THE TRI-WIEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1865. The Fires at Mobile and Nashville.

Even the cessation of hostilities and the generous terms which our Government has offered to the vanquished, did not check the Wheatland preserves his equanimity to windictive spirit of some of the myrmi- the last. Wrapt in the robe of condons of JEFF Davis. They seem to have scious innocence, and serenely convinced literally resolved to rule or ruin the South. | that if he was the last of the line of mo-The terrible fire at Mobile, by which hundern Democratic Presidents, he was also dreds of lives were lost and millions of property destroyed, is now said to have been caused by a rebel major, who compelled two incendiaries, by threats of instant death, to assist his infernal labors. The disastrous fires at Nashville and Chattanooga are probably attributable to a si- and unscrupulous Attorney General, could milar agency. The business portion of have given gloss and decency to the Richmond was wantonly destroyed by the revolting heresy that the Government retreating rebels, as well as the capital of of the United States has no power to pro-South Carolina. These destructive sa- tect itself from annihilation? Issued in vages were not satisfied with their December of 1860, after President Linschemes to fire Northern cities, to coln's first election, this argument was to burn steamboats and hospitals, but they the conspiring traitor, in his own househave vented their malignity upon the un- hold and in the hall of Congress, what the happy people whose interests they pretended map is to the traveller in a strange to espouse and protect. All this is in strict country, or the chart to the mariner accordance with the teachings of the on an unknown coast. With this as a leaders of the rebellion. They repeatedly guarantee and a warrant, they began a recommended that the Russian policy at Moscow should be imitated, and their teach- alone nearly half a million of lives, and ings have been followed by a few faithful almost countless millions of money. adherents. The North and South have Having succeeded in this one labor of love, both suffered from their cruel resort to such it is natural that he should boldly undercowardly weapons as assassination and take another. There is something conarson. If we permit such men to escape tagious in this habit of autobiography. unpunished, we should erase all our laws | The sensation created by Louis Napoagainst crime from our statute books, and | leon's Cæsar, in which he solves, to his rob society of every vestige of legal protection against its enemies.

AFTER THE CLOSE of our Revolutionary war, great distress prevailed for seven long years, on account of the distractions caused by the weakness of the old Confederation and the want of a sound currency. But, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution and the adjustment of old claims against the colonies, a career of unparalleled prosperity commenced. WASHINGTON could not be inaugurated at the beginning of his first term, on the 4th of March, because so little confidence was felt in the new Union that it was impossible to get a quorum of Congress together before April. Industry was disorganized, and business of all kinds was completely paralyzed. Four years later, however, at the commencement of his second term, he had the satisfaction of announcing that the money needed by the Government had been borrowed in Holland, on terms as favorable as were accorded to the most wealthy and prosperous nations. We had, in the interval, established on a firm foundation our credit abroad, and set our own lating exertion by the certainty of prompt and generous rewards. We are situated now, after the close of another great war. not as the colonies were at the conclusion of peace with Great Britain, but as thev were after WASHINGTON'S administration had created a new financial system. We have capital, energy, peace, a country abounding in wonderful resources, and a teeming population, skilled in the knowledge necessary to develop them.

THE INTELLIGENCE from North Carolina indicates that the policy adopted by the President for the reorganization of that State, is highly satisfactory to its citizens, and that the people hail with delight the opportunity to resume their old relations with the Union on honorable terms. It s certainly better to make them sincerely loyal by a magnanimous course, than to rekindle the smouldering fires of discontent by an unwarrantable interference with their domestic affairs. State Governments have a well-defined sphere. We have a right to insist that they shall not wield their power in rebellious hostility to the Union, but we cannot justly deny them freedom of sotion in regulating questions in which they are exclusively interested. The action will rigidly enforce its legitimate authority over every foot of its soil, and it will guarantee the freedom of all its inhabitants, but it cannot usurp the local authority of the States without violating the great charter from which it derives all its power.

Lind of president of that conventions, thin.

Sunder Elmors, the President of that conventions of the States, who will it says, sustains him.

Sunder Elmors, the President of that conventions and the condender of the Assass, sustains him.

Sulling it word, as of the most decided pro slavery men of Kansas, sustains him.

Sulling it word, and provided the president of that conventions of the sayery men of that conventions of the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the provident sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the sayery men of the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the condender to the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the sayery men of the sayery men of the cledder to the condender to the condender rekindle the smouldering fires of discon-

CONDITION OF THE NEGRO IN GEORGIA.-The Mecon Telegraph has a long article on "What shall be cone with the connectpated negroes?" Wailst the editor says that be holds it to be an ill-advised measure to free the negro, still he is willing to mka matters as he finds them, and counsels his readers Georgia wish to prevent half a million of emanci pated negroes from being vegrants and public bur-thens they must move instantly in the matter, for upon these questions "hank the beggary or comort, prosperity or ruin of the State." The planters and the people must accept the fist of the powers that are, and overcome the present difficulty, by making the freedmen "good laborers, comfortable, well-ied, and happy."

The same editor, in another article, says that many masters, finding it impossible to support their helpless negroes, have turned them away, and that where starvation is staring them in the face. The and laborer if the former would keep and employ the latter, remunerating him for his labor either in

vagshond, George N. Sanders, whose imandence is out in a long letter to "the Patriots of the South." in which he counsels them to accept all test oaths, because "franchise is the life blood of the South," and must not be risked, come what will. Of course he thinks these test caths are not binding, but to take them is the only way to regain political power He tells-them to "coalesce with the Conservatives of the North," because if they do they will have the power to "direct the future; possessing a majority at every poll south of Mason and Dixon's line." They "should allow no one to be returned to any office who will submit to assumptions of rior rights on the part of the North, and who will not faithfully support the platform, the Constitution, with such amendments only as will give greater protection to minorities and geographical ctions." One of those "Conservatives," the Bostor Courier, says, that "whatever may be 'nis programme, for the formation of parties, national or sectional, in this Republic, he had better keep it to himself, retire into fitting obscurity, and spand the rest of his days in repenting the sins of a fun sist, a rebel, and a traitor, if not of a conspirator

NORTH CAROLINA.—The editor of the Raleigh (N.C.) Progress has lately had an interview with Hon. W. W. Holden, lately appointed military governor of the State, and received from him his views as to the policy which will be pursued in reto take part in reorganization. Neither will they be privileged to vote or hold office. An enrolment is to be made of all the loyal mes, after which an election for delegates to a State Conven-tion will take place. This convention will probably convene in September, and will provide for an election for governor, congressmen, legislators, &c. After this the work of reconstruction will be more

easy.

In order to devote 2:I his time to his office, Mr. Holden has retired from the editorship and management of the Standard, leaving it in the hands of Joseph W. Holden and Joseph S. Caanon. Mr. Holden has been in the editorial chair of that journal for twenty two years.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION IN MISSOURI. majority against the new Constitution in St. Louis is 5007. The Democrat thinks there will be a mej rity of 10,000 for the new Constitution. Northand Southwestern Missouri are yet to be hoard from, and the suddiers, vote is also to be reported. What has been called the "conservative" vote has been increased, but not enough to defeat the new Constitution.

