tickets of admission, amount to $33,783.93. The following are the sums realized from the sale of goods in the various departments, reported up till the present time: Horse shoe department, $355; New Jerusalem, $120; Episcopal, $331; Presbyterian, $465; Baptist, $229.50; Congregational, $200; Michigan, $500; books and stationery, $105.15; restaurant, $521; European, $1,322; soda water, $36 75; colleges, $498; miscellaneous, $193.45. Total, $38,633.88.

THE TRIAL.

THE TESTIMONY NEARLY ALL TAKEN.

A Few Days Sufficient to Conclude the Labors of the Court.

ELABORATE DEFENCE OF DR. MUDD.

Impeachment of the Credit of the Principal Witness against him.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The reading of the previous day's record occupied the Commission until one o'clock, when the body took a recess until two, at which hour they reassembled.

D. J. Middleton, clerk of the United States Supreme Court, being examined by Mr. Ewing, testified that Marcus P. Norton, a witness who had been before the court, argued a motion before the Supreme Court of the United States on the 3d day of March last. The object in calling this witness was to fix a certain day in regard to which Norton, a witness, had previously testified.

Mr. Ewing, counsel for the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, then addressed the court as follows: By reason of information which I have received since the witness, Daniel J. Thomas, was last upon the stand, I ask the privilege of the court to recall this witness for the purpose of further cross-examination in regard to a single point. I wish to show that this witness, whose testimony is of vital importance in the case, gave that testimony from corrupt motives. I expect to show, through five or six of his neighbors, that by his own declarations made since he appeared upon the stand for the prosecution, that he did it from the hope and expectation of a large reward. To be more precise, I expect to prove that he stated to Eli J. Watson, on the 1st of June, that he had testified here, and that Dr. Mudd would surely be convicted; that he asked Watson for a certificate of the fact that he was the first person who gave information which led to the arrest of the accused, and that he then stated to Watson that if he could get such a certificate from him and others he would get a reward of twenty five thousand dollars, because of the information leading to the arrest, and because of the fact of conviction. I expect to show, further, that subsequently, on the same day, in conversation at Wm. Watson's house, near Horsehead, with John R. Richards, Benjamin J. Naylor, George Lynch, Lemuel Watson and William Watson, he stated to them that he wished them to give him certificates as being the first person who gave information which led to the arrest of Dr. Mudd; that he had been present here and testified, and that Dr. Mudd would shortly be convicted; and that if they would give him the certificates he desired he would receive a reward of ten thousand dollars by reason of his efforts in the case. I wish to show further, that subsequently, upon a magistrate of the neighborhood, Mr. James W. Richards, riding up, Thomas, in the presence of these last named gentlemen, submitted to that gentleman the question as to whether, upon his getting these certificates, he would not be entitled to the reward of ten thousand dollars, in case Dr. Mudd should be convicted. It seems to me that, if the witness stood before this court fair, on all the testimony which has preceded this evidence, it should justly go to diminish the weight of his testimony in the minds of the court, by showing that he was testifying under the hope of a large reward, and, in the light of the evidence that has been given that he manufactured a lie to procure the arrest and conviction of Dr. Mudd, being actuated by a mercenary motive.

Assistant Judge Advocate Burnett stated that the prosecution would interpose no objection to the evidence.

The following witness was then called:

Re-Cross Examination of Daniel J. Thomas.

By Mr. Ewing: I was at William Watson's, near Horsehead, on Thanksgiving Day, the first of the present month, with John R. Richards, Benjamin J. Naylor, George Lynch, Lemuel Watson, and William Watson, when James W. Richards, a magistrate, rode up; I did not say to Mr. James W. Richards that I had been asking the gentlemen present for a certificate as proof of the fact that I was the first person who gave information leading to the arrest of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd; neither did I say I had stated to them that Dr. Mudd would be convicted, or that if they gave such a certificate, and Dr. Mudd should be convicted, I would receive a reward of ten thousand dollars; I did not say to any of the persons in whose company I then was what I have just denied saying to Mr. Richards; I never expected a cent for what I might do in this case as a witness; I did not tell Richards that I was the person who gave the notice which led to the arrest of Dr. Mudd; I never told any one that I told the gentleman referred to that the impression in Washington city in regard to Mudd was that he would "go up;" I also asked their opinion as to whether I would be entitled to any portion of the reward in the event of Dr. Sam'l Mudd being convicted, but never asked them for a certificate of the fact that I was first to give them information concerning Mudd; the other day I was telling John D. Moran and Daniel B. Moran about the conversation between Dr. Mudd and myself previous to Dr. Mudd's arrest, when John D. Moran said that I told him about that before; I had forgot that before the assassination of the President, but I have no recollection of it; I never said to Eli J. Watson that I wanted him to certify that I gave the information which led to Dr. Mudd's arrest, or that I was entitled to the reward of twenty-five thousand dollars for giving the information.

