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TO City Subscribers, is the Ochlass Per Annum, in Revance; or Twenty Cents per Werk, payable to the Coarrier. Mailed to Senscribers out of the city, Mine Dollass per Annum; Foce Dollars and Fipty Cents por Six Months: Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents ros Trees months; invariably in advance for the time ordered. nents inserted at the nanal rates. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. ibers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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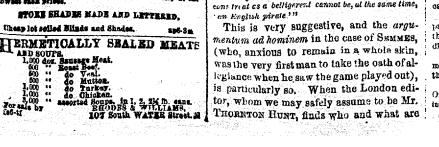
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VOL. 8.-NO. 269. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1865.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1865.

National Taxation. Not long ago, when we animadverted on the absurd manner, showing a thorough ignorance of all recognized principles of political economy, in which our national system of Internal Taxation had been bastily and inefficiently built up, we said that our legislators were beginning precisely where England had left off-levying vexatious duties upon a great variety of articles, and expending an enormous percentage in collecting the money. We complained that the tax-people overspread the land, like locusts, and that the cost of supporting this vast army of fiscal civilians was much more than it ought to be. We suggested, what we still hope, that when the Rebellion was broken up Congress would entirely remodel the system which it had hastily and ignorantly adopted. Many persons wrote to us, with cordial thanks, for having had the boldness to declare what was true, but several correspondents, who candidly admitted that they were personally interested, as office-holders, in the continuance of the present system (or want of system) of our National Taxation, declared that we were quite mistaken in what we argued as to its comparative unproductiveness, and wholly in error in complaining that the cost of collection was twice, if not thrice as great as that in England. These ingenious letter-writers, when put to it rather closely, declared that in "the cost of collecting the revenue," they did not include the expense of assessing it, which, we are free to confess, does make a considerable difference. We still think that out of least, are expended in putting it there.

every dollar of taxation finally lodged in the Public Treasury, ten cents, at the very Hurper's Weekly, a journal alike distinguished for ability and loyalty, besides having a character for close and dispassionate reasoning, gives our opinions on Internal Taxation, only with more terseness and force than we possess. In the number last issued, we find the following, which we commend for its close adherence to fact: "The late Mr. Cobden, one of the best friends this country ever had, described our Congressional financiers as Bourbors who had learned nothing from experience. And certainly the internal rove-nue law is worthy of legislators who had never heard of such a thing as a system of taxation. It seems to combine every possible defect. It is not productive: last fireal year it only yielded \$102,000,-00. and we doubt, after all that has been said, whether it will yield \$200,000,000 net this year. It is monstronely oppressive upon some localities and some branches of trade and industry, while others escape altogether. And it is so cumbrous and complicated that, while it opens the door to vast frauds per cent. These statements will, of course, be deried by efficials. But let us wait till we get the returns. It will be urged that the law is to be an ended, and that a commission has been appointed the next twenty years. It may be improved to ). But that a revenue law will be massed which shall shall at the same time be productive, and can be administered honestly and for a reasonable cost, is what no man can believe who realizes the vast diversity of interests existing among a people spread om the Rio Grande to the great Lakes, and from

the Pacific to the Atlantic, and who possesses the least knowledge of the past administration of the custom-bouse and post- ffice system in this country. There will be constant efforts made by one section one industry to shift its proper share of the comnon burden upon other shoulders, and Congressional combinations will frequently secure exposes t Fuch efforts. An army of tax-gatherers will swarm through the country, 1840 2007 0150401001 veterads undering friend and foe alike. The same externed from the people will be prodigious; the revenue re-ceived by Government disproportionate. Honest men will find it hard work to pay their taxes and earn a living. Rogues will laugh at assessors The resources and vitality of the country are so grea that it is beyond the power of legislation, however bad, to seep the national progress altogether. But it will unquestionably be retarded, and this will be he made in the law." We had rated the cost of collecting (and

assessing) the Internal Revenue at ten per cent. The editor of Harper's Weekly goes ahead of us and sets it down as probably exceeding twelve and a half per cent. The truth of this estimate can readily be tested, when Congress next meets, by the publication of Returns-which will show what the cost of collection and assessment really has been. If twelve per cent., then it is three, if not even four times more than England pays for the collection of her Public Revenue. Our fellow-citizens, who have suffered so much from the unequal and often unjust operation of our Internal Revenue law, (for where the tax is one per cent. the | is a failure, and that ill luck has attended upon their selling prices,) have a direct interest in having that law properly amended Let them remember that the right of peticioning Congress to do this belongs to them, without doubt, and let them exer-

How Clemency is Estimated. The dashing and popular London news-GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA told as many falsehoods about America and her inhabitants as if, like the stout person in GEORGE COLMAN's amusing poem, he were [By Associated Press.] 'Three single gentlemen (of the Munchauen species) rolled into one," indulges, in its publication of the 23d of May, upon various accusing speculations on the future policy of the United States. We need not have taken full possession. notice all of them, and shall, therefore, THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY ON RECONSTRUConly say that the English scribe, not having then heard of the capture of JEFFERSON Davis, in his wife's crinoline and his own boots, seriously asserts that President JOHNSON'S threats will act as a public and applied to the other Southern States. not unfriendly warning, and "will pro-bably induce the Confederate President to have the country instead of surrendering,

painful embarrassment." Certes, there is Federal authorities, but the Jupiter Scapia, Davis, who is in safe custody in Fortress Menroe.

The English writer is in high spirits because, as it seems to him, President John son is disposed to pardon all the leaders of the late rebellion. "He has had in his power," the London Daily Telegraph says, General LEE, Governor Atken of South Carolina, Judge Campbell, and other dis tinguished men of the South, but some have been paroled and others have been meconditionally released." Of course, this is nothing, but what follows is worthy of consideration. It runs thus:

"The recent news supplies a more striking fact. Japtain Semmes, late of the Alabama, is a man against whom Federal feeling has naturally been excited. He was an unpleasant enemy in every seeks of the word; issuing from a neutral port, with minimum of naval strength, he necessaril i samed Northern vessels, and prejed on poaceul merchant ships, doing enormous damage to deral commerce, and driving their large share f the carrying trade of the world from under their disg. Papers which spoke respectfully of the genius and no terms strong enough to denouple Semmes the military authorities. The closing up of all bars hearti'y abused because she had allowed him in this city was considered necessary to the preserto escape, and the English Government was asked to make good the damage he accomplished. Yet this very man is paroled as a prisoner of war, and the parole is confirmed by the higher authorities.
This, we think, settles two questions: it shows how he new President is disposed to treat the leaders of the

country, to hold herself responsible for the acts of the once dangerous cruiser. The man whom the Amerins treat as a belligerent connot be, at the same time, This is very suggestive, and the argumentum ad hominem in the case of SEMMES, (who, anxious to remain in a whole skin, ing, bound for the West.

South, and it effectually disposes of the claim on our

the exceptions to President Johnson's lib. eral clemency, perhans he may change his note. Admiral SEMMES is not likely to go unpunished for his piracy and treason.