THE LAKE ERID PIRACIES .- Cole, one of the leadera of the Lake Erie pirates, who committed depre-dations in Sept., 1864, has turned State's evidence and gave in his testimony at the trial of two of thes ites, in Cleveland, on Wednesday last. Colo Lys he is a resident of Carlisle, and that he had assistants in Philadelphia by the name of Lavalette alies Henry Charles, and Robinson alias A. St. Chair. Cele said the whole party of pirates were enurged by Thompson, Cleary, C. C. Clay, and Holocoub. Thus another chapter is added to the Perfidy and treason of these Canada complicators.

VOL. 8.—NO. 271.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." plunged into every fraud and villainy to ecomplish their objects. Washington, June 12, 1865. When Cobb wrote the above letter to the Georgia editor, he believed that Walker Ex-President Buchanan's long-threatened vindication against the charge, already incorporated into the unalterable history of the war, that his Administration hurried on the events which led to and encouraged the rebellion, is announced to be on the eve of publication. The venerable Sage of the purest and the best, he will no doubt give the world a work of some ingenuity and labor. The Old Public Functionary is em States from the halls of Congress in the not a 'prentice-hand at making the worse appear the better reason. To cite no other incident, who but he, aided, by a skilful hundreds of thousands of lives, and countless millions of treasure. Here is a chapter to which I respectfully invite the attention of the distinguished ex President before he adds his august name to the illustrious authors of the day. Occasional. WASHINGTON. crusade which has cost the free States TORNEY GENERAL. own satisfaction, some heretofore very difficult questions, has set the Empress to writing her memoirs, and will, no doubt, quicken the intellects and the pens of other children of leisure and of luxury. All such who print, however, must expect to be read; and the higher the place they have filled, the more certain

they are to be criticised. But James Buchanan has not shown a very wholesome respect for public opinion at any time since he was chosen President; and he is, of course, prepared to defy comment upon his forthcoming brochure. A few days ago a gentleman who who served in one of the Pennsylvania regiments in Sherman's army, handed me the following letter, which he picked up at Atlanta, Georgia, written by Howell Cobb while he was Secretary of the Treasury under James Buchanan. It was addressed to the editor of the Democratic paper at Atlanta. and was found in his office by my friend. It will be seen that the editor had taken the alarm at the course of poor Hon. R. J. Walker, at that time the Governor of Kandation our credit abroad, and set our own people carnestly at work in developing the thought that Atchison, the infamous Missipple, was arrested a few days ago, but released or vast resources of our country, by facilitating souri ruffian, was right in predicting that it would be impossible to force slavery into the Territory. He therefore demanded of Cobb to know if the South was to be cheated in the pleasant game? The answer of Cobb ought certainly to form a

> Sage of Wheatland:
>
> WASHINGTON CITY, August 16, 1857.
>
> MY DEAR SIR: I have this moment received your letter, and regly at once, I feared that General Atchison's letter would do harm, but I did not expect that it would influence intelligent, conservative Democrats, and as you say have called at your office to give expression to their indignation. What are the tasts? General Atchison lives in Missouri, and, as I am informed, has had very little intercourse, for several months, with the recopie of Kansas. He writes a private letter, which is published for the purpose, I suppose, of distracting the Democratic party, and which was evidently written to Bemocratic his former predictions, that Kansas would be a slave Sixte, would not be realized, on account of overts he could not control; and this solicary statement of General Atchison is to be taken as conclusive of dense that the pro-slavery men of Kansas condemn Gevernor Walker against the following faces:
>
> 1. The pre-slavery and Democratic papers of 1. The pro-slavery and Domocratic papers of Kannas all sustain Walker. 2. The Democratic convention, composed of two-thrads of pre-slavery men, unanimously support

part of the forthcoming publication of the

Sage of Wheatland .

oresmed of, and those who intend to quive the creation party on that account, can commence at once looking out for their quarters in the Know-Nothing camp. I write in very great haste for the next mail.

Respectfully yours &c.,

HOWBLL COBB. At the time this interesting letter was written, it was known to President Buchanan that a large majority of the people of Kansas were resolved to make it a free State. Many of the prominent pro-slavery men were then in Washington, and frankly agreed to this representation. The President repeatedly acknowledged the truth of the statement and accepted all the consequences. He distinctly assented to the proposition that the people of Kausas should have a fair vote and their will carried out, and this with a full knowledge of the certain result. At the time Cobb's letter was written the proslavery men of Kansas had not yet broken with Governor Walker. They still hoped to use him for their sinister purposes-perhaps I ought not to say they hoped to use him; they only hoped to deceive him. They thought they could manage the gross forgeries afterwards perpetrated, and induce Walker to overlook them, and accept the elections founded on them as the voice of the people. It is true Judge Elmore, and the other gentlemen alluded to in Cobb's letter, supported Walker and his policy; and thus Elmore continued to do to the day of his death, which took place only last year. Although a Southern man, with Southern principles and prejudices, Elmore was honest. I knew him well, and can testify that he was as indignant at the fraud and violence of the Southern party as Governor Walker and his secretary, Hon. F. P. Stanton. But this was not true of others who were strong supporters of the territorial administration in the summer of 1857. It is also true the Democratic Convention unanimous. ly passed resolutions in favor of Walker; but these were suppressed by the notorious McLean, who at that time controlled the Democratic paper in Lecompton, and was Secretary of the Convention. McLean was then in correspondence with the malcontents in the South. He frequently stated that Governor Walker would not be sustained by Mr. Buchanan. That noble patriot laughed at the idea; but McLean was confident of his information, which in the end turned out to be too well founded. Atchison's letter is only another proof of the fact that Kansas was sought to be made the victim of political adventurers outside of her limits. But the sum and substance of the whole matter can be stated in very few words. The honest Democrats supported Governor Walker to the end. That part of them having sinister motives and objects, pretended at first to support him. They merely professed to be willing o give a fair opportunity to the people of Kansas to settle their affairs by their own

votes. So long as it was understood that

Buchanan sustained Walker these scoun-

irels sustained him. But they had infor-

mation in advance that Buchanan would

abundon him. They had the game blocked

on Walker. They pretended to support

im until they were sure of Buchanan's

id-then they took open grounds against,

and defied him. They were sure of having badly wounded, perhaps fatally injured. The

the Federal power to back them, and they | cause of the explosion is unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 13. 1865.

SAN DOMINGO TO BE EVACUATED BY

was acting on the side of slavery, instead of freedom. It also shows that when Cobb and the rest discovered that Walker was laboring on the side of freedom—or rather for fair play among the people—he was marked out as a victim, and proclaimed a traitor to the Democratic party. The outrages that followed were fearfully avenged; at first in the defeat of the Administration in nearly every free State; then in the division and destruction of the Democratic party at Charleston and Baltimore; then in the secession of the Southwinter of 1860-61; and, finally (what the traitors intended when they induced Buchanan to desert the solemn pledge upon which he was elected, and to unite with them in trying to force slavery into a free territory,) in an open attack upon the flag at Fort Sumpter, in April of 1861—the beginning of a war that has cost

WASHINGTON, June 12. THE AMNESTY-CIRCULAR FROM THE AT-TORNEY GENERAL.

