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

THE DAILY PRESS.
To City Subscribers, in THE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, in advance; or TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city, NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.
THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.
Mailed to Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1865.

France and Mexico.

The very latest news from Europe brings a semi-official contradiction, in the Paris papers, of the reported draft of a strong military force to Mexico. It would appear as if Prince NAPOLEON's strong endorsement of the MONROE doctrine had made the ruling mind of France pause in its absurd interference in trans-Atlantic affairs. That, as was by himself predicted, has been the *heaviest* (not the *greatest*) affair of his reign. When Prince NAPOLEON snubbed him for it in the Ajaccio *pronunciamento*, he did so, not only safely, but with *malice prepense*—because he echoed the opinion of France. The Prince, we see, has resigned not only the vice-presidency of the Privy Council, but the presidency of the Universal Exhibition (at Paris) of 1867. He does not appear to have relinquished his seat in the Senate, nor his seat in the Commission for publishing the correspondence of NAPOLEON I. If, as is reported, he believes that NAPOLEON is *not* the legitimate son of LOUIS BONAPARTE, he may think it his duty, as an undoubted nephew of "the HAPSBURG of his race," to retain the power of editing his correspondence.

ALL NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS are certain to excite a species of mawkish sympathy. As a rule, this feeling is co-extensive with the magnitude and enormity of their crimes. This seems to be the only way to account for the especial interest which has recently been awakened in the cause of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Each new development of his wickedness increases the zeal of those who are anxious to screen him from punishment. He was bad, as a traitor, in the eyes of all; yet, since it has been shown by evidence that will convince every impartial historian that he resorted to the most infamous, dishonorable, and cruel means to make his treason successful; that arson and assassination were added to the inhuman starvation and exposure of our prisoners, he is becoming entirely too sacred a personage for the operation of our laws! Fortunately, however much individuals may be misled by such diseased fancies, justice interposes her shield for the protection of society, and not only demonstrates that "the way of the transgressor is hard," but makes a fair endeavor to proportion her punishment to the guilt of offenders.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1865.

