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Mailed to Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Press.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Per the steamships Sidon and Hibernian, the former of which arrived at New York and the latter at Father Point yesterday, with Liverpool advices to the 6th and 8th respectively, we have news of importance and of a character gratifying to our sense of national honor. England admits at last, through her highest officer of State, the Queen, and her premier, Lord John Russell, that the gigantic rebellion is dead on land and sea. Although the completeness of the task we had assumed had been so many times pointed out and learnedly established, the succession of great events in April last, compels this admission, and such notion towards Confederate pirates as has been in effect steadily denied us during the whole duration of the rebellion. Russell, in an official letter to the Admiralty Board, dated "Foreign Office, June 6th," declares "peace restored within the whole territory of which the United States of North America, before the commencement of the civil war, was in undisturbed possession," and, as a necessary consequence, orders all vessels carrying the Confederate flag to leave forthwith all harbors, ports, etc., under British jurisdiction. The usual provisions for protection are extended the vessels in their obedience to the order. Any vessel of war, however, which may remain in or enter these ports one month after these orders are received, are allowed to remain if such vessel is dismantled and the Confederate flag taken down all the time, however, at its own risk. Only such protection will be given as is due in the ordinary course of law in time of peace. The Mexican question still excites attention, both in England and France. In view of the reported Juarist movements in this country, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that France has notified our Government that filibusters will be very roughly treated, and no Power will be allowed to interfere with Maximilian. No trouble is anticipated, however, since official assurances have been given, in the Corps Legislatif, that there will be none. The commercial and general news is of interest and importance.

The monument erected to the memory of Ladd and Whitney, of the 6th Massachusetts regiment, who were killed in Baltimore on the 19th April, 1861, was dedicated in Lowell, Mass., on Saturday. Governor Andrew delivered the oration.

President Johnson, on Saturday, appointed Hon. Andrew J. Hamilton Provisional Governor of Texas, and Hon. James Johnson Provisional Governor of Georgia. The proclamation, which will be found in another column, is the same as that made public on the appointment of Governor Holden, of North Carolina.

Seven men who were convicted by military commission, in Washington, for engraving Confederate treasury note plates, were released from the Old Capitol on Saturday, on condition that they leave the country immediately.

Secretary Seward has notified Secretary Welles that the entente cordiale has been renewed with France, that nation having withdrawn from the rebels the character of belligerents, which had been conceded to them.

J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama, who was charged with introducing a bill into the rebel Congress for the purpose of authorizing the starvation of prisoners of war, the murder of black soldiers, the burning of Northern cities, &c., publishes a card in the Mobile *News*, declaring that the allegation is "false in general and false in detail."

Governor Fenton, of New York, has written a letter to the war committees of the several counties, in which he recommends that a proper celebration of the 4th of July should be held, and that that day should be devoted to a proper welcoming of our brave boys who have returned from the wars.

It is said that some influential men are in Washington who are in favor of requesting Lee and other indicted persons to leave the country, instead of making them stand their trial for treason.

John G. Nicolay, late private secretary to Mr. Lincoln, and now consul to Paris, was married to Miss Bates, of Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, last week.

Judge Geading, the recently appointed United States marshal for Washington, is a prominent lawyer of Indiana, has served in both branches of the State Legislature, was prosecuting attorney in the Indianapolis district, at one time, and resigned a judgeship during the last campaign to stump the State for Lincoln and Johnson. Up to that time his political antecedents were democratic, but he has always been a staunch Union man.

It was generally rumored in this city yesterday that Ben. Wood, the proprietor of the New York *News*, was a traitor. The rumor was false, although it showed pretty clearly the popular sentiment on the subject.

All pensioners who were on the rolls from rebel-House States have been dropped, pursuant to an act of Congress. All who can prove their former loyalty during the rebellion will be reinstated.

The mails are being rapidly restored to the Southern States.

Provisional Governors are yet to be appointed for Florida, Alabama, and South Carolina.

A great fire occurred at Saratoga, N. Y., yesterday, destroying the United States Hotel and other buildings. The prospects of the season as a watering-place will not be interfered with, it never.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday evening at 144¾.