The following circular has been issued from the Attorney General's Office:

"By direction of the President, all persons belonging to the excepted classes enumerated in the Fresident's amnesty proclamation of May 25, 1865, who may make special applications to the President for paydon see baraby notified that before dent fer pardon, are hereby notified that before their respective applications will be considered, it must be shown that they have respectively taken and subscribed to the oath or affirmation in the said proclamation prescribed. Every such person desiring a special pardon should make application in writing or in person therefor, and shall transmit, with such application, the original cath or affirma-tion as taken and subscribed before an efficer authorized under the rules and regulations promu gated by the Secretary of State, to administer th

James Speed, "Attorney General." ARREST OF EXTRA BILLY SMITH. Gov. William Smirh, of Virginia, has delivered himself under arrest, and is paroled. It is thought that Vance and Letcher will also be paroled. visional governors for Alabama and GEORGIA.

mposty oath prescribed in the said proclamatic

Provisional Governors for Georgia and Alabai will be appointed to morrow or next day. NUMBER OF TROOPS WHO HAVE DEPARTED. One hundred and ten thousand troops have left here up to to-day. THE INDICTMENT OF LEE

The indictment and evidence against LEE for on has been brought here. DRATH OF A PROMINENT OFFICIAL. Dr. WHELAN, for twenty years Chief of the Naval refeal Bureau, died last night. He was from

PERSONAT. It is reported that Governor OLARKE, of Missishis parole until further orders.

RICHMOND.

onstruction of Virginia-The Abolition of Slavery—Shall the Negroes Be-main in the South—A New and Importent Order-Judge Guld and Captain Batch still in Libby. PHILADELPHIA PRESS RUREAU,

Ricemond, June 11, 1865. JOHN MINOR BOTTS ON RECONSTRUCTION. Wishing to be as fully informed as possible, upon the present aspect of reconstruction, I called starday on the Hon. John Minor Botts, who is at present in this city, at the solicitation of Governor Pierpont, to sesist in the reorganization of the State. Mr. Botts says that the people of Virginia would have had no objection to have received Mr. Pierpont as Provisional Governor, but that there is a decided disinclination to acknowledge him as the Executive of this Commonwealth. He thinks it would be unjust to force the Alexander Constitution, formed in a Convention of only eleven mem-bers, and adopted by four or fivehundred votes, upon the people of this State. He says, as he honestly opposed the Lecompton Constitution being forced upon the people of Kansas, he cannot consistently ask the people of Virginia to submit without protest to the Alexander Constitution. Mr. Botts quotes Charles Sumper with much emphasis, in referripg to that gentleman's speech, in which he de" clared that those who presented their credentials to be admitted to the United States Sonate were

elected by nothing more than a town council.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. This eminent gentleman also thinks that the dis-This eminent gentisman area tunks that the dis-organization of labor, by immediate emacipation, is a source of much disquietude. The people would have preferred to have had a voice in what so near-ly affects them. They do not like the idea of ac-cepting a fundamental law with whose provision? they are unacquainted, and of whose spirit they are slavery clause is repugnant to the people, yet had they the formation of a new constitution they could be induced, by certain influences, to yield their objections and insert an article abolishing the system Mr. Botts has no hesitation in saying that the abolition of slavery was one of the worst measures that the Government has adopted for the slave. He declares that many of the negroes are lazy and worthless, and not in a condition to enjoy freedom; but that if the act had been gra. duel, they could have been prepared for the po-sition which has been forced upon them. He wants it distinctly understood that he is not in favor of slavery, and that at his death he had intended to make satisfactory provision for his bondsmen. Many of them, however, not knowing of his generous in-tentions, or, if they did, not caring to wait until that period, mysteriously disappeared, among whom he ake there are only two or three who are capable

of taking care of themselves. They left the women and children with him, whom he chescfully sup-ports, thankful that it is in his power to do so. NEGROES REMAINING IN THE SOUTH, Mr. Botts emphatically declares that the domocracy of the people of the South is of that character that they will not permit the negroes to remain in the South in peace as free men. He mantioned the fact of his friendship for the negro in several inas expressing his own feelings, but as anticipating that in the Convention of 1850 in this State, to revise the Constitution, when efforts were made to deepen the degradation of the slaves, and to inrease the embarrassments and persecutions of the free people of color, he demanded of the representa tives of the State what—with the additional weight of legislation, they were about to burd negrose-they wished to accomplish? When he was answered that if it were deemed necessary, they would be driven into the Chesapeake. His liberality with reference to the negro has frequently been the cause and made the occasion for the most violent vituperation from his political opponents in Virginia, who seriously questioned his fidelity to

AN IMPORTANT ORDER. The uniforms of treason, so offensive to Union men, are declared contraband by the following order, which will be promulgated through the daily papers to morrow morning, to the astonishment of

Southern institutions.

the rebels:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF VIRGINIA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
RICHMOND, VS. June 10, 1865.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 70.—A sufficient time having elapsed since the surread of of the forces into inception with the United States for all who were of, such forces to procure other apparel than their uniform, torm,
It is hereby Ordered, That no person after June
15, 1885, appear in public in this department wearing any insignits of rank or military service worn
by officers or men of the late rabel army.
Where plain buttons cannot be procured, those

omerly used can be covered with cloth.

Any person violating this order will be liable to By command of Major General E. D. O. Ord, EDW. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjt. General. JUDGE OULD AND CAPTAIN HATON, sioners of exchange, still occupy their well-ventilated apartments at the Hotel de Libby. Matters of private interest bave demanded their presence

elsewhere, but the pressing nature of the invita-tion to remain, to attend to public affairs, are per-fectly irresistible. It is generally supposed that the investigations which are now going on will restore Judge Ould to his liberty. Hatch is believed to be capable of robbing our prisoners. Dishones practices having been discovered in the bureau, it was deemed necessary to arrest the chief, as well as was deemed necessary to arrest the chisf, as well as his subordinate, which will account for the Judge's detention.

ROLLIN.

ROLLIN.

ROLLIN. MISSOURI.

ADOPTION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION. St. Louis, June 12.—Returns from seventy-one countles, together with a portion of the soldiers' vote, leave no doubt as to the adoption of the new Constitution by a decided majority. Thirty-two counties are yet to be heard from, nearly all of which will give a majority for the Constitution, which, together with the soldiers' vote of several thousand yet to come in, will make the majority favor of its adoption of from 5000 to 6000. Explosion of a Locomotive and Loss of Life. FRANKFORT, Ky., June 12.—The boiler of & freight locomotive in front of the railroad depot, exploded this afternoon, destroying a portion of the dopot. Four persons were killed, and eight or ten

FROM HAVANA.

