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PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

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# The Press.

VOL. 8.—NO. 267. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1865. FOUR CENTS.

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## The Press.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1865.

THE REPORT BY THE *Africa* of the resignation of PRINCE NAPOLEON of his official position in the Senate, and as Prime Minister, in consequence of the censure passed upon him by the Emperor for his late speech at Ajaccio, is highly significant, and confirms the reported discontent of the Imperial Ministers. It is obvious that the intelligence of the termination of the war in this country has begun already seriously to complicate the present position of the French Emperor.

### LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1865.

That the suggestion of President Johnson, in his proclamation appointing Wm. W. Holden Governor of North Carolina, should create discussion, is no reason why it should excite dissension. It reaches the very heart of the "great argument;" and thinking men, who were looking for some point to rally to, should be grateful, rather, that the opinion of the President has been so frankly and patriotically stated. He does not propose to dictate *who* shall vote in the States. His object is to assist in building the State governments from the base; and although it has been objected that while he proposes to obliterate all secession legislation subsequent to the period when, in 1861, North Carolina was stolen out of the Union, yet by this very step he recognizes the odious forms of the old Constitution, and the tyrannic laws made in pursuance thereof. But the answer to this is that, after all, the whole question must go to the people of the State; and if, on the idea that we are to hold the seceded commonwealth by force of arms until there is a sound strong sentiment in favor of negro suffrage, might not *this* process end in making the entire white population dissatisfied—or worse? Now, negro suffrage in North Carolina and in Tennessee is not a new thing. In the days of the Haywoods and the Masons in the one, and the Carrolls, Coffeys, Jacksons, and Cave Johnsons in the other, colored men voted freely, on certain conditions. The National Government may be as strongly in favor of giving this sacred right to the black man in the seceded States, on President Johnson's theory of maintaining the State machinery, under the Federal Constitution, as those who object to this theory; and I take it for granted that, with President Johnson's known generosity to the colored men of Tennessee, he would be enabled to wield a tremendous influence in aiding them elsewhere to all the rights which law and gratitude, and the condition of society, may induce the people to yield and themselves to demand. In our earnest anxiety to protect the colored men of the South, we must take care lest we weaken their best friends there and elsewhere, and keep back, instead of pushing forward, the wonderful reform in their condition. As I have said before in this correspondence, that race has advanced more during this rebellion than in ordinary times it would have gained in a century. Public opinion has been purified and strengthened in their favor. Some of the profoundest publicists heretofore opposed to the bestowal of any of the great franchises upon the colored man, frankly say, and boldly state that he has prepared himself for a higher destiny. But we profit nothing by precipitate action. I do not fear debate on any principle, but I oppose dogmatism. Intolerance is the parent of mischief; and the coolest reasoner becomes the hottest antagonist if, in tranquil times, he is not permitted to discuss great truths. "They stumble who run fast," as Friar Lawrence wisely admonished the impetuous Romeo. Safely, with a President known to be steadfast and true to the great cause of human freedom; both Houses of Congress controlled by heavy anti-slavery majorities; with nearly three-fourths of the States committed to decided measures against everything that savors of sympathy with the rebellion—surely, with these advantages, we may afford to be patient and to allow the experiment a few short months of trial. We are educating not alone ourselves, but the world, with every hour. From the grave of slavery in the South; from the ruins of the rebellion; from the crushed hopes of the traitors; from their prison cells, and in the sure presence of that awful fate daily growing blacker and blacker before their eyes, I gather a confidence in the strength of my country and in the supreme final conquest of free principles, before which these mists of doubt, in the minds even of good men, pass away like the clouds of the morning before the beams of the rising sun.

OCCASIONAL.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

IMPORTANT ORDER FOR THE DISCHARGE OF CERTAIN PRISONERS OF WAR.

The following general order for the discharge of certain prisoners of war has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 6, 1865.—The prisoners of war at the general departments in the North, will be discharged under the following regulations and restrictions:

*First.* All enlisted men of the rebel army, and petty officers and seamen of the rebel navy, will be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

*Second.* Officers of the rebel army not above the grade of captain, and of the rebel navy not above the grade of lieutenant, except such as have graduated at the United States Military or Naval Academy, and such as held a commission in either the United States army or navy at the beginning of the rebellion, may be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

*Third.* When discharges hereby ordered are completed, regulations will be issued in respect to the discharge of officers having higher rank than captain in the army or lieutenants in the navy.

*Fourth.* The general commanders of prison stations will discharge each day as many of the prisoners hereby authorized to be discharged as proper rolls can be prepared therefor, beginning with those who have been longest in prison, and from the remotest points of the country; and certified rolls will be forwarded to the Commissary General of Prisoners of those so discharged. The oath of allegiance only will be administered, but notice will be given that all will be permitted to take the oath of amnesty after their release, in accordance with the regulations of the Department of State respecting the amnesty.

*Fifth.* The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to all released prisoners to the nearest accessible point to their homes by rail or by steamboat.

By order of the President of the United States:
E. A. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

THE MEETING OF CORPORATORS OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUM.

A meeting of the corporators of the National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States, which was incorporated by an act of the second session of the 38th Congress (the corporators named in the bill numbering one hundred gentlemen from different parts of the country), was held at the Smithsonian Institute to-day, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization in accordance with the provisions of the incorporating act. Eleven of the incorporators were present in person, and thirty-two represented by proxy. Among those present were Secretary STANTON, General BURNSIDE, Surgeon General BARNES, General MEADE, General HOWARD, and Admiral [illegible]. Generals GRANT, BUTLER, DIX, President JOHNSON, and others were among those represented by proxy. Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, of New York, was called to the chair, and Professor HENRY appointed secretary. A motion having been made to proceed to a permanent organization, a question arose as to the legal right of the meeting to elect officers and directors, in view of the fact that the incorporating bill does not name how many members shall constitute a quorum, and there was but few of the incorporators present. After an expression of views by Secretary STANTON, General BURNSIDE, General MEADE, Mr. ODELL, and others, Secretary STANTON was requested to obtain from the Attorney General an opinion in reference to the questions involved in the organization. General BURNSIDE moved the appointment of a committee of five to urge the incorporators at a distance to be present at a future meeting, which was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF MILITARY DIVISIONS—THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS AND THE COMMANDERS.

The following military divisions have been arranged:

*First. The Military Division of the Atlantic.*—This comprises the Department of the East, the Department of Pennsylvania, the Middle Department, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. To be commanded by Major General Meade. Headquarters at Philadelphia.

*Second. The Military Division of the Mississippi.*—This includes the Department of the Ohio and the Northwest, the Department of the Missouri and of Arkansas. To be commanded by Major General Sherman. Headquarters at St. Louis.

*Third. The Military Division of the Tennessee.*—This comprises Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. To be commanded by Major General George H. Thomas. Headquarters at Nashville.

*Fourth. The Military Division of the Southwest.*—This comprises Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Arizona. To be commanded by Major General Sheridan. Headquarters at New Orleans.

*Fifth. The Military Division of the Pacific.*—To be commanded by Major General Halleck. Headquarters at San Francisco.

These divisions are severally divided into departments, with a special commander, who has not yet been determined upon in all cases.

THE LATE REBEL STEAMER STONEWALL.

It is the opinion of the officers of the special iron-clad squadron, which was sent to watch and capture the Stonewall, before she was surrendered to the Cuban authorities, that she is not so formidable as was supposed, and that either the Monadnock or the Canonicus, which lay off Havana, was more than a match for that rebel ram. This opinion has been expressed to the Navy Department after a careful survey of the Stonewall.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has divided Mississippi and South and North Carolina into districts for the collection of the internal taxes. FREDERICK A. SAWYER has been appointed collector of internal revenue for the city of Charleston, S. C. Mr. SAWYER is a native of Boston, and has for some time past occupied the position of superintendent of the public schools of Charleston.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FIELD PRESSED FOR A FOREIGN MISSION.

A strong application has been made to the President, in favor of Mr. M. B. FIELD, the other Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, for a foreign mission, Prussia and Denmark being particularly mentioned. Not only prominent and influential gentlemen of New York, but of other parts of the country, join in the request.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON BESET BY VISITORS.

The President usually receives visitors for about five hours daily, being kept nearly all that time upon his feet. To-day at 2 o'clock there were at least a hundred persons, one-fifth women, impatiently waiting for admission. Within a day or two the President has given audience to prominent citizens of Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia in relation to the political affairs of their respective States, and looking to reorganization.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED REBELS.

Among the latest arrivals from the South are GEORGE S. HOUSTON, of Alabama, and JOHN HILL, of Georgia, both ex-members of the United States House of Representatives.

Ex-member GEORGE W. JONES, of Tennessee, did not come to Washington, as reported, at the request of the President, but was permitted to do so on his own personal application.