The Steamship Line between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

The long-contemplated steamship line between this city and Liverpool has at length been established, in a very quiet and unostentatious manner; but it is supported by influences and commercial combinations that will, we think, insure its permanence and prosperity. The old line of steamships was for a time well sustained. Our importers patronized it liberally, and the business of our Custom-house was much increased. But the loss of the ill-fated City of Glasgow, the wreck of several other vessels on our coast, and, finally, the temporary withdrawal of all its steamers for the use of the British Government in sending troops and supplies to the Crimea, destroyed confidence in that enterprise, and rendered the subsequent efforts to re-establish it unsuccessful. Another drawback at that period was the difficulty of obtaining outward cargoes. This obstacle, however, has now been nearly removed forever, and a proper effort on the part of our merchants will ensure for the future of Philadelphia a high rank as an exporting city.

The new line is now composed of the Bosphorus, the Gambia, the Propontis, and the Hector; but it is probable the present steamers will hereafter be substituted by two other foreign vessels, and two steamers built in our own city, to be called the Fairmount and the Southwark. They sail from Liverpool to Boston, discharging their passengers and a portion of their freight in that city; then, coming to Philadelphia, they receive their outward cargoes here, and proceed direct from this port to Liverpool. The first vessel that sailed was the Gambia, but a derangement in its machinery compelled it to return for repairs. The Bosphorus, with a full cargo and seven hundred emigrants, sailed next, and it was the first to arrive. It obtained on its return trip about two hundred and fifty second-class passengers, (it has no accommodations for first class passengers,) and a full cargo of freight, consisting in part of quercitron bark, provisions, tallow, oil-cake, etc. The Bosphorus, soon after leaving England, had the ill-fortune to run down a fishing smack, which sunk, with five of the men on board. The remainder of its crew was saved. No other disaster marked the voyage of this pioneer of the new line. It had scarcely left our wharves before the Gambia (which was speedily repaired) made its appearance. The tonnage of this vessel is smaller than that of the Bosphorus, but it has the advantage of state rooms and first-class accommodations for passengers; so that it supplies the facilities which are demanded by the large class who desire to seek recreation and pleasure in Europe. Another vessel belonging to the new line was announced to depart from Liverpool last week.

The best assurance of the success of these steamers is to be found in the improved railway facilities which have marked the interval that has elapsed since the abandonment of our former attempts to establish direct steam communication with Liverpool. Gradually and silently, step by step, little by little, Philadelphia has completed all the huge labors and forged all the mighty iron links that were necessary to ensure her the benefits of her advantageous geographical position, and to make her the most convenient and economical, as she is the most natural, outlet for the granaries of the Great West.

These improvements have been of a local as well as of an extended scope. The construction of the great grain elevator at or near the wharf used by the steamships; the direct connection between West Philadelphia and the same point; the arrangements for conveniently uniting all our railways; the development of our grain interest into such a vigorous and enterprising organization as the Corn Exchange, will all have a direct bearing upon the supply of outward freights. But these are only accessories of the gigantic and magnificent railway combinations that have been completed. We have life shortest and best routes to St. Louis and Chicago; and, what is more to the purpose for the object under discussion, we have now a line that is daily sending and receiving large quantities of freight to and from both those cities, *without a single change of cars.* For speed and convenience, this is almost as great an improvement upon the old railway system of loading and unloading freight at the terminus of each separate road as the locomotive is upon the Conestoga wagon. Western produce is forwarded here with wonderful celerity. Perishable articles, like butter and eggs, are transported almost as rapidly as passengers. The Union line requires little or no more time to bring our edibles from Illinois than an old-fashioned huckster-wagon consumed on a journey from Lancaster county to the stalls of Market street. Cars, loaded with wheat or provisions in the distant Western States, need never have their packages handled until they are placed on board the new steamships *en route* for England. This is an advantage, we believe, peculiar to this city, and one that should be promptly improved.