Testimony of James A. Richards.

By Mr. Ewing: I am acquainted with the witness, D. J. Thomas; I was with him and others in the droveyard of William Watson, at Horsehead, Prince George county, on the first of the present month; he stated that he had called on William Watson and B. J. Naylor for a certificate; that he was entitled to a portion of the reward offered for the arrest of Booth and his accomplices; that he had informed the officers of Dr. Mudd's arrest, and that if they would certify to that fact, he would be entitled to the reward; that if Dr. Mudd was convicted he would receive ten thousand dollars; the certificate he wanted was that he informed them concerning Dr. Mudd's arrest, or of his having been arrested; he did not certify to having led to the arrest; the reputation of D. J. Thomas, in the community where he lives, is very bad; if I believed he had any prejudice, or any money at stake, I would not believe him under oath; his reputation for veracity before the war was pretty much the same as it is now.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham: The day this conversation took place at William Watson's was on Tuesday; when I rode up Lemuel Watson remarked to me: "I am glad you have come; you are a justice of the peace; Daniel says he is entitled to so much reward, and I want you to say whether he is entitled to it;" I don't recollect what I said at the time to Thomas; he applied to Watson for a certificate that he had informed them of Dr. Mudd's arrest; that if he could get this certificate he could get a portion of the reward, or words equivalent; if he had said, "If you give me a certificate that I informed you of Dr. Mudd's arrest, he would be entitled to a reward;" that would have been words equivalent; we told him we though he was entitled to twenty thousand dollars; we meant it as a joke, and told him so afterwards, but did not at the time; he replied that he did not want a certificate of me, or words to that effect; he told me he did not want me to swear to a lie for him to get twenty thousand dollars.

Q. Didn't you swear a little while ago that you had told him that he had better take twenty thousand dollars? A. If I did, I recall it; what I intended to say was, that I told him and Watson told him, that he was entitled to twenty thousand dollars; but that was a joke; I did not know that he was entitled to anything; I have had no connection at all with the rebellion, and have not sympathized with it; I have been all the time during the rebellion in Charles and Prince George counties, keeping school.

By Mr. Ewing: I have been a hearty supporter of all the measures of the Government to suppress the rebellion; Mr. Thomas was not a hearty supporter of the Government in 1861; I met him on the way from school during that year, and he stated he was going down to join the Southern army, and when Beauregard came over he was going to come back and hang a man—Thomas P. Smith; Thomas was not a loyal man at the beginning of the war.

Mr. Ewing at this point introduced in evidence the general order of the War Department of 20th April, 1865, offering one hundred thousand dollars reward for the arrest of Booth and his accomplices, and liberal rewards for information leading to the arrest of any of the parties.

Testimony of John F. Davis.

By Mr. Ewing: I was at the house of Dr. Mudd, the prisoner, the Tuesday following the assassination of the President; I went to the field and informed him of the fact that Lieut. Lovett and a party of soldiers had come to arrest him; I came up with him to the house, and was there met by George Mudd; he met Dr. Sam Mudd just at the end of the kitchen.

Q. State what Dr. George Mudd said to Dr. Sam Mudd?

Judge Bingham: I object to that question.

Mr. Ewing (the witness having retired from the room) stated that his object was to rebut the testimony introduced by the prosecution that Dr. Mudd denied that there had been any persons at his house on that morning. The defence had already proved, in a roundabout way, that the prisoner had informed Dr. George Mudd that two suspicious persons had been at his house on Saturday morning, and requested him to communicate the fact to the military authorities, which he had done, and he proposed to show by this witness that Dr. George Mudd now informed him that, having given information as he requested, the detective had come for the purpose of questioning him on this subject; and as Samuel Mudd, knowing the fact that information had already been communicated from him, through Dr. George Mudd, of the visit to his house of two suspicious persons, it was unnatural to suppose that the prisoner would then, as stated by one of the witnesses for the prosecution, have denied that any persons had been at his house.

Judge Bingham said the purpose was to bring in the declaration of the third person to the accused, which was utterly incompetent.

The objection was sustained by the court, and the witness recalled.

Q. State whether Dr. Samuel Mudd betrayed any alarm when you informed him that the detectives had come to his house? A. None that I know of; he manifested no unwillingness to go to the house, and came right up there with me.

Testimony of L. S. Orme.

By Mr. Ewing: I am acquainted with the witness D. J. Thomas; I know his reputation in the community in which he lives for veracity; I never heard him tell any story in my life, of any length, that he did not tell a good many things not true; I do not know any man down there who would believe him in anything he would undertake to tell; I have known him since before he was grown; in any matter in which he was prejudiced I would not believe him under oath, and would hardly believe him anyhow.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt: I am loyal to the Government to the best of my ability; I have always wished that the Union might be sustained; I never wanted to see two Governments; I always thought the North would succeed, if either.