APPOINTMENTS OF COLLECTORS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH is engaged in restoring the machinery for the collection of customs in the Southern States, and in this connection the President has recently made the following appointments of collectors: WILEY WOODBRIDGE, at Savannah; ALBERT G. MACKAY, at Charleston; ROBERT MONTAGUE, at Mobile, and J. W. RICKS, at Pensacola.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE IMPROVING.

Mr. F. W. SEWARD is much better to-day than he has been any time since the night the assault was made upon him; his voice is becoming stronger, allowing him to converse with ease, and he expresses but little pain from his wounds.

GONE TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE BRAZILIAN SQUADRON.

Acting Vice Admiral GORDON, having no further business in connection with the above-mentioned special squadron, has proceeded to the Brazilian station, of which he has command, in his flag-ship, the Susquehanna.

MAKING READY FOR DEPARTURE.

JOHN NICOLAY, private secretary to the late President LINCOLN, was in Washington to-day, making arrangements to leave for Paris on the 24th inst., to enter upon his duties as consul at that city.

THE IRON-CLADS.

A few only of the iron-clads will be kept in commission; the others will probably be laid up in the river Delaware.

PERSONAL.

Mr. HARRINGTON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has been appointed minister to Switzerland, will not probably leave this country before the 1st of August.

### PERSONAL.

— General Grant arrived in New York yesterday morning, and was received by a great number of citizens, who assembled in large crowds near the Astor House as early as six o'clock in the morning. During the day he was overrun with visitors, and we understand attended the great meeting held last night at the Cooper Institute.

— Train has written one of his peculiar letters to Vallandigham—the subject, the late letter of the latter to the "Democratic young men of Pittsburg." It is full of quaint hits at platforms and principles, but displays nothing worth reprinting.

## THE ARMY OF GEORGIA.

### FAREWELL ADDRESS OF ITS COMMANDER, GENERAL SLOCUM.

### Its Organization Dissolved—Its Good Soldiers to become Good Citizens.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The following farewell address has been promulgated by Major General Slocum to "the Army of Georgia:"

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF GEORGIA,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1865.

*General Orders, No. 15.*—With the separation of the troops composing this army, in compliance with recent orders, the organization known as "the Army of Georgia" will virtually cease to exist.

Many of you will at once return to your homes. No one now serving as a volunteer will probably be retained in the service against their will. But a short time longer, and all will be permitted to return and receive the rewards due them as gallant defenders of their country.

While I cannot repress a feeling of sadness at parting with you, I congratulate you upon the grand results achieved by your valor, fidelity, and patriotism. No generation has every done more for the permanent establishment of a just and liberal form of Government, more for the honor of their nation, than has been done during the past four years by the armies of the United States and the patriotic people at home, who have poured out their wealth in support of these armies with a liberality never before witnessed in any country.

Do not forget the parting advice of that great chieftain who led you through your recent brilliant campaign: "As in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace be good citizens." Should you ever desire to resume the honorable profession you are now about to leave, do not forget that the profession is honorable only when followed in obedience to the orders of the constituted authority of your Government. With feelings of deep gratitude to each and all of you for your uniform soldierly conduct, for the patience and fortitude with which you have borne all the hardships it has been necessary to impose upon you, and for the unflinching resolution with which you have sustained the holy cause in which we have been engaged, I bid you farewell.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major General Commanding.

### CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, June 7.—The steamer Grenada, Captain Baxter, from New York, arrived this morning at 7 o'clock.

Admiral Dahlgren will soon leave for the North. Most of the naval vessels of this squadron have gone home.

The North and South Atlantic blockading squadrons are to be consolidated under command of Commodore Radford.

The steamer Delaware has been wrecked off Fort Johnson.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

EFFECT OF THE REMOVAL OF THE RESTRICTION ON TRADE—BUSY TIMES AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Wilmington *Herald* of the 3d inst. says: "It is surprising to those who have been in the city since its occupation by the Union army, and who formed a very unfavorable estimate of the amount of articles of trade here, to witness the cart and dray-loads of cotton, rosin, &c., now being stored in warehouses for shipment to the Northern markets. Where it comes from no one knows. Ten days ago all kinds of vehicles for hauling could be found in idleness in the streets, but since the removal of the restrictions on trade not one is to be seen; all are busy hauling.

### From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The steamer Republic arrived to-night, from New Orleans on the 31st of May.

She brings no news except a report from the officers of a steamer which had arrived at New Orleans from Brashear City, that the country thereabouts was inundated to the depth of fifteen feet.

The loss of stock and other property was incalculable. The inhabitants were destitute, but no lives were lost as far as is known.

### Forthcoming Presidential Proclamation.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The *Tribune* announces that the President will soon issue a proclamation restoring the privilege of the habeas corpus, and ordering a general clearance of military prisons.

## RICHMOND.

### The Delegations to the New Governor—Present Status of the Negro—What the Chivalry now Say and Feel—Confiscation and Reorganization—The Proscribed Class—Rebels and Copperheads.

RICHMOND, June 6, 1865.

Gov. Peirpont is being daily visited by delegations of citizens from the Valley, along the Blue Ridge, and some beyond the Allegheny Mountains—by individuals who have held prominent places of *distrust* in the State and Confederate Governments; by officers of rank, who are included in the excepted class of the amnesty proclamation; by civilians who have been notorious rebels, and Union men who have remained true to their country—all of whom recognize the inevitable conclusion that slavery is ended; that secession was a delusion, and that State rights is a theoretical idea, which can never be reduced to practice.

IMPRESSION UPON THE GOVERNOR.

These respective delegations have made a decided impression upon the Governor as to the truthfulness of their utterances and the sincerity of their resignation. He has conversed freely and frankly with the people in all conditions of society; soliciting their opinions as to the return of the national authority, which have been given in such a spirit of candid submission to the old flag, as to leave no doubt of their sincerity. The Governor is so impressed with the bearing and deportment of the people of Virginia, as to express the opinion that they accept the triumph of the Union arms with a degree of cheerfulness which he did not anticipate. The original Secessionists, having assured him that their Government has taken the wings of a very early morning for an indefinite flight, have no compunctions in renouncing all allegiance to an authority which has passed away, or philosophically giving up all faith in rebel bonds. This class magnanimously admits that there is nothing in State sovereignty as originally held by them, and that Virginia must, in accordance with the decision from which there is no appeal, be reconstructed upon the basis of freedom.

THE CONDITION OF THE NEGRO.

A large number of visiting gentlemen are extremely solicitous about the condition, and, not unfrequently, the status of the negro. Some state that their former slaves have remained with them, and are equally, if not more faithful in their labor, under the inspiration of remuneration; while others complain that their property, which has always had a fugacious aspect, has unceremoniously deserted them, and are seeking employment with other persons. The farmers are now trying the advantages of free labor upon as economical a basis as possible, giving to each laborer ten dollars per month and rations. Not a few of the chivalry have declared, with a good deal of pride, that their negroes positively declined to leave them, but are determined to remain.

CHANGE IN REBEL FEELING.

All classes of persons who have called upon the Governor have announced, with a great deal of unanimity, that they were heartily rejoiced to be back in the old Union again as citizens of a grand and great country; many of them were rebels from the beginning.

HOW THE CHIVALRY NOW FEEL.

The chivalry have now no hesitation in associating the Davis Government with fraud, starvation, destitution, and all manner of iniquities. They have no hesitation now in informing the Governor that the rebellion commenced in that spirit, and was ended with those disgraceful results which have added additional infamy to the crime of treason. It is only since the triumphs of the Union army that they have professed to experience any relief from these great wrongs, under the sanction of usurped authority.

CONFISCATION AND REORGANIZATION.

The Governor is importuned more upon the subject of confiscation than any other. The rebels are extremely nervous upon this point, which consumes more of the Executive time and receives more of his attention than any question which is now under consideration in the reconstruction. There seems to be such a general conscientiousness of guilt among the chivalry as to render them incapable of understanding or applying the proclamations of the President on the subject of reorganizing the State. The Governor has done much to repress the solicitude of those most culpable, and explain the proclamations of the President to their satisfaction. Many of these broken-down chivalry are relieved of much anxiety after these interviews, who return to their former homes with the Executive comfort so considerately given, to communicate the good news, which has the effect of stimulating an extra curl of the lips and noses of the fair ones at the Yankee officers as they pass by their residence, since they have a hope that their property will not be confiscated, or in any way involved by the act. The Governor deems the question of political suffrage the most difficult to settle in the reorganization of the State. The Government, of which he is the chief Executive, has designated, in order to exercise the right of suffrage, that the individual must be white; must take the oath to support the restored government of Virginia; that they have not done anything to support the rebellion since 1864. Along the valley of Virginia and the border there is a very considerable number of men who can conscientiously take the prescribed oath. Then, of course, there are other parts of the State in which everybody has been engaged, one way or the other, against the national authority. The people in some localities were poor and without clothing, food, and other necessaries of life, which had to be supplied by the rebel authorities to a certain extent. General Lee not unfrequently made his appeals directly to the people for sustenance and supplies for his army, which they could not refuse, as they were connected by other than political destiny with the ragamuffin followers of the rebel chieftain. The instincts of humanity, without any sympathy with the rebellion, might have dictated such a course, and, in some cases, very probably did. This support—for it can be regarded in no other light—has been rendered to a much greater extent since 1864 than at any previous period. The necessities of the case have required it. Some were willing contributors to the rebellion in this respect, while others yielded to the force of circumstances.