But we have not merely this marked superiority. The completion of the Philadelphia and Erie railway, after a long and wearisome struggle against adversity, gives us the nearest and best route to the great internal seas of our country, and places in our keeping a key to the vast Lake trade that has so wonderfully enriched New York. We are now in a position to win the prizes, which our business men of former times pined for in vain. We have not only equal, but greatly superior facilities for enlarging our internal trade with the fertile region that lies west and northwest of Pennsylvania. It forms one-third of the Union in population and wealth, and progresses with such magical rapidity, that it must soon greatly exceed that proportion. We present to this whole magnificent empire, the best avenues for its extensive travel and traffic, alike from the points requiring direct railroad communication and those from which transit on the lakes is available. Now, since we have a line of steamships to send abroad, what can be so profitably forwarded here, we should begin a new era in our commercial history, and regain the position with reference to foreign trade that we enjoyed in the days of GIRARD.

Vehicular.

In *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, a well-known New York journal, we find the following: "We direct attention to the fact that an enterprising Frenchman has established a number of one-horse cabs, or *coupés*, in this city, and that their stand for the present is in front of the *Maison Dorée*, Union Square. They take the passenger for fifty cents to any distance inside the Battery and Forty-fourth street, and go by the hour for a dollar. We bespeak public favor for the enterprise, and hope it will be supported, as the only means of escape from our abominable and extortionate hack system." Let us put in a plea of the same character for Philadelphia, where hack prices appear to depend almost entirely upon the convenience of the driver. In foreign countries, the price is regulated by law, and an overcharge is promptly and severely punished.

In Paris an elegant glass coach, or *voiture de remise*, can be hired for $5 a day—the obligation being that the driver must take you to any part of the city and to any place in the suburbs, and be subject to your order until midnight. Next to this is the *cabriolet à voiture de remise*, the fare of which is two francs (forty cents) for the single trip or *course*, and forty-five cents per hour; after midnight five cents more are payable, and the same if the vehicle be taken outside the fortifications. Still cheaper is the *voiture de place;* the fare, by the drive or *course*, is twenty-five cents, and, by the hour, only thirty-five cents. That is, if one or two persons are to be taken; if four persons use the *voiture* the fare is thirty cents for the drive or course, and forty cents per hour. After the first hour, you are charged for the portion of the hour you may have the carriage in use, and not, as with us, for the full hour. There is an extra charge of four cents for each trunk or large packet; a hand valise or travelling bag is not charged for. The driver usually receives a small present, ("*pour boire*,") for drink, but this is only from five to ten cents. The Paris drivers have the reputation of being very honest, and anything left in one of the public carriages may generally be found at the Préfecture next day. In London, the ordinary street-carriages are broughams and clarences, on four wheels, and the "Hansom" cabs on two. A clarence holds four persons; the brougham and "Hansom," (so called after the patentee) carry only two. Each of these carriages is drawn, as in Paris, by one horse. The prices are fifty cents per hour for one or two persons, and twelve cents additional for every extra person, and twelve cents for every extra quarter of an hour. The ordinary fare, by the drive, for one or two persons, is only twelve cents a mile. In London, as in Paris, there is inexpensive and almost immediate adjudication upon any dispute as to overcharge or complaint of ill conduct, and the punishments vary from fines to imprisonment, which is accompanied by forfeiture of the license to drive.

Without expecting that we can realize the advantage of such low fares as the above—especially as we have got into the bad habit of submitting, however grumblingly, to the excessive rates generally exacted here—we submit that light, one-horse carriages, like the English cab or "Hansom," or the French *voiture de place*, might advantageously be introduced into all our great cities. If a man has got to go a mile or two in a hurry, he now has to take a large and lumbering coach, drawn by two horses, and must pay heavily for the superfluity. It is an anomaly that your travel from New York to Philadelphia, nearly one hundred miles, costs no more than, sometimes not as much as, your transit from the foot of Walnut street or the depot at Kensington to your residence "up town," which may be considerably east of the Schuylkill. Light "cabs," in which two persons can be comfortably accommodated, would not cost one-third of the present large hacks, and there would be a great saving, too, in the expense, one horse being less costly than two. Above all, the regulations of travel—fares and conduct—ought to be clear and decisive, and complaints should be adjudicated upon by aldermen, or any other appointed magistrate, so as to make punishment, when necessary, immediate and certain. The enterprising Frenchman who has started a line of cabs in New York, will have imitators, here and elsewhere, if his speculation shall finally "pay."