By Mr. Ewing: Thomas was not a loyal man when the war commenced; he begged me once in 1861 to go South with him; the first of the war he was looked upon as a great friend of the South, and a great help to them as far as his ability would go, which was not much.

Testimony of H. L. Mudd, Jr.

By Mr. Ewing: I did not see my brother, Dr. Samuel Mudd on the 1st day of March, but I think he stayed at home; on the 2d of March I think he came to my father's house to see a sick sister; on the 3d of March he was sent for also, at 10 o'clock, to go to my father, and took dinner with us, about two o'clock; he came back again the same day, and brought some medicine; I went to his house again the same night, and brought some medicine over; on the 4th of March I also saw him; the distance from my father's house to the Navy-yard bridge, Washington, is between twenty-seven and thirty miles; I do not know that my brother, Dr. Mudd, ever owned a carriage of any description, and if he had I would have known it; my father does not own a buggy or a rockaway of any description; he owns a large double carriage, as large as any of the hacks you see in the city.

Testimony of Dr. J. H. Blandford.

By Mr. Ewing: I saw Dr. Mudd at home on the 1st and on the 5th of March; on the first at his house making a tobacco bed, and on the 5th at church; Dr. Mudd does not own a buggy, neither does his father, a buggy or a rockaway, but owns a large family carriage.

Testimony of Dr. Allen.

By Mr. Ewing: Dr. Mudd was at my house on the evening of the 23d of March last; he came in with H. A. Clark and a Mr. Gardiner (I do not know his first name), who lives in Dr. Mudd's neighborhood; they came at near 8 o'clock in the evening, and stayed till between 12 and 1 o'clock that night; there were several persons in there; I fixed the date as the 23d of March because I remember that on that day a tornado swept over the city, and a negro boy was killed; I had seen Dr. Mudd once before that time; I was introduced to him by Mr. Clark, I think in the early part of 1864; I had not seen him since that time, and these are the only two occasions, I think, I saw him.

Testimony of Dr. Clark.

By Mr. Ewing: I saw Dr. Mudd, the prisoner, with Mr. Gardner and others, at my house in the latter part of March; they came to my store between six and seven o'clock, and went to my house to tea, and after tea went round to Dr. Allen's office, and remained until between twelve and one o'clock; there were some ten or a dozen persons there; Dr. Mudd remained at my house that night, and left the next morning after breakfast; he and Gardner went off together; they roomed together at my house that night; I have not seen him since till yesterday; I do not know J. Wilkes Booth, John H. Surratt, or Mr. Weichman, and did not see any of them at my house or Dr. Allen's that night; Dr. Mudd was not out of my sight from the time he came to my store that afternoon until he went to bed at my house that night; the only way I fix the date is by a storm that day, in which a negro boy was killed; we were playing cards that evening at Dr. Allen's.

Two witnesses were called relative to the confession of the prisoner Arnold while on the way from Fortress Monroe to Baltimore, but their examination was not continued further than putting preliminary questions.

Mr. Ewing stated that several important witnesses had been subpœnaed, and would, without doubt, be present to-morrow, but that no further witnesses in behalf of the defence were present.

Mr. Aiken remarked that there were two or three witnesses he desired to examine still in defence of Mrs. Surratt, but that if they did not appear before the witnesses for the other prisoners had all been examined, he would not ask for any delay, but would be ready at any time to sum up in her defence.

The President of the court notified counsel that, in accordance with the uniform practice of courts-martial, they would be required to present their arguments in writing.

The Judge Advocate General also stated, in order to guard counsel against unnecessary delay, that, following the usual course in courts-martial, no opening would be made on the part of the Government. Arguments on behalf of the accused would be made, to which a reply would be made on behalf of the Government, and no further arguments allowed.

Mr. Aiken and Mr. Ewing remarked that they would prefer that the Government should in advance indicate its own theory in respect to the accused.

The Judge Advocate General replied that their general course of examination would indicate that.

General Hunter stated that hereafter the hour of meeting of the court would be 11 o'clock instead of ten. The court then adjourned.

THE CAPTURE OF DAVIS.