THE SPANISH. The Officers of our Iron-clads Entertained

New York, June 12 .- The steamer Liberty has arrived from Havana, with a vices to the 7th.

The order for the definite evacuation of San Domingo has been received from Spain.

The news from Mexico is of no importance. The Ere Nouvelle does not think the American migration would be dangerous to the interests o

he Empire.

The Sociedad confirms the report that the Con ederates at Eagle Pass, near Piedras Negras, an Brownsville, had tendered armed aid to the Im-perial authorities, but the tender was declined. The Apostolic Nuncio, M. Meglia, had left for The entertainment to the officers of our iron-fine ficet at Havana passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The authorities had visited the monitors and expressed great gratification. The squalro sailed on the 6th, after a stay of a week.

The steamer Moro Castle made the trip from New York in four days and seven hours.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON AT NEW YORK.

TELEGRAPH. THE CANADIAN DELEGATES RETURNING.

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL TO BE FORTIFIED.

Parliament. THE PUNISHMENT OF JEFF DAVIS:

occupied the chair, and after the toastof the Queen, he proposed the President of the United States, and ne proposed the Fresheet of the United States, and remarking upon the momentious duties which devolved upon President Johnson, he explessed a hope that in his, Johnson's, administration of affairs at the present crisis, justice might be tempered with mercy. The sentiment was received with much applause and the toast drank with much enthustern Among the other topsts was one to the success

of the Atlantic cable and one to Cyrus W. Field, pany may be rewarded by the permanent succes The speakers, one aid all, expressed the mos

much warmth, stated that, although he entered upon the affair with some misgivings, he had now the utmost confidence in the undertaking, as it was being carried out with a vigor and earnestness that The Owl says the Canadian delegates are about to

return to Canada, having established with the Go federation of all the North American provinces will be arranged to the entire satisfaction of the Imperial

America.

The question of the execution of Jefferson Davis as a traitor continues to be discussed. The Daily News arrives at the following conclusion:

"We desire that the extreme punishment of treason may not be inflicted upon Mr. Davis, not because we are prepared to deny the justice of the penalty, but because the principle which the Government of the United States represents is already vindenated in a manners of trumphant and glorious that nothing can be added to that vindloation by the infliction of suffering more severe than that which has recessarily attended his failure. It would be unworthy of the people of the United States to visit his offences with its just anger in the position in which he has fallon. Abandoned and cursed by the people which he has misled to rain, he can no mids either the waith and life and appiness which he has wantonly and wretchedly destroyed. It should not be enough for the Government to know that it has a complete legal right to execute one Davis for treason. Unless that trep is also believed with good treason to be necessary on public grounds, it is one which the citizens of the Republic would, in after years, look each on with deep regret."

The Londan Times, in a leader, says: The capture of Davis may prove either a fortunate or a fatal success for the Government of the United States. If it be viewed merely as the crowning trumph of the world that the last spark of organized insurrection has been extinguished on the soil of the Republic, the event may conduce materially to the pacification of the country; but the new President has publicly expressed himself in such ominous language on the subject, and the policy of the Government father on the country; but the new President has publicly expressed himself in such ominous language on the subject, and the policy of the Government father was no longer regard the case with confidence or unconceru.

Debate in Parliament.

AMBRICAN CLAIMS.

In the House of Commons, on the 30th, Mr. Lefevre asked whether the communication stated to have been received from the United States Government on the subject of the depredations of the Alabams, and other vessels of the same character, was in any way contrary to the tenor and spirit of the despetch of Mr. Adams to our Government of Occober 1863, in which he stated that in order to preserve amity and friendly relations with foreign governments, he was induced by the Government of the United States to postpone any question arising out of the depredations committed by those vessels: he wiened to know, further, whether that despeats he wiened to know, further, whether that despeats was dated before or since the accession of Mr. Johnson to the presidency.

Lord Palmerston said that communications had taken place for some time with regard to the depredations of the Alabama and other vessels. The claim made recently was of the same kind as former claims. It was delivered to the Government since the accession of President Johnson, but he could not say whether the instructions to which it related were issued by President Johnson or President Lincoln.

Mr. W. Forster said there was an impression Debate in Parliament.

Lincoln. Mr. W. Forster said there was an impression abroad that, since the accession of President Johnson, new claims had been made in a different spirit from those which were made formerly. He believed, however, that the impression was altogether unfounded. FRANCE.

minded. Mr. Layard said that no fresh demands had been The proceedings of Prince Napoleon in Corsica as called forth the following rebuke from the Emhas called forth the following rebuke from the Emperor:

"I cannot refrain from mentioning to you the painful impression produced upon me by reading your speech at Ajacco. By leaving you, during my absence with the Empress and my son, as Vice President of the Council of State, I wished to give you a proof of friendship and confidence. But the political programme which you place under the agis of the Emperor can only be useful to the enamies of my government. To be able to apply at the present time the idea of the Emperor, it is necessary to have passed through the severe trials and the responsibility of power. Oan we pigmiss as we are, really estimate, at its true value, the great historical figure of Napoleon? That which is clear to all the world is, that to prevent anarchy, the Emperor had to celabilish severe discipline, admitting but one will and one action. I cannot henceforth deviate from the same rule of conduct." The Paris Presse of the 27th publishes the follow-g letter addressed by Prince Napoleon to the Sirk: In consequence of your Majesty's letter of be 23d inst, and its publication in the Mondeur, I esign my post as vice president of the Privy Coup-th and president of the Commission of the Universal

Receive, Sire, the homage and the profound and respectful attachment with which I remain your Majesty's very devoted cousto,

NAPOLEON JEROME.

The death of Marshal Magnan is announced.

La Patric announces the arrival at Paris of M.

Eichn, Chief of the Oabinet of the Emperor Martnillen, on a special mission to the Emperor Naturelleni. roleon.

The French Derby was decided on the 28th ult.,
Gontran being the winner by two lengths, Le
Mandarin second, and Argences a bad third.
Nineteen ran.
It is rumored in Paris that Prince Napoleon contemplates another visit to the United States. NEW YORK CITY.

New York, June 12 THE BACKS. The trot to-day between Dexter and Lady Thorns

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

TEXTON DISCRETCH STOCK EXCHANGE.

TEXTON DISCRETCH STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

TEXTON DISCRETCH STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

At Gallagher's Exchange this evening, Gold closed at 142; New York Central, 94; Erle Rait, road, 79%; Hudson River, 1014; Reading, 94%; Old Southern, 65%; Pittsburg, 68%; Ohteago and Rock Island, 99%; North Western, 27%; North Western, preferred, 67; Fort Wayne, 86%; Ohtocertificates, 25%; Canton Company, 38%; Cumberland Coal, 43; Mariposa, 11; Gold, after call, was quoted at 142%. was quoted at 142%.

THE TRIAL.

A REPORT OF PAYNE'S (POWELL'S) CON-DITION TO BE MADE TO-MORROW.

St. Albans, and other Raiders.

