the rebels, since he, apparently, at least, received their substites. Had it not been for the absence of as matters stood, the court adjourned until Monder, when the defence will open.

GETHERE Is every prospect that the laying of the accessive of the National Monument at Gettysburg will be grand, both in its associations and in point of the numbers that will attend. Such another gathering will have never been seen in the world-net even the famous gathering in the last deene on the Hill of Tara will compare with it,

if all the strangements are well carried out. Veterance who fought and braved death on the very field, will be there, and thousands and thousands of The President yesterday received the committee appointed by the colored people of Richmond, and Haiened to their plaints. Their case was referred to Major General Howard, Chief of the Bureau of

This merning we print the first message that has actually come by telegraph from New Orleans since the teginning of the war. It assures us of the entire pacification of the Southwest. The rebal Governor Allen has found his State too het for him, and departs with a ridiculous appeal to his former con-effuents to keep order and obey the laws, just as if they could do anything else under the shadow of the power of the Union. Communication with Texas will soon be open, by efficial order.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made
the following important decision: "Where the inther is deceased, the mother and children surviv-ing are not considered by this office as constituting a family, within the meaning of section 116 of the revenue law. Therefore, when the mother, under such direumstances, is appointed guardian for her minor children, she will return the income of each

separately, and each will be entitled to a deduction The comptroller of the currency has decided that the engraving or printing of the signatures of the of the Northern cities and the influential journals of the North are clamorous for the not level. Though the bank committing the wrong cannot take advantage of it to repudiate its own issues, other national banks would not be oblized to receive the notes. The Government can demand a legel attestation of these engraved signatures be-

fere receiving the notes.

The New York Tribune says that it has no doubt John Mitchel was arrested on a regular civil warrant, charging him with treason, in pursuance of an indictment lately found against him at Norfolk. Per contra, the Express says it has positive authority that the arrest was purely a military one. Maryland is to be held at Easten on the 6th of July, in order to select a better market than Baltimore during the next season. Philadelphia seems to be the favorite, and they talk of purchasing and furnishing a railroad line to this city.

Gen. Brown, commanding the Union forces at Brownsville, has notified the Mexican commander that our forces will observe a strict neutrality in regard to the Mexican difficulties, and that he will

see that no arms or aid be given to either belligethat not far from Sammerville, South Carolina the freedmen are terribly oppressed—worse than a by the generally accepted organs of the in a state of slavery-they have been sent to work | Tory party in England, a party which, carlon. Bodies of murdered freedmen have been found in the woods, butchered by guerillan, who have banded together, under oath, to kill every | We may be reminded that public opinion able-bodied freedmen found off his plantation.
Four thousand freedmen are at work outdivating or is on the South Carolina coast, and nine thousand children attend school in the same locality. This is official, and is very encouraging.

All honerably discharged soldiers are allowed to retain their knapsacks, baversacks, and canteens.

being mastered out. . MUnder a call of Governor Holden, the leading Union men of North Carolina are to meet in convention at Raleigh Rich estates in the same State are offered for sale on low terms, their owners destring to go North. Union meetings are being held in every town of the State.

Assistant Secretary Field retired from his office in the Trensur; Department yesterday. He is to be revenue collector of the Sixth district of New York. It is said Judge Daniel J. Gooding is to be Mar-

It is said, however, that they cannot retain their

shai Lamen's successor in Washington. He arrived there yesterday. Prisident Johnson yesterday told a delegation of Democrate who called on him, that he intended to administer the Government for the whole people. and not for any party.
The confection of rebel property in Richmond has commenced.

Numbers of rebel prisoners are arriving at Washinguen en reute for home. ingura en yours for nome.

In the parish of St. Thomas, Jamaica, the small-pex is making severe ravages, especially among the laboring classes. In Morant Bay the same disease A consuctive are occurred in Detroit on Toursday. Pertions of the State prison were burned, consuming a large lot of contractors' work. The lors is entimated at \$140,000. pecule to address them, but he declined, sending

Chief Justice Chase was invited by the colored n, instead, his Charleston speech, which expressed his views. A fight occurred on the Sd, near Matamoras, bstween Lorez and Certinas' forces. The former is said to have been beaten, but ultimately checked his pursuer.

It is contemplated, in Harrisburg, to request all

their flags to de so for the Saturday or Monday precading the Fourth of July. The ceremonies willibe held there, at Comp Curtin. Kiruy Smith has issued a farewell address to hisarray, which, he charges, abandened him and then surrendered, contrary to his wishes. He says the Texan troops appropriated the public property to.

their personal uso.

It is officially stated from Washington that the demands that have been made on Great Britain for incomnity in the matter of the Alabama are ne new claims, but the same that have been made from time to time during the past three years. The Young Monio Christian Association are negotiating for the purchase of Ford's theatre. The sum asked by Mr. Ford is \$100,000. Sovern r hintray, of Texas, has issued a call for a State convention, to meet at Austin on the 10th.

The legislature is also to meet on the 6th. The Quartermaster's department officially estimate the loss of Government property at Nashville at about \$1 260,000. The only tax new imposed on cotton is that of two. cents per pound, imposed by the internal revenue law. All restrictions on that trails east of the Mis-skettent have been removed. The may raity quantion in New Orleans has been

settled by Gareral Canby appointing H. W. Kennedy to that thire.

An extra ression of the Virginia Legislature has been called by Governor Pierpont.

The stock market was moderately active yesterday, though prices were considerably up, in consequerce of the sudden decline in gold ; 5-20: sold at 103, and the 10 40s at 96. Reading closed at 43.

Gold c'esed last night in New York at 144%, and Brutality of the London Press. The tone and temper of the English press, on the Tory side, outrage all decorum, when the subject of the recent rehellion is under discussion. Two journals the Morning Herald and the Evening Stan-

dard-respectively known as the Mrs Horris and the Mrs. Gamp of the London press-have been more than ordinarily abusive of President Johnson and the victorious Union cause, and, of course, excessively complimentary to JEFFERSON DAVIS

and the ruined fortunes of his vile Seand the ruined fortunes of his vile Secession conspiracy. These two journals, it is well to know, are the especial organs of the Earl of Derby, leader of the Tory party in England-a nobleman who has twice been Prime Minister, and, should the Liberal party come off second-best at | proximo. the ensuing general election, will almost THE DEMAND ON ENGLAND FOR INDEMNITY. certainly be head of the British Government soon after the meeting of the new Parliament, carly next year. Lord DERBY tocemnity in the matter of the Alabama, etc. Who is one of the ablest and best-educated pubis one of the ablest and best-educated public men in England, and it may be matter

of surprise to many and it may be matter of surprise to many that he should rely on | three years. the support of two newspapers, whose principal capital is personal vituperation, heightened by the grossest misstatement of facts. They have always abused and ridiculed this country, and perhaps that may have recommended them to the favor | trade in that art of Lord DERBY, who sympathizes very strongly with the Secessionists.

The Morning Herald contends (in its publication of May 27th) that the President of the United States "thirsts for the blood of his vanquished adversary;" that, if JEFFERSON DAVIS be condemned, it will noth on a fair trial; that President JOHNson, it is known, will not shrink from foul theras to obtain his condemnation; that, an "ignorant, rough, fanatical tailor," he has repeatedly received party and personal | nated; the building to be used for public purposes are gradually improving.

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slights from Davis, which "he has treasured up, and promises to revenge;" that he has fo ged evidence to dencunce DAVIS as an acce sory in the murder of Mr. Lincoln; that he (President Jounson) "has set his hourt upon murdering his old foe, and is a man who will sacrifice everything to his hatreds;" that he has suborned witnesses against LAVIS; that his designs are infamous; and that Andrew Johnson is a " drunken blackguard, whom, after the fashion of an ignorant African tribe, the American people have chosen for their ruler." On the other hand, Davis "has done his duty," (even when he tried to skulk off under his wife's petticoats), has "defended the cause of freedom and of right with almost superhuman energy;"-and "now that the strug-Col. Tomikins, a member of the court, the argu-nort for the Celonos would have commonced; but, sunk into despair, he must the rather desire crity on his part, for voluntary martyr-

In its issue of June 1, the Morning He rald renewed these personalities. It declared that "there are Jacobins at the White House"-that accused persons are slaugh. tered without the shadow or chance of trial" -that "the Tailor of Tennessee is applauded when he offers to act as the executioner of JEFFERSON DAVIS"-that all the horrors and troubles, the wreck and debt of the last four years, have been "caused by the American Unionists' '-that President Johnson is "the Danton of the hour"that the execution of Davis, without trial, is demanded by the people, and that, the rebellion having ended, there has been commenced here a caricature of the French