A Southern Account of It—His March through North Carolina into Georgia—The Disaffection of His Escort and the Resultant Dangers—No Mention of Feminine Attire—How Pritchard Surprised the Camp—The After Battle Between Friends.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, of the 29th ult., gives a detailed, and what may be called Southern, account of the flight of Davis and his capture. It will be observed that it makes no mention of the feminine attire—an omission very readily explained, of course. "When," says the *Telegraph*, "the terms of armistice agreed upon by General Sherman and General Johnston were communicated to Mr. Davis, and all hope of further resistance on this side of the Mississippi thus vanished, he determined to escape to Texas. What were his intentions after arriving there are not known to any one save his confidential advisers. A strong cavalry escort, consisting of Ferguson's, Vaughn's, Duke's, and Breckinridge's brigades, were selected to accompany and protect Mr. Davis and his family, and immediate personal friends, in their flight. The whole party, consisting of Mr. Davis, John H. Regan, ex-Governor Lubbock, of Texas, aid-de-camp; Burton N. Harrison, private secretary, to Mr. Davis; Colonel William Preston Johnston, and the brigades above mentioned, arrived at Abbeville, South Carolina, on the 27th of April, without any particular incident having occurred along the route.

When Mr. Davis arrived at Abbeville, he discovered there was universal disaffection among his escort, and that they were determined to make no resistance in the event they were attacked, no matter how great or small the attacking force might be. But little or no effort was made to induce them to follow the fortunes of their leader further. They all chose to remain behind, except six Kentuckians of Duke's brigade, who remained with him. The following are the names of the soldiers who refused to leave Mr. Davis. They all belonged to the 2d Kentucky Cavalry: Lieut. Baker, Privates Sanders, Smith, Heath, Walbert, and Harkness.

Mr. Davis had, several days before leaving Charlotte, sent off his family, consisting of his lady and four little children. They were accompanied by his wife's sister, Miss Howell, of New Orleans, and her brother, Midshipman Howell, Lieutenant Hatha- [illegible] other individuals. Mr. Davis [illegible] up with him; and to still further aggravate the case, unpleasant rumors reached him of the probabilities of an attack upon his family, who were one day yet in advance, by guerrillas. Passing through Washington, he took the Sandersville road, almost due south, but for certain reasons left that village to the right. At Irvin's cross-roads, in Washington county, a band of desperadoes made a demonstration upon the carriages and ambulances containing Mr. Davis' family, and again at Dublin, but after hearing who the occupants were, and being assured they could not rob the party without first shedding blood, they desisted and drew off. At Dublin they amounted to at least thirty men, and consisted of deserters from both the Federal and Confederate armies, banded together for the purpose of highway robbery.

Mr. Davis had, at midnight on the 6th, overtaken and rejoined his family, six miles north of Dublin, and just before the desperadoes organized there, intending to make the attack. He, however, passed them unmolested. Leaving Dublin, or the camp in the woods, near that little village, on the morning of the 7th, the whole party travelled leisurely along until they reached the Ocmulgee river, at Abbeville, Wilcox county, on the 9th. Before reaching there Mr. Davis had again separated from his family, retaining only a few persons with him. His lady crossed before him, but coming up on the same night, he was recognized by the ferryman, who made haste to tell his pursuers, a few hours afterward, who he had set across the stream. At Abbeville the party learned, from citizens, that the Federal cavalry were at Hawkinsville, and at midnight left their encampment and took the Irvinville road. Arriving within one mile of that place at a late hour in the afternoon, they went into camp, from which they were destined to leave as prisoners.

When General Wilson received orders from Washington to take measures to arrest, if possible, Mr. Davis, Lieut. Col. Pritchard, of the 4th Michigan, in command of one hundred and fifty men of his own regiment, and perhaps fifty of the 2d Wisconsin, was despatched down the Ocmulgee, to watch the crossing. Going directly to Hawkinsville, information was there received, through unknown agencies, that Mr. Davis would cross, or had crossed at Abbeville. Going to that ferry, the ferryman at once offered to bet $100,000 that he had set Jeff Davis and his family over the river. Such indeed was the fact, and from thence to their encampment was a straight and smooth road. Mr. Davis had posted two videttes respectively on the Hawkinsville and the Abbeville roads, but from utter exhaustion they slept instead of watching, and were either captured or passed by before they were aroused. As a consequence, Col. Pritchard's advance came up to the very camp without being observed. The 2d Wisconsin made a detour and gained the road in advance, whilst the 4th Michigan came directly up to the camp, whose inmates were all sleeping. Then, giving the signal, the 4th Wisconsin charged into the camp, and captured all its inmates. Col. Johnson and one or two servants were alone awake at the time. They at first thought they had been attacked by the guerrillas, but the truth soon became known that they had fallen into other hands.

Leaving a guard over Mr. Davis, his family and escort, the remainder of the 4th Michigan, supposing that a large force of Confederate cavalry must be on ahead, went forward to attack them. At a short distance they met the advance of the 2d Wisconsin, and firing at once commenced. Many volleys were exchanged, Mr. Davis assuring the men that they were killing one another, and that he had no men out upon the road. After the firing ceased, it was ascertained that four men of the 2d Wisconsin were killed and two wounded, and that of the 4th Michigan two were killed and three wounded, among whom was an officer.