Pollard's Views of Recoastruction. In a late number of this journal we gave come description and a few quotations from the last book published in Richmond, the stitching of which was only finished the day before the entrance of the Union troops. We understand that Mr. POLLARD, the author, is at present the editor of a newspaper in that great "untakable" metropolis. It is to be presumed that his opinions upon various subjects have been altered by recent events. One paragraph in his pam-

phlet reads thus: "It is possible that there may be some fools who imagine that in Richmond, under Yankee rule, they might go on in the old established routine of their ives, leaving politics alone. Never was delusion nore false or fatal. It is perfectly agreed among the Yankees that if Richmond should ever fall under their domination, a test must be applied to far more severe than has ever yet been enforce upon any portion of the Southern people; for it is this city which is regarded as the headquarters the recellion, and it is here where the North ern grip is to strangle "treasou." It is certain that po one could breathe in the atmosphere of Richmond unless he swallowed the oath of allegiance in its vilest form. It he saved his property for a frw days by that step, he would get he given over to ultimate ruin. He would find Richad inundated with men who would be his masters in everything : Yankees would keep the hotel? which the newspapers, sell the dry goods and 'notions.' He would be turned out of all employment unless be might get that of clerk or understrappe cheap help. He would be kept under cons veillance, and at the mercy of every enemy who might choose to tell a lie about him to the Yankee

We suppose even this audacious rebel perceives now the marked contrast between his preconceived notion of our plans of reorganization and the generous system that has been adopted.

provest marshal. Life would become intolerable t

WASHINGTON.

(Special Despatch to The Press J Washington, June 9. PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE RETURNING STATES. Delegation after delegation from the so-called seconded States call upon the President, asking his protection and ventilating their views. He ravesthem kindly and treats them frankly. In no

single instance has he withheld his decided policy from them. It is interesting to note that these selevations contain men with whom he sat in Congress, and several of them were his intimates, and erjoyed as much of the confidence that so slient a man ever bestows upon others. His words to one may be taken as a model for all. He asks them if they do not think his policy is right, and they simost all reply that they concur in that which cannot be avoided, however it may be de-piored. He says that if there are any of them, either the people or the politicians, who have a hope that there may be a gradual abolition of slavery, or a servitude in the suspe of the approntice system, that in no continuously can slavery ever be revived. They must dismiss that idea forever; slavery is gone, never to be built up again. He tells them that if there is any expectation of assumption of the rabel dabt it. te absurd ; that not a dollar will ever be recognized by the Government. To this they reply that they an ended, and that a commission has been appointed for the purpose of suggesting improvements. No could be suggested in the suggesting improvements. No could be suggested at suggesting of light properties of suggesting of light properties of suggesting of light properties. The light properties of suggesting of ance deplorable story is not told by these men. In South Carolina, at the beginning of the war, there were four hundred mildons in slaves and property : now, not a deliar is left. The formerby rich men are either poor or dependent. Ham-mond, Re-TT, Oak, and Chesnut, are still living, but they are in very destitute circumstances. was a member of Congress when Georgia secoded, and resigned with the rest, under protest. He has been a consistent Union man ever since, and is here at the request of many of the leading men of the State. COBB, GARTEBLL, URAWFORD, and others and are ready to orme back to the Union on

our own terms John Forsy's writes from Mobile in the same vein. The Alabama delegation, bescen by Gronge S. Houston, Jos Brad-let, and others, have had several interviews with the President, and have met with the same kind but candid reception. In Kontucky there is a regufar but unfriendly Government, and the difficulties the Copperheads, headed by Powerl and Senator DAVIS, to the smeadment of the national Constitution abolishing slavery. Great trouble ensues, too, from the effort of the slaveholders to provent the practical operation of the emancipation policy of the Government; but all this will work right. Gen. PALMER, who has command of the district, is now n Washington, and will be clothed with full power o enforce that which these people, contrary to beir own interests, stubbornly antagonise. Governor HAHR, of Louisiana, is here, and will probably confer with the President to-day. It is clear, however much it may be deplored, that General Banks' New Orleans programme

retailers had added on three par cent, to | nearly all the civil operations under the improved Constitution of that State. It is believed that the President will recognize the Government repre sented by Senator Haun and his colleagues, and it is to be hoped that such an organization will be effected in the State as will induce Congress to adu.it HAHN and his colleagues to seats; but before this is effected there may have to be a consider tional Legislature what they complain of the retress they desire. be countermanded, and that reorganization left to the people themselves; but a considerable numberef troops will be thrown along the frontlers for the purpose of keeping our peace with the rival facpaper, the Daily Telegraph, in which Mr. | vicus in Mexico. Thus, one after the other, the seceded States are coming back. Never before in history has so formidable a rebellion been crushed to completely; and never have intolerant and threatening demagogues so rapidly succumoed.

> CHANGE OF RESIDENCE. To-day President Johnson and his Secretaries, General Museur and Colonel Browning, removed their residence from the corner of Fifteenth and J surceis to the Executive Mansion, of which they Prominent citizens of Alabams, Georgia, and

> Mississippi, now here, after audiences with the President, express the opinion that the policy with regard to reorganization in North Carolina will be PRISONERS OF WAR

The order for the discharge of certain prisoners of war, published yesterday, renders personal applica-tion to the President for the release of prisoners and will thus save the Federal authorities a. under the rank of major unbecessary, and there is authority for Stating that the President is iss an embarrassment, but it affects not the of war of or above that rank. THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

According to accounts from the Shenandoah Val the changed condition of affairs. THE TRIAL DRAWING TO AN END It is believed that only one or two more witness remain to be examined in the conspiracy trial, RECOGNITION OF A CONSUL. The President has recognized H. OLASSINIUS as Consul at Chicago, for the Dutchry of Anhalt.

THE UNBURIED DEAD. The Government despatched three boats to Belle Plain yesterday, with ambulances, intrenching tools, or flice, and five hundred men, who have been instructed to proceed to the Wilderness battle-field rebel and Union, there exposed to view. SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

The Navy Department has advertised for sale at public auction, on the 24th of June, fifteen vessels heretofore belonging to the Potomac flotilia. They are side-wheel steamers and propellers, several o them of iron, and one steel plated.

The sale of these vessels is the initiatory step for ridding the navy of some hundreds of vessel chased for the exigencies of war, but which are not now required for the public service.

The restrictions placed upon restaurants and other places where liquor was sold, have been removed by vation of order during the late presence of the MISCRIJANEOUS. Secretary SEWARD is rapidly improving. He

converses freely, and gives several hours a day to the public business. Mr. F. W Seward is growing stronger daily, and his physicians are in excellent spirits that he will soon be restored to health. The Scoretary saw his son, for the first time since the casualty, Thursday evening.
The Alabama delegation called at the State Dapartment this morning, for the purpose of paying their respects to Secretary SEWARD, and were cor-The 149th New York regiment, Col. MULLER, was dially received by him. mustered out of service this morning, and left for

plicity with the conspiracy, were released to-day from the Old Capitol, together with the witnesses in the case, also confined there. The Intilligencer announces the early rest of the writ of habeas corpus.

The President decimes to receive personal applications, at present, for the release of prisoners of er above the rack of major. It will be recollected that, a year age, Lieutecan Colored James M. Sanderson, of New York, was summarily dismissed the service for alleged disclesses to the rebel authorities of the plan of escape devised by his fellow-prisoners at Richmon Yesterday a general order was issued by the War Department, stating that a military commission has reported that the colonel's conduct white a per at Richmond deserves praise rather than cersure. Hence, by direction of the President, t order dismissing him from the service is revoked an annulled, to take effect on the 27th of May last.

THE WAR IN TEXAS. Surrender of the Rebel Fortifications at Sabine Pass.