The Evening Standard, also of June 1st, gently laying aside facts, informs its British readers that on that day JEFFERSON DAVIS was being tried by a military tribunal, of which General DAVID HUNTER is president -that "PAYNE and HAROLD probably are guilty; Mrs. SURATT and the rest of the prisoners may be so "-that "the rabble blood of Davis"—that "Mr. Jounson is his mortal enemy "-and that the one thing agreed upon at the White House is "the murder, of this illustrious statesman [DAVIS,] to whose romantic generosity the Northern officers, whose countrymen were murdering Confederates in cold blood, owe

their justly-forfeited lives." The romantic generosity of JEFFERSON Davis! of him who ran away out of Richmond with all the money he could steal, and tried to sneak off from his wife, when pursued, by hiding himself in her crinoline

and cloak! We ought to apologise, perhaps, for having collected from the two English journals before us, such flowers of billingsgate as we now present to our readers; but we Gen. Saxton, in a letter to Gen. Heward, says | Wish to show what base language is used from the first, bave been the champions of the so-called "Southern Confederacy." in England was greatly shocked at the murder of Mr. Lincoln; that both houses of Parliament urged the queen to signify her and their sympathy with this nation on the heavy loss it had sustained: that her majesty wrote a letter of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln, and that about five hundred addresses, breathing the same spirit, had been presented at the American legation. But how valueless is such mere show of sympathy, when two leading London jourpals, organs of a great public party, dare use such language as-we have quoted! It is low-lived and vulgar, besides being untrue and libellous. If President ANDREW JOHNSON were to bring these articles before the notice of the British Government. it would be the duty of Ford Parageston as Prime Minister, to bring their authors and publishers to public trial for having grossly libelled the President of the United States, ruler of a friendly nation. Such was done, in 1800, when Mr. PELTIER, a French refugee, who had a newspaper in London, was tried and convicted for libelling Na-POLEON BONAPARTE, then First Consul. It could be done in this case, but the grossness of the Slander is so great that it may be said almost to carry its own refutation along with it. We never could realize

> Herald, of London. Are Republics Ungrateful? A few remarks appeared in a New York paper of est evening, to which we would desire very strongly to call attention. They have this heading prefixed to them—which we prefix to this article—and point cut the condition in which too many of our disabled veterans are now left. It says: "There are now totay at least one thousand disabled soldiers wander ing in our streets soulding alms and charity from passers by. Should these things be? Is it not a burning shame that the men who have ricked their lives in defence of their country—who have been disabled on the battle field—should be compelled to receive private charity? Only yesterday one of our reporters saw a veteran with one arm, standing in Broadway, soliciting fellows can be seen in Fourteenth street, in Union square, and in the vicinity of the theatres. The late legislature passed a law incorporating a." Home for these disabled veterans. The gentlemen name in the bill as corporators should act at once and organize this "Home," if they do not want to see our streets filled with poor and homeless disabled

> We do not, perhaps, feel that the carelessness of our own citizens is quite so cuipable as that of New York. Yet, even in this city, we have seen cases which might go far to justify us in writing in a similar strain. And if now, even in the first finsh of our gratitude to the men who have fought so bravely for, and deserved so well of, their country, we can be thus callous, how much more haedless of their wants and necessities shall we become, when we have grown callous to the memory of that great struggle in which they have spent for us their best mained and wounded, to the chances of the future Let us take heed of this in time, and see that these men have nothing to reproach us with. Let each State look to its own children, and take si a 1 rot by its future children be counted against

## WASHINGTON.

· Washington, June 16. RETIREMENT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. Mr. B. Field yesterday terminated his official duties as Assistant Secretary of the Tressury, under very felicitous circumstances, having been the recipient, on his retirement, of a bighly flatterfrom the clerks and heads of bureaus in the Treasury Department, who waited upon him for that purpose. He retires with the esteem of all who have been brought in connection with him in the discharge of the duties of his late (ffice. M. Field will assume his duties as Collector of the Sixth Internal Revenue District of New York on the 1st

The English and American newspapers have had much of late to say in relation to a demand of the United States Government upon Great Britain for THE COTTON TRADE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

As there appears to be a wide difference of optnion, even among well-informed men in all quarters, as to the precise effect of the executive procia. mation of the 13th instant on the cotton trade, i is thought proper to state that all restrictions on moved, and the only tax it is now required to pay it that of two cents per pound imposed by the internal ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

There are yet about 20,000 more troops of the Army of the Potomac to be mustered out and sent FORD'S THEATRE AND THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. The Young Men's Christian Association of this city, acting for themselves and kindred associations throughout the country, to-day received a definite proposition from John T. Ford for the sale of his heatre, in which President Lincoln was assaust-

by that organization. The price fixed is \$100,000.

The association will have until next Tuesday to DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION coide whether they will accept the terms. IN HARRISBURG.

THE GETTYSBURG MONUMENT. General Grany will leave here to marrow complete the arrangements for laying the corner stone of the Gettysburg Monument on the Fourth of July. Ample accommodations will be provided for the public, and special facilities afforded repreentatives of the press. THE WEAPONS OF THE SOLDIERS.

The War Department has directed that all sol-diers who desire to retain their arms and accounte-pents, at the prices fixed by the Ordnance Department, must signify their intention of doing so be fore leaving the field, so that the prices may be on tered upon the muster-out rolls. The payments will be made at the rendezvous at which the troops are ordered for final discharge. THE NEW U. S. MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT. Judge Daniel J. Gooding, of Indiana, arrive:

his evening to accept the Marshalship of the Disblict of Columbia, in the place of Colorel Limon, tesigned. He will enter upon his duties to morrow. THE RECENT FIRE AT NASHVILLE. The efficers in charge of the quartermaster s store-couse at Nashville, which was destroyed by fire a few days ago, saved many stores from the rules, and now estimate the total loss at about one and a uarter million of dollars. MISCRIJANEOUS.

The delegation of colored men, who arrived here resterday from Richmond, had a long interview with the President to-day, who told them he would nqui:e into the ir case. The Sapitary Commission is at work distributing renetables among the soldiers around the city. Colonel WARING, of the Joff Davis Legion, took the eath of alleriance here vesterday. Numbers of released rebel prisoners are arriving here from Point Lookout, and are farnished transortation to their homes. A delegation of prominent Democrats have waited upon the President, and had a pleasant interview. The President told them that he intended to administer the Government for the whole people, and no

for any party.

Seventy-five cases of confiscation of property i Richmond have been commenced.

General Howard has very satisfactory reports of the work of freedmen on the South Carolina cosst. Nine thousand colored children attend school, and forty thousand freedmen are at work cultivating crops. Special orders, just issued, call our soldiers, hono ably discharged, to retain knapsack, haversack, and centeen, without payment therefor.

Personal — Mallory, the rebel Secretary of the Navy, it seems, was arrested, all statements to the contrary. He was arrested at Lagrange, La., on the night of he 20th of May, in a house he had just rented which in size and strength, his wife says, seemed like a castle. His wife, in a letter from this "cas tie," whose rooms were bare and empty, with no intuiture save a few porrowed pieces, and its repulsiveness only softened by the flowers and trees that surrounded it, writes thus:

"Night before last, at helf-past twelve o'clock, we were aroused from sleep by a heavy knock as the door, and a threat of breaking it open followed briogs may one had time to answer. When a light was procured the servant opened the door, and come twenty armed high cultured to arrest my has some twenty armed nieu entered to arrest my husband; at the same time another party went to Senator Hill's house, at which Mr. Mallory was staying, and there arrested him. Mr. Mallory was hurried off like a malefactor, without ceing given even enough time to put on proper clothing. Tasy would not here to the tears and entreades of his wife and children to let him remain with them only up il daylight. I sent Buddle to Atlanta as soon as it was daylight, with olothing and money."

— Horne Greeley and Gen. Grant are now in - Horace Greeley and Gen. Grant are now in

Washington -It is said that Mojor General John W. Geary has been granted thirty days' leave of absence for the purpose of making arrangements to lay the corner-stone of the monument at Gettysburg. - The 1st Division of the 6th Corns is about to The lat Division of the 6th Corps is about to creek a monument on the battle field of Opsquan to the memory of their commander, General David A. Russell, who was killed in that ongagement has the control of the contr

year.

- Hon. Thomas Connoly, member of Parliamen for Donegal, Iroland, has tendered to General Lee a home for himself and family in any part of Great

## Biltain he may select. The offer has been declined THE TRIAL.

BEN WOOD'S CONNECTION WITH THE CANADA REBELS.

