A Military Martinet. It has been our belief, catering for the estruction and, it may sometimes be, for he entertainment of the public, that we enerally had provided for its various asses. A correspondent, who signs himof "With one Star," and whose courtesy acknowledge, assures us that we have gen deficient in writing, expressly for his ofession. Perhaps so, strictly speaking, but we have a case now before us which is a character to excite no small interest in le United Service, for it shows how a artinet has crushed an unoffending officer

the British army. Many of our own officers have been heard to complain of harsh treatment and lack of couriesy on the part of their superiors, but they are a hundred times better off than if they held commissions in the British army. The Commander-in-Cnief there, one of the Royal family, is the Duke of Cambridge, only son of the Queen's uncle, of dinner-presiding memory, who literally eat himself into considerable popularity in London, by officiating, whenever he was asked-which was very frequently -ss chairman of charity dinners, on which occasions he was accustomed to lead off, when the subscription paper went round, with a liberal donation of two or three hundred dollars, but was also in the habit of not paying over a single sixpence of said donations to the charities in question. The committees wanted a Royal Duke at the anniversary dinner, and Uacle Cambridge, who loved a good dinner, was glad to act as decoy-duck and chairman. He died fifteen years ago, and was suc reeded by his only son, who served in the Crimean war with no small credit-for the Guelph family, although, what MOORE

Regular Del Gratia blockheads. Born with three Kingdoms in their pockets," have always been eminent for personal courage-has been commander in chief of the British army since July, 1856, and, though he came into possession of the greater part of his father's immense ccumulations (said to have exceeded the five million dollars left by the late Prince ALBERT), condescends to accept a pension of \$60,000 per annum, besides \$5,000 a year, as Colonel of a regiment, and \$32 a day (he has double pay, being a Field Marshal) as Commander-in-Cnief-his whole income, paid by the taxed subjects of his cousin VICTORIA, making a nice annual sum of £18,847 a year, or \$94,235 of our money. The Duke's mother and two sisters are also pensioners on the public, and thus the Royal Family are very dear

to England. F. M. the Duke of Cambridge is a lusty, fat-headed man, about as old as Queen Vic-TORIA-say in his forty-seventh year. The that the Army and Navy are the Queen's property (he speaks of "my army" and "my navy," but never of "my national debt.") the custom has been, when possible, to have the offices of Commander in Chief and Lord High Admiral filled by members of the royal family, and thus, deeds of themselves and their comrades who have though simply a good-natured, commonplace man, without much brains, the Duke of Cambridge is Autocrat of the Horse Guards-in other words, such an absolute ruler of the British army, that he is above parliamentary control. Unfortunately, such a man in such a position has an inevitable proclivity for becoming a martinet, and the Duke naturally has fallen into that very unpleasant category. He possesses a good deal of the family bonhommie, as well as the family obstinacy. He, probably, is not at present in the best temper imaginable, seeing that he has just got a smart rap on the knuckles from the House of Commons. It happened in this wise : Colonel DAWKINS, who died early this year, was a veteran who had greatly distinguished himself at Waterloo. His son, also being a soldier, became Lieutenant power to give—employment for the disabled, homes for the coldstream Guarda and for the sick, education for the studious, and honor Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, and fought with his regiment in the Crimea. From some cause or other, Colonel DAW-KINS Was not popular with some four or five of the officers of his regiment. As the Coldstream is a very aristocratic corps, with many sprigs of nobility among its officers, the plebeian name of "Dawkins" "Dowbiggen," in whose favor, in 1855, Lord PANNURE, then Secretary of War, and a near relation, sent a special telegram to Lord HARDINGE, then in the Crimea, earnestly entreating him, when promotion was going on, to "REMEMBER DOWB!" Whatever the cause, several officers of the Coldstream Guards applied themselves to using the art of ingeniously tormenting

it-but found that it had been transferred

by his adjutant to another officer, which

was more cool than pleasant. On another

occasion, returning from the Continent,

and delayed by the immense street traffic

of London, he was three minutes too late for parade, which had never before hap-

pened even when he was a subaltern, and

Colonel NEWTON, who commanded the

battalion, publicly reproved him, on the

spot, before his juniors, and threatened that "he would make Lieutenant Colonel DAWKINS parade so many times a day," to nunish him. The matter of chiselling him ("to chisel" is an excellent verb transitive,) out of going to the Queen's ball, was brought before Lord ROKEDY, a general officer then in command of a division, and that sagacious fossil decided that "Colonel DAWKINS was entirely wrong" in having written a private and courteous note to the adjutant of his own regiment, complaining of his having hastily transferred the Queen's invitation to another officer. Some time after this decision, there was given in the camp of Aldershott, not far from London, a luncheon, by the officers of The Coldstream Guards, to sundry other officers. Of course, Col. DAWKINS was one of the hosts. Lord ROKEDY, who had wronged him by an unjust decision, was present, and attempted to shake hands with Col. DAWKINS, who either did not or would not see these advances, and merely bowed. For this he was instantly placed under arrest and kept in that situation for eleven days, though, according to British military law, every person must be brought before a court-murtial within eight days after being placed under arrest. He demanded a court-martial, which was refused, but the Duke of Cambridge ordered a Court of Inquiry on his case—a secret and ex parte inquiry, in which testimony was not given on oath and the accused was not allowed to cross-examine any witness. Ample testimony, from eminent | and fifty and two hundred soldiers, made a series of officers, was given to prove that Colonel DAWKING was a true gentleman and a good soldier, but the military secret Star Chamber reported against him, and the Duke of Cambridge, who appears to have been blindly led by the nose at first, and then to have proceeded through mere obstinacy, curtly informed bim that if he (DAWKINS) did not at once leave the regiment and relire on half-pay, losing all future chance of promotion, the Duke would put him on compulsory half-pay. Mr. HEADLAM, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, de-Clared, in the House of Commons, that it was not legal thus to remove an officer with-

out a court-martial. There rarely has been such an example of pure despotism as was exhibited in this

# Altebi.

VOL. 8.—NO. 270.

case. The leading military members of the lecality, and the police are also out in fall num. the House of Commons strongly protested against it. The Government backed up he unjust commander-in-chief who wanted to drive a good officer out of the army for the new offence of not shaking hands with his superior officer, although the Duke had himself admitted that Colonel DAWKINS had proved the falsity of much that was alleged against him by an aretocratic clique. The Government contended that the Commander in Chief having refused a court-martial, his decision must be final, and that the House of Commons had no right to inquire into the doings or misdoings of the War Office. Honest John BRIGHT said that it was the duty as well as the right of Parlia. ment to do justice in cases of which cus tom and mere law could not take cognizance, and he noticed the fact that the hos tile decision of the Court of Inquiry in Col. DAWKINS' case had been given by a majority of one only—three mempers voting for it and two against it. The Government innucace, which oup ports the Duke of Cambridge because he is "Royal Highness" and the Queen's first cousin, carried the point that the Duke must not be enforced to do justice in this case; but one hundred and twelve members of Parliament voted the other way, and a great number slipped out of the House to avoid recording their votes; possibly these are time-servers, who are in the army, or have relations there, or are unwilling to offend the Duke of Cambridge by placing him in a cleft stick. We have examined our files of London papers, and do not find that, contrary to this decided expression of public and legislative opinion. the Duke of Cambridge has as yet carried out his announced purpose of compelling

army and navy officers. Governor Curtin to the People of Penn Sylvania. Executive Chamber, HARRISBURG, June 10, 1965.

poor Dawkins to leave the army. If any

thing further should occur, we shall record

it for the benefit of our much better treated

To the People of Pennsylvania:
The bloody struggle of four years is ended. The fires of rebellion are quenched. The supremacy of law and right is re-established. The foulest treason scorded in history has been beaten to the earth. These blessings we awe, under God, to the unequalled heroism, civic and mintary, of the people. In the darkest hours, under the heaviest discourageents, falter who would, THEY never faltered. o maintain the free Government of our fathers, the continued union of our whole country, and the grand republican principles which it is their pride nd duty to defend for the sake, not only of them.

seives, but of the human race.

