The rebel power in Alabama, Louislana, and Texas is, of course, completely crushed, but its exponents and leaders are now very free in their advice to the people they lately deceived. Governor Allen, of Louisiana, wants all the people of the State to be penceful, and "have confidence in the United States Government." General Years and Cockerill want the Monroe doctrine to be maintained, and offer "their forces to aid our Government." Military matters in Texas are quiet. Steele he would be subjected to the suspicions of the one, and the taunts of the other. The are received from Sheridan.

Trent affair was an example. The action President Johnson sent a despatch to the Con-President Johnson sent a despaton to the Congregational Society, now in session in Bosson, thanking them for their sympathy, and saying that he felt the need of the co-operation and sympathy of the people, and the assistance of the Supreme Ruler in discharging his duty to his country.

Dick Turner, the jallor of Libby, and the persenters of the intrigues between the tories and the congregation of the intrigues between the tories and the congregation of the intrigues between the tories and the congregation. of this Government was received but with autor of our imprisoned soldiery, and their murderer by order, is now a close prisoner in Libby. He was captured last Sunday.

Our Ministers to China and Japan are returning

Our minister of the late "Confederate" Government are all anxious to be pardoned, and are sending petitions to that effect to our Government. R. M. T. Hunter, the celebrated, is the latest peti-tioner, imitating the greater lights, Stephens and General Lee. Chief Justice Chase is at Cairo. There is trouble

them are deserting. An accident occurred opposite the city, on the morning of the 19th. A steamer loaded with troops collided with a monitor, and The reconstruction of North Carolina progresses.

Governer Holden has issued a proclamation, ia which he recites the terms of the President's order for the reorganization of the State, and portrays the suffering of the people during the rebellion which has just been squesched. He pays some attention also to the colored people of that State, saying that the very means adopted "to render their servitude perpetual has been the instrument for releasing them from bondage." He advises them concerning their social relations, commending them to be industrious, prudent, frugal, and to bear due honor to the marriage relation. In another address the middle of August. The rebels of the State have all suddenly become repentant, and from every part of the State come to solicit pardon. The im-Charlotte have been inventoried, taking nearly two

trovede Two incendiary fires occurred on the same The campaign against the Northwestern hostile

The subscriptions to the 730 loan yesterday mounted to \$2,117,400. In another column will be found a full abstract of the last annual report of Secretary Stanton. It contains the different reports of the several bureaus of the War Department, which are very interesting, and worthy of perusal.

The session of the court for the trial of the con-

spirators was occupied yesterday by Mr. Ewing, countel for Spangler, who argued that the evidence failed to connect that individual with the conspirace in any manner. Ex rebel Senator Burnett, of Kentucky, was arrested in Washington yesterday.

During the past week one hundred and sixty lering the Joyce children has been reicused.

It is said Stephens employs his time in Fort War ren by singing hymns and writing, and occasionally expresses his distince of Jeff Davis. Postmaster Parties holding suspended Treasury requisitions can now have them paid, partly in certificates of indebtedness and partly in coin. Gold closed last night in New York at 140%.

THE Chester County Republican makes with taking certain "country journals"