Adjournment of the Court till Monday, when the Defence will open.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- Col. Tompkins, a momber of the court, was not present at the session of the court to day, on account of indisposition. Testimony of Mobert Pardy. By Judge Advocate Holt: The witness said he rasions in Vigning, and had been in the Government service since 1861; a latter heretofore published, purporting to have been deted at South Branch Eringe, V.a., April 6th, 1865, addressed to 'Friend Witkee,' and referring to certain clispeculations, and suggesting an essape by way of Thornton's Gap, in case the party failed to get through on his trip after striking ile, was shown to the witness, who stated that he had never seen it before; the witness testified that the allusions to Purcy contained in the letter had reference to himself; that the writer was known to him as a person by the name of Jonas McAleer, and that some of the allegations of the letter, especially that with reference to a difficulty with the girl spoken of, were matures, and by Mr. Altern. South Brazel were untrue.
Cross-stamined by Mr. Alken: South Branch bridge is on a branch of the Potomac river, about twenty-twe miles from Cumberland; letters and usually mailed from South Branch bridge, but from a little village known as Green Spring Ran, just above it; there is no post-office box at South Branch bridge; there are no oil wells in that vicinity. what a degraded press could be, until we read the attacks on President Lincoln and the Union, in the Standard and Morning

Branch bridge; there are no oil wells in that vicinity.

Testimoby es B. S. Eastwood.

By Judge Advocate Holt: I live in Montreal, Caracia, and his assistant manager of the Montreal branch of the United States, and with the account which he kept in the Outario Bank; the moneys deposited in that back to his credit account from the negotiarion of bills of exchange drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Scotlary of the Montreal Confederate States upon their agents at Livorpool.

Q. State whether or not in the course of the dirbursements made by Jacob Thompson of the fact placed to his credit, this requisition was drawn on the bank [exhibiting to witness a paper given below]?

A. It was; it is in my handwriting.

Q. Piense road it to the Court. A. (Reading the paper). Montreal, August 19, 1861. Wanted from the Outarto Bank, on New York, in favor of Benjamin Wood, Eq., for \$25,000 current funds, \$10,000 civit, et al., 5000.

The paper shows that the requisition was triginally drawn in favor of Benjamin Wood, Eq., for \$25,000 current funds, \$10,000 civit, et al., 5000.

The paper shows that the requisition was triginally drawn in favor of Benjamin Wood, Eq., and that the bame of D. S. Eastwood was all trivials and that the bame of D. S. Eastwood was all trivials and that the vante of that name? Eig., and that the Dame of B. S. Eastwood was attraward substituted.
Q. State the exact condition of that paper? A. As it racks now it is a draft on New York, payable to the order of D. S. Eastwood, that is, myssif.
Q. State how that change in the requisition occurred? A. The name of Benjamin Wood, as it appeared originally, was erased at Mr. Thompson's request, and my name as an officer of the bank was ensistinged.

equest, and my name as an officer of the bank was entestituted.

Q. That is the original paper, is it not? A. It is, Q. Now look at this bill of exchange (exhibiting another paper to witness.) and state whether it was drawn upon that requisition? A. It was.

By request of the Judge Advocate the witness then read the paper to the court. It is dated Muntreal, August 19, 1863, and is directed to the cashier of the City Bank, New York, the wording being as follows: "At three days' sight please pay to the order of D. S. Eastwood, in current funds, twenty five thousand dollars, value received, and charge the seme to the account of this branch." The enforcement on the bill directs the payment to be made to Hen. Benj. Wood, or order. Signed B. F. Wood. Q. You state that the \$25,000 for which this bill was drawn, is the same for which that requestion was made by Mr. Thompson in the name of Benj. Wood? A. It was.

Q. State whether or not the bill of exchange you have just read is the erightal one? A. It is.

Q. Where old you obtain it? A. I obtained it in New York, from the oashier of the bank on which it was drawn. drawn.

oes it bear the marks of having been paid?

m not acquainted with the usual marks of
ing in New York, but I understood that it

cancelling in New York, suc I understood sales was paid.

The witness stated further that he was not acquained with the Benjamin Wood referred to, but he supposed it to be the same who at the date of that transaction was a member of the Congress of the reassection was a member of the Congress of the United States.

Gross examined by Mr. Alken: I do not recollect of having ever cashed any drafts or checks in favor of either James Watson Wallade, Richard Mostgomery, James B. Merritt, or John Wilkes Boch; shout the first of October last Booth purchased a bill on the Bank of Montreal, with which witness was connected; nover heard the name of John H. Swratt montlened before.

The Judge Advocate exhibited to the witness a list of locatities upon which drafts had been made by the Ontarlo Bank, and requested nim to give the dates and amounts of drafts which, as shown by the paper, had brop drawn on New York. The willness etated that he following were among the number of orates drawn on the 3d of October last: A draft for 5000 in gold: on November 3d, 4th, and 8th, bills for about \$6,000 in Wilness etates currency; on the 18th and 21st of March 18th, small sth, where the March were

Tentimony of 6 corge Wilkes. By Judge Advocate Holt: I am acquainted with Benjumin Wood, of New York, and know his handwriting. The endorsement, "B. Wood," on the back of the bill of exchange given above was exhibited to the wingers, and the bandwriting identified by kim as that of lion. Benjamin Wood, of New York.

The winess stated further that at the time at which the paper appeared to have been dated Wood was a member of the Congress of the United States, and, he believed, editor and proprietor of the New Testimony of Mr. Abram D. Russell. Testimony of Mr. Abram D. Russell.

By Judge Advocato General Kolt: I am accuainted with Benjamin Wood, of the city of New York, and know his handwriting. The endorsement of the bill of exchange exhibited to the previous witters was identified by this witness to be the heighwriting of Mr. Wood. At the time of the date of that bill of exchange after Wood was a momber of the Cingress of the United States, and cittor and proprietor of the New York Duily News; the witness had been in the habit of receiving letters from Mr. Wood.

The gent then test a many Mr. Wood witness the desired and the habit of receiving letters from Mr. Wood. frin Mr. Wood.

The court then took a recess until two o'clock.
Upon reasentoling, Judge Advocate Holt suggested that if the argument of the counsel for the referee was now commenced, in the absence of Colonel Tompkirs, a member of the court, who was indisposed, it would have to be read over to him during a subsequent session of the court. He thought there would be no loss of time to the court is an adjournment was taken till Menday, at ten court secondingly sijourned till Monday, at ten o'clocks.

- The commercial prespects of Righmond, Va.,

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

Partial Burning of the "Telegraph' Printing-Office.

[Special Correspondence of The Frees.] Harrisburg, June 15, 1865 One of the most destructive configrations that ever desolated any portion of this city, occurred this morning, at about three o'clock. The fire was first decovered in the ceach manufactory of Mr. R. J. Fleming. This was a large, two-story frame building, on the corner of Third street and Strawberry alley. The person who discovered the fire alleges that it had been kindled in two places, in the room used by the wood workers. An effort was made to enter the building, but all the windows were fastened and the doors heavily bolted. In the mean-time, the flames in the inside spread with fearful rapidity, and by the time the alarm was given Mr. Fleming's entire establishment was onveloped in fire. A stiff southeasterly breeze was blowing which drove the flames to the adjoining buildings and in a very short time Poulton's bowling and billiard saloon, Hess' news depot, Parkbill's dwelling house, plumbing and gas fitting establishment, and a house complet by Mrs. Welchauck, which were all offrame, and filled with the most combusthis material, were on fige. The location of al all these buildings was such as to render them diffi cult of access by the firemen, and for a time the conflagration raged unchecked with the most tor-PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Before the firence could get their copy spitus pro-

siter the mest extraordinary and superhuman effects of the firemen, who were compelled to combat the flames at this point in the face of the most intensely THE HARLIS HOUSE SAVED. The Harris house, immediately opposite Henning's establishment, was also only saved by the daring and heroulean labors of the firemen. Mr. John Gross, the proprietor of the Harris house, had only recently furnished the establishment in the most costly manner, and while the fire did not penetrate the interior of this establishment, the cflorts of the firemen to save the building and pre-vent the flames from extending beyond it, resulted in ruining the best portion of the furniture.

periy in operation the flames had passed to the

Daily Telegraph printing-office, the third, story and

atric of which were consumed, with the material

nd machinery on those floors. The rear of Brand's

hall, an immense six-story structure, was several times on fire, and the entire building was only saved

THE COUNTY PRISON WAS FIRE PROOF. The county prison is located immediately in th rear of the buildings consumed by the fire. As the flames spread the scene among the prisoners was truly exciting. Immense volumes of smoke and sparks were driven into the cells, while the rearing and cracking of the fiames tended to heighten the terror of the confined oriminals. As the building was perfectly fire proof there was no possible danger to the inmales. However, Keeper Simmons and his assistants, had made every arrangement, and were fully prepared to remove the priseners had the lames been communicated to the prison.