Important Testimony Concerning the

Explosion at City Point. C. C. Clay's Connection with Rebel Pirates, the

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The reading of the re-ord of Saturday having been concluded, the folowing witnesses were examined: Testimony of mrs. L. Grant. Testimony of Mass. L. Grant.

By Mr. Doster: I reside in Warrenton, Virginia; I recognize the prisoner Payne as a man whom I recognize the prisoner Payne as a man whom I saw on the read in front of my house, having three Unit neolders in his charge; an attempt was m ade to bill the prisoners, and the man called Powell (meaning Payne) tried to prevent it, and I heard him say that he was a gentleman, and wished to be treated as such; that if they attempted to kill the meane had captured, he would delend his prisoners at the peril of bis life; one of the priseners was killed, when the party left the road, and I did not see them afterwards; the affair occurred last Onristmas.

Orose examined by Judge Advosate Hoit: I was speaking of the affair afterwards to a citizen, and telling nim this man tried to save the Union solciers, when I was informed that his name was Powell; I had not seen him before, nor have I seen him since until to-day, but I sim cortain he is the

BANQUET IN HONOR OF THE ATLANTIC

Alabama" Claims in the English

PERIAL COUSIN. DEATH OF MARSHAL MAGNAN.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND HIS IM-

The British steamship City of London, Patrie from Liverpool May 31st and Queenstown June 1st, 7 25 A. M., with merchandles and six hundred and fitty-five passengers, arrived at New York on yes

terday morning. At the banquet, given in honor of the Atlantic Telegraph, at the Ship tavern, Mr. Pender, M. P.

expressing the hope that his energy and persoverance on behalf of the Atlantic Telegraph Comconfident hopes that everything would prove successful. Captain Anderson, who commands the Great Eastern, and whose health was drank with

ernment complete union respecting the fortificaion of Quebec and Montreal, and for the general defence of Canada, and they feel confident the con-Severnment and of the various provinces of British

arraing while in washington; is would be impossible for me to say how many times we drank; I do not think it could have been mere than ten; one of the party, Mr. Early, was not sober.

Testimeny of H. B. Sweeney.

By Mr. Alten: I am adquained with John M. Linyd; I met him on the lath of April last at Markboro', and rode with him a portion of the way from Martboro' towards his home; he seemed to be one siderably under the influence of liquor; he drank, or attempted to drink on the road, at least to put the bottle to his lips; the bottle contained liquor. Cross-examined by Judge Advocate Holt: I drank with him; I could not tell which drank the most; both drank from the same bottle; he seemed to be considerably excited, which I altibuted to the rainence of drink; he was alone in his buggy; I was on horredack; he was clone in his buggy; I was on horredack; he was clone in his buggy; I was on horredack; he was clone in think I was excited myself; I suppose he knew what he was doing, and where he was going; at least, I thought he was able to take care of himself.

By Mr. Clampth: I have known J. Z. Jenkins, a brether of Mrs. Suratt's, for sixteen years; I have heard it said of him that he was a zerlous Union man; on one occasion a Union flag was raised within a hundred yards of the house in which I bearded, and, there being a ruwor that an attempt would be made to cut it down, Mr. Jenkins formed one of a party who stored guard around it all night; I heard that he came to Washington to get votes for the Union ticket in Maryland, but I do not know anything of that; I believe him to be to day a consist the Government, that I know of; I was strictly neutral in my conduct and feelings in regard to the rebellion; I was perfectly Indifferent as to whether the rebellion; I was perfectly indifferent as to whether the rebellion; I was perfectly indifferent as to whether the rebellion; I was perfectly indifferent as to whether the rebellion; I was perfectly indifferent as to whether the rebellion; I was perfectly indifferent as

arrive to day, but would be present to morrow, there would be no loss of time; he was, therefore, disposed to grant the request of counsel.

Testimony of Assistant Adjutant General E. D. Townsend.

By Judge Advocate Holt: Q. State whether or not you are acquainted with G. J. Rains, a brigadir general in the rebei military Service? A I was very well acquainted with G. J. Rains, who, in 1861 resigned his commission as a lieutenant colonel in the 5th Regular United States Infavory. Q. Were you acquainted with lis handwriting? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Lock at that endorsement, and state whether you believe it to be in his handwriting? [Enthbting a paper to witness.] A. To the best of my knowledge and belief it is.

The paper referred to was given in evidence without objection. It is dated Richmond, December 16, 1864, and is addressed to Captain S. McDaniel, commanding Torpedo Company, and signed by John Maxwell. It sets forth, in substance, that in obedience to the order of the person to whom it is addressed, and with the means and equipment furnished by him, the writer left Richmond on the 2th of July, 1864, for the line of the James river, to operate with the horological torpedo against the enemy's vessels navigating the fiver. The writer was accompanied by Mr. R. E. Dillard, whose services were engaged for the expedition. After Sundry adventures, the two men reached Oity Point before daybreak on the 9th of August last, and the writer gives the result of his operations as follows: "Requesting my companion to remain bobind about half a mile, I cautiously approached the wharf with my machine and powder covered by a small box. Finding the captain had come ashore from a barge then at the wharf, is elized the occasion to hurry forward with my box. Being halted by one of the wharf sentinels, I succeeded in passing him by representing that the captain had ordered me to convey the box on board. Halling a man from the barge, we put the machine in motion, and gave it in his charge and he carried it about. The masgaine centained ab cambig we heard estimated at four minious of dollars, but, of course, we can give you no exact account of its extent.

The writer then details the capture of the vessel Jane Duffield by a party of which Acting Master J. H. Hinds, of the C. S. Navy, and the writer were members. The capture occurred on the 17th of September last, in Warnick river. The party further states that he was finally compelled to abandon these operations in consequence of the vigilant

these operations in consequence of the vigilant ratch kept upon him and his coadjutors by our ordes.

The indorsements on the letter were by Z. McDaiels, Captain of U. A. Secret Service, and C. J.
Rains, Hrigadier General, Superintendent; that of
the latter being to the effect that John Maxwell and
R. K. Dillard were sent by Z. McDaniels into the
cremy's line, by the authority of the writer, for
some such purpose; and that when the tremendons explosion occurred at Oity Point on August
sith, the Supposition was strong that it was done
through their agency.

A intrins indorsement was as follows: A further indorsement was as follows:
"Certified copy forwarded to War Department,
fune 3, 1865.

J. Kelly, A. A. G."

J. K. March, J. A. A. G."

Assistant Judge Advocate General Bingham, by permission of the court, placed upen the record certified ceples of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the Juited States, showing that Abraham Lincoln and Hamilian Were elected President and Vice President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1861, and that Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were elected President and Vice President of the United States for four years from March 4th, 1865.

Assistant Adjutant General E. D. Townsend being recalled, testified that from and after the 4th day of March, 1861, until the 16th day of April, 1865, when he died, Abraham Lincoln acted as President of the United States, and that from the 4th of March, 1865. Hannibal Hamilia acted as Vice President of the United States, and that from the 4th of March, 1865. Until the 16th of April of the same year, the day of the death of Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson acted as Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Dotter stated that he thad read is note from of the United States.