An official despatch was forwarded that morning, the 10th day of May, back to Macon, containing a brief account of the expedition and its results, and announcing that if the capture took place seventy-five miles from the city it would take three days to enter the city. Nothing worthy of note transpired on the road from Irvinsville to Macon. Mr. Davis and his family were treated with the utmost civility by their captors, and many tokens of affection and esteem were shown them by the people along the road.

A CLASSICAL PORTRAIT OF GEN. GRANT.—The following lines from Homer's Illiad, felicitously sketch the salient traits of our honored Lieutenant General. Seldom do we find poetic fancies containing so much of prophetic wisdom. The lines occur in book II, v. 339, Pope's Translation:

"While to his neighbor each declares his thoughts
Ye Gods! what wonders has *Ulysses* wrought!
What fruits his conduct and his courage yield:
Great in the council, glorious in the field!
Generous he rises in the State's defence
To curb the factious tongue of insolence;
Such just examples on offenders shown,
Sedition silenced, and assert the throne."

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, June 6.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived from Morehead City, N. C., this evening, with over three hundred sick and wounded soldiers.

EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

At Gallagher's Exchange this evening, gold closed at 137¾; old five-twenties, 103¼; N. Y. Central, 90; Erie, 75; Hudson River, 99⅞; Reading, 91; old Southern, 58⅞; Illinois Central, 117; Pittsburg, 59⅞; Rock Island, 59; Fort Wayne, 93¼; Mariposa, 11⅜.

Public Entertainments.

HANDEL'S MESSIAH.—This sublime effort of the great composer will be performed by the Handel and Haydn Society, assisted by the Germania Orchestra and several very eminent performers, on Thursday evening, in the Academy of Music. The performance takes place before the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, which commences its sittings on Wednesday afternoon, at the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch. We feel sure that this entertainment will be well supported by the portion of the public who appreciate sacred music, and will draw a large audience together.

CONCERT HALL.—The lovers of the nimble-fingered necromancers of the day, who play all sorts of ingenious tricks, with all sorts of curious things for the delectation of the public, may well spend a worse half hour than they have the opportunity of passing with McAllister, the wizard. This, perhaps, they will admit more readily when they know that the price of admission has been lowered to a standard which allows all who may choose to do so to pass an evening in deciding whether he is actually possessed by the father of all humbug, or is merely an astute professor of legerdemain.

EUROPE.

IDLE FEARS OF WAR WITH AMERICA.

A Panic in the Cotton Market and Wild Purchases of the Staple.

More about the Alabama "Indemnity" and the Revocation Order.

MOURNING FOR THE PRESIDENT IN THE FAR-OFF ORIENT.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—GENERAL NEWS.

FATHER POINT, June 6.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool at 2 30 P. M., on the 25th, via Londonderry on the 26th of May, arrived off Father Point at half past nine o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained, which is one day later.

The steamship Bavaria, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th ult.

The steamship Scotia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult.

The London *Post* says: "The question of paying indemnity for losses by the Alabama depredations has reached an unpleasant point. In reply to the Washington Government, the British Cabinet has intimated that it is not intended to pay these damages, and that international law is on its side. The rejoinder from Washington alludes to *compulsion*."

The *Owl* calls for a firm joint action by England and France in defence of public law.

The statements of this eccentric journal have recently proved far less reliable than they used to be.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 24th, publishes an article confirming the revocation of the order limiting the stay of Federal vessels in French ports to twenty-four hours, and says:

"France has also announced that she will hasten to raise all other restrictions as soon as the Washington Cabinet shall cease to exercise an exceptional right which its quality as a belligerent Power enables it to claim on sea towards neutrals."

The *Moniteur* then reverts to the fully satisfactory assurances of Mr. Lincoln some days before his death, and adds:

"The latest news from America affords reason to believe that Mr. Johnson intends to follow the wise policy of his predecessor."

The London *Star's* City Article says:

"In the course of the panic on the 22d and 23d, in Paris and the French provincial towns, as to the intentions of the United States Government in relation to Mexico, considerable orders for cotton were rapidly transmitted to England, in the belief that war with the United States was not impossible."

The reassuring articles which have since appeared in the French journals have had the effect of putting a stop to the unreasonable panic.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The Prince of Wales visited the steamship Great Eastern on the 24th, and minutely inspected the Atlantic telegraph cable and the works connected therewith. A very select and influential company of gentlemen were present on the occasion, among them Lord Lyons, Sir Edward Cunard, George Peabody, and Cyrus W. Field. The Canadian Commissioners in England, and numerous distinguished telegraph officials were also present. The work of placing the cable on the Great Eastern is going on actively, and it is pretty certain that she will start in the early part of July, accompanied by the British frigate Terrible, and another British war steamer.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated in the usual manner. There was a brilliant illumination in honor of the event, and many official and State banquets were given by the Ministers and others.