Should universal suffrage succeed the rehabilitation of the Southern States, none will be more to blame than those who express such horror at the prospect of that result. They forced the war with the free States by assumptions of superiority, by contempt for the majority, by violations of law, and by a deliberate disregard of their solemn oaths; and they only saw their error when the people they had depreciated, and the Government they had defied, turned upon and crushed the rebellion. The Southern leaders are now on the eve of committing a greater mistake. The same spirit of intolerance and bigotry which they exhibited to the whites of the free States for a number of years, they are now showing, and, if possible, in a stronger way to the colored masses of the Southern States. How difficult it is to educate a prejudiced man or a prejudiced people! Not all the lessons of the past serve to light and lighten their steps along the rugged roads of the future. Five years ago slavery was honestly regarded by thousands as a divine, and was indeed a domestic institution. It was to many almost immaculate, and up to 1860 had been the impregnable fortress of the Southern aristocracy. When it was necessary to attack it, those who held it "laughed the siege to scorn;" declared all legislation against it to be impracticable and ridiculous; fattered themselves in the belief that their slaves would adhere to them to the last; and only awoke from the dream when they found arms in the hands of those whom they had treated as the most abject inferiors, and a wide-spread rebellion by which these colored millions were made as free as themselves. Realizing, amidst immense suffering, this tremendous fact, they now as deliberately set themselves up against what must be inevitable if they continue to oppose it. I can well imagine how distressing it is for a Southern man whose fathers and himself have for generations controlled hundreds of human beings, and have made money and have lived in idle luxury upon their toil, to be forced to study the probability of placing in the hands of their former slaves that right of suffrage which they alone have heretofore exercised, and exercised to make their hold still stronger by a sterner debasement of their human property. To the feeling created by the apprehension that this right may be obtained by the negroes, I attribute the recent exhibitions of rebel venom and bad faith in Virginia, North Carolina, and other Southern States. In the extremity of their rage the parties who show this spirit, forget that they are only preparing themselves for harder trials and sufferings. Do they suppose, for a moment, that when President Johnson recognized the State Government, (partly to deny that these Governments had been destroyed by secession,) and when he determined to appoint Southern men as Governors over the States that had been stolen out of the Union, he then departed from the covenant he had made with himself and with the Constitution—that these States should be "republican in form," and that he would stand idly by, and, under his proclamation, allow the traitors to come back into power by taking oaths which they intended to break; that he would coolly witness their efforts to re-enslave the colored people; that he would remain unmoved before such proofs of the inhumanity of the late slave masters in Richmond and Raleigh as are daily published? Those who expected such debasement and infamy from Andrew Johnson are simply mistaken! If the late leaders of the South, no matter what they call themselves now, refuse to accept the generous proffers of the Government, and to be instructed by the teachings of the experienced, *they are no better than the worst of the rebels, and they are unfit to be trusted with confidence.* Sensible men, convinced of the weakness, and constantly preaching, as they do, of the destitution of the South, feeling the gigantic and irresistible power of the Government, would take warning by the signs of the times. Such men, if opposed to indiscriminate negro suffrage in the South, could delay but not prevent it, by throwing themselves upon the confidence of the Government; by showing that they intended to be true to their oaths, and by assisting to ameliorate the condition of the colored population. Do they suppose that this population of the South, who have been taught, for years and years, that the fruits of their labor were all going into the pockets of their masters, and that they had a right to evade the tolls of the day, and that they had no hope in the future, and no rights in common with their owners, can be suddenly liberated, and be filled with the consciousness that they are really free, without feeling also that they are entitled to *some* of the blessings so long denied to them? I would suppose that the intelligent and philosophical observer would find it to be his interest that the freedmen should be taught to read and write, to pay taxes, to sit upon juries, than that, with a sense of their brute power, they should, by municipal legislation and by social obstacles, be kept in a condition of discontent, until at last, forced by the sharp contrasts of the hour, to take that sure vengeance which has so frequently been apprehended. If the numbers of the blacks in certain of the Southern States are greater than the numbers of the whites, this is the fault of the ancestors of the latter, who traded in flesh and blood, and allowed the appalling disproportion to go on. It is no way to deal with millions of men, transferred at a bound from vassalage to liberty, to remind them that they are still inferior, by unjust legislation and by every imaginable form of tyranny. Let us bear in mind that the blacks of San Domingo only became reckless when they found that the whites, acting under the fatal and mistaken theory I have alluded to, tried to re-enslave them, to teach us—now that this stupendous complication is thrown upon our hands by the war—how to behave toward the black people of the South. But I may be told that it is profitless to discuss these issues. My answer is that they are upon us—they are being discussed at every fireside and in every workshop, and we cannot better prepare ourselves for our duties than by examining the question as it stands. AMICUS is not a conscientious citizen who is not giving much of his thoughts to this consideration. When Congress meets, the whole subject will be thrown open, and it will require all the prudence and good sense of our best men to secure a harmonious conclusion and a lasting cure. I am in great hopes that the facts, as they appear, will not be without effect upon those who call themselves Union men in the Southern States, and that these will help the President, instead of obstructing him in the discharge of his grave duties. They may rest assured that nothing is to be gained by bad faith to the Government, or by ill treatment of the negroes. Every manifestation of this only increases the feeling in favor of universal suffrage. Slavery was put forward by the rebels as the prize which they intended to retain. They lost, and in losing that, they lost all powers in connection with the entire question; and if, when the rebellion fell, slavery fell with it, so undoubtedly fell the right to oppress the colored man in any and in every way. You will see, from what I have said, that the disposition of this case, if not in the hands of the white men in the South, can be materially shaped by them, if they obey the instincts of common sense, and are reasonably instructed by the signs of the times. It is in vain for them to expect to retain possession of the State Governments under President Johnson's plan, if they prove themselves to be false custodians and dishonorable men. Congress will assuredly reject any members or Senators that come here stained with credentials of cruelty to the colored race, or indifferent to the plain duties growing out of the new condition of affairs.

OCCASIONAL.

PROCLAMATIONS

BY THE PRESIDENT.

Appointment of a Provisional Governor for Mississippi.

A METHOD OF RESTORATION OF THE STATE POINTED OUT.

The Necessary Regulations Made.

Further Orders Concerning the Trade Restrictions Compelled by Rebellion.