OCCUPATION OF BROWNSVILLE BY OUR TEOOPS ON THE 31st ULT.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- A letter received here e-day, dated United States steamer Penguin, off Galveston, May 27th, says: "The forts at Sabine Pass, Texas, surrendered to the United State steamer Ogasco vesterday. The American flux was hoisted over the works at four o'clook P. M. We expect Galveston to surrender in a few days." New Orleans, Jane 7.—Governor Wells has ap, pointed Burke Acting Mayor of New Orleans until the return of Kennedy.

A dargerous crevasse broke out below Kenner and threatened the overflow of the city. Is caused great destruction of property before it was stopped. Middling cotton, 39. Gold, 135. New Orleans, June 8 .- Brownsville, Texas,

eas entered by the United States forces unde Brigadier General Brown, on May 31st. The Confederates holore leaving sold their artillery to the The Confederate soldiers are active in subduing querillas in the Southern States. No mercy is shown to them. The report that Kirby Smith is going to Mexico is confirmed. He has a large amount of money.

Chief Justice Chase has met with a cordial reeption here from the military and judicial profetions and prominent citizens generally. Col. Christensen, Adjutant General on General Canby's staff, has sent in his resignati General Griercon has been assigned to the command of the cavalry forces of the Department of the Gulf. Charles Moore has been appointed chief

vet major general for gallantry at Port Hudson. BAVANNAH. NEW YORK, Jane 9 .- The steamer Matanzas has arrived from Savannah with advices of June 6th.
The steamer North Star at rived there on the 6th with 1,400 troops from Alexandria. Business at Savannah is also at a stand still. The

J. W. Sherman has been recently appointed bro-

telegraph operator at New Orleans.

health of the troops in the city is good. CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Rebellion in San Salvador-Martial law Declared by the President. A rehellion against the Government of an Salivador having broken out in the Department of San Mignel, President Duennas has issued a decreated declaring the entire Republic to be in a state of slege, and establishing martial law. Traitors, malicontexts, and their accomplices are to be judged and sentenced by military tribunals, as in time of war. Soldiers and citizens who may have counted banced the rebellion, but have not taken up arms and in its defence, will be nardoned on repurting them. in its defence, will be pardoned on reporting them-

selves to the commanding general of the city of San President Duennas has also issued a proclamation to the people, in which he declares that the reballion is really unimportant in itself, out as so ex-an ple may be prejudicial. He adds that it receives Hammond refused to take any part in the rebeilion.

He says he believed at the first it would be a nere "serenade war," and he never expected says thing else but that it would collapse at last. What is true of South Carolina is equally true of Georgian. Toombs has lost immensely, having managed to save his land, but has lost all his craves one are immensely and has been red Georgians, is now in Washington, and has been reGeorgians, is now in Washington, and has been reGeorgians and the first it would be a
represented to take any partin the repellent for Georgians. no support or sympathy from any quarter of the mended to the President for Governor. Hall nicipality of the city of San Salvador have resolved a member of Congress when Georgia second. "to defend with their lives and hunor" one lateg.

lity of the General Government; and, if the reports through the loyal papers may be believed, there is a general manifestation of confidence to the Odeaness Administration. The news of the assessination of Freeheart Ideach had attracted mann attention in San Salvador.

The blucks dates from Guatemala announce the election to the Precidency of that Republic of Sahor Mariscal Corna. He is described as an able and popular men, and a heroic desender of the glory and independence of Guatemals. The Fruits of Treason.

Verily South Carolina has paid the penalty of its

treason. The following picture of Columbia, drawn by a newspaper correspondent, gives a fair idea of the scenes presented in other portions of the State. He says:

"Columbia will have bitter cause to remember the visit of Sherman's army. Even if peace and prospenty soon return to the land, not in this nor the hext generation—no, not for a century—can this city or the State recover from the deadly blow which has taken her life. It is not atone in the property that has been destroyed—the bridges, talle, latiticad material of every destription, and the buildings, nor the loss of the ristaves, who within the last few days have joined as by hundreds and thousands—although this deprivation of the means by which they lived is of incalculable importance—out the most blusting, withering plow of all is the orushing downtall of their incroinate variety, their zirogant pride. Their incroinate variety, their zirogant pride. Their incroinate variety overshrown. Their boastlings, theatophys and demunitations have been soft, and defining the security has been untilessly overshrown. Their boastlings, theatophys and demunitations have been soft, and defining the price is foreken. I well know that the uses of of South Carolina's sons are in the army of rebellion, but she has already last her best bloof, there. These who remain have no komes. The Hamptons, Barnwells, Stammass, Rhetts, Single-tostions, the feelings of many generations, are the scenes presented in other portions of the State.

scending, the heritages of many generations, are swept away. When first they became traitors, they test know; to day, they have no local hadisations; in the glorious future of this country they will have no name."

The same writer and sequently confirmed his repeats by another account of the intellectual and moral decadence of the once proud authors of the moral decadence of the once proud authors of the raticilion. It wrote:

"Last evening I had occasion to visit several families who had formerly resided at Charicaston, and fied to this place to escape the danger of the bombardment. In the years some by they were the leaders of the aristocracy of the State. First in the orime of treaton, their some and brothers had eliener been killed or were now in the renel armies; the young ladies were full of what they called partiotism and enthusiasm for the cause of liberty which their lovers and fineds were fighting for, atthough, when presend to explain how their liberties had ever been endangered, they were unable to give any caticactory answer.

when pressed to explain how their liberties had ever been endangered, they were unable to give any satisfactory answer.

"The older men and women in every instance deprecated the war; they asked for peace upon any terms of reconstruction. They did not ask for terms of reconstruction. They did not ask for terms of peace—peace was all they demanded. They acknowledged the attempt at revolution to be without cause or reason, and that they were subdued and beaten, without hope of recovery. Ithis hopeful state of subjection was not a new experience to use, for we have net with little of hombast and reboillous puffiness from the more influential and wiser portion of the people we have seen in this State; but what, attikes me most painfully in my intercourse with their old families, is the evidence of intellectual decay. They are not only pastarrapports with the age, but are so wanting in vitality and energy as to approach sentility in the contrast with the soil-string spirit of our Northern solders and civilization, they appear to belong to a past day and a defonce nationality, with only a pretace of gentility femilianing to show that they since had made claims to be the leaders of society and fathion. The unceramoulous usages of war shake rucely even that vestige of what once passed to refined hospitality."

General Grant in Buffalo. Burralo, June 9.-Lieut. Gen. Grant passed through this city to-day for the West. A large rowd assembled at the dopot, and the general ;with

culty made his way from the cars to the dining saloon and back. Arrival of the Africa. Boston, June 9.—The Africa arrived from Hall-fax last night. Her mails will be delivered in Philadelphia on Saturday morning.

Arrived—Ship W. F. Stover, Liverpool. Barks Mcniezoms. Berbadoes; Mary E Tibby, Cardenas; Princeton, Demerara; St James, Angostura. Brigg Virginia. New Orleans; Cacique. Rio Grande; Silence, Pernambuco; Harrietta, Remedios. Schr Silver Star; Para; Three Sisters, Port au Prince. Arrived, Bilz N. Stevens, Paliadelphia; Bark P. C. Werwick, Rio; Albino, New Orleans. THE STOOK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK ONLY.

The homeward movement of troops to-day is large.