Mr. Doster stated that he had read a note from

FOUR CENTS.

bospital, informing him of the death of the wife of Dr. Nichols, and asked that Dr. Hall be substituted for that gentleman as the proper person to examine into the question of the alleged insanity of the pri-

into the question of the alleged insanity of the pri-roller, Payne.

The proposed substitution was accordingly made.

The president of the Commission gave notice that the report of Dr. Hall would be expected to-morrow morning. Re-Examination of Hichard Montgomery.

By Assistant Judge Advocate Burnett: Q. Exsmine that paper, and state when and from whom
you received it. A. I received that letter from C.
O. Clay, Jr., on the evening of the first or second of
November, 1864.
Q. State whether you saw Mr. Clay write any
position of that paper. A. Yes, sir; a yery considerable portion of it.
Q. You know that to be his handwriting? A.
Yes, sir; he wrote the letter in the house in which
he was reading, on Clark street, I think that is the
18me, at St. Catharine's, Canada.
Q. To whom did you deliver the paper? A. To
Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War.
Q. [Exhibiting to witness a second paper.] State
whether that is a copy of the letter which was made
by you for more convenience in reading? A. It is;
that is a correct copy.
Q. There are certain blanks and omissions hore;
hed you any instructions with reference to giving
information as to what should be inserted? A.
Yes, sir, I was instructed to deliver that the terter to
Mr. Berjamin, Secretary of State of the Conleiks
rate States, and to tell him that I was informed of
the names to be put in the blanks; there are several
blanks.
Q. What was the reason for omitting the signa-Re-Examination of Richard Montgosengers leaving Philadelphia, Baltim Diables.

Q. What was the reason for omitting the signature of this letter! A. That was for my safety principally, and so that it might not be used as evidence against the writer; both reasons were given to me by Mr. Clay.

Q. Do you know at what time Clement C. Clay left Uanada! A. About the first of January, I within. ession for several days. splendid cheese per week.

Press at Reading. market, at twenty cents a pound. THE THERE

shot optivered, he would desined the prisoners at the peril of his lifts, one of the prisoners at the peril of his lifts, one of the prisoners as them of the peril of his lifts, one of the prisoners as them of the peril of his lifts, one of the prisoners at the peril of his lifts, one of the prisoners at the peril of the peril of his lifts and the peril of his lifts and the peril of his lifts are peril of his lifts and the peril of his lifts are peril of his lifts and the peril of his lifts are peril

There being no further witnesses the court ad-THE RECONSTRUCTION OF VIRGINIA.

General Lee and Others of his Generals Indicted for Treason.

An Extra Session of the Logislature Called fe: Thursday Next.

WASHINGTON, Inne 12 .- Indea Underwood, of the Eastern section of Virginia, who has come hither to consult with Attorney General Speed, brings with him all the documents connected with the indictment for treason of Generals Robert E. Lee, Corse, Ewell, and Longstreet, Ex-Governors Smith and Letcher, and A. G. Casenere and Newten McVeigh, of Alexandria, and about forty The Alexandria (Va.) Journal says: "Governor Pierpont has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature on Thursday pext; and for this purpose confidential circulars have been sent to the members of the body which heretofore assembled at Alexandria, representing the loyal sentiment, as

The Journal is alarmed for fear the call is made with a view of removing theidisability imposed upon those who have been identified with the rebellion, and restore to them the elective franchise and the however, that such is the object. THE GREAT EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT LAST AU-GUST CAUSED BY REBEL TORPEDOES. The Richmond Whig has the following news: PETERSBURG, Va.—Judge Underwood has arrived here, bringing with him indictments for trason against Generals Lee, Corse, Ewell, and Longstreet; ex Governors Letcher and Smith, and forty others. He has come to consult with Attorney General Speed upon the subject. It appears from the testimony before the Militasion on the vessels discharging stores at City Point, en the 9th of August, was caused by an internal machine, introduced by John Maxwell, of the rehel secret service, who left Richmond on the 26th of

July in company with R. K. Dillard. SOUTH AMERICA.

War Between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay-Two Argentine Steam ers Captured. By an arrival from Buenos Ayres, bringing dates to the 27th of April, we learn that the forces of Paraguay had invaded Corrientes, one of the Provinces or States of the Argentine Republic, and had surter (foreinment on the river Parana. The invasio was made without notice, and in direct onnosition to was made whether the control and the two Governments, by which it was formally agreed that, should any cause of war spring up between the two Governments, six months' notice should be given before any overt act of hostility should be cumulted. In the capture of one of the steamers, called the Twenty-fifth of May, all the efficers and crew, numbering about fifty men, were, with the exception of five or six who jumped overboard, killed, it is alleged, in cold blood. War now exists between Paraguay on the one hand, and Brazil. the Argentine Republic, and the Oriental Republic on the other. Paraguay has a population of about 1300,000, and, though nominally a republic, is in fast an absolute cespotism. The army is nominally 60,000 men, and the navy consists of twelve river steamers, both army and navy having the advantage of a number of European officers, as well as of natives educated in Europe. The three governments united spainst Paraguay have a population of about \$0,000.000, with a navy of ninety salling and steam vessels, chiefity Brazilian, and including some two or three iron-clads. It may be an item also to notice that Paraguay is now sald to be mainly ruled by a woman picked up by Lopez in the streets of London-a curious whrilgig of fortune.—N. Y. Tribune of Monday. article eight of the treaty between the two Govern-

Reception of Philadelphia Firemen READING, June 12 -A parade of the Fire Department of this city came off to day, on the occa-sion of the reception of the Independence Hoss Company of Philadelphia, in which about five hunred men participated.

MANX Modery.—The people of the Isle of Man are gendrally reported to have more leg for the race of life than their neighbors in England. They have shown their propensity for distancing the people of the bigger island by making an application to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give them the benefit of the reduction on the tea duty proposed in the Eudget. This seemed fair, but it turned out that the Manx three-logged ones have conly been paying 6d. in the pound duty during the time their fellow-countrymen have been paying 1s. 6d. in the pound, and they want a reduction from their former 6d. Modest people! The "No" of the Chancellor of the Exchequer may be suitelpated, and if he ventures to couple it with a remark, it will not be a pleasant one, assuredly.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHICAGO.—On the 7th Inst. a destructive fire broke out in No. 185 South Water street, Obloago, Illinois. It soon spread to the next door, where a large quantity of oil she stored. In a very little while the same horrible scenes that were witnessed at Ninti and Faderal streets, in this oily, were re-enacted. The firemen, with their acoustomed will, Subdued the finance, but while they were yet smouldering, the walls of the building fell in, burying eight men onder their ruins. Two were killed, and several of the others were so mangled that they are not expected to recover. The loss amounts to over \$80,000,

-Michigan claims to be the second State in the Union in the amount of iron ore. Two hundred and orty-eight thousand tons of iron ore were shippe from Marquette the past year, and 25,000 tons re-tained for the use of furnaces located in that region, making a total production of 273,000 tons of ore-an annual amount only exceeded by Pennsylvania in 1550-that State having mined 1,708,476 tons; Ohio then ranking next, and mining 228,19 tops.