HEAVY LOSSES. R. J. Fleming's coach manufactory, blacksmith shop, trimming and paint shops; loss, \$15,003—no inturance. Mr. Fleming had a large stock of some soped lumber on hand, with finished and unfinished vehicles, the most valuable and important of which this establishment is searcely worth mentioning. Jeseph Poutten, bowling and billiard saloon, a large three-riory frame building. The first floor was occupied as a bowling taloca, the second floor as a billiard saloon, on which there were cight valuable tables, and the third Story as private re-

House eccupied by Mrs. Welshary, owned by Mr. onlien, with its contents, entirely consumed. Loss 1,000; no insurance. Hess' news depot, a one-story frame building, with ts contents, entirely destroyed. Loss \$1,000; no Wm. Parkhill, dwelling house, plumbing and gasfitting establishment, entirely consumed. This building was owned by Mr. Jacob Stehloy. Mr. Parkhill's loss is about \$2,000, on which there is no Of the Daily Telegraph printing office, the attic and third story were entirely consumed. The attic contained a large amount of type, with other printing material; while the third-story was occupied by the newspaper compositors. Cases, composing ed by the newspaper compositors. Cases, composing stones, proof presser, type, &c., in this room, were ofther entirely destroyed or rendered afterly worth-less. The lamanes amount of water thrown on the building more or less injured the mescript in the second story, which was eccupied as the book and ich printing department. The faratture in the oub lication office, with the materials and machinery in the press rooms on the first floor, were also more or less injured by the water or in the attempt to re-move them to the street. Mr Bergner's less will reach six thousand delians, on which he has an insurance of three thousand dullace. This building is owned by Mr. Jacob Stelley, who has an insurance of one thousand five hundred dollars, water will cover all his loss. The rear of Brant's hall, owned by John H. Brant. Esq., was considerably injured, but Mr. Brant's in-

urance is sufficient to cover all bla lesses. His

building is occupied as a hetel by J. D. Boas. The

injury to the furniture of the hotel is very great, but

I am unable to ascertain the extent of Mr. Boas' LOCATION OF THE PIRE. The location of this fire was in the very heart of the city. In every direction, and in close proximity, the most valuable public and private buildings are is occupied by a thice story frame structure, which Had the flames reached that corner nothing could have prevented their extension, as the buildings beyond are of a very combustible character. A row of two-story brick buildings apposite Fleming's establishment was only saved by the thick foliage of the shade-trees in front thereof. The State Capital hotel, on the corner of Third and Walnut, the Exchange and Franklin house, on Walnut, the Methodist church on Locust street, and the many splendid private residences in that neighborhood, were in great danger from falling sparks, and to-quired the active vigitance of their owners and or capants to prevent their taking fire. The State enemal, on Capitol Hill, only a few hundred yards from the fire, while it was in no immediate danger, was still closely watched by those in charge, as it critained public property of immense value. UNDCUBTELLY THE WORE OF AN INCHNOISEY. There is no doubt whatever that this fire was the work of an incendiary. The hour at which it oscurred, and the locality in which it broke out, affore y some criminal action.

EXPLOSION OF A SHPLL.

One of the incidents of the fire was the explosion of a bomb shell, which had been brought from the Gettysburg battle field, and which was in one of the energical buildings. Fortunately, no personal to juites ensued from this explosion or the fire. WEIN.

Special Despatch to The Press ]
Harrisburg, June 15.—The Copperhead Town Courcil last night, by a peremptory vote, refused to make an appropriation for the celebration of the h day of July. The proposition was lost by a trict party vote, only one Democrat voting in favor

Hagrisburg. THE COMING OBLEDEATION AT GETTYSTING—AN IMMENGIOON ELEPRITED—THE DISTINGUISHED MEN EXPLOYED TO BE PRESENT-THE PRESENTA-TION OF BATTLE FLAGS.
HARRISHURG, June 16.—The regionants at Pittsburg and Philadelphia, which have not yet pre-cented their battle flags to the State authorities, are to be afforded an opportunity to do so shortly.

It is proposed in official circles here that military elegations from the camps in the eastern and west ern posts bring the flags of the respective regiment to Camp Curvia either on Saturday or the Monda prior to the Fourth of July.

Thousands of persons will be passing through the city at that time, on their way to the great national elebration at Gettysburg on the Fourth of July. Major General Meade, with many other distinguished military men from this and other States, could and probably will be present on the occasion. Governor Curtin cannot possibly visit all the camps to receive all these flags, and, therefore, it sceme only right that they should be brought to Camp Curtin, where a large majority of the regiment were organized, for presentation.

PON IN ST. THOMAS PARISH. New York, June 16 .- The steamer Monteger 188 Milved, with Jamaica dates to the 6th 198t.

The drought there is severely felt. Many cases of hydrophobia had occurred among animals, and the sugar crop would be materially injured. The Kingston Journal says:

"A frightful account has been given us by a gentleman from St. Thomas of the rayages of cashi-nox In that parish, and the mortality among the labor ing classes. In the interior districts the people have been dying like rotten sheep. Even about derant bay these afflicted with small-pox have been reen exposed on the highway, tipre being no place provided for their recopilon by the authori-The Recont Fire at Mashville.

NASHVILLE, June 15.—The telegram in the New York despatches of the 14th relative to the fire in thin city reflects injuriously uzon Captain W. A. Wainwright, in charge of the warehouse destroyed. all the hopks, papers, and accounts, are precarved ninjured. The origin of the fire will be incestigated by a sourt of inquiry. Grest Fige in Detroit. PRINCIT, June 16 -The west wing of the State prison at Jackson was burned last night. By this are Austin, Tomlinson, & Weaver, wagon-manufac turers, lose \$75,000, with an insurance of \$15,000. Wilmington, Cooley, & Co., farming-implement centractors, 1830 \$15,000. They were fully insured.

Walter Flak, boot and shoe contractor. lossa \$5.003

It will cost the State \$10,000 to rebuild the jail.

The Colored People of Richmond.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT—THEIR AD DRESS-COMPLAINTS, AND HIS ACTION.
WASHINGTON, June 10.—The President to-day received the committee appointed by a public meeting of the colored people of Richmond, Virginia, to make known to him, as their cest friend, the wrongs, as they conceived them to be, by which they are sorely oppressed. In the address which they pre-sented they complain of insults, imprisonment, and the most cruel punishments, the like of which were never heard of, even in the slave-pens of Southern traders. The address concludes as follows:
"When we saw the giorious old flag again stream ing over the Capitol we thought the power of these wicked men was at an end; and, however sad our hearts may be over the present state of our affairs, we have lost none of our faith and love for the Union, or for yourself as its chief-magistrate, and therefore

motte, once inscribed over the portule of an Egyp-tian temple: "Know all ye who exercise power, that od hates injustice." The President made the following endorsement on the paper presented:
"Executive Opelos, June 16, 1885.
"Respectfully referred to Major General Howell, Objet Bureau of Freedmen, etc., for his consider-ation, and report as to the action necessary and

proper to be had in view of the within statements.

"President United States."

as oppressed, obedient, and loving children, we ask

our protection, and upon the loyalty of our heart

and the power of our arms you may ever rely with

pectfully remind your excellency of that sublime

NORTH CAROLINA

Seconstruction Meeting at Releigh Rich Estates Offered for Sale-Confidence in President Johnson. NEWBERN, June 12 .- Governor Holden has inited the leading Union men of the State to meet in council at Raleigh prior to the appearance of his proclamation, which is daily expected. The North Carolina papers are full of the pro-seedings of Union meetings in every town in the

The richest estates in the country are offered for sale in all parts of North Carolina, for from one to ten dollars per acre, with improvements, their where Laving decided to go North. President Johnson is fast gaining the confidence of the people of the State. Governor Holden is also lisarming his enemies by his services in endeavor by to restore civil law to the State.

The Question of Suffrage. SHALL THE NEGRO VOTE?-THE MEETING FOR A CONVENTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION. SHALL THE NEGRO VOTE?—THE MERTING FOR A CONVENTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

(From the New York Harsid, Juno 15.)