Parliament was not in session.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Satterthwaite's *Circular*, on the evening of the 24th ult., says:

"Considerable sales have been made by Continental holders of United States five-twenties, to realize the large profits which have accrued. The bonds offering, however, have been readily taken for shipment to New York, the relative price there being six to seven per cent. above London prices. Railroad shares are active; Illinois shares are firm at 75 to 75½, while Erie shares on sales by holders, who bought them at twenty *per cent.* below the current quotations, have given way about one dollar, closing at about 52."

FRANCE.

The Emperor is still absent in Algiers.

The Paris Bourse opened flat on the 24th, but afterwards improved, the Rentes closing at 67f37c

The *Patrie* states that letters from the Sultan of Turkey had been handed to the Empress, accepting the decision of Napoleon in his quality of arbitrator upon the Suez Canal question, Turkey, etc.

TURKEY.

The British community of Constantinople have presented an address of sympathy to the American minister on account of the assassination of President [illegible]

Hon. Charles Hale, United States consul to Egypt, having requested the several consulates to sympathize in a general mourning for the death of President Lincoln, it was arranged that for seven days the colors of the various nationalities should be hoisted at half-mast.

Other Continental news is meagre and unimportant.

STATE ITEMS.

— The Erie *Despatch* asks the City Councils to reduce the license in force upon public halls. It says: "Farrar Hall is the only place in the city suitable for public entertainments. A city in which there could be no concerts, lectures, exhibitions, public meetings, etc., would indeed be an anomaly, and a most absurd one. A suitable place for public use is vitally necessary to the comfort and welfare of all classes, and if it cannot be had without, the city authorities should at once abolish all license. They are, we believe, asked only to reduce the license to a level with that charged to halls in other cities. The alternative is the transforming of Farrar Hall into a billiard room. As the conservator of public morals and the guardian of the people's welfare, the duty of the Councils in this matter is most plainly apparent, and we hope to see Mr. Farrar's request acceded to without demur."

— At New Berlin, Lancaster county, one day last week, a man named Samuel Richardson tried to hang his dog, but not succeeding he tied one end of a rope about the dog's neck and the other end around his own. Then throwing the centre of the rope over a beam, both dog and man were instantly hanging together. The dog kicked himself out of the noose, but his master could not, and was nearly dead when discovered and taken down by some friends. Upon being released he procured a hitching-strap and tried to hang himself with that, but it was taken away. He then got another rope and suspended himself from the branch of a tree. Here he was let alone till almost dead, when he was taken down, and promised to make no future attempts to commit suicide.

— An unfortunate affair occurred in Columbia on the 4th inst. A number of boys were playing in the yard attached to the restaurant of a Mr. George H. Erisman, when Charles Erisman, a boy about eleven years of age, son of Mr. Erisman, took up a gun supposing it to be charged with powder only, and, in a playful way, said, "I will shoot you," discharged it. The contents took effect on four boys who were present, killing one of them instantly, wounding another so badly that he died the next morning, and injuring two others. The boy who was killed on the spot was a son of Mr. Erisman, named Edwin, a brother of the boy who discharged the piece. He was eight years of age.

— From the report of the Cemetery Association of Harrisburg, we learn that the number of interments of residents of that city, during the year ending May 31st, were two hundred and eighty-one—less than an average of five and a half per week. Can any other city, with a population of from 20,000 to 25,000, show a better record in this respect?

— We see by the Luzerne and Berks county journals, that there is a gang of barn burners at work in those localities. The Reading *Gazette* mentions that three large barns were fired and destroyed in that county within a few days.

— The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company having given $50,000 for the foundation of a Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, the State has added $75,000, and this most worthy institution will soon be a fixed fact

— The Catholics in Meadville design the founding of a school there to be called the "College of the Immaculate Conception." There is no doubt of the project being successfully carried out.

— It is estimated that upward of 9,000 steam engines, for oil wells, have passed over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad into this State.

— The Erie *Despatch* acknowledges the many compliments it has received from the different journals of the country.

— The editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman* has been arrested on the charge of counselling resistance to the draft.

— The returning Pennsylvania soldiers are well received everywhere throughout the State.

— The Erie *Despatch* complains greatly at the present system of marketing in that city.

— The Pittsburg papers call upon the Mayor of the city to abolish the gambling saloons.

— General Sherman was expected to pass through Erie on the 5th.

— Erie is bound to have a regular old fashioned 4th of July.

— Shop-lifting is being carried on to a great extent in Erie.

— General Sherman will pass through Harrisburg to-day or to-morrow.

— Norristown wants a steam fire-engine.

HOME ITEMS.