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1865. The awful collapse of the rebellion, which, colossal and threatening and most formidable as it was, crushed into unutterable ruin almost in an hour, astounds and terrifies our common enemies. The leaders of the insurrection, the domestic sympathizers, and their foreign auxiliaries, read in the sudden downfall of the rebellion something more than a warning. They now confess that the dreadful failure forever finishes all their hopes. Henceforward no successful hand can be raised against the American Government. Its wonderful rescue and salvation, give it marvellous strength and prestige. Its quick and return of its soldiers to their homes, its cause ascending in favor with every hour, its sublime fixedness in the very moment of the murder of its appointed head, have proved to be so many new foundations, shutments and mighty walls for the preington, and yesterday called at the Attorney General's office and manifested his wish to receive servation and protection of the fortress of American freedom. With what grateful the pardou under the amnesty proclamation. Some difficulty arose on the subject, and up to last evening no arrangement was effected. Mr. Burnerr announces his complete acquiescence in the result of the rebellion, and declares that he is in favor of vernment! First Holland, and now France Kentucky ratifying the joint resolution of Congress amending the National Constitution for the aboli-tion of slavery. Every day increases the probaand England withdraw their concession of belligerent rights to the traitors. There is a thrilling moral in the complete humiliation of these two latter Powers. They courted greedily the catastrophe that has overtaken them. Flushed with the hope that the United States were unequal to the work of self-protection, and oblident at the Executive Mansion. As Mrs. JOHNSON vious of the utter causelessness of is an invalid, it is presumed Mrs. Patterson will the revolt, and of the indulgent policy receive visitors and do the honors of the White the revolt, and of the indulgent policy House. Judge PATTERSON has recently been choof the parent Government; and, more than sen Senator from Tennessee. all, contemptuously defiant of the usages, - courtesies, and even the laws of nations, The Old Public Functionary is busily engaged preparing his book for publication. The late Atthey rushed forward to take part on the side of the insurgents, and to strike the severest blows at the heart of the republic as at the interesting ceremony of the delivery of this long expected bantling. The Appletons are to be It was struggling with its fierce and savage the publishers. The book, it is said, will be issued in foe. England led the way. She was almost the policeman of Jefferson Davis in | (By Associated Press.) Europe, doing his work for a while with Governor Hahr, of Louislans, publishes a card to-day, contradicting the statement that Louislans has not ratified the constitutional amendment. He the coarsest of abuse, and the most active partisanship. And to to this character she added that of spy and of bully. The anti-slavery mask fell from her countenance and disclosed features lighted with Satanic joy at the prospect of the

yards were thrown open to the pirates of treason. They were the idols of her "good society," the Admirable Crichtons

of her royal clubs, the guests of her co-

lonial governors, the fitted heroes of her

army and her navy, and the favorites of

her philanthropic bankers, who took the Confederate bonds, built the Confede-

rate ships, bought the Confederate cot-

ton, and glorified the Confederate cause!

Even the British Church, that whited

wall, hollow and rotten to the core, saw

much that was good in slavery, when

that slavery was piously cutting the throat

of American freedom. What American

in England but saw and suffered under all

these things? What English friend of

America, no matter how gifted, well-born,

or pure, that was not ridiculed and

slandered by the organs of the Tories

on the one hand, and the ministry on the

other? Our illustrious Secretary of State,

Mr. Seward, calmly in the midst of these

events, knowing well the temper alike of

his own sensitive, impulsive, and self-sacri-

ficing countrymen, and the bitter, unjust,

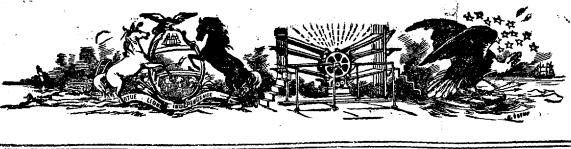
and aggressive spirit of the British press

and nobility, held the balance with steady

hand between the two elements, conscious

that, in conceding what he could not defy,

the one, and the taunts of the other. The



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

Arrangements in Train for Laying the Atlantic Cable.

> Journals and French Politicians Concorning Captured Rebels.

rate General Accepted as the End of the War.

French Legislature.

HALIPAX, June 20.—The steamship Asia, Gaptain Moodie, left Liverpool at ten o'clock on the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th inst., and arrived here at hali-past hine o'clock has (Tuesta) morning the has sixty-three passengers for Halifax, and sixty-three for Basics are two days later then those already received. The Asia had fire weather ouring the passage. She sailed from this port for Beston at two o'clock this afternoon, where

The news received by the Cuba exerted no mate-

Sir Joseph Paxton died on the 8th inst, after a protracted illness.

Dr. W. H. Russell goes out in the Great Eastern to write an account of the laying of the Adiantic triegreph cable. The work will be illustrated by Mr Robert Dudley, and published by Mossis. Day & Son, of London.

Mr. Oyrus W. Field had returned to London, after visiting Valencia, to arrange for the laying of the shore-end of the cable.

Mr. Lundy is a passenger on board the Asia, en route, for Heart's Content, Newfoundland, to get all ready at that point for the landing of the cable.