I glory in saying that the people of Pennsylvania nor. Their hearts have been in the coutest; their means and their blood have been poured out like water to maintain it. The remnants of the herole bands that left her soil to rescue their country are now returning, having honorably failfilled their service. They have

leit tens of thousands of their brothers on many a bloody field. Their memories will be preserved on our rolls of honor. For their widows and familles a grateful country will suitably provide. who are now have such welcome as befits a brave and patriotic people to give to the galiant men who have saved the country and shed new lustre on Pennsylvania. I recommend that in every part of the State, on the approaching arniversary of Independe cial observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders, and of commemoration of the heroic ANDREW G. CORTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

A GOOD EXAMPLE. Two gentlemen of New York, Messrs. Trevor and Colgate, have recently given to Madison University the sum of sixty thou and dollars, one half of which amount is to be ap-plied to the endowment of twenty permanent and tree scholarships for the benefit of young soldiers. It is well known that many young men forsoon their studies at the beginning of the war to enter the military or naval service in defence of the na-tion, and it is in order to restore to them some of tion, and it is in order to restore to them some of the educational advantages they voluntarily rolin-quished that this movement is begun. The New York Post truly says: "A similar endowment of free scholarships for soldiers in a hundred or a hundred and firty of the two hundred and thirty-six colleges and seminaries in the United States would actual that the facilities of featuration to a very consider extend the facilities of instruction to a very conside extend the facilities of institution to a very considerable number of young and needy students, each of whom gave up his personal comforts and risked everything in doing battle for the nation. We owe these brave fellows every reward that it is in our

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1865. THE ACCUMULATION OF DEAD LETTERS. The public may be surprised to learn that the number of letters which are now being received at may have displeased them—though, surely, it is vastly more genteel than that of great carelessness or ignorance of the law, on the part of the senders of letters. The public should remember that the old law, allowing letters not prepaid to be sent forward according to the address, and double postage collected of the receiver, has been repealed, and that now every letter not enti-tled to be carried through the mails free, must have a stamp on it or it is sent to the dead-letter office. Especial care should be taken by every person to observe, at the time of depositing a letter in the post office, that the postage stamp is firmly fixed upon it. Such action would soon reduce the num-PAWKINS, their superior officer. Once, in ber of letters held for postage, and consequently 1860, when an invitation to a ball given by prevent the emberrassment and vexatious delays now arising from this class of letters. the Queen arrived during his absence, he said, on his return, that he would accept

END OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS TO REBELS IN HOLLAND. Despatches received at the State Department announce that the Government of the Netherlands has formely reacheded the recognition of belige-rent rights accorded to the rebels. This is in re-sponse to the appeals of this Government addressed to all the maritime powers. As Holland was one of the first to become our ally after the Revolutions. ry war, so, to her honor be it said, has she been the very first to retract her steps after having assumed a different position during the late rebellion. This breaks up the combination of all the European powers scknowledging rebel belligerent rights. INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The bureau of internal revenue does not feel authorized by the law to regard the amount received on a policy of life insurance as either logacy or income; consequently, assessors, until further savised, will not hold such amounts to either tax. THE RAM STONEWALL. No trouble whatever is apprehended with the Cuban authorities respecting the rebel ram Stone-wall. The Spanish Government is on the best pos-

AN ERROR CORRECTED. A verbal error in the printed testimony of Hon. Charles A. Dana, before the military commissio new engaged in the trial of the alleged conspira ters, makes it appear that he has ceased to be As istant Secretary of War. This is erroneous, as he does not expect to resign that office until the first

REBEL PRISONERS. The instructions as to rebel prisoners are, first, o release those who are sick, and then the others, in the order in which they have undergone imprison ment, these longest confined being the earliest reicased. The work of releasing all who come ander the amnesty clause of the proclamation is so rapidly progressing that all probably will have been set at liberty in the course of two or three would. DIPLOMATIC VISIT TO SECRETARY SEWARD. The Prussian minister, Mr. Da Stoerel, and the Spanish minister, Senor Tassano, waited upon Scoretary SEWARD resterday afternoon at the Department of State, to express, in the name of their respective sovereigns, the profound condolence and sympathy of two great nations for the national loss custained by the assassination of the President, and for the dreadful sufferings of the family of the Se. cretary of State. They greeted Mr. Shward most corolally, and expressed sincere satisfaction at his The wife of Storetary Saward has been very

ill for some days past, but is now recovering her SERIOUS RIOT IN WASHINGTON. To-day a party, comprising between a hundred essaults on many unoffending persons of the Seventh ward. They visited disreputable houses and tip-ward. They visited disreputable houses and tip-pling houses occupied by both white and colored, left Virginia City for Idaho, and all who started piling houses occupied by both white and colored, indiscriminately attacking the inmates, driving hem away, breaking up their furniture, helping hemselves to liquor and eatables, and committi other outrages. The rioters showed particular atimostly against colored persons, who were severely beaten and robbed. The negroes rallied for regis tance, when a fight occurred, the soldiers using their revolvers, as did also their antagonists. Fically a military guard arrived on the ground and

restrict peace.

Among other casualties, Dr. W. Boyd, who went out with a revolver in his hand to restore quiet, was out with a revolver in his hand to restore quiet, was struck on the face with a brick which was thrown by a soldier. The chesk and jaw-bones were horri-oly fractured, and the sight of one eye destroyed. Others of the soldiers made a rush for him, and one was in the act of cleaving his head with an are, HARTFORD, Conn., June 11.—Mrs. Lydia H. Si-courney, the poetess, died here to day, aged sevenwhen a number of women succeeded in persuading them to spare his life.

To-night a strong military force has been sent to cy-six years.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 12. 1865. THE TRIAL.

bers to queil another apprehended outbreak, and PERSONAL. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Figure has peen appointed Collector of the Internal Rovenus for the Sixth District of New York, in the place of WM. ORTON. The latter will supersede Mr. Law-

Mr. E. CHANDLER, now Solicitor of the Mavy Deparrment, is to succeed Assistant Secretary of the Frensury Harrington, and John Hartly, Chief Dierk of the Department, takes the place soon to be acated by Mr. FIELD.

Major General TERRY, the hero of Fort Fleher, who was ordered to Washington, arrived here on WARD H. LAMON, United States Marshal for he District of Columbia, has tendered his resigna tion to the president, to take effect Monday next. His successor is said to be D. S. Goodlos, one of the ore of the Washington Chronicle.

# NORTH CAROLINA

Rapid Return of the People to Loyalty— Reception of the President's Prosianation of Amnesty-Peace in Nouth Carolina. Intelligence from all parts of the State indicate a ready is a first of the people to their loyalty to the Colted States. Harmony, good wan and obedience to the laws is the prevailing sentiment of all parties in North Carolina. The citizens of the difference in North Carolina. ent counties are establishing a home police system for maintaining order and suppressing depreda-

The guerilla warfare in North Carolina expired with the rebellion. The prospects are that the movements to restore civil law through the inauguration of a new State Government, will call out the largest vote ever cast in the State, so anxious are the people to return to peaceful pursuits. President Johnson's amnesty proclamation is being well received by the people of this State, also the appointment of Mr. Holden as Provisional Go-The people of South Carolina have called upon the United States military authorities at Charlotte, in this State, for protection against their own

#### people, who are committing depredations upon each GEORGIA.

General Military Matters in the State-Sad Naval Disaster-The Behabilitation of the State. New York, June 11 .- The Savannah Herald of una 6 contains the following: "A detachment of the 13th Connecticut Regiment lett for home yesterday.
"General Birge has been assigned to the command of the Savannah district, and General Woodord to the command of that post, General Grover

being relieved. "A division of the 19th Corps has arrived at Sa-"The steamer Governor Troup, while en route from Augusta to Savannah, with a cargo of two hubdred bales of cotton, took fire eleven miles below Augusta, and was burned to the water's edge. The vessel, cargo, and baggage of the passengers were all lost. Some forty out of two hundred pasengers were lost by burning or drowning. Those st were mostly negroes. "A post office has been opened at Augusta.

General Washburne's brigade has been ordered from Augusta to Savannah. General Molineux has ordered all the school schers at Augusta to take the oath of allegiance Orders have been sent by the authorities at Aurusts for a supply of school books, and free schools ere to be immediately opened for all classes. "All restrictions on travel have been removed by Fenerals Grover and Gilmore in their respective

STARVATION IN GROEGIA. NASHVILLE. June 8 .- General H. McCook left bis morning for the North. f that represent that the whole of Georgia is in a starving condition. The river marks three feet on the shoal and

#### ailirg. THE WAR IN TEXAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF SABINE PASS.

The Character and Strength of the Fortifications.