WHO ARE DISFRANCHISED?

It is very obvious to the Governor that a large class of persons cannot take the oath, and are, by the restored government of Virginia, disfranchised. He has ascertained, after consulting with the most intelligent persons, that, in organizing some of the counties, there are not qualified constituents enough to fill the county offices, and that hardly one-twentieth of the people could take the oath and become voters. The Governor thinks that, under the circumstances, there is great danger of what he terms the honorable and truthful men refusing to take the oath, while those who care nothing for the privilege of voting may indifferently avail themselves of the opportunity.

The Governor is of the opinion that, while many of the soldiers, who were in the rebel service against their inclination, and from force of circumstances, the policy of excluding their officers, who can exert an influence upon those who served under them, will be productive of great evils. The disfranchised officers would create, he thinks, a great deal of sympathy, which would enable them to control votes which might be used for improper ends, while the bane of proscription rested upon them. The Governor regrets this, since the soldiers and a large number of politicians, whom he deems to be every way inferior to the excluded class, can under the law become qualified voters. He deeply sympathizes with the political disabilities of the chivalry, who have stirred up the very depths of his compassion. He is even now considering whether it is best to restore them to their former political rights or forever disgrace them.

WHAT GOVERNOR PIERPONT SAYS.

In speaking upon this subject yesterday, Governor Pierpont remarked that he would sooner cast his lot among the proscribed class, under all the penalties of the authorities, than to be identified with the Copperheads of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, or Boston, who had the desire to injure the country, but did not possess the courage to enter the field in support of their treason.

The above is neither speculation or conjecture, but may be relied upon as correct in every particular.

ROLLIN.

### Wendell Phillips' Great Speech—What he Really Did Say, and when it will Appear.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The *Anti-Slavery Standard* of to-morrow will contain a full report of Wendell Phillips' speech at the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, in Boston, last week, in which he is reported as having advocated the repudiation of the United States debt. What Mr. Phillips really did say, was that reconstruction on the basis of white suffrage would be followed by the assumption by Congress of the Confederate debt, which would be a fraud upon the people, and against which he protested in advance. "I, for one," said Mr. Phillips, "here avow my purpose to be bound by no such fraud, however covered up. I will be a lifelong advocate of the repudiation of any rebel debt adopted by any such reconstructed Congress. I shall hold myself at liberty to co-operate with any party which puts on its banner 'repudiation of all rebel debts,' no matter how sacredly such a bastard Congress may have assumed them. I invite others to join me in this avowal, till it swells to a national protest, and becomes a fair and sufficient warning to all creditors."

The speech nowhere contains any reference to such measures as repudiating the debt of the United States.

### Departure for Boston.

HALIFAX, June 7.—The steamship Africa sailed at noon for Boston, where she was due early on Friday morning.

She reports having encountered head winds during her passage.

She was intercepted by the news yacht off Cape Race, on Monday morning, but as the Newfoundland telegraph line was not in working order, the news was not transmitted.

### Key West News.

BOSTON, June 7.—The U. S. steamer Ariel, Lieut. Williams, from Key West, June 1st, arrived here to-day. She left at Key West the U. S. steamer Powhatan, Tallapoosa, and Paul Jones, and ships Dale and Ino.

### Robbery of Assets of a Richmond Bank.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—A despatch from Chattanooga to the *Gazette* says the officers of one of the Richmond banks, while on the way to that place with the assets of the bank, were attacked by robbers, near Washington, Ga., and robbed of $200,000.

### Guerillas Hung by Georgians.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Ten guerillas were hung by the citizens of Cass county, Georgia, a few days since.

## THE TRIAL.

### THE DEFENCE OF ARNOLD.

### An Attack on the Morehead City Cipher Letter.

### Testimony Concerning the Incredibility of an Important Government Witness.

### FACTS CONCERNING MRS. SURATT AND DR. MUDD.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The record of the previous day was read, and the Commission then went into secret session, and after a short time the doors were reopened. After considerable delay in consequence of the non-attendance of witnesses, the testimony proceeded as follows:

**Re-Examination of Geo. Boose, (colored).**

By Mr. Ewing: The day in regard to which I testified previously as the one on which I met the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, on a by-road, near my house, was Easter Saturday, the day after the assassination; from the point where I crossed the main road, I could not see the whole of that by-road; if anybody had been travelling along the main road with Dr. Mudd, the person would have been very near me when I crossed the road.

By Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham: Did not say that I saw Dr. Mudd when he turned off the main road, and not having seen him then, could not say that there was no person wit[illegible]

**Testimony of R. E. Ski[illegible] (colored).**

By Mr. Ewing: Live in Charles county, Md., and have been the slave of Mrs. Thomas, mother of Daniel J. Thomas, whom I have known for thirty years; his reputation as a truth teller is bad, but I could not say that I would not believe him on his oath; have heard gentlemen say that they would not believe him on his oath; when the war broke out he was not a loyal man; since then he has been changeable.

By Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham: Have not heard any one, since the commencement of the present trial, speak of Thomas as a man who could not be believed on oath; did not hear any gentleman say that he was not to be believed on oath in a court of justice.

There being no further witnesses present, Mr. Ewing stated that there remained to be called, in Mudd's case, thirteen witnesses, none of whom lived more than twenty-four miles from Washington. He presumed that the subpoenaes of the witnesses had miscarried, as he was informed late last evening that a number of them had stated that they had not been subpoenaed.

Assistant Judge Advocate Burnett said that the subpoenaes in each case had been promptly issued and sent to General Augur's headquarters, with the direction of the Secretary of War that they be served forthwith.

The Commission then took a recess until 2 o'clock, at which hour the body reassembled.

**Testimony of John W. Wharton.**

By Mr. Ewing: Live in Baltimore; am engaged at Fortress Monroe, on the outside of the fort; the prisoner, Samuel Arnold, was in my employment as a clerk, from the 2d to the 17th of April, the day of his arrest; during that period I was absent only three days; the prisoner performed his duties regularly and faithfully during the time he was employed by me; I received a letter from the prisoner about the latter part of March, before he entered into my employ.

Q. Did he say anything in that letter in regard to his former occupation?

Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham objected to the question, as irrelevant. The objection was sustained.

Mr. Ewing then moved that the translation of the cipher letter alleged to have been found in the dock of Morehead City, North Carolina, be stricken from the record for the two-fold reason that it bore upon its face an evidence that it was fictitious, and that upon the plainest rule of evidence it was wholly inadmissible, inasmuch as the letter was in cipher, and the handwriting had not been identified, and it had not been shown to have been addressed to, or been in the possession of, anybody connected with or charged to have been connected with the conspiracy. The rule in regard to declarations in cases of conspiracy was, that they might be admitted where they were declarations of one of the conspirators, and that where they are the declarations of a conspirator they must accompany some act of the conspiracy.

Mr. Ewing read from Benays, page 239, and stated further that the contents of the letter had not been shown to be declarations of any one of the conspirators, but were entirely unconnected with the subject under investigation, and were, therefore, inadmissible. The motion had not been made sooner by the speaker owing to the fact that he was not in the court room when the letter was presented, and was not informed of its presentation until to-day. The letter referred to has been published.

Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham stated that it was alleged in the charge and specifications that this conspiracy was entered into by the parties named, and by others unknown. He cited instances in which the declarations of parties who were neither indicated nor on trial were admissible as far as those declarations had a bearing upon cases of conspiracy, and the principle was well settled that a letter written and never delivered was admissible on a trial of conspiracy. The letter in question would not probably affect the accused at the bar, but it should not be excluded from the court on that account. The speaker contended that a sufficient foundation had been laid to justify the introduction of the letter, as it had been shown that Booth plotted the assassination of the President with the agents of the rebellion in Canada, who weighed him out the price of blood; that it fell to the lot of one of the conspirators to go to Washington, and to strike a murderous blow in aid of the rebellion; that another was ordered to go to Newbern, N. C., and that this infernal letter was picked up in the vicinity of Newbern, and the fact that it was written by a conspirator was patent on its face. Had the letter been found in the pocket of Booth, who would say that it would not have been admissible in evidence against him, and against every one else conspiring with him in this bloody work.