Additional Removals Advised and More Territory Thrown Open to Enterprise.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By my proclamation of the 29th of April, 1865, all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and commercial intercourse, with certain exceptions therein specified and set forth, were resumed in such part of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi river as shall be embraced within the lines of the national military occupation; and whereas, by my proclamation of the 22d of May, 1865, for reasons therein given, it was declared that certain ports of the United States which had been previously closed against foreign commerce should, with certain specified exceptions, be reopened to such commerce on and after the first day of July next, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and whereas, I am satisfactorily informed that dangerous combinations against the laws of the United States no longer exist within the State of Tennessee; that the insurrection heretofore existing within the said State has been suppressed; that within the boundaries thereof the authority of the United States is undisputed, and that such officers of the United States as have been duly commissioned are in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the removal of produce of States heretofore declared in insurrection, reserving and excepting only those relating to contraband of war as hereinafter recited, and also those which relate to the reservation of the rights of the United States to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi river, are annulled; and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed, and that on and after the first day of July next all restrictions upon foreign commerce with said ports, with the exception and reservation aforesaid, be likewise removed, and that the commerce of said States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly-appointed officers of the customs provided by law; and such officers of the customs shall receive any captured or abandoned property that may be turned over to them, under the law, by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of such property as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following articles, contraband of war, are excepted from the effects of this proclamation: Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, and gray uniforms and cloths; and I hereby also proclaim and declare that the insurrection, so far as it relates to and within the States of Tennessee, and the inhabitants of the said State of Tennessee, as now reorganized and constituted under the recently-adopted Constitution and reorganization, and accepted by them, is suppressed; and therefore, also, that all the disabilities and disqualifications attaching to said State, and the inhabitants thereof, consequent upon any proclamation issued by virtue of the fifth section of the act entitled "an act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved the 13th day of July, 1861, are removed; but nothing herein contained shall be considered or construed as in anywise changing or imparting the penalties and forfeitures for treason heretofore incurred, under the laws of the United States, or any of the provisions, restrictions, or disabilities set forth in my proclamation bearing date the 20th day of May, 1865, or as impairing the existing regulations for the suspension of the habeas corpus and the exercise of military law in cases where it shall be necessary for the general public safety and welfare during the existing insurrection; nor shall this proclamation affect or in any way impair any laws heretofore passed by Congress, and duly approved by the President, or any proclamation or orders issued by him during the aforesaid insurrection abolishing slavery, or in any way affecting the relations of slavery, whether of persons or property, but, on the contrary, all such laws and proclamations heretofore made or issued are expressly saved and declared to be in full force and virtue.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secy of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas, the President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas, the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of Mississippi of all civil government; and whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Mississippi, in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, provisional governor of the State of Mississippi, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary or proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Mississippi to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence.

Provided, That in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi in force before the 9th of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession; and that the Convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time.

And I do hereby direct:

First. That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said provisional governor in carrying into effect this proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding, or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government, as herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State department, applicable to geographical districts otherwise subject to military jurisdiction.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making these appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment, but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, etc., from other States.

Fifth. The District Judge of the Judicial district in which Mississippi is included, shall proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within the limits of said State, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secy of State.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1865.

Mr. Coxe called the attention of the council to the following item in the Evening Star of yesterday, copied from a Maryland newspaper:

"A MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

"On the 4th instant two men, named Frenchfed McAlister, of South Branch, and Thos. Gray, had been in the guard house, Baltimore, charged with the serious letter addressed to J. Wilkes Booth, which was submitted in evidence before the assessing tribunal at Washington. It turns out that the letter was a fraud perpetrated by a person named Purdy, who is said to be a Government detective, and who, entertaining a bitter hatred toward the parties arrested, availed himself of this mode of wreaking revenge. French and McAlister have been released, and Purdy has since been arrested, and placed in close confinement, on the charge of committing the alleged fraud.—*Cumberland (Md.) Union.*"

Mr. Coxe said if this latter was a fraud, the defence ought to have the benefit of it. He had not been able to find it (the letter in question), but supposed it referred to the letter addressed to J. W. B., at the National Hotel.

Judge Holt said it bore date April 6th, 1865. The matter should not go on record. If the parties want Purdy, let him be brought here; but no injustice to an individual seemed to be perpetrated, for which nobody was responsible. The letter referred to as a fraud bears evidence upon the face of it as having been written by one connected in the murder of President Lincoln. Though it never reached the person to whom it was addressed, yet the writer was none the less guilty.

Judge Holt said the matter was now undergoing investigation, and there would certainly be no objection made of the result. It should go not in the record.

Mr. Ewing said a great deal looser papers than this had been placed on the record, and he thought the letter found floating in the Roanoke at Morehead City, N. C.

The Court took a recess till 2 P. M., in order for a medical survey as to Payne's alleged insanity.

At 2 P. M. the commission reassembled.

Testimony of Dr. James Chall.