Washington, June 11 .- The Navy Department has received the following information of the cap-ture of the defences of Sabine Pass, Texas: ture of the defences of Sabine Pass, Texas:

New Orleans, La., May 31, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that a despatch, under date of May 25th, was tais day received from Captain B. F. Sands, reporting the examination of the defences of Sabine Pass, Forta Mannshassett and Griffic. Adding Volunteer Lieut. Com. Pennington holsted the United States flag on these forts. The guas, five in number, were spiked. Fort Griffin is described as having five bomb proofs, covered with five feet of solid imber, we layers of railroad from, and four feet of earth on top. There were four magazines of like construction. Acting Volunteer Lieut. Com. Pennington not having force enough to hold the forts returned to his vessels, leaving the American flag fighing.

returned to his vessels, teaving the American nag flying.

Captain Sands, under date of May 27th, reports that the rebei army of Texas has all generally dis-banded, and have gone home, and the terms of sur-rander recently executed in New Orleans, between the rebei commanders sent by General Kirby Smith and General Canby, having been compiled with on the part of the rebeis, it only remains for us to oc-curry the forthications.

the part of the rebels, it only remains for us to occupy the fortifications.

With regard to the rebel naval forces in Texas, I am assured by the Confederate Lleutenant Commander Jonathan Carter, who is now here, and declares himself to be the senior naval offier, that there is no naval property, nor any officers in Texas on the seaboard, and only one vessel in the Rod River, the ram Missourt, which will be surrendered to the commander of the Mississippl Squadron.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Acting Rear Admiral Commanding

Western Guli Biockading Squadron.

Secretary Welles has also received information of the destruction of the famous blockade-runner Denbigh, on May 24th, off Galveston, by the United ner Fort Jackson; also, of a schoone called the Le Compt, used as a guard-boat at Galeston, by boats from the United States stanme Cornubia

THE WAR IN MEXICO. Official Despatches with News of Liberal Victories.
Washington, June 11 —Official news from Aca-

pulce, dated May 9th, embraces the following intelligence, which was suppressed in the despatches sent through French sources from Havana: General Rugules, with a part of the first division of the Central National Army of Mexico, attacked the city of Tacambano, in the State of Michoacan on April 11th, and took it by storm, capturing all the garrison, including two hundred Belgians, to-gether with their ammunition, artillery, etc. A few days before, the national forces captured train, with supplies and ammunition, sent from Morolia to Pascuaro, and defeated the French forces at Purendino, Cuitzeo, and Zinapeazaro, all in the State of Michoacan.
General Artego, the commander-in-chief of the lintro, had taken the field, having recovered from

## CALIFORNIA.

Fire and Loss of Life in San Francisco Meeting of Sympathy with Mexico-Whereabouts of Foote-Feeling Against

Chinese Miners. SAN FRANCISCO, June 3 .- A. fire in this city, on the 1st inst., destroyed property on the corner of Drum and Jackson streets to the amount of \$25,000, One man was burned to death, A large and enthusiastic meeting to sympathize with Mexico was held here on the night of the lst. Speeches and resolutions were passed favoring the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

The Mexican Generals Ochoa and Vega, and the Mexican consul were present, and were heartly cheered. General Ochoa made a speech. General Wright, acting for Major General Mc-Dowell, commanding the Department of the Pacific, ately wrote a letter, which has been published, in enswer to inquiries as to what arms and organiza ions would be permitted to leave for Mexico, in which he expresses sympathy for the republic of Mexico, but says, for the present, until the Government shall announce its determination to maintain nviolate the great doctrine so dear to every American heart, that no organization will be allowed, and seither will armed men be parmitted to leave our there will armed men be parameted to leave our chores for any foreign port.

The Evening Bulletin is informed that Henry S. Foote, late rebel Senator, is on his way overland to this State, accompanied by his son-in-law, Senator Stewart, of Nevada. He has several married daughters here.

The national Fast was universally and solemnly

observed on the Pacific coast.
Salled, brig Joanna, for Shanghae, with \$206,000 in treasure. Also, steamship Golden City, for Paname, with 521 passengers for New York, and \$930. 600 in gold, only \$175,000 of which goes to New from California, or any other point, are now on their way back, having been ordered away by the miners of Idaho and Montano, who will allow no Chinese in the mines. There were recently about SHIP NEWS.

Arrived, ship Persoverance, Leghorn; barks Harvost Moon, Sagus; Acia, Vera Cruz; John Baptiste, Paiermo; brige Amos M. Roberts, Sagus; J. Fichman, Charleston; Suwanes, Triningal; sour Ald, Matamoros. 00 Celestials encamped at the Sink of Humboldt on their way back.

General Grant at Chicago. CHICAGO, June 10,-General Grant arrived here at moon to-day, and was very enthusiastically reat noon to bay, and was very entausiationity re-ceived by a large concourse of citizens and escorted to the Santary Fair building by the committee of Common Council and a committee of a hundred ap-pointed by the Board of Trade. It is understood that the general will remain in the city for some Death of Mrs. Sigourney.

The Sinking of the Admiral Dapont. PARTICULARS OF THE CATASTROPHE—HOW THE COLLISION CAME ABOUT. BOSTON, June 10.—The steemer Admiral Dupont,

from New York for Fortress Morroe, was run into and sunk on the night of the 8th inst., by the British

ship Stadacous, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B. The steamer sunk in ten minutes after the col-

lision. The crew and passengers, with the excel

tion of fifteen or twenty, were saved. Captain Simon Pepper and all the officers of the steamer are

safe, and have landed at Nantucket, together with

the other survivors. The names of the lost as yet are unknown. The Stadacona, having sustained

considers ble damage by the collision, was ruc ashore on Smith's Point, Nantucket, where she remains, in

BOSTON, June 11 .- The officers, crew, and pas-

Monroe, with a small detachment of troops, and at 4.20 A. M. the next day, in a dense fog, saw the smp

steamer could lose her way the two vessels came violently in collision, and our starboard bow was

tove in. Found the steamer settling down by the

went down. As far as ascertained, one

hend very fast, and in three minutes after the colli-

fireman, six soldiers, and one colored woman are

missing.
The steamer was owned by James S. Whitney and

stanmer had taken themses presentions avainst an

dent by blowing her whistle, and reducing her

read to fifteen revolutions per minute. Most of the

fficers of the Dupout leave for Now York to-night.

THE SOUTHWEST

Discovery of the Probable Cause of the

Great Mobile Fire.

a bad position.

Close of the Defence of Mudd, Spangler, and Arnold.

WHAT SANDERS SAID ABOUT THE "BORDER RAIDS."

Facts Concerning Southern Desire for Murder, both of the President and Union Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The record of the pre-vious day was read and the examination of wit nesses continued as follows: Testimony of Daniel E. Morris. By Mr. Ewing: I live in Charles county, Maryland; on the Sunday after the assassination of the President I heard from Mr. Moore, who came from Bryantown that mening, that it was Edwin Booth who assassinated the President; know the reputation of the winess Daniel J. Thomas to be not very good; the people consider him untrathful and went in the bileve him under oath in the community in which he lived; Mr. Thomas would not be believed on oath; in the stictes of the Government to suppress the rewellion I have sympathized with the Government, but did not approve of the abolition of elsevery. lavery.
The orest examination of the witness develops

Testimony of L. A. Gobright,

Testimenty of L. A. Gobright; (Called for the Defence.)—I am a journalistic sgent and telegraphic reporter for the Associated Press; I was at Forc's Theatre on the night of the assessinguished, having reached there see minutes to 11 o'clock; there was a difference of opinion among persons at the theatre as to whether Booth was the assessin or not; during the short time I remained there, I was not at that time satisfied that Booth was the assessin. there, I was not at that time satisfied that Boyth was the assarin.

By Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham: Q. Bat you become ratisfied during the night that it was Booth, and telegraphed that fact? A. I did not so telegraph that night.

Q. You become Batisfied, the next day, that Booth was the assassin? A. It was so announced the next morning in the chicial bulletin.

The counsel for the prisoners, Mudd, Spangler, and Arnold, Mr. Ewing, announced to the court that the case had now been closed for the defence, so far as these prisoners were concerned.

Mr. Doster, on behalf of the prisoner Payne, stated that Dr. Nichofs, who had been permitted to examine the question of the prisoner's alleged insanity, was not yet prepared to report, and that several witnesses, who were expected to testify of that question, had not yet appeared, one of them being the prisoner's father, Rev. Mr. Powell, of Florida.

The president of the court, Generat Hunter, re-

being the prisoner's father, Rev. Mr. Powell, of Florida.

The president of the court, General Hunter, remarked that he had understood that Dr. Nignols could not give any report on the question of insanity until the prisoner's antecedents were shown, and that, therefore, the fourt would be saved to wait for the prisoner's latter, who lived in Florida.