— There are now about three thousand rebel prisoners on Hart's Island, near New York city. They have comfortable barracks, and are furnished regular soldiers' rations. They are allowed to go to the shore to fish, bathe, &c. Visitors are not allowed on the island. The prisoners occupy themselves making various trinkets, which they sell. Among them are many members of Southern churches, and they hold prayer meetings regularly. Having seen the President's proclamation for a fast day, they proposed to observe it, and made arrangements accordingly. Their services were impressive and very interesting. The first prayer was for the President of the United States. Nearly all the men in the hospital wish to take the oath of allegiance.

— Official returns in the War Department show that the deaths in the army since the war broke out, so far as heard from, with the estimate made for those returns not yet handed in, including starved prisoners, &c., will aggregate about *three hundred and twenty-five thousand!* These are the *deaths* alone. When we estimate the wounded in the ratio of three for every one killed, which is less than usual average, we see at what a fearful sacrifice of life and limb the nation has preserved its existence.

— During the past week our streets have been again resonant with the dulcet tones of hurdy-gurdies and hand-organs. The swarthy Italians of patient backs and patient arms again exhibit the antics of their monkeys and their skill in the variations of their bird-calls. This sudden advent has caused much comment, but is easily explained. After the war broke out and when drafts were impending these troubadours skedaddled to the more peaceful clime of Canada, and return now, the war over, to resume their melodious profession.

— A Doctor of Divinity, of Springfield, Massachusetts, went to Holyoke to preach last Sabbath, and one of the newspaper men went to Northampton by the same train. They changed carpet bags by mistake, and when the minister looked for his sermons he found a bottle of whisky. The newspaper man says that when his bag was returned to him the whisky was considerably reduced in quantity.

— A wealthy gentleman, of Plainfield, Connecticut, lately received a letter by mail from an unknown source, threatening his life if he did not deposit $8,000 in a certain place, under a bridge nearly opposite his house. A rich maiden lady also received a letter written by the same hand, making a demand of $2,500 to be deposited in the same place. They have not deposited.

— Last year about this time, Mr. Enoch Plumer, at Newbury, Mass., set a trap to catch a woodchuck, but instead something caught the trap and carried it away. A few days since he was knocking a crow's nest from a tree, and discovered therein a steel trap and the bones of the woodchuck.

— A Rochester coppersmith, on going home from his work one night, quarrelled with his wife. She went to the cupboard, put a teaspoonful of corrosive sublimate in a glass of high wine, and drank it off. Every effort was made to save her life, but she died in the morning, after intense suffering.

— Flies have already become extremely annoying in Petersburg, Virginia. An old lady, who has watched the signs of the times for seventy-nine summers, says they will be more numerous this summer than they have been for nineteen years past.

— A band of guerillas was recently exterminated in North Carolina. Their camp was surrounded. They fought desperately, asked no quarter, and got none, not one escaping. None of our men were killed, and but one wounded.

— Extensive preparations are being made by the Fenian Brotherhood at Louisville, Kentucky, for their first annual pic-nic, and the committee have chosen the great national holiday, the Fourth of July, as the day.

— The interior of Missouri is beginning to look up. Quite a number of farms near Boonville have recently changed hands at $60 to $70 per acre. A short time ago they would hardly have brought any price at all.

It is stated that the Christian Commission has received during the war more than $40,00,000, and during the last two years more than $2,000,000. The receipts of the Sanitary Commission have been larger still.

— A harmless-looking mattress, on its way out from Canada, was ripped open at St. Albans, Vermont, by the inspector, and found to be crammed full of broadcloth, hosiery, and other dutiable articles.

— The local columns of the Memphis papers still record troubles between colored troops and paroled Confederates. The military authority is doing all in its power to quiet the turbulent feeling of the parties, but as yet without marked success.

— The western railroads have been notified by their eastern connections that the latter will receive no more whisky from them in transit, without a guarantee that the Government tax has been paid.

— Mortimer Thompson (Doesticks) is in Atlanta, Georgia, where he proposes to settle as the editor of a newspaper. He was editor of the Savannah *Herald* a short time since.

— Hon. John B. Rice, Mayor of Chicago, suggests reducing the subscriptions for paying off the national debt to $1,000, and offers to subscribe that amount himself.

— Somebody in Meriden, Connecticut, has made a shirt in fifteen hours and ten minutes, putting in fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty-one stitches.

— A Troy paper gives an account of a gymnastic exhibition in which a number of young ladies performed. It speaks in favorable terms of the affair.

— The Handel and Haydn musical festival at Boston, last week netted $4,000, one half of which goes to the Sanitary and Christian Commission.

— A theatre is shortly to be opened at Hilton Head, S. C., under the management of Mr. A. H. Davenport.

— Nathaniel Purey has recovered $4,500 damages against the city of Troy, New York, for injuries received by being thrown out of a sleigh.