One entire corps, the 14th, broke camp this mornP. Dyke, Paul Ritter, Bosse, and others. The crystal medallions are very beautiful, and worthy Several parties, imprisoned on suspicion of com- especial attention.

THE TRIAL.

Counter-testimony about the Good Character of Important Witnesses on the same side,

The Dead President's Treatment of Letters that Should have Warned him,

Pressions of Dr. Mudd after

Washington, June 9 .- The reading of the previous day's record occupied until about 120'clock. Testimony of Judge Abraham B. 41lin. By Mr. Doster: I have resided in Troy, New York, about twenty years; I know Marsus F. North, a lawyer, who resides there; I know his reputation for wracity is reputation for wracity in his projuctors or pasticus were excited, I would not believe him on oath, which were excited, I would not believe him on oath, which were excited, I would not believe him on oath, which is the second of his character for veracity I am also giving expression to the opinion of the people of Troy; I have known him to be engaged in controversies concernize materia; I have known instances in which much iseling has been shown in stances in which much iseling has been shown in stances in which much seling has been shown in stances in which much seling has been shown in stances in which much people of the very Burden, a citizen of froy; Mr. Burden has had several suits and controversies with respect to in ventions, in which suits Mr. Norith respect to inventions, in which suits Mr. (Norm was interested as counsel; the conversations of In was interested as counsel; the conversations of une of Mr. Burdet's induction and position, with fixed of bits friends continued as they were through a ceries of years, under the excitement of legal convocation, and the repute in which Mr. Norton is betti smort, these who know him, though his reputation as questionable before, so far as the witness was

By Mr. Ewing: I am a sizer of the prisoner, samuel A. Mude: during the month of March last, fam him or the 24, 36, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th; I renkmber the fact because on the let I was taken ak, and on each of those days he was at the house where I resided; about this time a colored woman is the neighb-thood was taken elok, and he attifued her up to the 23d of March; he frequently called at our house to inquire after my mother; on the 3d of March he came twice; I know he came twice, from the land that the first the tecame he had no medicine with him, and went to get fit; my father is very feelie, and not able to ravel; he is confined to this bed; on the 23d of March he reame to Washington in company with Mr. Liewellyn Gardner; called January he went to an averiag party at Mr. Harry Gardner's; he did not own a boggy of any meteriptin; I never he whim to wear a black hat; he usually wors a draw holden hat; I have bed; known of Andrew Gwynn being about my brither's house since 18d1; I have usard since this he was in the Confederate sorvice; I know nothing of Confederate officers or solders having ever stopped at my brother's house; I know thin the was nother bound in that neighborhood on one occasion, at which time he purchased a horse from Mr. Gardner: Rooth was in Ir. Queen's new Testimony of Mrs. Mary Mudd. I have been at the court of the beignioristic one occasion, at which time he purchased a lorse from Mr. Gardner; Booth was in Dr. Queen's pow at third with I 848 M him; I never saw him but once; in 1849, 1860, and in 1851, my brother was at college; he was not at home on holidays; I know nothing of Booth's having ever lodged at my brother house.

Testimony of Polk Deakius By Mr. Esing: I live in Charles county, Mary-ano; have known Daniel J. Thomas, a witness for he prosecution, as long as I can remember; his re-utation in the community is very bad; from many knowledge of his reputation for veracity, I would not believe his under eath if ne had any induces nent to swear fairely; in 1881, I thing it was, he told me he was going over to Virginia, and asked

By Mr. Alken: I was present when Payne was arrected at Mrs. Suratt's house, but did not recognize him at the time, nor until the shirt sleeve was removed from his bead at General Augur's office, when Payne came to Mrs. Suratt's, before the assessmation, he passed by the name of Wood; citen threaded a needle in the daysime for Mrs. Suratt; I have known her eyesight to be poor.

By Mr. Ewing: I know Judson Jaroe; I never saw him at Mrs. Suratt's, nor heard of him being there; never knew of the prisoner Dr. Mudd being there. By Judge Advocate Burnett: Mrs. Suratt, her daughter, and myself were in the room with Payne at General Augur's office; Mrs. Suratt, in speaking of Payne, said that that was not John Suratt, out I rever heard her say that she had never seen Payne; I did not hear what passed when Mrs. Suratt was called cut into the hall of her house to see Payne on the night of her arrest; I only heard Mrs. Suratt say that he was not John Surratt, and that whoever called that ugly man her brother was a co gontleman.

Testimony of Mrs. Nelson.

I am the sister of the prisoner Harold; I never beard him speak of the scoused Lr. Samuel Mudd; Lasever heard the name of Mudd mantioned in the Testimony of William J. Watson.

Testimony of William J. Watson.

By Mr. Ewing: I live in Prince George county; I am not very intimately acquainted wisn Daniel J. Thomas; I saw him on the list of Jane, when he said that if Dr. Mindd was convicted on his testimony it would be conclusive evidence that he, i homas, had given information which led to the arrest of one of the conspirators; he asked me to give him a certificate that he was entitled to the reward of ten thousand dollars.

By Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham: I told Thomas I would not give him the certificate, and asked him whether in his conscience he believed himself entitled to the reward; I would believe i homas on oath, though his reputation is not as good as that of others; his general reputation for truth is not good, but I think he lies more in seliprise than in any other manner.

By Mr. Ewing: Mr. Thomas was represented not to be a loyal man in the beginning of the war; at the last Presidential election he electioneered for George B. MicUellan.

Re-Examplemation of John T. Ford.

Re-Examination of John T. Ford. Re-Examination of John T. Ford.

By Mr. Ewing: I have known the accused,
Edward Spangler, nearly four years; his character
for peace and kindliess was well known, tho ash ho
was disposen to shik at times, which would not
make him visious, but would unit him for work; I
never knew him to be involved in more than one
quarrel while he was in my employ, and that was
through drink; he was not a man who was likely to
be entrusted with the confidence of others, not havting much self-respect; I never heard him express a
political sentiment.

A number of witnesses were then called on the ing much self-respect; I never heard nim express a political sentiment.

A number of witnesses were then called on the part of the prosecution, in regard to the character for veracity and integrity of Mr. L. F. Bates, a witness for the Government, who had testified that en the 18th o: April last Jelferson Davis stopped at his house, in Charlotte, N. C.; that he there made a speech, during which he received a telegram from John C. Breckingles, announcing the death of President Lindoln, when he made the remark, "If it were to be done, twore better it were well done," &c.

All of the witnesses testified that they had known Mr. Bates for years, and nover knew or heard of his character being questioned.

Testimony of William Wiceler.

Testimony of William Wisceler.

By Judge Advocate Hoit: I have been intimately acquainted with Mercus P. Norton from twelve to fitteen years; I knew him first at schoolin Vermont, subsequently at Troy, New York, where he now resides; Kreside, when at home, at Lanelagburg, three millitabove Troy, of which place I was formerly a resident from my presonal knowledge of his reputation for truth and integrity, it is good. A would have no hesitation in believing Mr. Norton incer oath.

Orossexamined by Mr. Doster: I have been tiving in Washington since the loth of April last; I have been of cases of attempted impessement of Mr. Norton, but know notting about them, except by general remark that they were failure; one or two such cases, I have understood, have essentially failed; when at school, which was from 1850 to 1868, Mr. Norton was an active, persevering sonder; in relations with him have never been of a cardinalistiy friendly character; he is engaged by first-olse houses in Troy; I have not lived in Troy for fifteen or twesty years.