The Collection of Customs.

NEW YORK, June 17.—A commission, authorized by a law of Congress, consisting of Messrs. David A. Wells, of Troy, N. Y.; Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia, and S. Hays, of Chicago, will meet at the custom-house in this city next week, to inquire into our sources of national revenue, and the best method of collecting the same, with power to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony. Any communications can be addressed to them, in the care of the collector of the port. The commission will first meet a committee appointed by the distillers, and the duties of the commissioners will be confined to this branch of the subject until it is exhausted. They will remain in session a greater part of the time between this and the time for the next meeting of Congress.

The War Press.

VOL. 8.—NO. 276. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1865. FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

PROCLAMATION
BY THE PRESIDENT.

Appointment of Provisional Governors for Texas and Georgia.

THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION BEGUN IN THE STATES.

Several Directions for the Restoration of the Old Comforts of Peace.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The fourth section of the fourth 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 Georgia 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 Georgia 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 tranquillity restored 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 James Johnson, of Georgia, Provisional Governor of the State of Georgia, 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 and amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Georgia 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 held pursuant to the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Provisional 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, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia, in force immediately before the 9th of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession. And the said 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 soldiers under his command, 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 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 the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and of 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 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 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 said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but, if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. That the district judge for the judicial district in which Georgia is included, proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, and the Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale property subject to confiscation, and discontinue the prosecution 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 said State, collect the same, 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 sixteenth 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:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The proclamation appointing the Governor of Texas is precisely similar to the above, excepting the name of Andrew J. Hamilton is substituted for that of Mr. Johnson, and the State of Texas for that of Georgia. Both are similar to the Mississippi proclamation.

RELEASED FROM THE OLD CAPITOL.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, ARCHIBALD MCFARLAND, GEORGE MCFARLAND, ALEXANDER MCFARLAND, THOMAS COOK, ARCHIBALD MCKAY, ARCHIBALD and ROBERT PATTERSON were released from the Old Capitol prison on Saturday morning, upon their parole to leave the United States. These men, who are aliens, it will be remembered, were arrested here some time ago, and tried by a military commission for engraving Confederate treasury note plates.

CHRISTOPHER V. ROGAN, who was arrested some months since on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of Major MALONE, Paymaster, of about $70 000, has been released from the Old Capitol to be turned over to the civil authorities. ROGAN, about the time of the robbery, was one of the Metropolitan detectives, and, some months after the robbery, was arrested by some of the officers of the Old Capitol, in Philadelphia.

VISIT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The 29th and 30th companies of unattached Massachusetts artillery, who were mustered out yesterday, and left for their homes, visited the Executive mansion in the morning, headed by a band of music. The president appeared upon the front portico of the mansion, and in a few remarks acknowledged the compliment, thanking the troops in the name of the United States for the faithful services they had rendered, and congratulating them upon the favorable termination of the rebellion.

PENSIONERS IN THE REBELLIOUS STATES.

Under the act of February 4th, 1862, the names of all pensioners on the rolls of the States lately in rebellion have been dropped. Those who are prepared to prove their continued loyalty during the whole period of the rebellion, can make application to the Commissioner of Pensions for restoration to the rolls, proving their place or places of residence, and means of subsistence since January, 1st, 1861. They must also execute and file in the pension office the oath prescribed in the amnesty proclamation of President JOHNSON. A circular of instructions, and forms to be observed in these cases, will be furnished on application to the Commissioner of Pensions. Agencies for paying pensions are about to be reopened in Virginia Tennessee, and Louisiana. Agents will be appointed in other Southern States as occasion may require.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS TO BE APPOINTED.

Provisional Governors for Florida, Alabama and South Carolina remain to and will soon be appointed, under the same general principle that the other lately rebellious States have been supplied.

THE FORTHCOMING TREASON TRIALS.