— Miss Delia Webster, the well-known anti-slavery advocate, was burnt out on her farm in Trimble county, Ky., late in May.

[illegible] that State on their return.

— The provost marshals will be retained in all the States, save Rhode Island, and the system extended throughout the South.

— A bridge across the Mississippi river, at St. Louis, to accommodate the increasing railroad travel, is talked of.

— Seven hundred and twelve children were recently confirmed in the Catholic Church of St. Roch, Quebec.

— John C. Breckinridge's private library has been at Louisville since 1861, and will soon be sold at auction.

— The *Round Table* will shortly be revived in New York, by Henry E. Sweetser. So says an exchange.

— A beautiful cross, worth $1,000, has been presented to Archbishop McCloskey, of New York.

— The original Mrs. Bloomer, now residing at Council Bluffs, Ohio, has taken off the breeches.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

— During the violent thunder-storm which burst over Paris a few weeks since, a laundress' cart, when passing the Rue Virginie Montmartre, was struck by the electric fluid. A spark pierced the strong covering, and struck on the head one of two men sitting underneath. The man was killed, together with the horse drawing the cart. The man thus suddenly deprived of life appeared to be about forty years of age. His companion, who was much younger, jumped out of the cart and fled like a lunatic—nor has he since been heard of.

— The entire length of the new railroad between Vera Cruz and Mexico will be three hundred and fifteen miles, the highest summit level eight thousand three hundred feet above the sea, being double the height of any other railroad in the world. It will have an incline of twenty-three miles and a grade of two hundred and twelve feet per mile, on which the curves have a radius of five hundred feet. There is one bridge to be built two hundred and ninety feet high, besides several tunnels.

— Duke Christian, the father of the Duke of Augustenburg, who had to leave the Danish-German Duchies in 1851, has just returned to the land of his ancestors. His highness has bought a villa at Minstetten, near Altona, where he intends to reside.

— A periodical published at Munich contains an article from Professor Sybel, of Bonn, demonstrating forgery to have been largely at work in the latest compilations of Marie Antoinette's correspondence.

— The London *Times* commends to the attention of the Irish a speech just made by Mr. Darcy McGee, at Wexford, in which he extols the advantages of Canada over the United States for emigrants.

— As the result of the new Convention concluded with Persia, electric communication is to be made in the French language as well as others, and will be continued as far as India.

— There has been no instance of the death of an heir to the Russian throne since 1233, when Prince Theodore was cut off, just as preparations were being made for his marriage.

— The president of the Paris Jockey Club has resigned, in consequence of his late dispute with the Minister of the Interior respecting Count Talleyrand Perigord.

— The ministerial offices, Government archives, and employees at Turin have been transferred to Florence, the new capital of the kingdom of Italy.

— Miss Rothschild, on the eve of her marriage, received a present from her cousin of a pearl necklace worth fifty thousand dollars.

— A sanatorium is about to be established in the Island of Madeira in connection with the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton.

— The sum of $850 has been collected by Dr. Manning's late congregation at Bayswater, to present him with a crozier and mitre.

— At the request of the Gonfaloniere of Florence, Victor Hugo wrote a letter to be read at the Dante festival.

— Twenty wrecks were reported in Great Britain last week, making a total for the present year of 892.

— The southern part of Peru continued in revolt, while revolutionary action had taken place more or less in nearly all the towns and cities of the north.

— According to the *Patrie*, Garibaldi is about to undertake a tour in Italy.

— Queen Emma, widow of the late King of the Sandwich Islands, is about to visit England.

— One thousand seven hundred people attended the last court ball at Buckingham Palace.

— The Narvaez Cabinet in Spain is said to be upon its last legs.

— Princess Gabrielli, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, died recently at Rome, at the age of 73.

— Pope Pius the Ninth has just celebrated his 4th birthday.

— The negotiations for a commercial treaty between the Zollverein and Belgium were concluded.

— A silver cradle has been presented by the town to the Lady Mayoress of Liverpool for her infant.

— The strike in North Staffordshire has at length come to an end, the men having decided to yield.

— A new railway tunnel, 2,288 metres in length, has been completed through the Apennines.

— Trinidad has been flooded with rains, and great damage has been caused to the plantations.

— The Chinese are represented to be flocking in vast numbers to the Idaho gold regions.

— Hundreds of colliers and other workmen have left Aberdare, in Wales, for America.

— The King of the Belgians has decorated his physician for relieving his bronchitis.

— Louis Napoleon has made his son a fine cricketer—for a child, of course.

— Sandal wood necklaces have become very fashionable in Paris.

— The Canadian capital will be removed to Ottawa in October next.

— There is to be no Godiva procession in Coventry this year.

— The King of Prussia is said to be subject to fits of hysteria.

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