In our own country also the question of suffrago is ceming up as a most important issue, and as a point on which the party struggles of the next four years may turn. Here, too, the question arises (color excepted)—just as it does in England—Saali a critain class of the actual population and natives of the country be permitted to vote? Saali we give the million or more of the negro laborers of the Southward of Clavery, a vote in the government of this country and in the chicke of our rulers? It is a question filled with difficulty. Already an activa party has taken up the case in favor of this extension of the suffrage, and an equality active and determined one will uppose it; and the indications are that on one hard the struggle will be presented with the same releasiless vigor that inarked the whistory of the Abolitton party; and on the other will be opposed with the same intolerance, bitterness, and tigorry that has burned orphan anyloms in our city, and put all the negroes that could be eaught on the laboratory of the Abolitton party; and on the other will be apposed with the same intolerance, bitterness, and city, and put all the negroes that could be eaught on the laboratory of the Abolitton party; and on the chart of the case. Then are the country of the Abolitton party; and on the chart of the country voters, and the Sates clain the same right in the case. Then appears to be but one for the Satestian of the Satestian of the Satestian of the Satestian of the subtlement. There appears to be but one resource. We must go to the fouthtain of our political power. There is no doubt that the matter of the election of the subfrage, empowered to amend the Continuous and settle the whole matter in a regular way. There is no doubt that the matter of the election of the subfrage, empowered to amend the Continuous and settle the whole matter in a regular way. There is no doubt that the matter of the ele

tion of the suffrage, empowered to amond the Unstitution and settle the whole matter for a regular way. There is no doubt that the matter of the elective franchise is in a very loose state throughout the country, and that it needs a very thorough revision in the light of our many years' experience of universal (white) suffrage. It is quite as important to assemble a convention and settle this question definitely now as ever it was to settle the question of slavery. Upon that question depended the future tranquility of the country, upon this may depond the purity and permanence of our republican institutions. There is the widest diversity in relation to her heart in the various States. Some give him a vote under property qualification, and some will not allow him to we at all. He was always counted in the Southern States as part of the elective quantity, and so his existence was assumed as a surject of legislation, though, of course, he had no vote. All meeted points relative to the elective franchise, with respect to the white population, should gave before the same convention. It may be well worth its while to inquire if some medification of the suffrage is not needed here. Whether, for instance, property is not needed here. Whether, for instance is the value of man at the tome to the content of the circums and dollars for the purpose of taxation, why, in the other direction, should not the tent tousand dollars for the purpose of taxation, why, in the other direction, should not the definition of the entire of the circums as a sufficient of the entire of the circums and dollars be entired to each of the circums and dollars be entired to entire other them. sand dollars, If a man is equivalent to ten thousand dollars for the purpose of taxation, why, in the other direction, should not ten thousand dollars be entitled to some recognition in the way of a vota? This will start the question of taxation without representation, as well as the delicate question of the fext evoters; but it is one that the mind of the country is at work upon, and must be satiled soon. A national convention is the proper body to fix all these points. Shall we have it?

The Troubles of Returned Rebels in Mis-A St. Louis correspondent of the Uniongo Tribuns writes as follows to that journal:

Further surrender of guerities are reported during the week, the most important of which are the surrencer of Jim Anderson, and Jim Jackson, in Howard county. Jackson has not come in himself, and refuses to do so until he has a safeguard with a promise of protection, if attacked, to leave the State. His men, with three or four exceptions, have, however, given themselves up. The paroled guerillas and returned robels find it hard to get peace in this State. If they return to Boone, or Calloway, or other rebel counties, they are indicted for horse-tealing, and arreated. If they return into any radical county they are mobbed by the Union man, and ordered to quit immediately. All who have any money come at once to St. Louis, and all who can, go down the river and socks home in some free State. The Union men who govern the eastern counties are fully resolved not to colorate any robble whether returned or otherwise, and it is proposed to try one of the traitors for State treason, and punish rites as follows to that journal:

try one of the traitors for State tresson, and punish him, if convicted.

Some bloody seemes have recently been enacted in the interior, the particulars of which have been suppressed from the interior local papers for several reasons. It is represented by a distinguished state efficial, whose position entities him to know that several returned receis have lately been killed on that side in North Missouri, and that many Union men have in turn been killed by returned robels. It has been known that large orders for powers and ball have been roceived from interior Union men lately, and the use these articles have seen put to is now apparent. This sort of thing is secummen that some of the rebel sympathiars have apparent of Covernor Fletcher for protection, but the governor has no means of furnishing protection to loyal men against robels, and certainly has none at all for robels. There are some counties where it has been publicly resolved in mass meetings that a committee of safety should be appointed to warn all returning robels, with or without paroles, to quit the State intendiately. The returning robels begin to understand this new, and are staying out of such counties as Nigeon, warren, Linn, Caldwell, etc. The Union inhabitants say in response to objections, that they were simply treating robels as the latter would treat them it they had the power. MURDER IN St. Louis .- A man named John

MURDRE IN ST. LOUIS.—A man named John Murray was shot and instantly thiled at about one o'clock on Thursday morning, in the barroom of a small botel in St. Louis. A party had been drinking at the bar until after twolve Colock. William Burnes tates that at half-past twolve o'clock he latt the barroom and went to his boarding.house. At the time he left, John Flurray was sitting on a bench, half asleep, his head inclined forward and rested on but hands. A man named Purcell, who was hitering about the salooa; Mrs. Nixou, the propietiess of the house, and a little child, who was hitering about the salooa; Mrs. Nixou, the propieties of the house, and a little child, who was hire aleep on the bench where Murray sat, were the only persons remaining when Burnes left. He (Burnes) had gone to bed and fallen asleep, when he was awakened and told that Hurray was shot. He dressed hastily and returned is the hotel, where he fould Murray lying dead on hat floor, with a pistolshot through the back of she head. Upon his inquiring of Mrs. Nixon who had murdered him, sue replied that two negroes had done it. Purcell was not then in the barroom, and could not be seen. Nirs. Nixon and the whole party who were in the barroom shortly before the murder have been arrested. The charge of murder has been preferred against Purcell and Nirs. Sixon. The walls affair is clouded in mystery, rothing as yet having been discovered as to the origin of the murder.

PROUD OF THE TITLE. There is a very unnecessary irritability in some minds with respect to the word revel. How any Virginian can share this sensitiveness we cannot imagine. Take from the past history of the Old Dor whom the names and the deems history of the Old Dor sixton the names and the deels of her rebel tons, and the will have no prouder history than Misine or Michigan, Connecticutor Kansas—a beggarly account of Indian fights and forests feelings in one half of her career, and crops and cotton mills in the other.

Her annals are the biographies of rebels. She there has few memories save those of rebels. She has never raised a monument except to a rebel. She has never raised a monument except to a rebel. She has never raised a monument except to a rebel. Her seal is a victorious rebel. Her flag reproduces are betters and her obliges after rebels. cn a larger soal a the triumphant rebel. A rebelified within the hallowed bounds of Mount Vernon. A

HEALTH OF HON. A. II. STEPHENS.—We learn that Hon. A. H. Stepheng, late Vice Fresident of the rebet confederacy, now at Fort Warren, is allowed to walk in the open air delly, from pines to ten in the open on a company with an officer. His health is very feeble, and it is foured that imprisonment. It is a now by himself, guarded all the time by two soldiers.

Restmastor flow. ister (for, Hongan, who is similarly guardy ed, is allowed a sally promenade, between six and seven o'clock P. M.—Boston Transfer.

Destruction of the Batt, s. Monuments at Bull Run.—Resempers who arrived here locally by the train from Fairfax Courthouse reject that the rebels have destroyed the monuments accused last week upon the Bull Run battle-fields. This seems impossible, and yet there is strong beason to bolieve it. The temper of the people in that part of Virgita is not a wint more loyal than it was alk months ago. General dambles men, who built the monuments, threaten to leave no versions of civilization for twenty square miles.—Rock. Cor. N. Y.

A "STRONG" TALE FROM THE PACIFIC.—A paper published at Viotoria, in the Estish possessions, on the Pacific, tells a story, received from private sources, of a family lately resident there, who removed to San Francisco and rented a house near the Presidio. An unpleasant smell was perceived in the house, which grew intolerable, and resulted at last in discovering under the floor the body of a muritered man, in an advanced stage of decomposition. The family immediately vacated the premisely.

FOUR CENTS. THE SOUTHWEST.

The Surrender in Texas not Made by Smith, but by his Lieutenants.

HE ADVISES IT, HOWEVER, BECAUSE HE WAS DESERTED.

Convention Called by the Governor of Texas---His Address to the People.

OCCUPATION OF BROWNSVILLE BY OUR TROOPS.

NOR OF LOUISIANA. A TELEGRAPH THROUGH TO NEW ORLEANS

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE REBEL GOVER-

NEWS FROM MEXIGO—A BATTLE NEAR

MATAMORAS.

The steamers Evening Star and Geo. Cromwell, which arrived at New York yesterday, from New Orleans, bring us Galveston journals of the 4th, Houston icurnals of the 2d. and New Orleans dates of the 10th. They also bring \$13,000 in gold. BEADQUARTERS OF THE SOUTHWEST. Gen. Herron has established his headquartors at Alexandria, Louisiana, and issued an order informing the people that the emancipation proclamation will be enforced, and recommending freedmen to work for their old masters for wages. He would

soon go to Shreveport MAS RIRBY SMITH SURRENDERED? Strenge as it may appear, it seems that the surrender made by Lieut. Gen. Buckner and Major Gen. Price was not directed by Gen. Smith. On the 30th inst., Gen. Smith issued the subjoined order at Houston. He throws the whole onus of the surrender upon the troops, who, he says, left him

surrender upon the troops, who, he says, lest him without sn army.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS MISS. DEPARTMENT, HOURTON, May 30; 1865.