STATE ITEMS.

- White Sulphur and Unalybeate Springs, at Doubling Gap, of this State, opens for the season on Thursday, June 15th. The colightful place is located in Cumberland county, thirty miles west of Harrisburg. It is accessible from all the principal cities by railroad to Harrisburg, thence by the Cumberland Valley Railroad to Newville, from New Wills stoth miles good staging to the countries. ville eight miles good staging to the springs. Pas ington in the morning can arrive at the springs the same evening at five o'clock. The long experience of the present proprietor, S. Rolenson, enables us to say that the establishment will be conducted in a manner to please all who may be inclined to uisit tt.

-- At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Valley and Franklin Railroad Companies, held at Chambersburg on the sist of May last, the agreement previously entered into by and between the boards of managers of said companies to merge both companies into one, under the charter of the Franklin Railroad Company, was unanimously sanctioned. One consolidated road now extends from Harrisburg, Pa., to Hageratown, Md., a distance of geventy-eight miles.

— A convention of the superintendents of insance of the charter of the superintendents of insance of the charter of the superintendents. asylums in the United States and the Canadas will assemble in Pittsburg to-day, and continue in — The cheese factories at Wuitney's Corners and the Round Top, Charleston, Tioga county, unitedly are turning out upward of five thousand pounds of colonidal characters. - Miss Apple Eberle, an actress performing i

Pittsburg, was, on last Friday evening, the occa-tion of her benefit, presented with an elegant silver tea-set, the gift of a number of prominent citizens. — Louis Richards, Esq.; has been appointed teleraphic correspondent of the National Associate - The current worm is causing great trouble Honesdale, Wayne county.

- Butter has become a drug in the Harrisburg

- At Hazelton, Ind., a short time since, a sol dier's wife having received \$150 from her husband received a call in the night from a man who appeared in her sleeping room and demanded her money. Fortunately she had provided herself with a weapon in the shape of a rolling pin, and as the demand was made, she threw the money on the floor and as he stooped to pick it up, dealt him a blow with her weapon on the neck. She then ran to the with her, when, lo and behold, the unfortunate man was the latter lady's husband! The blow he received proved fatal.

The Government has had a photographer employed at the armory in Springfield for several months, who has made excellent pletures of the houses, skops, grounds, &c. The breech loading muskets presented for the inspection of the military commission, lately in session in Springfield, were photographed, a dozen duplicates of which have been sent to the Chicago Santary Fair. Everyneen sent to the Omosgo Santary Fair. Every-thing connected with the bree-b-loading of each of the guns has been photographed in its parts, and copies preserved in Springfield, while duplicates have been sent to Washington.

— The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal contains a curious case of a child about three years of age who had a morbid appetite for everything made

of wool. The little fellow would pick up ifom the floor bits of yarn and swallow them; gnaw his blan kets, rush at woollen garments-ladies' plush over coats especially—like a little fury. Diarrhea en-sued, accompanied by vomiting, and at the end of sued, accompanied by comiting, and at the end of ten days he threw up a very hard, egg-shaped mass of woollen, three inches in length andlan inch and a quarter in its longest transverse diameter.

— A man in Salem, Mass, owns a farm which has been in the hands of the family for over one hundred and twenty-live years. This farm has been in two.counties, three towns, and two probate districts. All its owners have lived to a great age, two living to be over ninety. The bess on this farm can claim as direct ancestors, those who lived and made honey on it one hundred and twenty-live years ago.

— We print the following Jersey story, but query it. Is it not another exaggeration of the truth? road a few days since. A hogshead of molasses

burst on a freight train and besmeared the track for four miles, between North Branch and White House to such an extent as to cause a following train to stick last in the glutinous mess."

—At a social party in Mobile, recently, there was some restraint between the Federal and rebel officers present, till one of the latter, a fine singer, was estied on for a cong. when he sung "The Star

-General J. W. Spragen, of Erie county, Ohio, has received the appointment of general superinendent of the freedmen for the States of Missouri

- There is great excitement at Detroit, in conequence of an order closing up all the liquor sa-- Captain Robert Lincoln has sent to the Obicago Fair the manuscript copy of the message sent to Congress by his late father, on April 16, 1862. - The Richmond Whig resumed its motto, Sic sem-

FOREIGN ITEMS.

— The aping of the manners of England by the young gamins of Paris, has led them into the very deepest abyss of English sang froid. A young French count and his valet were proceeding by rail to the South of France recently, when a terrific ac-cident occurred. After picking himself up and em-

bousand. The portraits and biography of Presi — In Seuthern Africa, the Kaffirs and the ma-jority of the native tribes positively refused to occu-

THE WAR PRESS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$3.00 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, us they afford very little more than the cost of paper. AG-Postmasters are requested to net as agents for THE WAR PERSE.

To the getter-up of the Olub of ten or twenty, extra copy of the paper will be given. great extinct title upon living notabilities is pending before the French courts, on account of the act of the Emperor, conferring the title of the ancient Dukedom of Montmorenci upon Count Talleyrand de Perigord. - There is a report that the Senate of Frankfort is about to nominate M. Meyer Charles de Roths-child as one of its members. This will be the first time that a Jaw has received a nomination to that - Jules Gerard's effects, appounced for sale, com. prise weapons of the chase, and valuable arms which had been presented to him by kings and - Muzaffer-ed-din, eldest son of the Shah of Persia, is expected to visit St. Petersburg, and proceed through the other capitals of Europe on a three months, tour. — The Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland recently adopted A resolution strongly condemning the late innovations in the church services.

— It is stated that the French Government has requested the executors of M. Barcourt to hasten the jublication of Talleyrand's memoirs.

— We hear that the Emperor of the French will pay a visit on returning from Algiers, to the Queen and King of Spain.

— A Russian lady is said to have presented to the Pope a pair of slippers, in which were placed loc, coof. in bank notes.

(00f. in bank notes. - It appears that France is gradually becoming a free country. The Emperor has just removed the restrictions from the sale of tripe in Paris.

The heat at Vienna is excessive. Spring there has been none, the hot weather having set in at the beginning of April.

— The "gentie" Mouraviell, late of Warsaw, in Poland, will be made a Count, as a picker for his dignity, wounded by his removal.

— All the spectators agree as to the beauty of the hight afforded by the equare of Sante Croce at the Dante Festival, in Florance.

— Mr. Guinness, the great brewer of Dublin stout has been knighted. His beer bottles will henceforth hear the title of Sir Benjamin. as been none, the hot weather having set in at the bear the title of Sir Benjamin.

— General Garibaldi is to leave Captera for the at his disposal by one or Lake Maggiore has been put - The consumption of spails has become so in Paris that it is said a special market is about be opened for them.

— Letters from Stockholm state that the King of Sweden and Norway intends paying the Emperor a visit this summer in Paris. -The story about the terrible Siberian plague dependiating St. Petersburg is now said to - A decree will be published in Turkey rendering

the teaching of the French language obligatory in - The Sultan has given orders to fortify Erzeronm and Kars. -A German newspaper, edited by Herr Burow, has been founded in Moscow.