Mr. Doster said that in the State of Maine it was customary, when a plea of insanity was introduced in behalf of the prisoner, to hand nim over to a judy-sician for a proper determination of the question. He thought it not more than just that, on a trial for his life, the prisoner should have the sensit; of whatever evidence could be adduced in his favor; that while it might cost the court a cellar of site, the risoner should have the savenes of the testimon; of that witness might cost the prisoner his life. He saked that the prisoner be permitted either to bring his irlends here or to be allowed a regular solentific investigation of his case. Judge Advecate Bingham stated that the prisonor's counsel had had forty days in which to precun the attendance of all witnesses, and that every ap plication on the part of the defence for witnesses had

tional witnesses for the prosecution.

Testfancery of Menry G. Edson.

By Judge Advocate Holt: I reside at St. Albans. Vermont; my profession is that or an attorney and counseller at law; I was engaged as counsel during the judicial investigation which cocurred in Chanda, in connection with what was known as the St. Albans raid; while at St. Johns, Canada, I heard George N. Sauders say, in speaking of the St. Albans raid, that he was ignorant of it before it cocurred, but was then satisfied with it; that it was tional witnesses for the prosecution. Albans raid, that he was ignorant of it before it occurred, but was then satisfied with it; that it was not the last of the kind that would occur, but that it would be followed up by the depleting of many other banks and the bureing of many other towns on the itoriter, and that many a "Yankee" (using a coarse and vulger expression) would be killed; as said that there were organizations of men ready to bure and such Buffalo and other places, and that the Yapktes would soon see those plans fully exceuded; that any preparations made by the Givernment to prevent them would not prevent, though they might doer them; Sanders at that time was acting as counsel for the presents.

Testimony of John L. Nipple.

By Judge Advocate Hott: I am a first Hute-

acting as counsel for the prisoners.

Testimony of John L. Ripple.

By Judge Advocate Hoit: I am a first limitenant of the Syn Hinois Kegiment, and entered the
service as a privace in 1861. I was a prisoner of
war, and was confined for six months at Andersonville, Ga. While there, I heard a robel officer,
Quartermatter Hun, state that if Abe Linzoin
was re-elected, he would not five to be insignrated.
That was before the Frestdential elected. It wiso
stated that they had a party in the North who
would attend to the President and Mr. Seward;
I heard the Hentenant in coarge of the guard say
that they had if riends who would see that Lincoin
was not re mangurated; that was, I think, after
the Presidential election; the character of the
food intributed to the prisoners at Andersonville
was poor, both in quantity and quality; the prisoners died in large animbers, and I have no doubtitate in
many cases the deaths of the prisoners were brought
about by starvation and the horrible treatment to
which they were subjected; I finard the rebol officers
say in answer to the remonstrances of the prisoners
that the treatment was good enough for thom; they
should every one die; I neard a certain Capital
Wilker, who had charge of the prisoners, say that on
the first of July the location of the place in whice
the prisoners were confined, and everything con
necred with it seemed to look to the cread-on of
disense, and the infliction on the part of the Conledrate authorities of every possible suffering short
of death; that Libby treatment was not so bad;
lacks of blood-hounds were kept lying around the
camp at Andersonville.

There being no further witnesses present, Judge
Advocate Hoit gave notice that the court of the Courwait much longer for the witnesses in the case of
Payne, who had falled to appear.

The president of the court stated that the court
would wait until Monday morning 5t 11 o'clook, to
near the report of Dr. Nichols on the alteged inseanity of Payne.

The Court then adjourned to the hour stated.

TREMENDOUS FIRE AT NASHVILLE

Ten Million Boliars worth of Property Destroyed Naseville, June 9.—At about two c'olock this fternoon the extensive building used for quarter master and commissary stores, at the corner of Sum-mer and Broad streets, known as Taylor's depot, was discovered to be on fire. The fire is supposed to save been caused by sparks from a locomotive. About half the building was dessroyed. The other half, comprising the commissary stores, was saved. The loss is estimated at between four and five allions. Several dwellings near the scene of conflagration were destroyed, with their contents. So great was the heat that all approaches to the scene were impassable. Two or three employees are supposed to have perished in the flames.

LATER.

The destruction of Government property at the great fire to-day, it is believed, will cause a loss of between eight and ten millions of dollars. Within its walis were stored sufficient to supply an rope alone, consumed, was valued at one million dollars. The building was the largest or the kind in the country, being 800 feet front by 200 feet deep. Fortunately, the buildings were separated by a fire wall, and the largest part of the front was, by this precaution, saved from destruction. Various rumore are affect as to the cause of the fire, some maintaining that it was the work of an incendiary, and others of accident. A court of inquiry will instigate the matter. The combustion was so rapid that the building was one sheet of flame before the fire department could work on it.

Another Batch of Booth's Papers Found.-

NEW YORK CITY.

New York, June 11

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

At the evening Stock Exchange to-night the parket was steady but active. (30d closed steady without change in prices, the quotation being 1374; New York Central, 12; Erle, 77%; Michigan Central, 1694; Hudson River, 1694; Reading, 93%; Old Southern, 62%; Pittsburg, 63%; Chicago and Kock Island, 92%; Northwestern, 24%; Chicago and Fort Wayne, 94%; Canton Company, 38%; Cumberland Coal, 40%; Quicksilver, 51%.

Ship News. Boston, June 11.—Arrived, ship Littleton, New Sealand; bark Jons, Buenos Ayres; brig J. W. Frisko, Philadelphia.

Arrival of a Steamer

Her advices are anticipated.

강에 문골공한 회사방은 얼룩하였다고요. 아이는 날아일?

FATHER POINT, L. C., June 11.—The steamship St. George, from Glasgow, with 500 steerage pas-

engers, passed here at 2 A. M. to-day, for Quebec.

New York, June 11

ine department could work on it.

Who is Payne, Instead of being cleared up, is growing deeper. His fortitude is wonderful. Heat, chains, handculfs, and the awful presence of certain death, the constant gaze of the eager and curious crowd, and all the surreundings of the commission, neither appal nor terrify him in the least. For his companious in misery he deeply sympathizes, and only wishes, because he is stronger and braver than they, that he could be executed for each one. Today a Christian lady of this city sent him a pockethandlerother, and a message that she should pray for him, and that others prayed for him. He received the present with the nir and bearing seemingly of a gentlemen, returning his thanks, and as to the prayers, he said no one praying for him should labor alone; that he prayed for himself. This last remark was made with much emotion, his eyes filling with tears; his nature istwo-fold; he is gentle, and yet as terrible as a hon. He has more endurance than falls to the lot of most men. He will go four days at a time without eating or drinking, and still be strong. He has sat in that court-room threy woo days without relief from the usual course of cature, and during all that time has not utcreal a complaint as to his health. He is yet young. His face is beardless. When dressed as a gentleman he is fine-looking. But who he is, and where he came from, is the great mystery.—Wash. Cor. N. V. World.

ANOTHER BATCH OF BOOTE'S PAPERS FOUND.—
In vitue of a commission of inspection, obtained
from the Vice Admiratry Court by Mr. Dunbar, on
behalf of the United States consul at Quebec, the deputy marshal of that court, Mr. Parkin, Jr., brought
to town treday, from below Bio, three trunks belongting to J. Willies Booth, the assassin of Mr. Lincoln.
These trunks were shipped at Montreal last fail,
for Nassau, and destined for Richmond; but the
schooner on board of which they were having been
wrecked, they were taken to Bio by the salvers. The
result of the inspection is, we are told, that the
runks contain a very costly and extensive theatrical wardrobe almost totally destroyed by salt water.
There are also some papers, letters, &c., of Booth's,
but as to their importance we have no information.

—Quebec Mercury, June 6.

erses, Lydia H. Sigourney, has recently passed from the life in which her talent and power and delicate fancy had made her so great a reputation. It is many years since we last saw Mrs. Sigouraey, and had the pleasure of listening to her graceful and pleasant voice, yet it scarcely see resterday, so accustomed had we been to regard her as a positive celebrity, without calculating her age or reckoning her probable duration, still among us. Yet she is now dead—dead in the fullness of her ears, 76-having barely overrun the allotted time, and preserved her literary reputation untarnished by one of those pure and virtuous lives which typify ho literary character in its most blameless and per feet form.

—General Warren has resigned his commission

as major general of volunteers, and has been succeeded in command at Vicksburg by General Offterhaus. - Morgan, the rebel who shot General Camby last year, at New Orleans, has been arrested. - Ex-Governor Noore has been arrested at Mo-bile and sent to Washington.
- General Sheridan has issued orders forbidding military interference with the shipment of cotton. - Pierre Soule is in Mexico.