Judge UNDERWOOD is still in Washington, but there is, as yet, no definite conclusion as to what shall be done with the fifty indictments for treason found in his court against General LEE, Ex-Governors SMITH and LETCHER, and other prominent rebels. It is understood that some influential gentlemen here are inclined, instead of trying them, to notify them of the indictments, and give them the opportunity of leaving the country, never to return.

RESTORATION OF MAIL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

The Postmaster General is gradually restoring the mail service in Virginia, having just appointed GEORGE W. TAYLOR postmaster at Winchester, and J. B. LOWNY postmaster at Danville.

Our Relations with France.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE RENEWED.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Secretary of State to-day addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Navy:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Honorable Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.—SIR: I have the honor to inform you that it has been made known to this department by the Minister of the United States residing in France, that the Imperial government of that country has removed all restrictions heretofore imposed by it upon the naval intercourse with the United States. I have also the pleasure to inform you that I have learned, in the same authentic manner, that the Imperial government of France has withdrawn from the insurgents of the United States the character of belligerents which heretofore that government had conceded to them; and these proceedings by the government of France have been prompted by the express desire of reviving the old sympathies between the two nations, whose interests and traditions constantly invite them to cultivate the most cordial relations.

I beg leave to suggest the importance of communicating these facts to the proper officers of the navy.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

GREAT FIRE AT SARATOGA

Burning of the United States Hotel and other Buildings.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 18—8 P. M.—About half-past four o'clock this afternoon a fire was discovered in the north wing of the United States Hotel, and in a short time afterwards a second fire broke out in another and distant part of the building. The flames spread with fearful violence, and in a few moments the north wing was a sheet of fire, and soon after the whole edifice was in flames. So rapid was the progress of the fire, that it was with difficulty the guests succeeded in escaping, without their effects. Before six o'clock the building fell in with a frightful crash. A portion of the furniture only was saved. The fire communicated to the Marvin House, which was entirely destroyed. The bank adjoining is seriously threatened. The fire is still burning, and is generally believed to be the work of incendiaries. All the other hotels are safe, and the prospects for a good season were never more flattering.

FORTRESS MONROE.

SOLDIERS AT HAMPTON HOSPITAL—REBEL PRISONERS—VESSEL IN DISTRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16.—Information reached this place early this morning that an unknown vessel was in distress off Cape Henry. The steamer Amanda Winants was immediately dispatched to her relief.

Three hundred rebel prisoners are being sent through here daily, en route for their homes.

There are about five thousand Union soldiers patients at the Hampton hospitals at present. These hospitals are in charge of Surgeon General Eli McCallum.

At Newport News there are about thirty-five hundred rebel prisoners, five hundred of whom are in the hospital.

LOUISVILLE.

AN ACT OF CONGRESS DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—At Frankfort yesterday, a majority of the Court of Appeals, consisting of Judges Peters and Robertson, declared the act of Congress making treasury notes a legal tender to be unconstitutional. Judge Williams dissented.

General Thomas left for Nashville this morning.

HAYTI.

FAILURE OF THE REBELLION—A PARDON OFFERED TO ALL THE REBELS EXCEPT THE LEADERS.

BOSTON, June 18.—The schooner Clara L. Sparks brings advices from Hayti, to June 2d. The recent attempt at rebellion failed, and the rebels were defeated near Gonaives. When they laid down their arms and dispersed, the military forces of the country, under Generals Salnave and Geffrard, were marching upon the capital. The following are the terms of pardon issued by the President:

"NOTICE.—The members of the Tar and Feather Club will return to their headquarters, on the receipt of this notice, for the protection of the 150th Regiment. They will find the preparation at their rooms."

Speech by General Butler.

LOWELL, June 18.—At a collation in this city which followed the ceremonies of the dedication of the monument in this city to-day, General Butler responded to a toast complimenting the army and navy. In the course of his remarks he urged that the confiscated lands forfeited by the act of treason should be bestowed upon the soldiers who had helped to put down the rebellion.

Recovery of a Lost Body.

BOSTON, June 18.—The body of J. H. Page, missing since Wednesday, was found yesterday, in the water, near Ball's Island. He had recently been subject to temporary fits of insanity. The deceased was president of the Cape Cod Railroad, and was a prominent citizen.