After further argument, the Commission decided not to sustain the motion of Mr. Ewing.

**Testimony of Miss Minnie Pole.**

By Mr. Ewing: Am acquainted with the prisoner Arnold; saw him on the 20th of March in an omnibus going to Hookstown, and the 27th at his uncle's, on the occasion of a party there; saw him again on the 28th at witness' house, near Hookstown.

Judge Advocate Holt stated that, having learned that the defence would not call any further witnesses with a view to impeach the character of the witness for the prosecution, Lewis J. Weichman, he would now call several witnesses for the prosecution.

**Testimony of John Ryan.**

By Judge Advocate Holt: Have been acquainted with Lewis J. Weichman for nearly a year, though not intimately, merely having occasional conversations with him as I met him on the street; his reputation for veracity and uprightness has always been good; from my knowledge of his character, I would believe him under oath, or if not under oath, I do not believe he would tell a falsehood; I recollect a conversation which took place between him and myself about the time of the evacuation of Richmond; my impression is that during that conversation he rejoiced at the prospect of a restoration of the Union; have no recollection that he ever expressed any other than loyal sentiments.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eakin: Cannot remember any conversation with Weichman on political subjects prior to the evacuation of Richmond; other than that of which I have spoken, do not recollect ever having heard him express any other than Union sentiments; he never represented to me that his relation with the War Department was of a confidential nature; never heard anything said against his character for honesty and veracity.

**Testimony of Frank Stitt.**

By Judge Holt: I have known Lewis J. Weichman about sixteen months; his reputation as an honest truth-telling man is very good indeed, as far as I know it; we were both in the public service in the same office; he bore an excellent reputation for loyalty there; he was always out-spoken and frank in his friendship for the Government, as far as I know; he was connected with a military volunteer organization for the defence of Washington.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken: I made my acquaintance with Mr. Weichman as a clerk in the War Department; my relations with him were not very intimate; I never heard of his being a detective in the War Department; the military organization of which I speak was composed exclusively of clerks in the department; it was considered at the time the organization was formed equivalent to a dismissal from office not to join it.

**Testimony of James P. Young.**

By Judge Holt: I am clerk in General Meigs' office; I have known the witness Weichman since 1856; his reputation has been that of an honest, truth-telling man, without any reproach whatever; I was a college classmate with him in the Central High School of Philadelphia in the summer of 1856; he remained in that college two or three years; I met him in Washington about eighteen months ago, and have since been very intimate with him; I have had many conversations with him on the subject of the country, and I regard him as an entirely loyal man; I may state that he was a member of the Union League; he has at all times been frank and unhesitating in his expressions of loyalty.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken: The Central High School of Philadelphia is both a college and a school for boys; we entered division H, G, and F, which corresponds with the "freshman" class in colleges; I never heard Weichman declare his intention to become a minister; I could not state whether or no his intention to join the military organization to which he belonged was an equivalent to his dismissal from office or not; I don't know when he joined the Union League; I am also a member, and I know that he is by unmistakeable signs; Mr. Weichman gave the signs by which members know each other.

Q. What signs did he give you? A. He gave me signs which are peculiar to the Union League.

Q. What are those signs?

The question was objected to by Judge Bingham as wholly immaterial.

General Foster: I object to the counsel taking up the time of the court by asking any such questions.

Mr. Aiken: My object is to show that the witness does not know that he is a member of the Union League, the only competent evidence being his signature to the constitution. But I withdraw the question.

[P. T. Ransford was called, and gave the same testimony as the last two witnesses in respect to Weichman's loyalty.]

**Testimony of John T. Hollahan.**

By Colonel Burnett: I have resided in Washington all my life; commenced boarding at Mrs. Suratt's house on H street the first week in February, and continued till Saturday night after the assassination; I saw Atzerott there several times at meals, but did not know him by name; I saw Payne there once at breakfast, under the name of Wood; Atzerott was with John Suratt and two or three friends, all together at the table; heard none but general conversation; did not know of Mrs. Suratt's defective eye-sight; I was always recognized by her; I have seen Booth there frequently in the parlor with Mrs. Suratt and the young ladies; I never saw Harold at that house; I saw Mrs. Slater there; I was dressing myself one morning about half past seven, and saw Mrs. Slater getting into an open carriage; Mrs. Suratt was on the pavement at the time, talking to this lady; I am not positive whether she gave this lady any assistance or not; this was about two weeks previous to the assassination; I saw John H. Suratt, for the last time, on the third of April; I didn't know then where he had returned from; I learned it, after the assassination, from Weichman; the last time I saw John H. Suratt, previous to the third of April, he was getting into a buggy with this lady; he rapped at my room door about ten o'clock, on the night of the third of April—the day the news was received of the evacuation of Richmond; I gave him sixty dollars in payment of forty in gold; he exchanged with me; he said he wanted to go to New York, and could not get it discounted in time for the early train.

Cross-examination by Mr. Aiken: I don't know who Atzerott came there to visit; I don't know anything of the displeasure of the family at Atzerott being there except from what I have heard them say; they sometimes made fun of him while he was there; I was not at the house often at night and don't know whether Mrs. Suratt was able to read and sew by gaslight or not.

Q. Can you state whether Weichman gave himself up after the assassination or whether he was arrested and taken to the police office?

Question objected to by Colonel Burnett as not legitimate to cross-examination.

Q. Did you accompany Weichman to Canada? Question objected to by Col. Burnett, for the same reason as above. Q. Who were the first parties who entered Mrs. Suratt's House the night after the assassination?

Col. Burnett: You need not state that.

Q. State if you have any knowledge of John H. Suratt being in this city since the 3d of April? A. None.

Q. Did you see Weichman at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, April 15th? A. I did.

Q. Where was he?

Colonel Burnett. All this is outside a proper examination.

Mr. Aiken stated that the counsel for the defence had not objected to any testimony, legal or illegal, sought to be introduced by the Government, and they claimed the same liberality in introducing testimony tending to shield the accused from the crimes with which they were charged.

Colonel Burnett replied that the rebutting evidence as to this point was commenced by the Government upon the statement of the counsel for Mrs. Suratt; that his evidence for impeaching the character of Weichman was closed. He denied that the Government had introduced any evidence not legal or legitimate.

Mr. Ewing said that, with the consent of the Judge Advocate, he proposed to put some questions to this witness as a witness for the defence.

Col. Burnett assented, and the examination was continued by Mr. Ewing.

I know a Mr. Jarbor; I do not know whether his name is Judson or not; I never saw him at Mrs. Suratt's house, or heard of his being there; I never knew the prisoner, Dr. Mudd, to go there, or heard of his being at the house.

Q. State whether Weichman gave himself up after the assassination of the President?

Question objected to by Col. Burnett. Mr. Aiken had been excluded from asking the question because he had stated that he had closed his evidence on this point, and he desired now to see whether the court would allow the same list of questions to be turned over to the counsel for another prisoner in no way affected by the testimony, and put to the witness.

Mr. Ewing declared the reprimand as unnecessary and exceedingly out of place. It was not the business of the court to know where he got his questions, and the Assistant Judge Advocate had stepped beyond the proprieties of his position when he undertook to get that information. He would, however, state that the questions were written by himself originally, and handed by him to Mr. Aiken, who was examining the witness.

Colonel Burnett said that Mr. Ewing was only permitted to make the witness his own by his courtesy, and he now withdrew his consent.

Judge Holt remarked that the witness had been placed in the hands of Mr. Ewing as his own witness, and he doubted the right now to withdraw his consent.

Judge Bingham made the further objection of the incompetency of the testimony till the foundation had been laid, of asking the question first of Mr. Weichman himself.

The objection was sustained by the court.

Q. Did you go with Weichman to Canada and back? A. I did; he appeared to be a good deal excited; he was much excited the morning after the murder; the first persons who entered Mrs. Suratt's house on the Saturday after the murder were McDevitt, Clarke, and others of the Metropolitan police; it was about 2 o'clock in the morning; I think Weichman opened the door to let the men in; I did not see whether he was dressed or not; I took Weichman down myself to Superintendent Richardson the morning after; he did not express himself as wishing to be delivered up.