EUROPE.

cial News, &c.
FATHER POINT, L. C., June 11.-11 P. M.-Th steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool June 1, vis Greencastic on June 2, has passed here for Quebec The Hiberhian arrived at Liverpool on May 31 the City of Manchester on the same day, and the America at Southampton on the same day.

The rate of discount in the Sank of England has been reduced to 34 % cent.

U. S. 5-20s, 67@67%; Eric, 50%@51; Illinois Central, 764. Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Sales of cotton for four days, 75,000 bales, including 29,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been buygar, and prices of fair and middling qualities are 1d, disher, the market desing firm, with an upward tendency, except in Easiern descriptions.

Kichardson, Spence & Oo. and Wakefield, Nagh, & Oo. report Flour dull and irregular. Wheat inactive, and 1@2d lower for inferior; winter red 8s 6@8s 8d. Oorn heavy and 6d lower; mixed 29s, feet quiet and steady. Pork very dull and easier. Bacon quiet. Butter firmer, with an improvement on interior qualities. Lard first and is lower. Tallow quiet. Ashes quiet at 25@46s for pots, and 29@26s for pearls. Sugar quiet and steady. Office—no saler. Rice—no 8sles. Spirite Turperine util an nominal. Rolls flut. Liuseed Olf quiet and steady. Perfolem very util.

London Markers.—Breadshuffs quiet. Wheat quiet and 22 lower. Office quiet and urm. Tea inactive. Rice quiet but steady. Tallow quiet. Concels classed on Wednesday at 91%@91% for money. Himola tentral shares 76%; Erice 50%@51; United States 20s 67@57%.

LATEST VIA GREENOASTLE.

Laverpool. June 2.—The Brokers' circular reports the sales of corton to the wester at the sales of corton to the wester at the sales of corton to the wester at the contral contr sengers of the steamer Admiral Dupont arrived here on Saturday night. The purser (Morse) re-ports that they left New York on the 7th for Fortress Stadacons steering nearly in an opposite direction; put the wheel hard a starboard, stopped engines and reverses them, to avoid a collision. Before the S. B. Tait, of Boston, and another party in New York, where she is insured for \$50,080. She was valued at \$90,000. Just previous to the collision the

LIVERFOOL, June 2.—The Brokers' circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 108,500 bates, including 21,500 to speculators, and 23,500 exporters. The market has been booyant, an prices are 12601240 higher for American and Event

THE DEATH AND DESTRUCTION COM PASSED BY REBELS. American Demands upon England. It would seem that our English cousins are considerably exercised upon the question of the spolia Caino, June 11 .- The steamer Kate Hart, from tions of the Alabama, the Tallahassee, and other o the Anglo-rebel pirates, a demand for compensation for which is supposed to have been made by on

demphis, has four hundred bales of cotton i Evapsville and Cincinnati. The Memphis Chamber of Commerce has be corganized. The steamers Poland and Idaho collided in the ing of the Poland and the loss of ten or twoive lives. New Orleans advices of June 6 state that an imfortant cine to the cause of the late disastrous explosion at Mobile is thought to have been obtained. A man named Wall has been arrested at Mobile. charged with being implicated. He states that he and two others, on the night previous to the explosion, placed torpedoes between the buildings con taining pewder; that the work was performed un fer the direction of a rebal major, who threatened them lustant death if they discovered or offered to resist, and that the major afterwards lighted a fuze of a shell connected with the infernal arrangement Torpedoes have also been discovered in the rooms the custom-house, so arranged as to explode of cealed in desks in the same building.

Disastrons Fire and Explosion at Chattancoga.
Cincinnuti, Jupe 10.—The Gazette's Chattanoo espatch says that the ordnance building had expl ded, setting fire to and consuming the warehouses, filled with Government stores. The loss to the Government is \$150,000. Between ten and fifteen per sons were kliled and wounded. The explosion was saused by sparks from a locomotive.

Cotton in the South. NEARLY TWO MILLIONS OF BALES BAST OF THE NEW YORK, June 11 .- The New Orleans correspondent of the Herald says, it is estimated that the total amount of cotion, of all kinds, secreted east of he Mississippi is 1,000,000 bales-70,000 bales in Arkansas, and 300,000 in Texas.

Accident to a Cumboat PROVIDENCE, June 10 — The gunboat Gettyshurg, from Boston for New York, with an iron monitor in tow, struck on Fisher's Island reef on Friday evening. The monitor went over the reef and anchored The gunboat had her bow stove, and returned to Nowport leaking badly.

Affairs in Louisville. TANDAUTTE. June 10.—Brigadier General Rothe Mississippi headquarters, has been promoted the president to be major general by brevet. In a three-mile race to day, Alexander's horse Asterold, Which, on Tuesday last, made the best time on record, wop a race on the first heat, Loadstone sulking at the end of the first quarter stretch and Dr. Lindsay being distanced.

The Murder of President Lincoln. THE ORIGINATOR OF THE MILLION DOLLAR SCHEME CAPTURED, WASHINGTON, June 8.—General Canby has, by orders from Secretary Stanton, hunted out and errected the was who offered last winter, in an Alasame paper, to be one of a certain number of persons to pay a milition dellars for the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and he is on his way, under guard, to his section of the country .- Cor. Boston Advertises

THE HOSTILE INDIANS. HIETY-THEEE HUNDRED LODGES IN NORTHERN DAROTA—ATTACKS EXPECTED THIS SUMMER ALL ALONG OUR PROWITER.

The Fort Abecrombic correspondent of the St. The Fort Abecrombie correspondent of the St. Paul Press, writing on the 2d, says:

The Indians are congregated in great numbers northwest of here. There are about three thousand three hundred lodges of hostile Sloux, or about eixteen thousand man, women, and children assembled at Devil's Lance and Turtle Mountain. All the Unipapas whom Suity tought last year, and other Sloux living west of the Missouri, hearing that Suity was again pushing an expedition into their country, have joined the Yanktonnals and Zanktons, east of the Missouri, and it Suity pursues his journey as originally projected, towards the Sloux. All the hostile Sloux, I repeat, are new gathered in Northern Dakota, near the British boundary, and together with the regular coonpants of that region, and the hostile Sloux of of Minnesota, they number about four thousand warriors, perhaps more. Their intentions are not yet fully developed, but the talk of their camp, according to the Red-Tyer hat-breeds, indicates an intention to attack this post in force, and to move upon our frontier settlements in small raiding parties during the summer.

sioner Barrett, of the Pension Bareau, is engaged preparing a circular with reference to the rights Lensioners in the States engaged in the rebellion. The subject is one of much importance. It will be ready for distribution, it is thought, in a day or two. WHAT IS WANTED AT RICHMOND .- The Rich. What is Wanted at Richmond.—The Richmond Whig, of the 8th, 835:

"The paramount want of this community, at present, is capital—the wherewithal to rebuild the burnt district. Until we have an influx of capital, or until the building lots pass into the possession of wealth) men who will improve them, we will look in vain for the signs of that reconstruction of stores and watchouses so eagerly wished for by our people."

FRECOITY OF AN ELEPHANT.—The correspondent of a Bombay paper, writing from Bardwan, in the northwest province, says: I have just received a sed account of the ravages committed by an elephant at a village called Kotulpore, about twenty miles distant from this station; the animal belongs to the Maharajah, and was taken thither by one of his retainers for a marriage procession. On arrival toure, the elephant suddenty became wild, and pulled down a number of hure and trees. This next may it became wilder still, and one of the mahoust in charge of the brute, attempted to chain his legs, was setzed by the trunk and trampled under foot Death of course was inscantaneous, but that did not pacify the elephant's rage; it kept the corpse of the man under its feet for two successive days, actually stinding it to dust. That very day it struck down a Brabmin and smashed his head; two other men have been severely injured, and most of the inhabitants of Ketalperc have, it is said, run away from the village for fear of the brute. The Maharajah has ordered helf a dozen of his Eurasian servants to go and shoot it.