An official diplomatic correspondence between apland and America is published, relative to the duties and privileges of British consuls in America. It ends by Mr. Seward cheerfully according to the British consuls all the privileges enjoyed by the United States consuls in the British dominions. her Robert Dudley, and published by mossic and a control of the flore of the flore

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, under date of June 8th, writes as follows: "It is certain that the Maxican agent, who arrived in-Paris, was sent by Maxiculian for the express purpose of explaining the critical state of affairs in Mexico, the menacing attitude of the Americans, and the fear of his Mujesty that war would be declared by the United States, now that the war with the South is over. The French Government has, therefore, given the Washington Ushingt to understand very plainly that Mexico is ander the protection of France; that France will not allow any Power to attack it; that filterates and adventurers entering Mexican territory with heatife designs will, it taken in arms, be hanged or shot without loss of time or meroy; and that the United States Government, whose good faith France, of Goufee, does not deubt, will act wisely as well as humanely by doing all in its power to keep her subjects from injuring her protego;

"The Washington Oabinet probably has no desire at institue to be on had terms with this country, and will no doubtact prudently in this affair.

"The language and tone of France is what may be called decicedly energetic. It may not be literally correct as I mention, but is substantly so."

On the 5th last., in the Corps Legislatif, M. Jules Favre made a speech strongly condemning the Mexican expedition. He mentioned that the position of Maximilian was precarious, and apprehended a conflict with America.

Ri. Ohair D'Este Auge demonstrated, in reply, that the position of Meximilian was prepensions of a conflict with America, the speaker quoted the expressions of President Lincoln, jut seprehensions of a conflict with America, the speaker quoted the expressions of President Lincoln, jut seprehensions of a conflict with America, the speaker quoted the expressions of President Lincoln, just before his melanoholy destin, to show that they need not be entertained. He said that there expressions and became a political testament, that will be expression in good faith y those whom P

friendship, says the minister, which is cordially reciprocated on our side.

The Pall Mall Gazette learns that several members of the French Opposition are about to send an
address to President Johnson, reminding that the
first act of the French Republic of 1848 was to abotish capital punishment for political offences, and
suggesting to the Government of the United States
the application of this principle with regard to their
own political prisoners at the present time.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Touton on the
sthings. Before quitting Algeria he issued a proclamation to the French army of Africa, thanking
them for their labors, and extolling them for soldierly actions.

PRUSSIA.

five millions will be necessary."

The Emperor signed the decree at Pesth suppressing military tribunals for the trial of offences committed by civilians in Hungary. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The war excitement along the frontiers proved to be in consequence of a false alarm. There was, nevertheless, much uneasiness and dissatisfaction with the Government policy on native affairs.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The May mails from various places on the West Coast of Africa had been received. The news was unimportant. Commercial Intelligence.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERFOCK, Saturday Evening, June 10.—Steamship Onba, from New York, arrived at this port at
10 o'clock this morning.
COTTON.—Sales to day 8,000 bales, including
2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet at unchanged quotations.
BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull. The weakther has been favorable for the crops.
PROVISIONS.—The market is dull.
LONDON. June 10.—Evening.—Consols closed at
10/4 680% for money.

THE WAR. HOW IT WAS CARRIED ON.

> SECRETARY STANTON'S REPORT FOR LAST YEAR.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

and when near and at the back of the ledge on Bassey street, they found the body of the girl, which was subsequently identified as that of Miss Isabella N. Juyes, juig on her back and in an advanced stage of decomposition. They at once started for the residence of Mr. Motley, upon whose grounds the murder was committed, and informed him of the discoverty, and he at once de-patched a messenger to Coroner Ira Alien of Roxbury and another for the policycopid soon alrived. On Coroner Alien reschied with the soon alrived. On Coroner Alien reschied with the person of deceased have the first start of the first was done, and it was found that the person of deceased have been rolleted, some ten stabs having been indicated and that to hide the orime she had been murdered, some ten stabs having been indicated on the body around the breast, half of which would each have been fatal, and as many more having been given in the back. The clother of the poor girl were torn, and the whole appearance of the body gave evidence that she struggled hard with the find before he effected fils purpose, one of he arms being out half through acoverthe wrist and two or three of the flagers of both hands neing nearly severed. arms being cut half through acove the wrist and two or three of the fingers of both hands neing manly seyered.