A Suspicious Individual in Maine.

PORTLAND, June 18.—A man, supposed to be John Surratt, was in Portland recently, and has been here for eight or ten days. He is probably not John Suratt.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, June 17

SAILING OF THE CALEDONIA.

The steamship Caledonia, of the Anchor Line, sailed to-day, direct for Glasgow, carrying passengers to all the principal ports in Ireland. Among her list of cabin passengers are Wm. McKnight, Esq., and others from your city, together with a number in the steerage.

THE RUNNING STOCK BOARD.

At the evening Stock Exchange on Saturday, gold was quoted, at 144¾; New York Central, 94¼; Erie, 77¼; Hudson river, 100¾; Reading, 96¾; Michigan Southern, 65¾; Illinois Central, 128; Pittsburg, 70; Rock Island, 100¾; Fort Wayne, 97; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 26¾; Canton Co., 38¾; Cumberland, 49¼; Quicksilver, 62¾; and Mariposa, 12¾.

The stock market was dull but firm. Gold closed steady at 144¾.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived—U S gunboats Florida, from New Orleans; Iconoma, Somerset, and Fort Henry, from Key West; Mercury, from Washington; ship David Heasley, Liverpool; barks A W Roosevelt, New Orleans; Christina, Remedios; A W Singleton, Havana; brig De Zevan, from Rio Grande.

Steamer Matanzas was passed at anchor off the mouth of the Rappahannock, on the 15th, disabled, with her propeller carried away. She was loaded with a cargo of released rebel prisoners from Point Lookout, for Mobile.

19th—Arrived, steamer Ravaria, from Southampton, on 1st June. Her dates are anticipated.

THE SALE OF LIQUOR IN RALEIGH.—Day before yesterday, in pursuance of the order prohibiting the sale of liquor, the provost-guard entered several establishments and confiscated the "wet" portion of their stock. On going into one place the officer of the guard asked the proprietor if he had anything to drink.

"Oh, certainly," was the reply, "anything you want, Cap.; "from a julep to a cocktail! What will you take?"

"I'll take it all," said the captain, and he then proceeded, much to the astonishment of the accommodating dealer, to seize, libel, and confiscate.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, June 16th.*

EUROPE.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS.

Peace Recognized all over the Territory of the United States—Law and Order Considered as Restored.

The Confederate Flag no Longer Known in any British Port or on the Sea.

The War Vessels of the Dead Confederacy Ordered Away under Penalty.

MAXIMILIAN'S MEXICO OFFICIALLY DECLARED TO BE UNDER FRENCH PROTECTION.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The steamship Sidon has arrived with Liverpool advices of June 6. The Europe arrived at Brest on the 5th, and the City of Boston at Liverpool on the 6th.

It is announced that as the war may be considered over, the British Government is about to refuse any longer to recognize or admit Confederate war vessels into British ports. Vessels, therefore, claiming that character will be obliged either to depart or assume some recognized nationality. This is announced both by the *Times* and *Daily News*.

The *Times* says: "Johnson's proclamation opening the ports of the South is creditable to his moderation, and is another evidence of the respect for law which has guided the United States Government in its dealings with foreign nations." It hopes this moderation will not be unrewarded, and that English vessels will not attempt to enter Texan ports.

In another article, the *Times* contends that there is not the slightest ground for expecting a successful issue in Texas, although disorder may be maintained for a year or two. In the same article, it expresses the earnest hope that the Confederate leaders may be treated in a generous spirit.

Palmerston had tendered a pension of £1,500 to Miss Cobden, which was gracefully declined.

The health of King Leopold, of Belgium, again causes uneasiness.

There were fifty wrecks and great loss of life from a storm in the Baltic.

There is nothing positive as to Napoleon's return from Algiers.

The anxiety about Mexican affairs continues undiminished in Paris, and speeches on the subject are anxiously awaited in the Corps Legislatif.

The *Patrie* says that the efforts of the Juarists in the United States to obtain volunteers are entirely without result.

The Bourse was firm at 67f. 42c.