WOOL-GROWING IN ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Tritume Bays: "There is a growing interest in sheep-raising in this State, and almost every leading farmer, whose locality seems fitted for the purpose, it turning his attention to this usofal and profitable lass of husbandry. In 1860 the number of sheep returned by the county assessors was \$4430, aggregating in value \$605,035, or an average of \$1.10 sech. In 1861 the number had rison to 913,024, worth \$452,285, or \$1.08 each. In 1802 the number returned was 1 205,695, worth \$1,910.655, or \$1.68 each. Later than 1862 we have no figures, but as the business has been very active there were probably, at the close of the year 1861, 613, 900,000 of sheep in the State, worth at least \$5,000,000 The unproved stock which is now coming into the State will, we think, compensate for the decline in the price of wool, and we should not be surprised that at the end of the year the estimated value of the sheep at the close of last year would be very nearly maintained. Among the largest sheep raisers in the State are Bander of Winnebago, Kelly of Du Page, Plekrell of Macon, and Brown of Sanganon."

One of the most prominent as well as one of the most able and respected among our author-

the Peruvian at Father Point-Comm

percent at the market has been buggant, an prices are 1d@12d higher for American and Explian, and 3d to 1d ligitor for other descriptions. The sales to-day (Fritar) are estimated at 15.00 bales, the market closing excited, with an advancing tendency. The authorized quotations are at tollows:

The stock in port is estimated at 440,000 bales,

.....18 d.

which 46:000 are American.

Breadstuffs very dull, and all qualities slightly wer. Provisions quiet and steady, except Lard, which is still declining.

LONDON, June 2.—Consols closed at 89% 690, ex dividend; lilinois Contral shares, 78%; Erie shares, 50%; United States Five-twenties, 67 697%.
The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £539,000.

the Anglo-rebel pirates, a demand for compensation for which is supposed to have been made by our forwhich is supposed to have been made by our fovernment. The Times, in a very significant article, which palliatingly justifies England, says:

"All that can have been done to renew the discussion at the cless of the war by presenting a regular demand. As the question was well considered when it first arose, and as the United States have icing been informed of the view which this country taker of its liabilities, we cannot conceive that any new complications can be the result of the more formal demand of Mr. Adams.

"For two years the subject has caused no interruption in the amicable relations of the two Governments, and it is difficult to conceive that the United States should now press their former claim in such a manner as to endanger the peace which accusily prevails. We are, therefore, not surprised to hear from Lord Palmerston that, though each party has stated its respective views, the whole correspondence has been carried on 'in very friendly and most stated its respective views, the whole correspondence has been carried on 'in very friendly and most smifable terms." The law which according to the English view governs cases of this kind has been so clearly explained, and will be, doubtless, so powerfully stated in answer to the American demands, that there is no need for us to say anything farcher on the subject. Our point is simply that nations in a state of wer must protect their own interests, and cannot expect a neutral to guard them from the operations of the enemy. It is enough for us to show that mething was done in bad faith by this country. The Alabama was, it is true, built by British subjects, and her armament was also furnished from an English port; but this, though a culrable act on the part of certain Englishmen, dees not compromise the Government, which used reasonable means to prevent under onceedings, and would have stopped the vessel had not the Confederates and their Ayents were too qui

"In getting ready "No. 290" the Confederates and their agents were too quick for us, and for the Pederals also; they carried their vessel into the ocean before we could seize it in the Micresy, or the Federals could esize it in the narrow seas; if we were slow, the Federals were negligent. A belligerent Government can hardly claim to be compensated for the results of an accident, when it is plain that its own agents neglected to maintain a proper watch over the enemy's proceedings. The British Government, however, does not, we conceive, assert that a neutral country is not responsible morely for the fatting out of shims or expectations within its limits against one of two bettigerents; on the controry, no Government vioute be more ready than ear can to allow that such capments give real grounds of complaint.

"That there is no desire to defend the legality of the fitting out of the Alabama is shown by the fact that proceedings were taken against the constructors of the Alexandra, and that this voscel, as well as the two notorious 'rame,' were selezed by the British Lawarmment, in suite of the nrotestablons and obadnate legal opposition of those confedera in Junion them. All that we now contend for is, that when a versel does actually evade such fair vigliance as a central may be expected to maintain, a beligerent has no claim to be compensated, especially in a case either the present, where the vestel actually went out to see unarmed, was armed in the open ocean, and may be that we seen captured without opposition if the belligerent who now complains had used the commonst precoation.

"There is, we trust, nothing in this affair which need inspire apprehensions of a rupture, either now or at any future time. The American commercial marine has, indeed, suffered, but such a calamity must be expected when a marilime and trading state enters into a contest with an energetic and active enemy. The people of the United states must be expected when a marilime and trading state enters into a contest with an energetic and

wrong."

The Out Indulges in the following prognostics tions respecting our course of conduct, and, it will be seen, recommends the "firm, joint action of Engtions respecting our course of conduct, and, it will be seen, recommends the "firm, joint action of England and France."

"In every man's experience, however amiable, there occurs a moment when he must say "No!" and in like manner when great nations, to use our trans-Atlantic cousins', phrase, are 'cornered,' they must give a definite answer. Within the last few days we have been definitely asked by the Crbina of Washington to pay an indemnity for the depredations of the Alaboma and other vessels which, escaping our vigilance, cleared from English ports, and then under the Confederate flag, inflicted severe damage upon the commerce of the rebels. To this demand our reply is, that our conscience is clear, that the law is paient, and that as we do not one we do not intend to pay one shifting of the damages Sought for.

"The Yankee rejoinder is that we did the mischies and that we shall be compelled to pay. Hence arises a remarkably unpleasant questlon. Another question not easy of solution springs from the demand for the extradition of Southerners, or zo-styled rebels, which the Unitee States are making upon Canada. The Government of President Johnson sfiects in some affairs a virtue to which it does not pretend in others. Fair speech is still held toward France, and while the recruiting offices of New York enlist troops of immigrants every day for the armed colonization of Mexico, the Cabinet of the Tuileries is assured that the United States will counteiance no violation of international law. We need, nevertheless, but dast a cursory glance over the most recent tolegrams to persoive that an immediate invasion of Mexico, the Cabinet of the Tuileries is assured that the United States will counteiance no violation of international law. We need not reper the continuence of the American Government to feel cartain that our turn must shortly come.

"The ealculation probably is that England will not assist the French, and that, therefore, tone goment upon the firm joint section of England and France. Without committing land and France :"

are thus explicitly denied by the Express on the folowing day to that on which they appeared: "Some of the morning papers publish a paragraph from which it would appear that President Johnson had at length preferred a claim upon the English Government to an indemnity for the depredations of the Alabama. We have reason to believe that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement."

ment."

From the Globe we excise the following more careful, though not less definite contradiction:

"We are informed, from a cource we rely on, that no new demands have been made on our Government on the matters in question slave the succession of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency of the United State, and consequently that no reply to such demands has been returned on our part, nor, by the life 'consequence, has there been any rejoinder in reply to such demands. It is no secret in any quarter that demands of the kind had been made to our Government and the cases arose of damage to American marchant scipowners from the Confederate cruisers. But we believe we can affirm with confidence that no new incident has cocurred whatever, altering in any manner the position of either Government with regard to those claims. The Government with regard to those claims. The Government of the United States, under President Lincoln, always declared itself willing to postpone pressing such claims till a perica should arrive at which a perfectly dispassionate and equitable consideration of them might appear preatinable. And we have reason to believe that President Johnson's Government has taken un new position, and holds no new language on the subject.

"It is equally well known from the debates which have taken place in Parlisment, and the published diplomatic documents, what position our own Government has taken, and what language it has held on the same subject. Whatever, therefore, may be validinated, nothing has transpired in daylight viving ground for apprehension that 'we shall have to abandon a policy of expediency' for a policy which it would seem must be interred will be not a policy of expediency." From the Globe we excise the following more care

Ass-Assination.—A donkey and pony were grazing together on Dr. Hadden's farm, near this place, apparently on the best terms, when the former, without any provestion, caught his companion by the throat and held him fast until he choked him. Every effort to release the pony proved useless.—Skibbetten Engle. THE MONUMENT TO THE PRESIDENT.—The collections in the various churches of this city last Sunday week were very large, every denomination evinding its liberality and its respect for the dead President. The subscriptions thus far President. The subscriptions thus far are very large, and Philadelphia will have, from the tale they tell, a good and worthy monument.

FOUR CENTS.

STATÈ ITEMS.

The Hanover Section publishes the follows: We It is well remembered that when the war is? he suppression of the rebellion broke out, that the Northern sympathizers in our midst gathered the old copper cents, and had them transferred into breast pins to indicate that they were copperheads "Now," says an exchange, "that the chief of rebels has adopted the 'petticoat,' would it not be well for them to get a new badge? No suggestion is needed as to what it should be." - A man suffering from small pox was imported from Harrisburg to Marietza, a few days since cousing considerable talk and some threats against the family who received him, he being no relation of

the family whatever. Complaint was made to the chief burkess, who had him removed to the alms -The Bank of Northumberland: at Sumbury, i preparing to assume its new character as a nati bank. It was therefore necessary to destroy its old circulation, and on Saturday last notes amounting to sixty-seven thousand dollars were destroyed by burning.