**Testimony of James McDevitt.**

By Colonel Burnett: I went to Mrs. Suratt's house with other officers about two o'clock the night after the murder; a lady put her head out of one of the upper windows and asked who was there; we asked if Mrs. Suratt lived there, and she said she did; Weichman then came down and opened the door; he appeared as if he had just gotten out of bed; he was in his shirt, pants, and stockings; he went to Canada in my charge for the purpose of identifying John H. Suratt; he had abundant opportunity to escape while in Canada, and in fact I left him in Canada and returned to New York.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken: Weichman did not make any confessions in regard to himself; when I left him in Montreal he was in company with Officer Bigley, but he could have escaped, for he went out once with a citizen of Montreal, accompanied by an officer, to identify some parties at St. Lawrence Hall.

Judge Bingham objected to the testimony as immaterial; everybody knew that when Weichman was taken within a foreign jurisdiction he was free.

Witness: I did not find John H. Surratt at St. Lawrence Hall; his name was registered on the 6th of April, and again on the 18th; he left the hotel the day we arrived in Canada, which was on the 20th of April; I got the first information that I would be likely to find Suratt in Montreal, and that is the reason why I took Weichman there; Mrs. Suratt stated to me, when I called there, that she had received a letter that day from John, dated in Canada; we were inquiring for her son; she said she had not seen him for two weeks, but had received a letter from him that day; I asked her where it was, and she said, "somewhere about the house;" I could not find his letter; I didn't ask Mrs. Suratt to find it.

**Testimony of J. Z. Jenkins.**

By Col. Burnett: The witness detailed the particulars of assembling a party of Union men in the early part of the war, and watching a flag for a night and a day to prevent secession sympathizers from hauling it down; the witness was at that time the only man of any means, not a Democrat, in his district; he made great efforts, and expended money needed for his family in getting Union voters; he had always been a loyal man, and voted for Charles A. Calvert in 1862; but in the last election voted for Harris, Democrat—the first time in his life he had ever voted the Democratic ticket; he had not lost any property in consequence of the war except his negroes, and never made any complaint of that.

**Testimony of Andrew Collenback.**

By Colonel Burnett: I met J. Z. Jenkins on the night of the 17th of May, at Floyd's Hotel, at Surattsville; he said he understood I had been telling lies on him, and if he found it to be the truth he would give me the damndest whipping I ever had; after that he said if I testified against him, or any one connected with him, he would give me a damned whipping; that was in the presence of Mr. Cottingham and Mr. Floyd; he did not mention Mrs. Suratt's name; I have known him about ten years, and never heard him express any disloyal sentiments; I did not consider him sober on that occasion, nor very drunk, but he had been drinking.

Cross examined by Mr. Aiken: I did not take any son of mine to Alexandria and put him in the rebel army; he went there by his own consent, and without mine; I did not place any restrictions in the way of his going; Mrs Suratt has not given my family very much in the way of food and clothing; she has not been a friend any more than one neighbor would be to another; my son returned from the rebel army about three weeks ago; I have been a Democrat in politics during the war; I do not recollect that I have often said I wished the South to succeed, or expressed disloyal sentiments.

**Testimony of Judson Jarboe.**

By Mr. Ewing: I live in Prince George county; I do not know of any other Judson Jarboe living in that county; I never saw the prisoner, Dr. Mudd, before his arrest, and did not meet him last winter on H street, or at any other time; I saw Mrs. Suratt in April; I had not seen her for three years before; I have not seen the Rev. Mr. Evans, who used to live in our neighborhood for several years, until recently; I met him some three weeks ago on the street; I was standing on the corner of G and Seventh streets, and he walked past me; he used to attend the Methodist church in my neighborhood.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham: I know John H. Suratt; have not met him very often; I met him on Seventh street some time early in March, at a restaurant opposite Odd Fellows' Hall; several persons were with him; I cannot state who; I only just spoke to him; I did know J. Wilkes Booth; I know Harold; he was not with Suratt when I met him on Seventh street; I do not think I knew any of the other persons except Mrs. Suratt; I met her at the Carroll prison; I was unfortunately there myself; my daughter was in a room with her, and I went to the room to see my daughter; I did not talk to her about John or about Harold; I do not know that I got into any particular trouble with the Government; I was arrested on the road on the 15th of April; I do not know why; there is no charge against me that I know of; I would like to know if I am here as a witness or on trial.

Judge Bingham: You have the right to decline on the ground that the answer would criminate you. I want to know whether you are not accused of offences against the Government in Maryland? A. I do not think I was; I do not know what I was arrested for; I have not heard of a soldier being killed lately down in my neighborhood; they asked me something about a man named Boyle; if I knew him, and if I had not harbored him; I told them I had not; they said he was charged with the murder of a man by the name of Watkins; I knew Boyle when he was a boy, but I have not seen him for four years; I do not know when the murder was committed; Captain Watkins lived a long ways from me; I do not think I have joined in any jollification in honor of rebel victories; I could not expect the success of the rebellion.

Mr. Ewing said this was a species of inquisition of a witness not often indulged in.

Judge Bingham stated that the witness must answer, unless on the ground that the answer would criminate himself. The examination was a proper one.

The witness resumed: I hardly know what will criminate me here. [Laughter.]

Q. Is it your opinion that these Confederates down here are criminals at all? A. I do not know much about it.

Q. Have you not expressed an opinion that the Confederacy was all right? A. I do not think I have.

Q. Do you not think that way? A. I think a good many things.

Q. State whether you made an assault upon a man on election day, about four years ago, and what you did to him? A. Are you going to try me for that? because I have been tried for that twice. [Laughter.]

Q. State whether you attacked a man down there, about four years ago, and killed him? A. There was a pretty smart attack made on me; I understood the man was killed, but I do not know who did it; I have answered those questions before, and I do not know whether I ought to answer them again; I could not tell whether somebody killed him or not.

Q. Did you have a hand in it? No answer.

Q. What was the man's name that was killed? No answer.

Mr. Ewing to witness: If you have any statement you wish to make of the circumstances of the case you can make it.

Witness. I do not know whether the Judge wants to know all the particulars about it or not; I have been tried by our court and acquitted.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. In what court were you tried? A. In our county court.

Q. Were you, during last spring, winter or fall, in any house on H street in Washington? A. I do not think I was; I do not think I have any acquaintance living on H street; I do not know in what part of the city Mrs. Suratt lives; I never saw her house in my life, and do not know anything about her residence at all.

By Judge Bingham: You say you were tried in your county court; what were you tried for? A. I suppose I was tried for what you said awhile ago; you said I killed a man; I was tried in that case.

Q. Were you tried for the murder of a Union man? A. I do not know whether he was a Union man or not.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Blanford were called by Mr. Aiken, and testified to the loyalty of the witness, J. Z. Jenkins.

**Re-Examination of Miss Anna Surratt.**

By Mr. Aiken: Q. State whether you recognize that picture? (picture containing the motto "thus will it ever be with tyrants. Virginia the mighty, *sic semper tyrannis*.") A. Yes, it was given to me by a lady about two and a half years ago; I asked her for it; she at first refused to give it to me; I put it in my portfolio, and it has lain there ever since; I have scarcely seen it.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. How long have your family been living at the house they now occupy on H street between Sixth and Seventh streets? A. Since the 1st of October last.

Q. Have they occupied any other house in Washington? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you seen Judson Jarboe at your house? A. No, sir; he never visited there, and I never saw him there; I have seen him pass when I was in the country in a buggy, but have never spoken to him; I was not acquainted with him.

Q. Are you the only daughter of Mrs. Suratt? A. Yes, I am her only daughter.

Q. Did you ever see or hear of Dr. Samuel Mudd being at your house? A. No, sir.

The court then adjourned.

## EUROPE.

### Further Facts Concerning the Alabama Indemnity Affair.

### An Interesting Discussion in the House of Commons and Comments from the Press.

### The Press Opposed to the Payment of the Claims and Some of the Journals Warlike.

### SPECULATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF THE CAPTURED REBEL "PRESIDENT."

### The American People Considered Placable, and all Vengeance Expected to End in Mercy and Palaver.

### Evidences of the Particular Feeling Towards Us in France and England.

### Resignation of Prince Napoleon—The Inferences Drawn from it.

HALIFAX, June 7.—The steamship Africa, Capt. Anderson, from Liverpool at ten o'clock on the morning of the 27th, via Queenstown on the 28th ult., arrived at this port at half past six o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The Africa has seventeen passengers for Halifax and thirty-nine for Boston.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th, Sir J. Walsh asked Lord Palmerston whether the Government had received from the United States any formal official demand for compensation to American subjects for losses sustained by the Alabama, or any other Confederate cruiser alleged to have been equipped in British ports.

Lord Palmerston said correspondence had been going on for some time between the two Governments, on the prizes taken by the Alabama and all the vessels of the same kind. There had been received within the last few days further correspondence on the subject through Mr. Adams, but there had not yet been time to reply to it. He might add that in that correspondence, in which each Government had stated its views of the case, the question had been discussed in the most kindly and amicable terms.