SOLDINES: The day after I refused the demand of the Federal Government to sarrender this department I left Shreveport for Houston. I ordered the Misseuri, Arkarsse, and Louisiana troops to follow. My purpose was to concentrate the entire strength of the copartment, await negotiations, and if possible, secure terms alike honorable to the soldier and hy purpose was to concentrate the ontire arranged of the cepartment, await negotiations, and, it possible, secure terms alike honorable to the soldier and citizen. Failing in this, I intended to struggle to the last, and, with an army united in purpose, firm in resolve, and battling for the right, I celleved that God would yet give us the victory. I reached here to find the Texas troops disbanded and hastering to their homes. They had forskien their colors and commanders; had abandoned the cause for which we were struggling, and appropriated the public property to their personal use.

Soldiers! I am left a commander without an arn.y-a general without thoops. You have made your choics. It was unwise and unpatriotic; but it is final. I pray you may not live to regret it. The chenry will now presess your country, and dictate his cwn laws. You have voluntarily destroyed your organization, and thrown tway all means of resistance. ance.

Xeur present duty is plain. Return to your fami-

Your present duty is plant. About no your land-lies. Resume the occupations of peace. Yield obe-dence to the laws. Labor to restore order. Strive both by counsel and example to give security to life and property. And may Good in his mercy direct you aright and heal the wounds of our distracted country. Country.

Upon this the Telegraph observes:

We publish to-day General E. Kirby Smith's farewell address to the troops lately under his command. We have not been as favorably impressed with this address as with the course in the main of the country of the count with this address as with the course in the main of the retiring general since he commanded this de-partment, in this time, however, of general hu-militation and radners, is does not become any of us to fird inuit with each other. We have been sur-rendered without the terms we hoped and expected. Let us again accept the situation, humiliating as it may be, and do the best in our power to comply with laws that will henceforth govern us. It is said, however, that Smith, with fifteen thou-sard troops and one million six hundred thousand Collars in gold, has gone to Texas.

Address from Governor Mueray. Governor Murray, on the 1st, issued an address to the people, invoking the soldiers to uphold law, to preserve order, to protect property and civil rights, and to save the State from anarchy. The following is an extract from the address:

Hitherto, the name of Texas has been a brighter

Hitherto, the name of Texas has been a brighter wird for heroism. Your brethren from the battle-fields beyond the Mississippi are on their way to meet you. They bring heavy hearts, but they bring sonls true to dary and instinct, with hone. All-habbravery could uare and instinct suffer, they did for you there. Here they ask from you only if-mess and pailence, a biet time, for your common Texas. Soldiers! How will they regard you! Will they ask from you have to tell them? Soldiers! How will they regard you! Will they feconize the name of "Texas soldiers" to belong to you, if you fail them and fail your country now?

The fiag of Texas, its "lone stan," still floats in the free winds Others have gone down. It is yot "full high advanced." It is in your keeping. If dishoner and shame ever stain its bright glories, I tell you plainly you will be the men who do it. That fiag is entitled to your allegiance and duty. True to it, it will remain the emblem of honer and patrictien—of memories and hopes silke glorious. I uphoid no extreme views. I have no impractical designs. I declare frankly to the people of Texas, that if the terms can be procured, which I believe we are now in the course of oblaining, I shall now I uphoid no extreme views. I have no impractical designs. I declare frankly to the people of Texas, that if the terms can be procured, which I believe we are now in the course of obtaining. I shall now to what seems the destiny which returns Toxas to the American Union; and in good faish, so long as charged with your executive power, I will seek to effect this transition in the manner which will best protect the interest of the State.

The Governor, on the 4th, issued a call for a State Convention to meet at Austin, on the 10th of July. The election for delegates is appointed for the 19th

of June. Another preclamation, under date of Houston, May 29th, summoning an extra session of the State Legislature to meet at Austin July 6th.
He has also ordered the sheriffs to seize all the Confederate property in the State, and divide it among the people. These proceedings will of course be stopped by General Sheridan. CCCUPATION OF BROWNSVILLE-OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO. General Brown had occupied Brownsville, the rebel garrison under Slaughter having withdrawn, after a row about their pay, which resulted in the

arrest of Slaughter until the money was forthcoming. Slaughter had sold a battery of six pieces to the Mexican Imperial General Majia for \$5,000. General Brown sent a letter to Gen. Mejia, noti-lying him of the desire of our Government to preserve aminable relations with the Republic of Mexi-co, and enclosing an extract from the instructions from the United States' Secretary of State, to the offect that we practice absolute nonintervention and noninterference in Mexico, and stating that it would devolve upon him, Brown, as far as practica-ble to prevent aid or supplies being given from the United States to either belligerent. Gen. Brown adds, that the troops under his command will not be permitted, in any manner, to interfere in the present relations of Moxico. UNION OFFICERS WITH THE MAXICAN LIBST-ALG.
A letter from Brownsville Says, Capt. Jonkins, or the 6th Missouri Cavalry, is now colonel to the

Liberal army of Mexico, and joins Cortines. The letter says stops will be taken by the latter and Negrete which will result in the fall of Matamoras. FIGHT NEAR MATAMORAS. A fight occurred on the 8d inst., twenty-five miles above Matamoras, between Cortinas and the Impa. rial General Lopez, the former with from 2,000 to 3,000 men, and the latter with 1,500. Lopez is said c have been driven across the river, but reinforced in season to cheek the advance of Cortings. GENERAL MATTERS. General Brown has captured five or six hundred bales of action, several hundred head of horses and mules, and a large drove of cattle.

An explosion at Navasco, Texas, on the 23d ult., destroyed twenty buildings and killed several persons. The loss amounted to over \$100,000.
The rebel garrison at Brownsville last for their homas before the arrival of General Drown, refusing to be paroled. Colonel Ford escaped to Matamoros. General Slaughter, with about 1153 followers, was somewhere on the Rio Grande. The New Orleans mayofalty question was settled by General Canby appointing H. W. Kennedy. The cotton market is depressed; low middlings, 22/236 cents. THE RED BIVES.

CAIRO, June 16.—A fleet of dismantled gurboats were to leave Mound City yesterday for the mouth of the Red river, to tow up the monitors lying there. LATER. TRAVEL TO TEXAS-FARE VELL ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISLANA—GOOD ADVIOR.
NEW ORLEANS, Jude 12.—There are and will be limited restriction on travel to ports on the Texas const, but free and unreciriosed travel and communication will open in Lyo days by official order. Transports at present are running, but a private line of stramers will happing in a few days.

The steamer Fung Shasy has arrived from New York. Governor Allen hoghwhiished his farewell address

to the people, who sain he advises temperate lan-guage, manly dignity, and submission to the laws, as, in the inevitable course of events, much deper and happy.

Refugees are, advised to return home, take the eath of allegiance, work with redeabled energy, and oath of allegians, work with industrial the state of the prove true and substantial clipsens. He announces will perform in the state of the state of

common country.

General, Weltzel's command left the mouth of the Mississippl river on the 12th, bound wast. A new registry of voters will commonce to more row. Gold, 185. Middling cotton, 37. row. Gold, 186. Middling cotton, 37.

Our Russian Fairnes.—The american contributions to the Hariaurg Fair were purchaseachiefurly by visitors from Russia. Almost every American actine on exhibition fell into their hands, in spite actine on exhibition fell into their hands, in spite of the sparpest competition from German bidders, and large or jays were given for duplicates. Next to the South, the largest purchaser of our inventions will krobably be Russia. In reamy respects her condition is analogous to that of the South. She is still suffering from the effects of a long and exhausting war. Her twenty militons of series are passing from slavery and barbarism into freedom and divilization. Her immense natural resources are only pertially developed, and her agriculturables to the dimense bentife improvements; but under the wise government of the present Emperor Alexander, she has made immense strices in the right direction, and her demand for machinery and useful implements from this country will be guest ingrease.—Foston Post.

STAPE ITEMS. — A Mr. McCacher, 7, 2 tailor, residing in Flain-field, Cumberland county, committed suicide in a novel manner. The suicide accomplished his traylo and by attaching his silk handkerchief to the beam of a heavy sewing machine, which was standing upon a table in his shop, the end of the neckerohief reaching to within a few inches of the floor. Spreading a buffalo robe on the floor bendath the noose, he slipped the latter over his head, and laid himself calmly down to his last sleep. Despondency at the absence of a sin in the 161st regiment, in connec

gloomy misanthrope's ruicidal act.