— A bold but unsaccess'ul attempt' was made one night linet week, to break into the safe of the county treasurer at Lancaster. The burglars bored a hole in the safe, filled it with powder and discharged it, but without doing any damage.

The Elmira Rolling Mill Company, by reason of the high prices of labor and materials and the low price of that manufactured article, have relow price of that manuscritted action, nave to solved to suspend operations in one of their mills until the 10th day of July next. — The Odd Fellows of Newville, Lancaster co.,

have purchased "Literary Hall," in that town. The building contains two halls, each 40 by 71 fee in size, besides a number of smaller rooms.

— Preparations for a grand celebration of the coming 4th of July, are being made all ever the - Another distillery, charged with making fraudulent tax returns, has been selzed in Pittsburg. - The new court house, in process of building a Sunbury, is progressing finely. The returning regiments are received with great enthusiasm in Pittsburg.
Two dollar counterfeit bills on the York County Bank are in circulation.

#### HOME ITEMS.

Two young men on board the steamer St John, from New York for Albany, set a good example by their presence of mind and cool determination the other night. A kerosene lamp broke in a closet, and the burning fluid covered the floor. Intense alarm; of course, ensued, but the young fellows stood at the door, and refused to allow even the officers of the boat to enter until the kerosene was burned out. The theory was that if the door was opened and water poured in the flames would not he extinguished, but would be floated to other

- A young lady attempted to drown herself in the canal at Newark on Tuesday night. Having been rescued from her perilous situation by two gentlemen, who happened to be in the vicinity at he time, she began, as soon as she was able to speak, to upbraid her rescuers for not letting her perish, stating that her "oruel parents" had interfered with a love affair, and that being wholly miserable she had determined to end her existence. The young lady was taken home "to dry," and repent at loisure.

The editor of the Universalist having been cen-

tured by a correspondent for intimating that Jeff Davis should be hung, replies: "After the exote-ment has passed, and Jefferson Davis is hung, we moy be sorry! But in all soberness let us say, if Jefferson Dayis is not hung, the hand that in this land ever after signs a death-warrant should drop from its socket. If he is pardoned, let every prison door open. - Armi R. Mitchell, an old and respectable citi. zen of Bath, Massachusetts, was so much pained by a soft corn on one of his toes, that, two weeks ago,

be had the toe amputated, but gangrene had set in and extended to the foot, so that it became neces. sary to amputate the leg below the knee, and there is now little hope of saving his life. - The " Hermitage," the last dwalling niges of It was purchased by the State of Tennessee in 1858 for \$48,000. Mrs. A. Jackson, widow of the late proprietor, has appealed to President Johnson for a permanent home at the Hermitage. The President referred her application to Governor Brownlow. — A match game of quoits was played between the seniors and sophomores of Amberst College las week, the game being to score one hundred and eleven points. The sophomores were victorious, coming out one hundred and thirteen to the seniors'

ton that he has under tuition there a class of bright colored folks, and among them is a son of the aristo--At the coming anniversary of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard College, the oration will be delivered by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., of New York, and the poem by George H. Boxer, of Philadelphia.

— It took one hundred and twelve hunters to would and kill a bear in a piece of woods in Peru, Vermont, last week, and as the cardass sold for

\$16.50 they got about fifteen cents each for their — A man in Humbertson. C. W., committed suiolde. A few hours before the act, he told his wife the devil had offered him \$150,000, and he had conciuded to accept the offer.

— Miss Lizzie Lock, a convert to Judaism from Christianity, was admitted to the congregation of Israel, with appropriate ceremonies, at Memphis, a few days ago. The stone masons employed at the Yale Art Bullding in New Haven are on a strike, their wages having been out down from \$2 75 to \$2 50.

— It is said that the President intends to issue, in aday or two, an amnesty proclamation pardoning - In digging a well in Cedar Falls, Iowa, a black wainut log was found twenty feet below the surface of the ground. - Both Hartford and New Haven have offered to build new State Houses if the old ones are turned

over to them. - Fifty-nine steamers of over 1,000 tons burden each have been built at New York since the war - New potatoes are now on sale in Buffalo, rought from Bermuda. They are only worth \$7 per bushel.

— Brigham Young has ordered a bell from a oundry in Troy, probably to call his flock of wives - Spurious fives on the Bank of New England, at East Haddam, have been put in circulation.

The New Jersey agricultural societies have introduced steeple chases into their fairs. -The census of Springsield, Ill., now nearly completed, will foot up about 21,000. - Four hundred and fifty five prisoners of war were discharged at Elmira. - Hetel accommonations in Buffalc (N. Y.) are

-A famine is at present greatly feared in Northorn Georgia.

— Coal has been discovered at Henryville, Indiana - Boston complains of pickpockets. FOREIGN ITEMS.

- A few days ago an Englishman went to Paris to take out a patent in France for an invention to detect plekpockets. He entered an omnibus and sat by the side of an elegantly dressed lady, with a very charming face. Soon the Englishman saw an expression of distress and dismay come over that face, and felt a tugging at his pocket. With a cruel emile he looked at the fair creature, who, crimson with shame, implored him to let her go. With true gallantry he released her hand, and she thereupon gallantry he released her hand, and she thereupon stopped the omnibus, leaped out, and ran down the street with most unfeminine speed. The Englishman was highly pleased at the success of his device, which consists of a strong caltoo disphram stretched across the pocket with an India rubber opening that expands to permit the entrance of a strange hand, but will not do so to permit it to withdraw.

— Among the variously shaped hats in Paris the malon hat and the enguistic (cap) are the two popumelon hat and the casquette (cap) are the two popular cnes. In bonnets the milliners are trying to inroduce semething which will suit the high scaffolding of hair now so general, and the frightful bonnets they have planned are in the style of those worn duthey have pissined are in the style of those work duing the Restoration. The fronts are high and wide
enough to enclose a perfect forest of hair; at the top
of the head the bonnet slopes, and then suddenly
rises round the face. In one word it is frightful; and
it is only waste of skill on the milliners' part to endeavor to impart anything like grace to it. Many bonnets are made of rice straw, with the crowns trimmed round with scarlet velvet such las; these flowers fall over some lace which serve as the curtain. The caps are toreades of white tulic, with red velvet fuchsias hanging over them. - Several great historical personages have recontry been introduced in the mimic life of the Muropean stage. At Geneva a play has been pro-duced, in which Calvin figures. At Vienna another drams has been acted, in which Pitt, Fox, and George III. are characters. At Turin a new play introduces Structures, the unhappy lover of the beautiful young Queen of Denmark, the sister of George 111.

— An English paper describing a small steam locomotive recently made does it in this style: "The locomotive recently made does it in this style: "The engine is conscious of danger, and feels its way in a romantically cautious style, ready to draw back if necessary and not too late. Altogether the journey is as good as a sensation novel in three yolumes—nay, this trip offers you the prospect of a more startling conclusion."

—A stone coffin, containing a skeleton nearly entire, has been found in digrang-the foundations of a

THE GALLO-MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.—The Paris correspondence of the London papers declare that there is a panic in France respecting Mexico; that none of the papers are allowed to publish the news; that the official organs are trying to make things that the official organs are trying to make things in example, and so on. A friend of mine, just over irom Paris, declares that an infinential person assured him that be had seen the order to fit out transports for eighty thousand troops for Mexico.

Parisian correspondence of the New York Times. parish church of a town in the north of Scetland. Some of the people listened to its first notes, and then hurried out to escape the profanation, exclaiming: "They'll be bringing over the Pope

- Whilst her liege lord is starring it in Algeria, the Empress Regent Eugenie is giving a series of balls at the Tuileries. The last took place on the balls at the Tuileries. The last took place on the 15th of April. One of the curiosities of the avening was a young Arab servant of remarkable beauty, wearing the national coatume of his country.

— In consequence of the Egbas besieging Ekoroda country, in Western Africa, Lieut. Governor Glover, of Lagos, sent all the British troops at his THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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disposal to assist the Ekorodins, who repulsed the enemy after a severe engagement, in which about 00 Egbas were killed. 500 Egbas were killed.

— For receiving the envoys from Kokhand, whe had complaints to make against Russia, the Shan of Persia has been obliged to dismiss his Ministers, at the instance of the Emperor of Russia, who has taken great umbrage at their conduct.