By Judge Advocate Burnett: Mr. Norton has free Testimony of William Wheeler. fifteen or twenty sears.

By Judge Advocate Burnett: Mr. Norton has frequently visited the county in which I live; I have size frequently met him in Troy; I am well adquained with the people there; about two years well in the wastern was employed as counsel by a very reputable and wealthy firm

Testimony of Silas H. Hodges,
I reside at present in Washington; hold the posttion of Examiner in chief of the Patent Office; I
have resided in Rutland, Verment, for over twenty
rears; have been intimately acquainted with Marcus P. Norton for eleven years; he is well known in
the vicinity of Rulland; I never heard anything
said sgainet his reputation until within the last two
or three years; anything that I have ever heard
gainst his reputation has grown out of previous
inigation in which he was connected; outside of
these cases, in which much angryfeeling was exinitied, I never heard Mr. Norton's reputation
questioned; I never heard of any attempt to imceach him before that litigation.
Mr. Evern stated to the court, as a means of Testimony of Silas H. Hodges. 

a wine guard, and hunt up all supplicious parsons pairing through our section of country, and arrest thin unless they can show that they are travelling

under proper authority, for there were two susunder proper authority, for there were two suppictous persons at m. house yesterday morning."

Dr. George & Mund, the prisoner, said on Sunday
morning that he "regretted the areasination, set to
was a most dearnable act," he also nertaked the
particulars of the visit of two suspicious looking
men to his house on the morning of the pregions
asy, stating that they seemed to be laboring under
some degree of excitement, more set than would on
suspicious of the men; that they stated they had
come from Bryantown, and inquired the way to
Parron Wilmer's; that while there one of them
called for a rayor and shaved off either his whiskers
of moustache; that he is company with he smaller
of the two went down the road towards Bryantow's
in search of a vehicle to take them away from his
house, and that they finally let; his house on horse-More Atlacks on the Veracity of Witnesses for the Prosecution,

Further Evidence Concerning the Ez

of the two went down the rand towards hyantown in search of a vehicle to take them away from his house, and that they finally left his house on horse-back, golow in the direction of Parson Wilman's when about parting with each other, the prisoner requested the witness, Dr. Growe A. Mudd, to communicate the fact of the presence of there assipations men to the military authorities at Bryantown, and that if called upon he would give every information in his power relative to the matter, but he did not desire it to be poblicly known that he had divulged the visit of these men, for fear of being assassinated by generilae.

The Hon. C. A. Dens was then recalled for the prosecution, and identified certain letters as a ving been received by him when Assistant Secretary of War, from Najor General Dix. One of these letters, hearing date Nov. 17, 1844, was signed by Grneral Dix, and was explanatory of the other, which has already been published, being the one famind in a Third Ave. as ratiway car, of New York city, and commercing as follows: "St. Louis, Oct. 21, 1844.

—Dearest Husband: Why do you not come home? You left me for two days only, and you have now been away from home for more than two weeks, and in that long time only wrate me one short note—a few words, with a neck for money, which I did not require," etc. the Marder. require, 1) etc.

The with ease stated further, that upon receiving the eiters in question, he took them to President Lincoln, who looked at them without any particular female, as this was only one instance amonumany in which such or manifestions had been received. The President, however, attached more importance to these communications than to others, as the witness subsequently found them in an envicipe which was marked in the President's handwrither in Assassination. If verge which was marked in the Precident's hand-writing "Assassination."

Wif. Ewing then stated to the Court that the Judge Advocate General had agreed to admit that D. E. Monice, a witness for the defence, who was still absent, would testify that he heard at the church which Dr. Mudd, the prissing, attended, one ander, a null 16, from Mirs Moore, who had just occure from Bryantown, that it was Edwin Booth who was invilicated in the assassination.

A discussion arose among the members of the Courts in the prepriety of entering upon the record anything which was not awarn to as evilence. After some time spent in this discussion, the Court directed Gen. Hartranft, the provost marshal, to some for and compet the attendance of D. E. Medden, the adjourned.

The Atlantic Cable.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN 1858 AND 1865.

the new cable. Since 1858, when the first Allande line was laid, the advance that has been made by the scientific world towards comprehending electrical phenomena is very great. It has been said, by a men well qualified to speak on the subject, that electric science has passed, since that time, from its childhood to its maturity. So far as the phenomena connected with long electric circuits were concerned, we had in 1858 no knowledge whatever. The instruments in common use were unsuited to receivir g signals through a great length of caple; the necessity of providing for the conductor an inculation so reflects as to unproach an obsolute conductor

observatory, or the most delicate apparatus of fra-vile glass ever applied to the careful experiments

of chemistry.

THE SCIENTIFIC TESTS.

graph cable:

Testimony of John L. Turner. By. Mr. Ewing: I live in the lower part of Prince George county; I am acquainted with Da-niel J. Thomas; this eneral reputation in the com-munity in which he lives is not as good as it ought support of the rebellion.

to receiving eighnels through a great length of capile; the necessity of provident for the conductor an inculation so perfect as to approach an absolute condition was inadequately appreciated. The best preliminary test for a long cable had not been devised, and the old Atlantic telegraph was laid without having bean subjected to any searching test on above. Everybody had advice to give concerning the management of the wire, but no one recommended the precantions which sub-equent experience has shown to be necessary. When the signals began to fall, the battery power was anguented, and electromagnetic induction cells, which rapidly helped on the destruction of the conductor, were put in circuit. No one thought of "nursing" the cable—of humoring its feeble attempts at articulate utterance, and of inding out what it said rather by listening activity than by constantly calling on it, in the laturage of the Victoria gallery, to "Speak up" The old cable, however, is dead and gone; pare of it last hern picked up and applied to ignoble uses, as a racehorse past his work may be put lato the shalte of a hansom; part of it has been abandoned, and lies where it may rest till the end of time, in the flux of the practical presect. as turn to the practical present. SCENES ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Great Eastern looks just now more line an taglineer's wolkshop than a sea-ging ship. The various panes of her dedu are covared with wo dea chees and plies of timber. There are smither forges below, and, between the decus you might imper yourgelf in a machinist's factory. The great truites of the sup, it is true, have lost the bright look of machinery which is in constant use; and the huge dull masses of from seem asleap, or in a trance. If you descend the ladders which ited to the boliers and turnaces—an expedition which is more like going down a mine than any self in the midst of darkers, which the change the below of the vessel where the cable is being shipped and watched there is every six of keen, vigitar intelligence. When you understand what is being done, you see something more than this—that scientine forseight of the highest order directs every keep; and that the twick turry rope, course and rough to appearance, which its coiled away under water in the tanks of the ship, is manufactured, connect, and tested with as as much every step; and that the twick turry rope, course and rough to appearance which its coiled away under water in the tanks of the ship, is manufactured, connect, and tested with as as much ever eacher covery, or the most delicate apparatus of fraville close are a melled to the careful apparatus of fraville close are a melled to the careful apparatus of the careful apparatus of the ship apparatus of the safety apparatus of the collection and the careful apparatus of the collection and the careful apparatus of the careful apparatus of the collection and the careful apparatus of th told me be was going over to Virginia, and asked me to so.

Crosspramined by Assistant Judge Advocate Bingling: I was persuaded to go to Virginia, but did not go.