A meeting was held at Turin to protest against the continued recognition of the temporal power of the Pope.

It is reported that the Spanish troops have been ordered to withdraw from San Domingo at once.

The Emperor of Brazil, in opening the Chambers, referred to the Florida affair, in which the United States Government acknowledged the justice of the Brazilian reclamations.

LETTER FROM EARL RUSSELL TO THE ADMIRALTY BOARD.

(From the London Gazette.)

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 6.—Copy of a letter from Earl Russell to the Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty:

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 2, 1865.

MY LORDS: I have the honor to state to your lordships, that since the date of my letter of the 11th inst., intelligence has reached this country that the late President of the so-called Confederate States has been captured by the military forces of the United States, and has been transported as a prisoner to Fortress Monroe, and that the armies hitherto kept in the field by the Confederate States have, for the most part, surrendered or dispersed.

In this posture of affairs her Majesty's Government are of the opinion that neutral nations cannot not consider the civil war in North America as ended. In conformity with this opinion, her Majesty's Government recognizes that peace has been restored within the whole territory which, in the United States of North America, before the commencement of the civil war, were in undisturbed possession. As a necessary consequence of such recognition on the part of her Majesty's Government, her Majesty's several authorities in all ports, harbors, and waters belonging to her Majesty, or to the United Kingdom or beyond the seas, must henceforth refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying the Confederate flag to enter such ports, harbors and waters, and must require any Confederate vessels of war which at the time these orders reach her Majesty's authorities in any such ports, harbors, and waters, may have already entered therein on the faith of proclamations heretofore issued by her Majesty, and which, by the terms of the two provisions of said proclamations, may be notwithstanding within such ports, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from them.

But her Majesty's Government consider that a due regard for national good faith and honor requires that her Majesty's authorities should be instructed as regards any Confederate vessels so departing, that they should have the benefit of the prohibition heretofore enforced against pursuit of them within twenty-four hours by a cruiser of the United States flying at the time in those ports, harbors, and waters, and that such prohibition should time and for the last time be maintained in the case of any Confederate cruiser, or any Confederate vessel-of-war which may be found in any port, harbor, or waters of her Majesty's dominions at the time these new orders may be received by her Majesty's authorities, or may enter such port, harbor, or waters within a month after these new orders are received, should it be found that such vessel of her warlike character, and, after distinguishing her, to remain without the Confederate flag, which British waters, her Majesty's authorities may allow the commander of such vessel to be at liberty to do in all respects—in which case he should be distinctly apprised that he is to expect no further protection from her Majesty's government, except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of law in time of peace. The time to twenty-four hours will of course not be applicable to the case of such vessel.

I have addressed a similar letter to the secretaries of state for the Home, Colonial, India, and War offices, and also to the lord commissioners of her Majesty's treasury, requesting them, as I do your lordships, to issue instructions to conformity with the decision of her Majesty's government to the several British authorities, at home or abroad, who may be called upon to act in the matter.

I am, etc., RUSSELL.

Commercial Intelligence.

Sale of cotton for two days, 15,000 bales, the market closing dull and quotations nominally unchanged. American was steady; sales to speculators and exporters 4,000 bales.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable. Richardson, Spence, & Co., and Wakefield, Nash, & Co., report Friar very dull. Wheat quiet. Corn firmer; mixed Corn 27s 6d.

Rigland, Athaya, & Co., and Godon, Bruce, & Co., report Beef steady. Pork heavy and declining. Lard easier. Bacon—small sales and declining. Tallow firm. Ashes inactive. Pots 28s 6d. Sugar quiet. Coffee inactive. Rice—small sales. Linseed Cakes firmer. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine dull at 55s. Petroleum quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Tallow steady at 48s 6d@48s 9d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 55s. Consols for money 89¾@90, ex dividend; Illinois Central, 70¼; Erie, 49¾@49¾; United States five-twenties, 66@66¼. These were the quotations previous to the arrival of the City of Boston at Liverpool.

LATER.

THE HIBERNIAN AT FATHER POINT.

FATHER POINT, L. C., June 18.—The Hibernian has passed here, bound for Quebec, with Liverpool advices of June 8th, via Londonderry June 9th.