Mr. Baxter asked Lord Palmerston whether, in looking at the changed aspect of affairs in America, Her Majesty's Government, either separately, or in connection with that of the United States, would consider the propriety of sending a squadron to the coast of Cuba, to effectually terminate the slave trade.

Lord Palmerston said that twelve months ago the Government invited the Government of the United States to participate in its measures on the West coast of Africa, but difficulties arose on account of neutral and belligerent rights, which could not be overcome; but, in the present altered state of things, Her Majesty's Government had renewed the application to the United States, stating that their cruisers employed in that service would be received with every privilege and courtesy which belonged to a friendly nation, and that former difficulties no longer existed. No representation has been made as to co-operation on the Cuba coast, but if they assented to co-operation on the African coast he had no doubt they would also cordially co-operate on the coast of Cuba.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, trusts that there is nothing in the Alabama affair which need cause apprehensions of rupture either now or at any future time. The American commercial marine has indeed suffered, but such a calamity must be expected when a maritime and trading State enters into a contest with an energetic and active enemy. It is with a clear conscience that the Government which declined every invitation to interfere in the war, even by offers of mediation, now stands on its legal rights and refuses to make any compensation where it has done no wrong.

The London *Daily News* hopes that if President Johnson does not intend to give up the claim, he will soon prefer it, so that one way or the other the matter may be brought to settlement. It adds: "Lord Palmerston's reply last night was very unsatisfactory. It would have been very easy to say that a formal and official demand had been made by the United States Government, or that it had not, Lord Palmerston."

The *News* trusts that some member of Parliament will insist upon knowing whether a definite demand has been made for indemnity, and whether any new demands have been made since President Johnson's accession to power, and it adds: "We have not the slightest doubt as to the inevitable reply."

The correspondence of the London *Morning Post* says that the correspondence can lead to only one result, namely: Unconditional refusal on our part to indemnify the Americans for the losses occasioned by the chances of war.

The *Times*, in another editorial on these claims, says that not a single precedent can be produced, we believe, for the allowance of a similar claim, under similar circumstances, and no rule or natural justice enjoins us to pay for mischief done by the Alabama.

The *Times* questions whether the American Government did their duty with adequate vigor against these privateers, and says that it was doubtless our part to prevent the Alabama and her consorts from putting to sea, if due evidence of their warlike equipment could be obtained. But whose part was it to capture them after they had given us the slip? As it was, the United States Government preferred to employ all their available fleet in blockading the enemy's coast, leaving us to guard every outlet of our own as best we could. Surely, it would be somewhat reasonable as well as untenable in law to hold us liable for every case in which the Confederate agents were too quick for us. For those British subjects, who did all in their power to thwart the honorable intentions of the Government, we have not a word to say; but their acts were not the acts of the nation, which has suffered more than individuals have gained by the untoward escape of the Alabama.

The news of the capture of Jefferson Davis created some sensation and anxiety, and the hope was generally expressed that he would be treated in no vindictive spirit.

The Confederate loan has fallen to 7@9.

The London *Times'* City Article says:

"The Scotia's news caused considerable anxiety. Politically it was considered favorable. The possibility of a dispute with Mexico, England, or France, on a demand for extradition in the event of Jefferson Davis having escaped, has been definitely extinguished; but the public will await with extreme interest the news as to the spirit in which he is likely to be dealt with, not merely from its bearing on the few remaining years of the life of an individual, but because of the effect it must have on the national reputation for future generations. Those, however, who know the American character best, and who are aware that, except under sudden excitement, they are amongst the most placable people in the world, have little fear of the result."

The London *Index*, before the news was received of the capture of Mr. Davis, continued to uphold the rebellion, and talked of a new war in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, caused by the Government of President Johnson driving the Southern people into extremities.

Messrs. Baring's circular says: Business in five-twenty bonds has been active, arising from purchases for American, and sales for that of the Germans and Dutch.

The Bank of England on the 25th reduced its rate of discount from four and a half to four per cent. The funds have been firmer since this movement, and the demand for discount moderate.

Additional failures in connection with the Bombay trade are reported, including Remington, Cartwright, & Co., of London, correspondents of Leckler & Co., of Bombay, for £200,000; Dirom, Davidson, & Co., merchants, of Liverpool, with heavy liabilities; William Duthie, merchant, of London, and Braginton, Remington, & Co., private bankers, at Forrington, with liabilities of £100,000 each.

FRANCE.

*La France* says that the French and English Governments feel no disquiet. Both have observed towards the United States the policy of conciliation. They have not ceased to receive from them the most moderate declarations, and they have no reason to believe that any untoward events will occur to alter their friendly relations.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the *Patrie* very narrowly escaped a warning for having published alarming news about recruiting in the United States for Mexico, and says that the only correct fact in its previous statement is that Admiral Bidelot is going out to relieve Admiral Bosse, and will not be charged with any exceptional mission whatever, and have no other powers than those held by his predecessors.

The Paris *Constitutionel*, of the 16th, says: "We learn that the Government of the United States has taken measures to repress any attempts to effect illegal enlistments and put a stop to any proceedings undertaken with the object of preparing emigrant expeditions against Mexico in violation of Federal laws. Instructions to this effect have been forwarded from Washington to the United States attorney at New York, who at once took the necessary measures for the prompt execution of the same."

The Emperor Napoleon will not return to Toulon until about the 10th of June. He has declined the invitation of the Queen of Spain to return via Spain.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of twenty millions of francs in the amount of money on hand.

INDIA, CHINA, ETC.

BOMBAY, May 20.—Cotton steady; Exchange 2s ½d; Freights unchanged.

CALCUTTA, May 18.—Markets improving; Exchange 2s ⅜d.

PEKIN, April 15.—Pring Kreia was degraded and deprived of office, for corruption and disrespect towards the Emperor. Subsequently he was reinstated, having settled his difficulties with the Emperor.

The Tycoon of Japan has announced that he prefers paying the indemnity stipulated for by the Convention to opening the inland sea of Simonosaki.

BOMBAY, May 23.—No political news.

Imports have been active, but are quieter. Cotton is tending downward.

CALCUTTA, May 24.—The markets are dull, but steady.

THE INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.

The mails from Calcutta of April 22d, and Hong Kong of April 12th, were forwarded per Africa.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

[Per Africa.]

Arrived, from New York, May 21—Emilie, at Cronstadt; 26th, Sylvia, at Liverpool.

Arrived, from Baltimore, May 26th—Morning Star, at Liverpool.

Sailed, for New York, May 26th—Carrier Dove, from Shields; 17th, Compenso and Magdalene, from Gibraltar; 26th, New World, from Liverpool.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, 27th—Evening.—The Emperor Napoleon has written a letter to Prince Napoleon strongly censuring his conduct in Corsica. He says the first Napoleon established a severe discipline in the army and then in his Government. The Emperor says, in the future, he will not deviate from the same course.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, 28th—Prince Napoleon has resigned his post in consequence of the Emperor's letter.

The *Globe* says the Prince is censured for his Democratic views generally, but more particularly for uttering hostile sentiments on the Emperor's American policy.

Messrs. Woodhouse, Kenrick, & Co., an old Bombay house, has suspended. Liabilities, £18,000 sterling.

**Commercial Intelligence.**

[The report of the weekly Liverpool Cotton market was received per steamship North America, at Father Point.]

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Breadstuffs market is dull and unchanged. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya, & Co., and others, report: Flour dull and nominal. Wheat inactive, with a downward tendency. Corn quiet, with a decline of 3 per cent; there is more doing at the decline.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision market is quiet and steady. Messrs. Gordon, Bruce, & Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and others, report: Beef quiet and steady. Pork has a downward tendency. Bacon quiet and easier. Lard active and advancing; quoted at an advance of 4@5—64@65s. Tallow steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady. Rice quiet and firm. Ashes easier. Linseed downward. Sperm Oil flat. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Rosin very dull. Spirits of Turpentine no sales.

PETROLEUM.—Bonlt, English, & Brandon report small sales at 1s 10d@2s 3d for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—(Baring).—Breadstuffs quiet and easier. Iron firm. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea has an upward tendency, with an active demand for America. Rice steady. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 67s 6d. Petroleum firm at £18 10s@£19 for crude, and 2s 2d@2s 2½d ⅌ gallon for refined. Sperm Oil steady. Linseed Cakes flat and declined 5s. Tallow dull.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 27.—COTTON—Sales for two days 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is inactive, but steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet and easier. Beef steady. Lard firm and advancing; quoted at 66s 6d.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 27.—Consols closed at 91@91¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were: United States five twenties, 67½@68; Illinois Central Railroad, 76½@77; Erie Railroad, 51½.