Several other witnesses were called whose testimory dotted with that already taken in impeaching the versaity of Daniel I. Thomas and others. The witnesses also testified to the Lyalty of Dr. George Bund.

The usual recess of an hour was then taken, after which the following witnesses were called:

Re-Examination of Miss North Fitzpatifick.

THE SCIENTIFIC TESTS.

It seems impossible that there can be any fault in the Atlantic cable when the Great Eastern goes to see. To say nothing of the tests applied to it at the marniactory, it is tested not alwae after it has been taken on board, but during its delivery into the stip. As soon as a length is brought alongicular, one end is connected with the endis already on board, and the other end with the instruments in the testing room. The circuit is true made through the whole extent of the coll, the portion on board and the portion alongside. The process of hauling in then commerces, and the insulation is continuously observed. The instruments in the testing room record the smallest deviation from absolutely perfect insulation. It will be uncerstood that an insulation which shall be quite perfect, 38-2n electricism understands the word, is not attainable. A piece of metal separated by means of the purest glass, and enclosed in the driest atmosphere that can be obtained, will, if charged with electricity, is that electricity after a time. In speaking of insulation we must therefore be understood to mean an approximate condition; but the approximation in the case of the new Atlantic cable comes so near to perfection that this rough tarry rope is a scientific wender.

The jest dying pulsation of the old Atlantic cable in the case of the new Attantio core comes or least to perfection that this rough tarry rope is a scientific wender.

The lest dying pulsation of the old Atlantic cable was forced through it by means of a galvante battery cogisting of two hundred and forty cells. The submarine idegraph from London to Amsterdam is habitually worked with a battery of fifty cells, and such a battery is commonly used for the other submarine lines of Europe. Skuals have been repeatedly sent through more than thirteen hundred miles of the cable new on board the Great Easturn by means of one cell. Galvanic currents so feeble that they could not have been felt by the hand, and might have been passed harmlessly through acticuit completed by the operator's tongue, can be used to convey messages along a length of cable that would very nearly stretch from London to Sk. Petersburg Over needle instruments, such as those in ordinary used for land telegraphy, a current from one cell would be powerless.

Over needle instruments, such as those in ordinary need to lend telegraphy, a current from one cell would be powerless.

To record such faint pulsations of electricity, it is necessary to use Professor Thompson's mirrigal vanometer. This beautiful instrument consists of a mirror about the size of a four penny piece, undee of microscope glues, and so thin that it weights only a grain. On the back of this mirror aminute magnet is fixed, and, thus supplemented, it is suspended by a silten fibre in the heart of a coil of wire, so that any current passing through the coil deficus the magnet and the mirror along with it. A ray of light reflected by the mirror falls on a scale, distant about eighteen or twenty indust, and recepts its faintest movements. Different combinations of these movements represent the different letters of the aphabet, and thus the apparently erratic wanderings of a ray of light are made to convey intelligence. An instrument of this lind is constantly used to test the cable, as it is hapled on board; and if any fault had existed thould not have passed without detection. Up so this time, when there are on board the ship and alongside 1,370 miles of cable, no fault has been discovered.

alongstice 1.970 miles of cable, no fault has been discovered.

THE IMMERSION.

The machinery for paying out is not yet on board, but is being put together at the Greenwich works. The process of immersion will take about a fortwight. The beginning of the shore end will be laid by a small vessel, which will meet the Great Eastern about twenty miles fight but firsh coast. The cable will then be passed on ideard, connected with thatic tile great tanks, and the big ship will begin her voyage. To the uninitated, this process of outting and joining the cable appears very mystorious, but the engineers whe are used to the work face it without any fissisted. The joints do not really endanger either the insulation or the strength of the whole, as wherever they are made the external and conducting wires are spliced along a considerable length—sometimes not less than thirty yards—and the gutta percha carefully put on in separate layers, firmly pressed together by means of warm frons. The complete reas of the joint is tested by laying it in an insulated mutalite vessel containing water, and assertining, by means of tests applied to this vessel, whether any electricity ecospes from the joint as a current is passed along the cable.

Heavy Fabight Train.—Probably the heaviest freight train over brought into Unicago by a single expine came in on the Galera Division of the Calcago and North Western Railway yesterday morning. The train numbered eighty one care, all loaded and principally with grain, from the Fulton line of that railway. Estimating the weight of each car load at ten tons, the total weight of the freight drawn was over eight hundred long. The total length of the train, allowing thirty feet to a car and including the engine, was nearly twenty-five hundred feet or about one half-mide. The train was drawn from Junction to Unicago, a distance of theiry miles, by a single locomotive, the "Vesuvius," a ten-wheeled, coal burning engine, built by Mt. W. Baldwin & Co., of Philadelphia; Wm. Brice, engineer; Moses Jacknan, conductor. This immense train, we might add, is but an instance of the extensive freight business now doing on that the, some two hundred cars ness now doing on that line, some two hundred car being received dally.—Chicago Republican, June 5th

Honorary Suicide—Recently, (say some of the Paris papers), the Emperor of Japan had reason to be highly discatisfied with one of his officers, and sent him the "renowned" sabre. It is a sort of honorary sword, very beautifully carved and finished. As this officer haid high rank and had hitherto given his prince every reason to be satisized, the latter sout him, in order to alleviate the effect of the message as far as possible, one of his own swords set with diamonds, and selected his prime minister as bearer. The officer received the present, and was well aware what it signified. After reverently regarding the instrument of his punishment he quietly left his house, want to the port, got to hoard a French ship hound for Havre, and safely reached Paris, where he sold the sabre for 159,000f.

MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.—One of the novel features of the war just brought to a close has been the use of the magnetic telegraph for military purposes. At the commencement of the present fiscal year, in July, 1863, there were in operation 0.500 miles of military telegraph, of which 76 miles were submarine—of this 300 miles, including 38 miles of submarine telegraph, had been constructed since the war broke out. During the year commencing July 1, 1863, the expenses of the military telegraph were abut \$600,000, of which \$400 000 were absorbed by ehe wages of operators and incidental expenses—the remaining \$206 000 were expended in the purchase of material, 1,300,000 telegraphs messays were transmitted (during the year, at an average cost of about thirty cents.

自发产生的 美洲的腹部 - Navigation on the lipper Allegheny and Oli Oreck, is almost entirely suspended, owing to the extreme shallowness of the water. The river is lined for nearly a mile with tow boats, and every rook and corner in Off Creek, within hundreds of yards of the mouth, is complete tow hoats, barges, etc., awaiting loading or un-

FOUR CENTS.

loading.

— It is stated on good authority that fulle \$800,008:000 worth of property in this State is no taxed, not being upon the assessors' books. The reobrded personal property in Onfo is \$357,000,000, and in Pennsylvania bat \$77,000,000. The asses ocks of New York State show an amount of taxable property three times greater than that of People

- A terrible accident occurred on Tuesday at the oil well in Waterford, Evic county. The workmen were engaged in raising the tools, when the "bull wheel"—a large dram by which the cable is raised broke long, one of its arms striking a man named James Short, hitting him in the bowels and ripping him up frstartly. - It is said that Vallandiguam has written a letter to the Young Nen's Democratic Association of Lancaster, in which he acknowledges his errors as to the reballion, and declares that, with freedom, the South will become more populous, prosperous and cowerful than any other section.