— A jealous woman at Lancastar, who saw her busband conversing with a female acquaintance poisoned bereell with laudanum, but didn't take enough to kill.

The patition relative to a reform in the delivery of mails at Erie, has been sent to Washington, sufficient names having been attached to give it in-fluence with the department.

tion with intemperate habits, was the cause of this

- A party of boys were recently arrested in Columbia, for including in a stone fight in the street. - In Pittsburg the practice of bathing in open day, and in plain view of the passers over various bridges, is most unblushingly practiced. — The scheme for a passenger rainoad in Harris-turg is receiving great attention. The Harrisburg-ers are determined to keep the ball in motion. - Our special correspondent from Harrisburg gives a true and full account of the destructive fire which occurred there on Thursday last. To judge from our exchanges, the celebration of the coming Fourth of July throughout the State

will be the grandest we have had for many years.

The court house bell at Easton is one hundred - The street-sprinkle is being used in many of the county towns of this State.

— Counterfelt twenty-five and fifty cent postage currency are very numerous in Pittsburg.

Numbers of persons are already flocking to the various summer reserts of the State. The new theatre in Lancaster is nearly finished.
Small pox in Towarda, Brafford county.

Strawberries at five cents a quart in Erie.
Squirrel hunting is popular in Greensburg - The weather is very warm in Lancaster. HOME ITEMS.

- Anne Ledour, of St. Louis, committed suidle tast week, having been disappointed in love. She was seen sitting in a dejected attitude under a tree. from which position she suddenly arose and threw herself into the river. Altempts, were made to rescue her, but in vain. Ap old man named Link saw the body, supposed it was that of his daughter, wont to St. Louis and bought a coffin, and, soing back, was met by the daughter, alive and well, who informed him of his mistake. The coffin, however, was used for the burial of the poor suicide.

— The supreme court at Manchester, Maine, has decided in a case where a man was sued by some decided in a case where a man was sade in some expressmen because he refused to pay for a package marked "collect on delivery," declaring the articles were not those he bought, that the consignes in such cases is entitled to a reasonable time to ex-amine the contents of a package before he makes his election to take it and pay the price. The expressmen consequently lost their case.

— A young girl, aged sixteen years, in the eastern part of Richland county, Ohio, on being left at home against her desire, while the rest of the family went to church, wrote and left a note saving that she had not been treated right; that she was gold away, and her parents would not see her again for a year. Search was made, and after a week hor oody, much decayed, was found in a stream near — A conductor of a freight train, running between Newbern and Morehead City, North Carolina, a fow days since, saw in a creek near the road, an aill sator basking in the sun. Stopping the train, he succeeded in lassocing the amphiblous creature, and carried him to Newborn. He was six feet long. weighs over fifty pounds, and is a pood specimen of

a rough customer.

The Charlotte (N. O.) Democrat denies that Jefferson Davis, after he received the despatch were well done." It says that when he looked at the deepstch he only quietly remarked: "This is an extraordinary circumstance." He made no other public allusion to it. as asserted. Baureau, the man who murdered a woman and child, and nearly killed another child and girl, near Montreal, is suffering the terrors of a guilty con science. His nights are troubled with horrible vicions. He says, "I cannot close my eyes; I see constantly the bloody corpres of my victims, and the sight freezes me with fear ? -Two gentlemen of New York have recently given to Madison University, in that city, the sum of sixty thousand dollars, one half of which amount is to be applied to the endowment of twenty permanent and free scholarships for the benefit of young - Eight counties in Northern Georgia have

elected local officers. None but citizens who have taken the cath were allowed to vote. The people are now anxious to know how soon the newly-clocte duties.

— It is proposed to erect a magnificent bridge over the Potomac at Washington, as a monument to the late President. It is to be called the "Lingsin bridge," and a colossal statue of Mr. Lincoln will E-A son of Dr. Breekinridge having returned from the rebel army, the old man asked him, in his quaint way: "My son, have you found out what you've been fighting for?" "Yes father," the returned prodigal replied, "we've been trying to get the niggers into Kansas."

—"Jeff Davis, as taken," was hung in officy at Felchville, Vt., on the 15th ult., dressed in gown and bennet. He was brought to the gallows in a

cart, gnarded by ladies armed with broomsticks. He was tried with military honors. - It should be romembered that in celebrating the Fourth of July this year, we also commemorate the victory of Gettysburg and the surrender of Vicksburg, both of which successes occurred on that -A woman appeared on the streets in Cleveland

the other day, drawing in a small wagon the emact ated form of her husband. He had been rendered totally helpless by rheumatism. - The capital of Nevada must be a pleasant place.
The Virginia Enterprise says there are three thousend dogs in that city, and two thousand of them ndulge in a free fight every afternoon on C'street. - A movement is on foot in the different cities of Maine, to raise a handsome sum of money to be invested in the 7-30s for Major General () O: Howard. - Set torches, or build fires in portable furnaces, in your yard at night, and you will kill thousauds of the small white millers that are now beginning to doposit their eggs.

— The prizes offered for strawberries by the Mas-

achusetts Horticultural Society will be awarded on the 17th instead of the 24th inst, on account of - A gentleman, while walking the streets at Des Moines, Iowa, during a thunder-storm the other evening, had one of his eyes completely destroyed by lightning, without other injury.

— Bowles, who was recently sentenced to imprisonment for life for treason, has founded a female seminary in Illinois.

— A woman in St. Louis recently beat her little

n with a billet of wood, and then hang him by the neck till he was nearly dead, when two neighbors came and rescued him.

— Anderson, the millionaire of the Tredegar works at Richmond, is in Washington. He furnished the bulk of the hardware used by the rebel army.

— The law for the establishment of a State police. in Massachusetts went into effect on the 15th inst. The high constable, who, oy the act, must reside in Beston, has not yet been appointed.

- Opium-caters are abundant in the United States; \$832, 827; worth of this drug was imported during last year...

— A convention of drummers and fifers is to-be held at Northa mpton, Clonn., on the 27th, and it will call together several hundred musicians. To an litterecentary of Secretary Stanton, General Harleck replies that he knows nothing of any orneities to negroes in Richmond.

The citizens of Indianapolis are agitating the subject of building an air-line railroad from that city to Ohlyago.

General Theo. E. Mengher is thinking of casting in his fortuges with the new Territory of Idsho. - It is said that Gen. Los denies that he has drawn Tinited States rations. - The Chicago Tribune was eighteen years old

last Fidday.

— The latest story about the assassis, Payne, is that he is an illegitimate son of Jeff Dayis. FOREIGN ITEMS. - Accorning from Rochefort state that the largest and swiftest steam transport in the world is at presunt being litted out for sea in that port. The la-trepide was laid down on the 2d of September, 1888, as a ship-of-the-line of the second class, but when ried into execution, she was transformed into a ried into execution, so was cannot not a transport of 6,000 tons, but har admirable lines were preserved, as well as the powerful engines of a ship-of-tha-line of great speed. This prodigious dimen-tions of this new description of ship will enable her to receive on board and carreny a small corpe d'armes, composed of a brigade of infantry, two regiments of carality, and two batter as of artillery, having a supply of clothing, ammanition and profisions for a campaign of six menths. It is expected that she will perform one hundred leagues a day, and by her extraordinary speed zander great scretce when time

— Marchal Maghan was the prey ninth general comes raised to the dignity of marchal duce its reestablishment, in May, 1804, on the accession of Napoleon I., when it was conferred on Soult and reventeen other generals of division. Napoleon. created one marshal in 1837, three in 1809, after the battle of Exagram; one in 1811, during the Spanish campaign; one in 1812 in the Russian campaign; one in 1813 (Prince Poniatowski), and, lasting 1815 (Chouchy), making twenty-six under the first empire. — Morse's American geography has been exoluded by authority from the publications of Upper Canada, became it is "calculated to impress on the youthful mind the idea that the United States of America is the only country in the world meriting particular description, and that other lands are meroly pendicles and appurtenances of that great negligon, while the pictorial illustrations exhibit the

oravery of American troops and the cowardice of

their opponents."

THE WAR PRESS. (PURLISHED WERKLY.