By Mr. Doster: Witness testified that he had examined the prisoner, Payne, with reference to his physical condition; the eye had a perfectly natural look, except that it had no intellectual expression. Though capable of exercising a great deal of passion and feeling; the shape of his head was not symmetrical, the left side being much better developed than the right; he judged his intelligence to be about thirty (30) strokes above the natural average; in other respects, with the exception of a mature in regard to which the court had been informed, his health seemed to be good; upon questioning him in regard to his memory, the prisoner answered all questions readily, but to him it appeared to be very inert; his intellect was of a very low order, and dull and feeble; witness described to the prisoner the nature of the crime of which he had committed the crime with which he was charged, and asked him whether he thought a person who had done such a thing should be justified, and he said he thought he would; upon inquiring his reason for this opinion, his answer amounted to this: that he thought, in war, a person was entitled to take life.

Q. From your whole examination of the prisoner, are you of the opinion that there are any reasonable grounds for believing that he is insane? A. I should say that there were; it seems to me that no man who was perfectly sane would exhibit the same utter insensibility which the prisoner manifests; there was no attempt at deception; he answered my questions, so far as I could exhibit any inclination to mislead him, without any apparent effort at either moral or mental insanity.

By Judge Advocate Holt: Q. I understand you to say that you have had considerable experience in the condition of Payne is not insanity, but extreme imbecility? A. I cannot say that it is any thing else than insanity; it is a very feeble, inert mind—a deficiency rather than a derangement of mind—a very low order of intellect.

Q. Do you not think that such a condition would be sufficient to enable a person to be responsible for his actions? A. I have never thought much upon that point; I do not think that the simple fact of imbecility would suffice to decide the question, but I believe that there is enough to allow of a suspicion that he may not be a perfectly responsible man; I cannot give any positive opinion upon this point.

Q. The substance, then, of your opinion is that there are grounds for a doubt? A. Yes, sir; I do not express any positive opinion that he is entirely mentally responsible; I express grounds for doubt upon the question of his insanity; I attached some importance to his physical condition; it is generally known that persons of his physical condition are insane, with few exceptions, an unusual tremor of the pulse; the prisoner's pulse was thirty-five strokes above the ordinary standard.

Q. Was he laboring under excitement? A. Not the least; he was perfectly cool; his memory was very strong, and he gave me very difficult for him to answer, such as what notes I had not remember the date of.

Q. Do you think that the prisoner knew the nature of the act? A. I think it was perfectly clear.

Q. Have you ever seen any Englishman who was known to the common world to be insane? A. Yes sir; I have known Englishmen by their own names.

Q. Then you do not consider insanity a disease? A. No, sir.

Mr. Doster asked the witness if he had any reason to continue his examination of the prisoner.

The request was acceded to, and Dr. Stevens, Surgeon General Barnes, and Mr. Norris were appointed by the court to act as commissioners in the examination.

Testimony of John Hoxlin.

By Mr. Aiken: I reside in Prince George county, and have resided there about forty years; my residence is at Greenville; I am a tobacco planter; Mrs. Surratt, for many years; her reputation among those who knew her there as a truthful, kind and generous Christian lady is very good; I have frequently met her since the commencement of the war, but never had any conversation with her on political subjects.

Witness was acquainted with J. Z. Jenkins; his impression was that he was a good Union man; I am acquainted with the Rev. John Walsh; I know that he kept school in the neighborhood in which I lived some ten years ago; I know nothing of his political opinions or his loyalty and veracity.

By Mr. Clampit: Cannot say that Mr. Jenkins is now a consistent Union man; he was two years ago; the report in the neighborhood now is that he is not loyal; I never knew him to commit any disloyal act.

Testimony of Wm. W. Hoxlin.

By Mr. Aiken: I reside near Surattsville, and have known the prisoner, Mrs. Surratt, for about twelve years; she has always been looked upon in our neighborhood as a very good, kind, Christian lady; she is a very generous woman; I have met her frequently of late years, and never heard her express a disloyal sentiment; I knew J. Z. Jenkins at the commencement of the war; he was known as a very strong Union man, and bore that reputation until he lost his negroes; I never knew of him expressing any sentiments opposed to the Government.

Testimony of Henry Hawkins, (colored.)

By Mr. Aiken: I have lived at Surattsville about seven years; was formerly a slave of Mrs. Surratt; she always treated me kindly; remember that on one occasion some Government horses came to my house for forage; I took them out from Surratt's stables; they were fed and taken care of at her expense; never heard any political expressions from Mrs. Surratt; she was a Union woman; I have been twice imprisoned on the charge of being a slave; I have been twice imprisoned on the charge of being a slave; I have been twice imprisoned on the charge of being a slave