— In Harrisburg landlords turn soldiers' families

out of doors, and the citizens calmly contemplat the spectacle of seeing them seek shelter from sun and rain in an unsheltered yard. Andersor - The order in Harrisourg prohibiting the sale of liquors in that city during the time any part of the army is quartered there has been rea n repard to soldiers.

A mass meeting of the Republican voters of Izdiana county, for the purpose of electing detegates to the State Convention, will be held in the berough of Indiana, on Monday evening.

- A soldier's widow in Muncy, Erre county, b came to depressed in consequence of the returning home of the soldiers, that she committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

— A correspondent of the Shippensburg News proposes the jurchase of a home in the Cumberland Valley for General Sheridan. - Bloomsburg, Columbia county, is being greatly

mproved by the erection of a number of new build-- Keech, the clerk who absconded from Erie with we thousand five buddred and twenty-two deliars, has been captured and brought back. - The Pottsville Journal denies the reports PREPARATIONS ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN—
SOLUTIFIC TESTS.

The Lendon Telegraph of May 23 has the following interesting account of the preparations on riots in the mining regions. - The city of Pittsburg is becoming filled with ow gambling neits.

— The U. S. Express Company is building an ing interesting account of the preparent board the Great Eastern for laying the ocean tele-- The Reading Gas Works consume in one year A visit was paid to the Great Eastern a few days since by a large party of the director? Iriends, and it may be said that all who understood the preparations which they saw came away with a greatly strengthened confidence in the future of the new cable. Since 1838, when the first Atlanta about 1 400 tons of bituminous coal.

county, has been changed to Buyerstows - It is proposed to erect gas works in Blairs - Female shop lifters still trouble Ecle. MUNE LYEMA. - A lady who was walking in Springfield, Mass. the other day, experienced a very positive "sent ion," when an active black snake, three and a half eet long, fell from mid-air and dropped upon the idewalk directly in front of her. The enake which thus distinguished itself was a candidate for a professor's pickling, had been placed to sun in a hox in fourth story window where the professor keeps his museum, and fell to the ground in an adverturesome exploration outside of the prescribed limits. The fall didn't seem to hurt it much, but at

- The post office at New Militown, Lancaster

least one lady hopes it won't repeat the feat when she is in that vicinity. - A man named Joshua Hale, living eight miles northeast of Rushville, Illinois, was killed lately by his wife and step son, a boy about sixteen waars old. It seems the man and wife got into a quarrel, in which he seized her by the hair, and was draggirg her towards a brush pile, when she called to her son for help. The boy seized a club, and, radning to her assistance, struck his step father to the told their story. On examination, Hale's neck and shall were found broken, and the parties were at rested and committed to jull in default of ball, - A correspondent writes: " Of all the cities I bave ever seen, North or South, in peace or war, Nashville is the dirtiest. Louisville may have some filthier localities; Pittsburg may exhibit all, make proper allowances for circumstances an

- A new thieving dodge has been invented in New York. A gentleman was accosted in the He did so, and while bending over the form of the pretended sick man his pockets were rifled of a gold watch and chain, with which the thieves decamped The victim pursued, crying "watch," or — It was currently reported at Augusta, Ga., a few days since, that Robert Toombs had committed

suicide. The story goes that a force was sent to Washington, Ga., to arrest Toombs, and upon their annioneh to bis residence he made his escap away. Intelligence was received on the following day by his pursuers that the unhappy manhad committed sulcide by cutting his throat. - A Richmond lady and gentleman wishing to be married, and there being no courts to issue a license, the gentleman applied to Gov. Pierpont,

who replied as follows:

"Rev. Sir. You will join in the holy bonds of matrimony Mr. — and Miss —. The great command, Genesis. 22, cannot be lisobeyed for want of proper local officers to grant the license."

"F. H. PIERPONT." -The Century Club of New York have presented gold medals to the five soldiers of the 8th New York commander, Col. Porter, from the field after the battle of Cold Harbor, at the risk of their lives, being exposed to the terrible fire of the enemy. The madals have been delivered to the soldiers by Gen. Hancock. Col. Porter was a member of the club. - The Sanitary Commission are making arrange ments to establish agencies in all parts of the North, at which soldiers entitled to bounty money, back same without incurring the expenses that are now unavoldable.

-J. McCann, a very disorderly character, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been arrested on a charge of arson. In a room in the rear of his stor was found smusted up generally and strewn about the ficor. The room was wet with camphene, wh had been distributed about and set on fire. - Ex-Governor Aiken says that not till after the Union forces had occupied Charleston did he see a copy of President Lincoln's first inaugural. A spurious paper was published, pretending to be a copy, but it was in no respects like the original. - The Post Office Department is sending special agents to open the post offices in the principal cities

and towns at the South, and afterward appoints citizens of those places, whose loyalty is ascer tained, as postmasters. - A Democratic lawyer of Saratoga has sent t Washington for a copy of the indictment against Jeff Davis, saying that the friends of the latter have - A panorama entitled the "Martyr President," and including scenes from President Lincoln's

second inauguration to his burial at Springfield, i exhibiting at Providence. — The Lincoln Monument Association at Spring-field, Ill., want the Sabbath schools in the loyal States to take up contributions for the monum nest Sunday. — A young man, while engaged at a card table in Frankfort, Kentucky, on Thursday night, received a paralytic stroke, and expired with the deal in hi - The Baltimore City Council has voted \$10,00 to assist in the "elevation and impro the negroes at that city. - The daughter of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney aged seventy, is receiving government rations

- A wild panther has lately been prowling aroun the outskirts of Providence, R. I., to the annoyance of the people.

The local columns of the New Orleans journals the city. - The 19th Maine has for a pet a beautiful little encw white lamb, which strayed into the quarters of the regiment about the time of Lee's surrender. —A thousand dollars in confederate bills was onsidered dear at fifty cents the lot in Savannah r

- It is reported that a new evening paper is to - A new type foundry has been established - Two loyal newspapers are now published Fredericksburg, Va., the Ledger and New Era. — The small-pox has appeared among the laborer at the Hoosec Tunnel, Mass. -Matilda Heron, the actress, has fallen heir to -There are now seventy-four prisoners confined in Castle Thunder, fifteen of whom are negroes.

— The Massachusetts veterans are forming associations in various parts of the State. A good idea. - Elopements in Troy are becoming quite fre-

- Lotteries in Winons are getting trouble The papers advise all to give them a wide borth. - The Vicksburg Herald was one year old on -A new daily paper will shortly make its apearance in San Francisco, Californ - A well-executed counterfeit one hundre greenback has made its appearance - Murdoch, the tragedian, is out of danger.

FOREIGN ITEMS. - The bronze spur of the iron plated ram Taures now building at Toulon, has been cast in that port with complete success. This huge weapon weight 11,122 kilogrammes. It has been conveyed to the

lock-yard at the Mourillon, where it is to be fixed

The deck of the Taureau is plated with iron. The iron plating is not to be fixed on the sides of the ship until she is launched. The Taureau is not to carry any gans. It is expected that she will sink any vessel she can succeed in striking with her \_In the Oublin International Exhibition up wards of twenty coloules are more or less extensive ly represented, viz. : Canada, Nova Scotla, and

Larger Clube than Ten will be charged at the same iate. \$18.00 per copy. The numer must always accompains the order; and und testiones can these terms be deviated from as hey afford very little more thus the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents 103 THE WAR PRESS.