PARIS, 26.—The Bourse closes heavy; Rentes 67f 32c.

### STATE ITEMS.

— Several persons were arrested in Lancaster, a few days since, for violating the city ordinance relating to sprinkling the streets and washing the pavements between the hours of seven in the morning and six at night. We believe the same ordinance exists in this city, but it seems to be entirely disregarded by many of our citizens. We wish our authorities would follow the example of those of Lancaster.

— Several retail dealers of Harrisburg, who violated the orders prohibiting the sale of liquors, have been arrested and placed in the guard house of Camp Curtin, and the liquors found upon their premises destroyed. These arrests were only made after the proper evidence had been given to, and substantiated before, the military authorities.

— Mr. Frederick Grier, a citizen of Richland township, Bucks county, from some unknown cause, lost his reason and became insane. He imagined his stomach had wasted away, and no persuasion would induce him to eat anything. He lived twenty-two days without taking any nourishment or drinking anything until about thirty-six hours before his death, when he sipped a little water. He died on the 27th of May.

— The new town of Pithole, laid off on the Thomas Holman farm, Allegheny county, is growing very rapidly. On Friday week there was only one building in process of erection. Late intelligence from that point states that nearly two entire streets are already built up, and a large number of houses still in process of erection.

— By act of the State Legislature, passed during the last session, the unauthorized breaking down in any way of a fence or inclosure, is made a misdemeanor; and offenders are subject to a fine of fifty dollars and six months' imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

— The Lehigh Valley Railroad has issued their new schedule on freight, which is about the same as it stood in the spring of 1862. When will the North Pennsylvania Railroad reduce their rates, and allow us to buy coal at a more reasonable price?

— The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that the hackmen of that city are reaping a great harvest of halves and quarters, the travel to and from Camp Curtin having increased to so great an extent.

— The arch erected in Harrisburg, under which our returning veterans pass, was dedicated on Monday evening in the presence of a large number of soldiers and citizens.

— It is estimated that fifteen hundred dollars' worth of whisky, beer, etc., is sold daily in Meadville.

— New gas works are to be erected in Reading.

— The office of the Adams Express Company in Harrisburg is being greatly enlarged and improved.

— They had a terrific storm of hail and rain in Snyder county, on Monday June 5.

— The European Hotel at Harrisburg has turned out quite a success.

— Col. Jacob M. Campbell, of Johnstown, Cambria county, is earnestly urged as a candidate for State Senator in that district.

— A number of new and very stringent rules have been adopted by the electors of the Allegheny county prison.

— A telegraph office has been opened at the United States Hotel, Harrisburg.

— York want to be in the fashion, and have a passenger railroad.

— A new hotel has been opened in York.

### HOME ITEMS.

— The Massachusetts Agricultural Club, have unanimously agreed upon the following as the twelve best varieties of pears, taking all things into consideration, as quality, thriftiness of the tree, value of market, &c., viz: First six, the Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Urbaniste, Beurre d'Anjou, Sheldon, and Seckel. Second six, the Onondaga (Swan's Orange), Merriam, Doyenne Rossock, Vicar of Wakefield, Paradise d'Automne, and Fulton.

— A singular fact is connected with the growth of the oat in Virginia. The seed will degenerate, and in the course of three or four years become cheat, a kind of birds' grass. To prevent this, the grain has to be imported each year, from the North. As no oats have been imported lately, the crop there this year will be all cheat. The farmers will cut this cheat for hay before it ripens, and next year timothy will spring up from the cheat roots.

— The Townsend prizes of Yale College for the best written English oration have been awarded to the following members of the senior class: W. R. Bacon, New Haven, Conn.; J. A. Bent, New Ipswich, N. H.; T. F. Caskey, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. L. Ewell, Byfield, Mass.; H. A. Stimpson, Paterson, N. J.; W. Stocking, Waterbury, Conn.

— A citizen of Brooklyn proposes to harness a pair of sharks, and attach them to a boat, and with this novel establishment make the circuit of any of the islands in harbor. It is said that he only waits the acceptance of his wager of $1,000, that he can do it.

— An operatic troupe from Barnum's Museum, New York, came to grief in Adrian, Michigan, on Monday night. Their costumes, &c., were taken possession of by the sheriff's officers, after which the business partner of the concern skedaddled with the funds, leaving them with empty pockets and unpaid bills.

— The man who first raised the Union banner in Richmond is John F. Locke, private in Company E, 39th Massachusetts Volunteers, 5th Army Corps. He was a prisoner at the Libby at the time Richmond was occupied, and managed to slip down into Turner's office, get a captured Union flag, and hoist it on the building.

— A bill-poster of New York addresses a touching appeal to the New York *Herald* concerning its late strictures upon his profession, in which he states that he does not consider "curbstones, natural scenery," and that therefore "he is not liable to fine for posting bills upon them."

— At the recent dedication of a temple at Cincinnati, the rabbi defined a true Israelite to be one "who trusts in God and believes in the divine truth of the Bible, needs no king to govern, no Messiah to redeem, and no miracles to demonstrate the truth of religion."

— The journals who pleaded the strongest for the hanging of old John Brown five years ago, are now the most anxious that Jeff Davis and his confreres should escape.

— Parties are once more made up in Washington to visit Mount Vernon, which is again open to the public. The steamboat fare there and back is one dollar and fifty cents, of which one dollar goes into the treasury of the association.

— Two brothers have been arrested in Cincinnati for robbing a dead woman of sixteen hundred dollars.

— The ploughman's is a dangerous occupation around Richmond and Petersburg, because of the unexploded shells.

— It has been decided by the referee that Louis Fox is the champion billiard player of America, Mr. Kavanaugh having failed to respond to the challenge of Mr. Fox.

— The horse which the late President used to ride has been purchased for $3,200, and is on his way to the fair in Chicago.

— Generals Grant and Sherman have been elected members of the Historical Society of New York.

— The man with the flying machine has reappeared in New York.

— The graduating class at West Point have this year started a baby cup, to be claimed by the first of them who earns the proud title of father.

— In some of the cities of Georgia, from the lack of more convenient currency, the newsboys are selling papers at three eggs apiece.

— The United States took, up to 1859, about three-tenths of the total exports from France, but from 1860 they have only taken one-tenth.

— The billiard championship of Ohio has been given to Mr. Chester, of Cincinnati.

— Nearly one hundred thousand quarts of milk arrive at Jersey City daily, over the Erie Railroad.

— One of the steam fire-engines of the Newark fire department throws four streams at once.

### FOREIGN ITEMS.

— At a supper given to the Emperor after a ball at the Mustapha Palace, in Algiers, the provisions were of a decidedly African character, as may be seen from the following bill of fare: Soup of the tortoise of the Bondouaou, relieved by a porcupine garnished with antelope kidneys, quarters of the Ouargian gazelle, and loins of young wild boars from the Oued-Hullouf. Entrees—Salmis of Carthaginian hens, antelope cutlets, and bustards from the Chotts. Roasts—An ostrich from the Oglat-Nadja, and hams of the wild boar. Side Dishes—sciquiams of the Hammah, ostrich eggs in the shell, jelly of pomegranates from Staouell, Arabian pastry, ouldax, macroudes, seerakboraca, and oribias. The supper table was laid for 60 guests.

— Some time since a man was caught in Hampshire torturing a fox to enable some young dogs to taste blood; and at pigeon matches, in England, men are found sufficiently brutal, in taking the birds from the box to partly crush in their ribs to prevent them from flying away swiftly.

— Ireland is about to have conferred on her a novel honor. Notwithstanding her centuries of devotion to the Holy See, an Irishman had never attained to the princely dignity of cardinal. The red hat and the scarlet stockings are now, however, to be worn by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Talbot, the brother of Lord Talbot de Malahide.

— On Saturday, the 10th ult., the second celebration of the London Newspaper Press Fund took place at the Freemason's Tavern, Mr. Charles Dickens in the chair. In course of the evening, subscriptions were announced, amounting in the whole to about £1,300.

— There has been established in London an association called "The Anthropological Society," whose object is to prove that all foreign missionary operations not only do no good, but inflict a positive injury on mankind.

— The corrected budget for the present year had been presented to the *Corps Legislatif*, in Paris, showing a surplus of revenue. This is the first time since the establishment of the Empire that a budget has been presented without a deficit.

— A committee, with Prince Oscar as its president, has been appointed to make all the necessary arrangements for the General Exhibition of Industry in Stockholm in the months of July and August.

— In consequence of the Müller murder, the Southwestern Company are building first-class carriages with windows for passengers in different compartments of the same carriage to communicate with one another.

— They use a new drink, called "turpentine punch," in some European hospitals, in low stages of fever. It is composed of two ounces of brandy, eight of boiling water, one of turpentine, and sugar to sweeten.