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same ale, \$3.00 per copy. The mercy saist almays accompany the order, and

in no instance can these terms be distilled from, as they affired very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for To the setter-up of the Cinb of ten or twenty. 22 extra copy of the paper will be given. Complete Street

say 8: "I was walking the other day with a well-know on author, when I happened to remark on the fondar was for dress displayed in this city. He replied, 'I can assure you our women are such slaves of fashic u that if the Empress Engente issued a dethis hot sun timer, they would blush—a, finding themrelyes dresse d." - Mario is an inveterate smoker, and especially - Mario is an investment smouth and especially before going on and after leaving the stage. Bayler, the Parisian meneger tried to dissuate him from smoking in his transing-room; but Mario went to the control of the parising to the product than

Bagier's private of Tto and smoked there, while the letter was guarding the green-room to prevent any cigers from entering. Aman Ontactics in London, under the presidency of if. Manning, it was used to take heavers for the presidency of a metropolitan cethodral as a mammar of the late Cardinar Wisercent. It is stated tha Moarly \$65,000 had been Biready Entreeritied. - Gladister, a French horse, has wen the Derby. The windows of the delicy Club rooms, on the Benjevards, were illuminated, the popular

the Baulevälds, were illuminated, the popular impression bolds that somehow for other Gladatour lines run over." Memelour Vellington," and that the "Vaterice" is more than avoided.

The mest disappointed men about the Derby to Baren Rothechill, who for twenty years has been ambitious to wid" the world famed prime. His to-vestments in this line, however, have liever justified. the family reputation for sagacity.

— Victor Emmentel has left the l'Itil palace in Florence, and rosider a little way out of the city with a lady with whom, it is said, he has contracted a morganatic marriage.

— The most prominent figure in the Cublin Exhibition is a large statue of the Pope in the act of penning the famous dogget of the Immaculate Con-The amount of gold new in existence is estimated at four themenal eight hundred and eight two millions; of silver, ilverhousend seven hundred

millions. - The epidemic is decreasing at St. Petersburg. but the plague has broken but among the cattle in the provinces of Moscow, Whiceda, and Novgorod. — Prince Cours, of the Danubian principalities, has adopted a young man named Alexander as his -The Outon Dowager of Hollend having quar-

roled with her second husban2, by her late will out him off with a shilling. Lord Palmerston's health's has lately become seriously impaired. His usual vivacity and impuletreness are fast departing.

Large quantities of now retatoes and green
peas and strawberries 876 daily forwarded to London from West Cornwall.

The Emperor Maximilian Las just assigned himself a salary of two millions of dollars per year from the Mexican treatury.

— Hair is now out by means of a chearing machine - The Toronto papers complain of the army of pounty-jumpers in that city.

— A London delly paper has the britishity to term
President Johnson "a Tonnessee ruffan."

— Victor Emmanuel is said to have recently de-

clined a visit from Prince Napoloon - The horse that wen the French derby at Chantiliy was called Gontran. - The washerwomen of Paris have struck for wages. They demand three frances a day,

- A statue of Junus Cosser is to be placed in the garden of the Tullteries.

—Prescott, the Loudon bapker, who committed suicide in a warm bath, left \$1,250,000, The New Muhamet. BY A PARTY FROM ALL JREES

'ark folks! Alabomet's come to the mountain ! on my manseuvres there's no countin!! found these Arabs a queerish nation, to I'vo come down here for their education. (Walks round.) I'm the nevel Mahomet, oh? I'm the latest Mahomet ont! I'm the last now Mahomet—mc viola! I'm Louis Mahomet, oh!

(Strikes an attitude.) Dark felks ! am you a regardin' of dis Arab ? I'm a Riddle y card there's no danying-But as p.oonshino's my little game at present I'm throwing rev light with the ancient cres

(Walks round the Algerians.) I'm the fated Mahomet, oh! The cestined Mahomet, oh! I'm the Lew French Mahome I'm Louis Mahomet, oh! (Strikes another attitude,)

Dark folks! am you a realizing ob dis prophet! Ont-noor Sports. BASE-BALL—PHILAPELPHIA YS, HECORLYN—THE PORUSE AGAIN VIOTORIOUS, On Thursday the Athletic Base-ball Club of thin city played against the Resolute Club, of Brooklyn. on Trurscay the Athletic Baseball Olds of this city played against the Resolute Glub, of Brooklyn, and, as usual, won the yame. The Tim:s sais:

The most numerous concourse of speciators gathered at a match in Brooklyn this season were present on the occasion, a key of the fair ones of Williamsburg gracing the scene with their presence.

Precisely at the hour appointed the game was commenced, and for the first three or four fainings the contest was close, both parties playing finely, both as regards batting and fielding, the tota's at the close of the fourth faining standing 9 to 8 in favor of the Athletica. Erom this point, however, the Philadelphinans began to expel in batting, and on the sixth inning their display equalled that of the instruction of the Athletica of the content of the content of the and the locality is unball as being the scene of several brilliant encounters between the Atlantics, Ecofords, and Mulvill. The advantage thus obtained was too great to be overcome, and soon afterward the content closed in favor of the Athletics by a total corre of 88 to 14, in a quickly-played game of two and a half hours duration. A festure of the play was the splendid batting of Reach, an old Ecoford player, who made the finest hit ever seen on the ground.

At the close of the match the visitors were taken to the Maleon Dorde, where a splendid envertainment was provided for thom. We append the soore of the game:



THOTTING OR THE LONG ISLAND COURSE.

The Tribune of yesterday contains the following:
Yesterday the last of the two great purses and
stakes of the spring season on the above course, for
\$2,000, was decided. The entries were Lady Emma,
demoral-Butter, lowers, and Flora Temple; but the
latter having fallon amiss, and Derter, in donequence of being in the same stable (Hram Woodluffs), as Lady Emma, being debarred from starting, the only contestants left were the black goldling and Lady, Emma. The latter was a warm favorite before the start, as it was well known that the
right to ware was her favorite only by the grand, and
stocke \$20 was the current odds on her winning.
She you the first heat by two lengths, in 2.29%; the
second by the same detance in 2.29; the third heat
was won by General Butler in 2.28, after an alleged
foul on the part of the driver crossing in front of the
mare, but which was overruled by a majority of the
pidges; the fourth heat was wen by Lady Emma
by two lengths, in 2.31%, thus coolding the race in
har favor.

Summary.

A Trayedy in New York.

A RETURNED SULDIER SHOOTS HIS PUTATIVE FATHER: IN-LAW-HE CLAIMS TO HAVE DONE IT IN SELF-DEPENCE.

Michael Clooks no Thursday evening, at his dwelling, in the rear of No. 20 Canon street, near Stanten, New York, by Michael Gorman. The circumstances are as follows: Corman, who has served three years or more in the army and navy, and who was honorobly disclosured from the United States ship Savannah, on the 1th of May, returned to New York only to find this mother, Bridget Gorman, Hving with Michael Coogan, and calling him husband. This annoyal young Gorman, and hy made no secret of the flot, but expressed, his opinion with \$6 minds plaitings; shat Coogan forbided him the house. He well, thither on Tuairiday evening, to see his mother, and Coogan forbide home, after ordering him to Jooking, shat the house had attempted to thrust him from a second-story window. Light Struggle between the two, Coogan struck young Gorman as tunning blow, knocking his head into a looking-glass, and soverely wunding him, and then forman drew a small four barreled Sharpe's piscol and discharged two barrels into Coogan's breast, Coogan till struggled a moment, and then fall to the floor, and approad without utpring a word. Gorman now instinctively hed, but on hearth's that Coogan's wound has the Claims to have sheel Doogan's wound had proved mortal, be want to Eleventh with and she privated to Capatio Ulman. He claims to have sheel Doogan in solf-defence. A Tragedy in New York.

NEW YORK OFFY. TIE, STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, June 10, EVENING STOCK BOARD. At Gallagher's Exchange, this evening, gold was quoted at 141%—after oall 141%; N. V. Central, 94%; Erie, 77%; Hudson River, 100; Reading, 90%; Middigen Central, 111%; Michigan Scuttern, 66%; Pittsburk, 90%; Chabbanti and Rock Lived, 90%; Northwestern pte-62200, 60%; Catbon Company, 38%; Cumberland, 42%; Quioksilver, 52; Maristal, 1908.

The stock market closed steady. MARINE. Helow-Harks Queen of the Secs, from Foc Choo; A. W. Singleton, from Havana; also, barks Qum-berland and Orchilla.

Chicago Markets, Jane 16. Flour is quiet. Wheat was active at the opening at \$113%, but closed quiet at 10@118%; sales of No. 2 at \$1.05@100 fer.
No. 1, and 54@580 for No. 2 closing at the inside figures. Oats quiet at 10%; Freights steady, Highwines dull. Provisions active, at \$20 bu % but for Mess Poul. Niess Pork.

RECEIPTR. 7,000 bbls of flour, 49 C00 bushels of wheat, 109,000 bushels of corn. and 50,000 bushels of corn. Shipments—4,400 bbls flour, 15,000 bushels of core. Shipments—6,400 bbls flour, 15,000 bushels of corn, and 63,000 bushels of corn, - A Yienna correspondent of an English journal oats.