> Dominica, Jamaica, and Trinidad, of the West Inoish group; Caylon, Mauritius, and Matta of the Eestern; all the five Australian chimies; Natal, St. Helsas, Sierra Leone, the Gold Go Legos, of the African group; and the Falkland

\*\* To the setter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, sa

extra copy of the paper will be given.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISUED WEEKLY.

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The experiments made in cultivating corton in Venetia have extended to Venice itself. The promietor of a bathing establishment on the seas lighted the sandy downs of the Lide with cotton and succeeded. He sent specimens of his produce to the Austrian Chamber of Commerce at Triester which have been declared by dealers in the article aperior in fineness and in length to American cot-

- The consumption of snalls (escurgote) has become so great that it is said a special market is is about to be opered for thom. Epicares say that this is not wonderful, as they were highly esteemed by the Romans. French enterres in the sixteenth century keps stores of spalls in enclosed warrens and Duplact, who wrote at that period, says that there were no ereat dinners without snails. It apprara that the raste has now revived. -An interesting archaelegical discovery has jus been made in a private property on the side of the hill of Fourvières, near Lyons. It is the lower floor of a Reman bouse perfectly preserved In searching one of the wails, a recoss was found, decoated with frescors on a red ground. It is supposed

to have rerved as a sanctuary for the household

-A cierical speaker, at the Irish Educational Society in London, to show the importance of her-ing teachers of the corpures in the Irisa lenguace, as a the numbers of the persons in several co who spoke the Irish is number only. Tuess were -in Wateriord, 10,467; Clare. 7 126 32 Cork. 16,704; Rerry, 24 971; Donegal, 22,156; Mayo, 32,223; and - The Duke de Persiuny, in his pamphlet re-cently published, says there is such advolute community of interests between France and Italy, that if to morrow the Emperor and France wets meseen, all Itsly would the for the defence of both. - More than two thousand miles of the canla have een shipped on board tue Great Eistern, and in the receed on her course across the Medway and

- Ahmedools, the Moulrie of Patrah, who was the heart of that Wahabos nonspiracy which cured the war in the Umberla Lills, and was openened to be hung. has had his santence commuted to transportation for life to the Andaman Islands. - In France the sikworms bred from Japanese seed give great hopes, but those produced from other foreign seed give great unessiness to the slik pro-- The Government of India proposes to construct a double line of telegraph to Kurrachee, and all

to complete a land line to the head of the Persian

- Stantalans Barreau, who committed the donble murder at Laprarie, Canada, a short time stoce has been arrested at Kingston, disguised as - A Paris fashior-writer tells of a dress of ergan. dier having a design of peacocks and pheasants toa-thers, fine and delicate, like the shimmering rays - In the Corps Legislatif, at Paris, a bill had een introduced, authorizing the municipality o Paris to contract a loan of two hundred and nity illion of trancs for local expenses. - The Government of India has just prevented four English civil and military officers at Labore from going into Central Asia to examine the truth of the grories about Russin's annexations there - In speaking of telegraphic communication an Indian paper says that accurate and speedy infor matton is of such value in India, even to native

merchants, that they will pay aby price for it.

— The £0th anniversary of the embodinect of the
Phinish provinces with Prussia was lately keet at Cologie and Aix-la-Chapette. - It is removed that Lord Clarence Paget will succeed Sir Robert Smart in command of the British Maditerranean station. - 2,200 pieces of rifled artillery are required for arning the Prussian fortresses, on the priorioles of modern wariare.

— The Emperor, Napoleon continues to be received in the most entitudiastic manner throughout - Several of the French ministers speak of re signing if the French troops are not immediately -The health of M. Victor Cousin, the emine French philosophical writer, is so poor as to give the greatest concern to his nearest friends.

- A heavy drought, at the last accounts, had a more extensive carnival of mud; but take it ali in Jamaica. -The French Government had despatched a steam eize, and I think Nashville will fairly carry off the frie ate to take on board the ambassadors of Morocco and convey them to Algiers.

- Two English travellers had been captured by brigands, near Salerno, and a ransom of £8,000 encesvoring to get up a counter revolution in favor of the Spaniaros. - The inhabitants of Rouen have petitioned the French Emperor, demanding the suppression of the Octroi, or town duties.

> the strikes among several classes of working - The credit financier of Paris is raising a loan of four millions sterling for Algeria. OUR COUNTRY. "Welcome Home to the Braye." BY MES. GUSTAVUS REMAR.

What heart does not fill with a deep glowing thrill Of leve for our fair country now, In her power and might, in the triumph of right, With jewels of fame on her brow? Behold the bright phalanx of valor arrayed-The heroes who bled in her cause; Who, to crush out rebellion, have fought undis-

For their country, her flag, and her laws. as the deeds of Fort Sumpter awakened the land To the truth-there were toes in the field. What's patriot band rose, their might to withstan And our flag from dishonor to shield. How love for that flag then inspired the brave To deeds that will vie with the best On history's page—let each warrior's grave, And the pames of our heroes attest.

How love for our country revived the pure flame Of patriot valor and seal, And each battle-field proudly reveal. Wce, wee to the traitors, in heart or in deed, Who their flag and their country batray; The wrath of high Heaven its vengeance shall speed To o'erwhelm them in death and dismay. All honor to those who respond to the call

With pride did they peril their lives and their all Her honor and rights to maintain. And now, when the carnage of warfare is o'er, And Peace, the bright goddess appears to garland our bowers with fresh blooming flowers. To charm away sorrow and tears; We list to the tread of the brave-as they come

Marching homeward in triumph again, With garments well worn, and with battle-flags Or red with the blood of the slain They are coming from mountain, and valley, From the siege and the prison's dread cell. To the goal they have run, and the victory won— How nobly! let History tell. n army of heroes! God bless them! we pray,

The nation their praises shall sing; The old and the young, with one heart and one Pure girts of thanksgiving shall bring. Welcome home, then—thrice welcome? beloved and brave;
May Home prove a haven of rest!
Where Love with a smile all your cares shall hegaile,
And your hearts with contentment be blest.

wreath of the laurel and cypress will twine For the brave ones, who gallantly died;
The heart of the nation their deeds will enshrin And each name shall be cherished with pride. Not one stripe from its folds will we sever Unsullied, 'twill wave, o'er "the land of the brave," And may God bless our country forever!

THEY ARE COMING FROM THE WARS. They are coming from the wars, They are bringing home their scars They are bringing back the old flag, too, in glory: They have battled long and well, And let after ages tell ow they won the proudest name in song or story They have broken up their camps ; They are laughing o'er their tramps

They are joking with the girls, who flock around They have left the scanty fare ; They have left the fetid air; They have dashed to earth the prison walls that bound them. And they're coming from the wars, They are bringing home their scars They are bringing back the old flag, too, in glory;
They have battled long and well,

And let after ages tell How they won the proudest name in song or story i We are eager with our th We are pressing on their ranks, We are grasping hands that held the States up broken, Yet we sadly think of those

But the long delay is past, They have brought us peace at last, And how proudly through our voins the blood in bounding, As we bless our honored dead, While the steady martial trend Of returning veterans in our ears is sounding Yes, they're coming from the wars, They are bringing home their sears;

Who are sleeping with their fees,
And our trembling tongues give welcome sadiy

They are bringing back the old flag, too, in glory a They have battled long and well,
And let after ages tell
How they won the proudes! name in song or story a EUGBHE H. MUNDAY. Vancouver, of the North American; the Bahamas