THE CROPS. THE PROSPECTS FOR 1865 - BOUNTIFUL HARVESTA HVIRYWHERE - REPORTS FROM THE LOVAL AND REBEL STATES AND CANADA. From a number of sources we glean the following is in relation to the crops of this country and

In Maine, wheat and rye looks better than usual and barley full as well. There will be a good yield The grass crop of New Hampshire is very promis-ing, and issues have old hay on hand which they reinse to sell for \$55 or \$40 per ton.

There is considerably more than the average amount of winter wheat and rye in Vermont, also of spring wheat, rye, and oats. All the crops look well. the wheat and rys crops have not been as good in twenty years as they now promise to be. Oats also promise well. The harvests will be unusually early. Corn has collic up well, and is not disturbed by worms."

The grape-vines throughout the State look very thrifty, and a large yield of fruit and fine vintage may be expected.

The farmers of New Jersey have been blassed with an abundance of rain, which has brought the crops forward rapidly; the winter wheat tooks better then usual, and barley and rye not quite as well. There were more than the average quantity of cats sown this season and less of spring wheat. present, till one of the latter, a fine singer, was called on for a song, whon he sung "The Start Spangled Banner" with much spirit. The whole to grity joined in, and after that only joviality and good feeling reigned.

—Fifteen or sixteen persons at Paddock's village were nearly polisoned on Wednesday last from drinking root beer. It is supposed that the boy who was sent to dig the roots, gathered by mistake some poisonous substance. All but two of the particl pators were out of danger, but a child, it was thought, would die.

—At Haverhill, Mass., on Thursday, as a man named Hiram Young was engaged in charging a soda fountain, he unfortunately applied more than the usual quantity of pressure, and the fountain burst, mangling him terribly and causing his death in a short time.

—Twenty-five years ago a Mr. McGuire, of Albany, adopted an orphan boy and educated him. Alter becoming of age he went to California and where he recently died, leaving by will \$50,000 to the McGuire family.

—A new mode of raising funds at Fairs has been devised at St. Louis. A vote is taken on the question, "Who is the most popular ciergyman of the city?" with a dollar qualification for a voter—the successful candidate being presented with a gold-headed cane.

—Mr. Rogers, a Connectiout legislator from Mil.

The findications and the prospect for berries in certain localities. There will be a fair orap of strayberries, and otherries in certain localities. The peach and other trees of a kendred nature also look thritty and promising.

The indications are that there will be a pretty fair yield of fruit this season in Maryland. The applies and pear trees bear ovidence of a healthful condition. The peach and other trees of a kindred nature also look thritty and promising.

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The indications are that the pr cliergyman of the city?" with a dollar qualification for a voter—the successful candidate being presented with a gold-headed cane.

— Mr. Rogers, a Connecticut legislator from Milling ford, remarked in his place, the other day, that he never heard of a negro who was a passable mechanic, whereupon Thomas Peterson, a colored man of the same town, challenges Mr. Rogers to a trial of the same town, chelically Mr. Town Teledo west, through the same town the same tow The crops in Iowa are all said to be above the average.

Wheat and rye look better than usual in Kansas, and barley full as well.

There has been a scencity of field hands in Kentpoky, and consequently there has not been as much grain sown this year as usual. However, wheat, rye, and barley, promise to yield more than an average crop.

In Michigan it is estimated by farmors that the wheat harvest will be at least a week earlier than usual. Throughout the State wheat is already heading, and never promised better.

It is the universal testimony that in Wisconsin wheat never gave a tairer promise of an abundant Congress by his late father, on April 16, 1862.

The Richmond Whig resumed its motto, sic semper tyrannis, on Friday last, the prohibition of the Government thereto having been removed.

Mrs. Colonel Mulligan, of Chicago, has been presented with \$2500 in cash and a \$5000 homestead by admirers of her brave, dead husband.

Business at Savannah is at a stand-still. The market is coverstocked, and there is no money to buy with.

A weekly commercial and financial newspaper is shortly to be issued from the office of Huni's Merchanis Magazine, at New York.

A legislative inquiry has disclosed the fact that the deposits in the Hartford savings banks have fallen off \$239,389 within the last four months.

Mr. Medill denies the story that he has left the Chicago Tribune.

About firty new buildings are in process of evention in Atlants, from the rulus of burned houses.

A project is on foot to establish a National bank in Raleigh, N. O.

The Minnesotians intend to use blood-hounds against the Indians.

sown last fall. The corn crop 100HS exceedingly well.

The corn crop in South Carolina is promising, and extensive fields are being planted in the interior of the State. The land is so poor that only one stalk of corn thrives in a hill, but labor and land are to abundant that there will be no famine.

Letter writers at Montgomery, and other points in the interior of Alabama, state that there will be good crops in the State this year, if the elements continue to be as anapicious as they have been thus far. to the South of France recently, when a terrific accident occurred. After picking himself up and empleying himself with his toothpick for a time, a porter came up and said, "Monsieur le Comte, we
have just discovered your valet, but he is out completely in two," "Indeed?" was the reply. "Take
care of the trougers half, for the keys of my trinks
are in that."

— In Vienna the famous drama of "Frank Muller" has now given place to a new plece, entitled
"Abraham Lincoln, or the Civil War in America,"
and consisting of a prologue and seven ssenes,
These are named as follows: Prologue, "The Plough
at the President's Birthplace." Scene 1. The
Father's Tomb. 2. A Siave's Vengeance. 3. A
Levee at the President's. 4. The Conspiracy of
Good Friday at Richmond. 5. The Spy. 6, Victory
and Joy on the Announcement of Peace at Washington. 7. Death of Lincoln,
— The demonstrations of all kinds in Europe in
favor of Mr. Lincoln continue. A biography of one
hundred and fifty pages has already reached a sale
of more than 100,000 copies; and photographs, made
by Reutlinger, from a large porirait in the bank
fing house of John Munroe & Oo., are seiling by the
thousand. The portraits and blography of Presi-Fearful Accident in the East River, N. Y.

thousand. The portraits and blography of President Johnson are also much sought after.

— The late Duke of Northumberiand had a decided objection to draw his half pay as it became due, the result of which was that, at the time of his death, a large amount had accountated. The executors, however, have no scruples, and have since claimed the amount. They are about to receive the claimed the amount. They are about to receive the claimed the amount. They are about to receive the beat clear of the price of the prices of twenty years' accumulations from the British Government.

— In Scuthern Africa, the Kaffirs and the majority of the native tribes positively refared to occupy the land across the Kei. Threats of a war to exterminate the white man had also been held out, and, although no serious disturbance was anticipated by the English Government, it was admitted that the position of affairs was more unsatisfactory than it had been for several years past.

— The question of the Imperial right to confer a cided objection to draw the late of the women have any life. The bodies of the women have any life in the late of lower and life in the properties of the life in the past li