— Placing a limit on the number of officers in Parameter and on the start in the English Life Guards. it ament and on the staff in the English Life Guards is, under consideration, as the First Life Guards will man 'ch from Windsor to Aldershot in July with only

as to ti 'e issue of the present state of things in Greece, and lest the King should find the Greetans too intra cable to be dealt with according to the libe. ral rules ,

Homer is coming, this time from the pen of the eccel trie Blackie—the A.1 Greek scholar of Scotland. 1 Sisckie's notes to his Homer will exceed in bulk the part devoted to the mere transisceed in bulk "Archbishopric of Westmisster" will, it is announced, take 1 lace in the pro-cathedral, Moorfields, on the 29th of June. merchant has been sent by the — A Flersburg merchant has been sent by the Prussian authoritic to nine days imprisonment on bread and water to. \* addressing a petition to the

bread and water for the Emperor of the Free the Government it of Hapover has asked the twenty four thousand dollars. Chambers for a vote of to be distributed amoi engaged at Waterloo. - With the intention , of humiliating the King of Italy, Cardinal Antonell. I, in his recent letter on behalf of the Pope, styles I Victor Emmanuel King of Sardinia.

The amount of absint: 'te drank in Paris with fatal affect on the intellect land alone sent last year 7,50 ... "Onor galtons to Paris."

Lord Ponsonby's new; awi, which is causing the middle of August, and, will not be ready before the middle of August.

A high Charte supports.

Bishop of fOxford's.

Bishop of fOxford's.

- Auto Guette supports the statement that there are seven interdicted priests driving cabs i - The banisters of the care. Rothschild's new mansion in Pisc saddly are said to be made of gold and platinum.

— There was reason to believe the at friendly relations between Spain and Chill were to an end for the present.

— Fever is still very prevalent in the last fort-68968 having been reported during structed, & la Sydenham Palace, of gla 88 and Iron, on the hill of Torre de Marca,

— The great publishing house of Man,

Can turn

Can turn out 15,000 volumes per diem.

— The Emperor of Austria, having late ly made an excursion to Presburg, was warmly rec the Hungarian population.

1 Two new theatres are spoken of in Pari 4; one in the Boulevart Magenta, the other in the Boulevart du Temple. - Not less than 5.000 photographs of Booth & the assassin, have been sold by one firm in London.

— Some land has been lately sold in the cit. You London at the modest sum of \$700 a foot,

— The first of second week in July the Engl. wh

Parliament will give up the ghost.

— King Louis, of Bavaria, who has been very ill, & is now said to be much better,

The Russian Ambassador's Secretary,
Balsch, is now out of danger. - The Corps Legislatiff, it was understood, would break up early in June.

— M. de Persigny has lately made some wonderful

discoveries at Pompeti, FOREIGN ART ITEMS.

-Ross Bonheur, through the great price that her paintings command, has become one of the richest women in Europe.

Miss Harriet Hosmer is now compled in making a design for a bronze door for the eastle of an English notleman.

The works of the late David Roberts, the English Academician, have been producing large prices at the sale by subtion of his remaining paintings and sketches.

In the Dublin International Exhibition two American artists carried away theforizes: namely. American artists carried away the prizes: namely, Miss Hosnier and Mr. Storey. Their productions of statuary were the theme of universal admiration.

A number of American artists have pictures in this year's exposition in Parts. Shay has only one—a nne portrait of Mr. Richard Mr. Hoe, of New York. Shay has lately returned from a tour in litsly, with renewed art inspirations. He is now engaged on several new plotures, but did not arrive in time to finish them for the exposition. A lady-artist, Miss Gove, of New York, exhibits two admirable crayons—a portrait of Mrs. Higgiow, whe of our minister in Parts, and a portrait of Nr. E. G. B., of Ostilornia. Marchail, of New York has a fine engraving of Washington. Woodbury Langdon, two cess views (oil paintings), a sunset and a storm, of high finish.

Lious Liang is engaged on a pastoral scene.

Louis Leng is engaged on a pastoral scene, taken in Invitable county, Georgia. It is in two matther to water and rengents a name of courtry personages disporting themselves in rural disgulates. disguises.

— The sale of the paintings, eketches, and drawings forming the studio of the late H. Flaudrin, the eminent painter, took place yesterday, by anoton, in Paris. The attendance was not numerous, but select, and the biddings spirited, most of the lots having fetched high prices.

— A very rare cameo was found by a child lately at Pompeli, which on account of its unique character and value. has been placed in the rich dollection of the Museumat Naples.

The Suez Camal.

French capital and enterprise are carrying out the project of the Suez capal. In 1854 M. De Lesseps, the originator and conductor of the undertaking, obtained a firman from Mahammed Said, then Vicaroy of Egypt, which authorized him to form a company under the title of "The Universal Suez Maritime Canal Company," for the purpose of reopening the anolont capal; or, should it be deemed more advisable, of cutting an chitrisy new canal dispotential company, the state was the scheme detamined on, and for ton years the indestingable Frenchman has persevered in his work, despite the caposition and intrigues of England, until now the canal is so far complete that vessels of thirty considered and the convince the world of its feasibility, M. de Lesseps invited the nations and commercial associations of Europe and the United States to sea, and to convince the world of its feasibility, M. de Lesseps invited the nations and commercial associations of Europe and the United States to sead representatives to Egypt. The invitation was generally accepted, and on the 5th of April eighty gentlemen assembled at Alexandria and proceeded to hospect the supendous undertaking. From Alexandria, the company joyrpsyed to Port Said, the inlet of the waters of the Mediterrahasan, whenose they salled up the canal to Suez.

The canal is about one hundred English miles in length, and when finished will have a width at the water-line of three hundred and thirty feet, with a depth which will enable the largest vessels to pass through it. At each terminus there will be a lighthouse, a basin several hundred metres square, and etitles projecting into the sea. The northern lighthouse, abasin several hundred metres square, and etitles projecting into the sea. The northern lighthouse, basin and jettles are already almost completed. A vast number of native laborers are constantly employed in the work of exavation and embanking, alided by dredges and other machines commercial side by dredges and cuber machines commercial side by dredges

Improving A "Slow" Dinner.—At the opening of some railway in the south of France, there was a very grand banquet to complete the earemony, at which the general commarding the district, sindry prejects, and other big men, were present. Just after the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, a young reporter of the Figoro, evidently no respecter of persons, lenged up and orled, "I say, gentlemen, this is awid slow; I'll sing a song," which he at once proceeded to do, to the Theresa's immortal melody of "Rein n'est sacre pour un sapeur." There was at once dreadful confusion; mayors and police directors shouted "Turn him out;" white the quests at the lower sad of the table, who were not official cried out, "No, no, go on; sikadê for the gentleman's Song." If a frow his at the power of killing, the young raseal must have dropped down before the horsahoz systrows of Geosral Goyon; but he didn't sare, he went on extemporizing any number of verses, and the result was, that all the big men, as the Turks call them, quitted the field in a slow and stately manner, and left it to the jolly, dogs, who made a regular night of it.

VOTE IN MISCOURION THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

VOTE IN MISCOURION THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The St. Louis Democrat of Wednesday has the following return of the vote in St. Louis on the new constitution: In favor, 4,285; opposed, 9,580, Charles P. Johnson. Radiosi, is elected to the Legislature, receiving 9,024 votes.

The Democrat insists that disloyal men and rebels perjured themselves by thousands, to be enabled to oast a vote against the constitution; and also charges that the Federal office-holders gave their induces against it. The paper does not give the result, but declares as follows:

"We do not despar of the result in the State. We are satisfied Missoull is both free and loyal, and has so declared by radifying the new constitution.

"Returns from the interior are yet meagre, but unless all our information is grossly uncellable, the unjointy in this sky and county will be easily overcome. The solders seem to have gone, almost to a man, in favor of the new constitution, and their vote will be large, and when returned will be counted and not rejected, as was the case when the Conservatives and Copperheads were in power at Jefferson City."

DISAFFOINTMENT IN LOVE.—A suicide was recently committed by a young woman employed as saleswoman in a shop in the Rue de Rivoli, Paris. Before lighting a pan of charcoal, with which she put an end to her existence, abe had decorated her room with flowers, and then dressed hereif in white. When found, she was 1 ying on her bed, her hands folded on her breast, and her countenance bearing a look so placid that she might have been supposed to be sleeping. She had written a letter to her mother, asking for forgiveness, and stating the motive which had prompted her to suicide,