— Sir Thomas Staples, who is described as the last surviving member of the Irish House of Commons, died at Dublin on the 14th ult. He was in his ninetieth year.

— The *Popolo d' Italia* states that a Dutch traveller, who lately made the ascent of Vesuvius, with other tourists, was taken ill from the vapor sent forth by the crater, and died very shortly after.

— Professor Matteucci, the ex-Minister, is named as director of the Royal Museum of Natural History at Florence, in place of the late Marquis Ridolfi.

— 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.

— The British community of Constantinople have presented an address of sympathy to the American minister, on account of the assassination of President Lincoln.

— The new Danish Minister to Prussia, M. De Quare, had arrived at Berlin and been received by Herr Von Bismark.

— Queen Victoria is said to be seriously hurt at the fault found with her late seclusion. She claims the luxury of grief as well as her subjects.

— On the 14th, the ceremony of baptizing a vessel intended to sail between Paris and London, took place on the Seine in front of the Louvre.

— A new planet has just been discovered by M. Annibal de Gasparis. It has the appearance of a star of the tenth magnitude.

— There is trouble in the Convent of Brother Ignatius at Norwich. Several of the brethren have been expelled on charges of drunkenness.

— We hear that a sharp but short snow-storm fell in Vienna on May-day.

— About 4,000 men have been thrown out of work at Plymouth by the lock-out in the building trade.

— In Paris, which has a population of 1,700,000, the police costs 11,930,134 francs per annum.

— The number of the asteroids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter already observed is 83.

— A horse in Birmingham, England, died from fright on seeing a camel.

### Crops, Labor and Sustenance in the Carolinas.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[From the Raleigh Progress, May 30.]

We are glad to learn from persons from different parts of the State that the crop prospects are fair, and we have no doubt, if those of our people who are destitute can get assistance from the Government until the present crop is matured, we shall then be able to take care of ourselves. The soldiers have returned home and gone to work, large numbers of the negroes in the country are at work, and many of the white women and children are assisting on the farms; and all seem anxious to raise enough the present year to put them beyond the reach of want for the next.

The wheat, we are told, is promising in many sections, and a number of counties will, from present appearances, make a surplus.

The corn is promising. Of course there is but a small crop in the ground, for the war lasted too long to permit the people generally to plant the usual quantity; but what was planted is doing well, and a good deal of corn will be made. The people are doing all they can for themselves, and we hope the Government will not withdraw its helping hand until something from the growing crop can be realized and made effective.

MAY 31.—We are glad to hear that wheat is looking well. The next few weeks, however, will be the critical period for it, as there is always more or less danger of scab and rust at this stage of its growth. We think there was more wheat seeded last fall than usual, as all seed-wheat was exempt from being tithed. Many persons kept sowing at intervals up to Christmas, saving thus much from the rapacious claws of Davis and his harpies.

*Per contra*, we learn from a gentleman from Rutherford county that the wheat crop in that section is almost an entire failure. Other products were growing finely.

[From the Raleigh Standard, June 1.]

Passing through portions of Wake, Johnston, and Wayne counties during our recent excursion, we could not avoid the conclusion that our farmers will barely make half their usual crops. The scanty, scattered appearance of the cereals growing along lines of railway is, we are well aware, no fair criterion by which to estimate the character of crops in the interior; but a good deal of our travel in Wayne presented no fairer prospect; and friends from Wake and Johnston inform us that in any event, however auspicious the season may be, can half the usual crop be made. The most that our farmers can do the present year will be to renew their fencing—generally destroyed—and to prepare as well as may be for an average crop next year.

This State has been peculiarly unfortunate in this crisis; for though the actual destruction of property within her borders has not been so extensive, perhaps, as in other States, yet the movements of two large armies in planting season were extremely disastrous to the agricultural interests of large sections of country.

[From the Charlotte Bulletin, May 31.]

We have taken considerable pains to obtain accurate information, and are able to assure our readers that the prospects are much more favorable than we had supposed. The corn crops look well, the season is fine, and the prospect now is that the entire crop will be worked. The loss of labor occasioned by some leaving home can be more than supplied by returned Confederate soldiers, who are anxious to obtain work on very reasonable terms. They are more industrious, intelligent, and can do from one-third more to twice as much work as a negro.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[From the Charleston Courier, June 1.]

For the past three or four days we have been blessed with frequent and copious showers of rain, which was much needed both in the city and country. In the city it was needed to replenish already exhausted cisterns, and allay the clouds of dust which would arise with every little puff of wind, much to the annoyance of pedestrians, as well as to wash off the streets, thereby materially aiding the authorities in their efforts to prevent the occurrence of any epidemical disease. In the country it was still more needed to stimulate the growing crops, which were suffering from the prevailing drought. Now that we have had the much desired rain, if the farmers will but do their work, which is to improve every moment, we can look out for a very fair cereal crop.

### NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, June 7.

RECEPTION OF PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN AT BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK.

The Warren Hose Company, of Philadelphia, arrived at Brooklyn at noon to-day. They were received by the entire fire department of that city, and welcomed by Mayor Wood and the Councils. They were entertained at a banquet by the Constitution Engine Company, No. 7, of Brooklyn, at Montague Hall. This afternoon they were escorted by the Brooklyn Fire Department to the principal points of interest in that city; after which they were received by the Warren Hose, No. 33, of New York, and escorted to the house of the latter, where a sumptuous dinner was partaken. They will remain as guests of No. 33 during their stay in this city.

HONORS TO THE U. S. NAVY AT HAVANA.

The steamship Columbia has arrived from Havana, with advices to the 3d inst.

The U. S. squadron of monitors and gunboats still remained in the harbor, attracting continued attention, many persons coming long distances in order to see them.

A brilliant *soirée* and ball had been given the officers by Gen. De Mazina, and a grand dinner at the palace. Other like honors were to take place.

The fleet was expected to sail in two or three days.

It was reported that the rebel steamer Owl intended running out some night. Many of the late crew of the Stonewall have shipped in her.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 25000 U S 6s '81 ...... c..109¾ | 200 N Y Cen R ...... s10.. 90 |
| 14000 U S 6s '81 ...... re..10[illegible] | 200 Erie R ............ 75¾ |
| 2000 U S 6s 10-40 ...... c.. 96¾ | 200 do ............ s30.. 74[illegible] |
| 1000 Tr N 7 3-10 2d se. 99¾ | 100 Hud Riv R ............ 101¾ |
| 1000 N Caro 6s ............ 64 | 200 do ............ 101¾ |
| 25000 O & M cer ............ 24 | 1700 Read R ............ 9[illegible] |
| 300 Canton Co ............ 37¾ | 200 do ............ 99¾ |
| 100 Quick M Co ............ 60½ | 100 Ill Cen R ............ 119 |
| 100 do ............ s30.. 60 | 100 do ............ s30..118¾ |
| 1700 At M S S Co ............ 178½ | 200 Mich S & N I ............ 59¾ |
| 200 Cumb C pf 2d c ...... 39 | |

THE NEW YORK GOLD AND STOCK MARKET.

At Gallagher's Exchange this evening, gold closed at 137⅛; New York Central, 91¼; Erie, 76; Hudson, 103¾; Reading, 91½; Michigan Southern, 60⅞; Pittsburg, 90; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 24¼; Canton Company, 39.

The Stock market closed strong. Gold after call was quoted at 137⅝.

### Fall of a Building at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—At about eight o'clock last evening, a building on Longworth street, occupied as an armory for the National Guards, suddenly fell, burying a number of persons beneath the ruins. Three were killed and four fatally injured.

### General McCook sent to New Mexico.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—The Macon (Ga.) *Herald* says Major General McCook has been assigned to an important command in New Mexico. The First and second divisions of Wilson's cavalry, under Colonel Windil, start for Nashville to-day.

### Specie for Europe.

BOSTON, June 7.—The steamship China sailed this morning for Liverpool and Halifax, with forty-one passengers and $600,000 in specie.

### Arrival of the Steamer Gambria.

BOSTON, June 7.—The steamship Gambria arrived to-day from Liverpool, with 150 passengers. Her news has been anticipated.

### Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Flour quiet; Wheat steady; No. 1 $1.18@1.18½; No. 2 $1.07@1.07½; Corn active at 53@53½c for No. 1, and 47½c for No. 2; Oats firm at 43@43½c; Freights firm at 7c on corn to Buffalo; Provisions dull.

*Receipts*—Flour, 5,500 bbls; Wheat, 63,000 bus; Corn, 195,000 bus; Oats, 103,000 bus.

*Shipments*—Flour, 220 bbls; Wheat, 38,000 bus; Corn, 49,000 bus; Oats, 49,000 bus.