The following is the very latest commercial intelligence by telegraph to Londonderry:

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 45,000 bales, including 13,000 to speculators and 27 500 to exporters. The market opened dull and easier, but subsequently became active and prices advanced ⅛d. for American and ⅛d. for Bombay and other kinds. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	19½d.	17 d.
Mobile		16¾d.
Uplands	19 d.	16¾d.

The sales to day, Friday, are estimated at 15 000 bales, the market closing firm and unchanged, but quiet under the Cuba's news. The stock of cotton is estimated at 355,000 bales, of which 42,000 are American.

Breadstuffs dull. Wheat declining. Provisions inactive.

LONDON, June 9.—Consols closed at 90¼@90½ for money; Illinois Central shares, 70¼; Erie, 49¼; U. S. 6-20s, 67. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £22,000.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says that France has given the Washington Government to understand that Mexico is under French protection, and France will not allow any power to attack it, and will deal with filibusters without mercy.

In a debate in the *Corps Legislatif* the ministerial assurance was given that there was no likelihood of trouble with America on the Mexican question.

The Virginia and Nova Scotian arrived on the 8th, and the Saxonia on the 7th. The Cuba arrived out on the 9th.

Saterthwaite's Circular of the evening of the 7th reports less activity in the market for American securities, but consequent on the demand from the Continent, on the 7th, the market closed very firm. United States Five-twenties being 67@67¼; Erie's, after declining to 48¾, reacted, closing at 49¾@50. The Times' City article says that United States bonds have been in good demand, both from Holland and Germany.

There has been a serious accident on the Great Western railway. An excursion train from Liverpool to London, with 1,000 passengers, was upset near Shrewsbury, and fourteen persons were killed and about sixty seriously injured.

M. Drouyn De l'Huys has issued instructions similar to those contained in Earl Russell's letter of June 2d relative to the withdrawal of protection to Confederate vessels-of-war.

Napoleon arrived at Bona June 6th, and gave audience to the Tunisian embassy. He was expected to reach Paris about the 10th.

The Bourse on the 7th closed weaker. Rentes 67f. 45c.

There have been rumors of changes in the Italian ministry, but the Florence *Nazione* denies them. The same journal publishes some details of the negotiations with the Papal court by Signor Vegozzi. The Pope, it is stated, will appoint Bishops to the vacant sees, but they will be presented by Victor Emmanuel, and will acknowledge him as their sovereign, and recognize the kingdom of Italy.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs had resigned on account of ill health, and would be succeeded by General Calonga.

In the London money market the *funds* were quiet, but firmer. The demand for discount was very light. Good bills in open market done as low as 3¾. A further reduction in the bank rate was considered not unlikely on the 8th, but the bank court broke up without making any change. The Bank of Holland has reduced its rate from 3½ to 3 per cent.

Most of the commercial news by the Hibernian is anticipated by arrivals at New York.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions and Beef steady. Pork very dull at 65@70s. Bacon quiet and steady. Tallow inactive. Lard quiet at 56s. Ashes flat. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Rosin, no sales. Spirits Turpentine flat. Petroleum at 2s 4d for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet; sugar steady; coffee active; tea firm; rice declining; tallow inactive; petroleum firm at 20d for refined. Consols closed on Wednesday at 90@90¼ for money. Illinois Central shares 70@70¼; Erie 49¾@50; U. S. 5-20's 67@67¼.

Petersburg.

We quote the following extract from the Petersburg *Express* of the 14th inst., to show the feeling of the people in that vanquished and long-contested-for strong-hold of the South:

"It would really be a deserving act of humanity, were our citizens to furnish some refreshments to the Confederate soldiers who daily arrive in the city from Point Lookout. Many of them, when they reach the depot in Petersburg, are completely exhausted, and to these, a glass of lemonade or a little food from the private table, bestowed by kind hands, would prove a most acceptable and refreshing gift. In former days, entire regiments and brigades going forth to battle, were handsomely entertained by the people. Now that the soldier has fought through all the battles of the South, and has suffered untold privations in behalf of a cause he thought was right, is he,