Near-like spot where the body was discovered were several wreaths of wild flowers, showing, no doubt, how the girl was engaged when attacked. The decessed left the home of her mother, in Boston, on Mor day last, to walk out to Roxbury with her brother, a boy of twelver-ather small of his agesirce which time no authentic information of the whereabouts of ether of them could be gathered. The girl was in her fitteenth year, but was remarkably well-formed, round, and full in person, over five teet high, and rather attractive, with auburn being made public, a general search was made for the boy, the supposition being that he had been also nurcered. This proved correct, as between seven and tight o'dick the same atternoon his body was found by two lade about a quarter of a mile nearer to the house of Mr. Mother, than where his filter was found, and hear a swampy brook. The boy, whose name is John S. Joyce, evidently ran sway when the assat, so his sister began, but had become exhausted and failen on his face, as he was found in that position, and an examination of the body disclesed eight state in the back, four or five of which had gobe entirely through the beart, of oourse careing immediate death.

His body was removed to a receiving tomb in the

Col. Foster, in charge of the bureau of colored troops, reports that on the 31st of October, 1863, there were fifty-eight regiments of colored troops,

THE COLORED TROOPS.

genity parties.

Since writing the above we have received the following additional particulars:

The byc enem home from school at 11 o'dlook on Moncay. The girls expressed a desire to see the Moncay. The girls expressed a desire to see the Moncay. The girls expressed a desire to see the Moncay. The girls expressed a desire to see the Moncay. The girls expressed a desire to see the Moncay. The girls expressed a desire to see the Moncay. The girls expressed a desire to see the Moncay. The girls expressed a desire to see the Moncay. The girls expressed a desire to see the Moncay. The girls expressed a desire to see the Moncay. The girls expressed a desire to see the moncay of the Provision of the girls of the girls of the Moncay to the girls of the gir

The number furnished substitutes. 8 903
The number who paid commutation 92,446
On September 19th, 1864, another draft was had, and the result, known up to November 1st, was as

itulation of forces raised and mustered into ser-

FOR THE ARMY.

Volunteers, white and colored, in loyal States, between November 1, 1868, and November 1, 1864.....

The Attempted Murder in Laucaster.

An article appeared in our local columns, on Saturday evening, headed "A Very Singular Affair—Attempted Murder of a Young Woman," in which a diabolical attempt of a fiend in human shape to murder one of the weaker sax was given with all the artistic embellishment of a reporter's pen. The reporter was certainly not to blame, for he obtained his information from what he supposed to be a perfectly reliable source. But the principal regulation of the tragedy in embryo was wanting, and that was truth. The occurrence was of a very trifling nature, and we hasten to make the amende honorable to the gentleman whose name was used in connection with the affair. He is an honest, well-to-do mechanic, and the farthest from his thoughts would be to compite the role of the Department to service it has been the rule

salls

A large part (near two hundred thousand) of the
men accepted in the years 1861 and 1862 were soon
found to be unit for service, and were discharged.
(This accounts, paritally, for the large excess carried forward from the calls of 1862 and deducted
from those of 1863.)
The amount of money received from
commutation prior to November 1, Total received......\$25,584,599 25 The number of deserters arrested between October 1, 1863, and September 30, 1864, was 39, 392.

The total number arrested from the time this branch of the bureau went into operation, May 1, branch of the bursau went into operation, May 1, 1863, to September 30, 1864, was 60,760, being an average of 8,574 per Monta; from which it may be interred that not many who remain in the country access arrest.

escape arrest.

Accompanying General Fry's report, are twenty-two tables of medical statistics, with comparison

statements.

The following is the number examined, and the number rejected for physical and mental disability.

FOUR CENTS.

together with the ratio per 1,000 of exemptions unds:
the first draft:
States.*
Number Number Ratio | Number | Ratio | examinate | description | examinate | description | examinate | description | des Maryland 1.116
District of Columbia 1.084
Wisconsin 2671
Michigan 1599 255,188 314 02 Total 80.134

255,

Number Eumber Eumber States.* Exompted examined.

New Hampshire... 441 1,441

Vermont.... 48 197

Mattachusette... 1,837 6,689

New York... 1,688 6,630

New Jersey... 1,446

Pennsylvania 2,460

Delawar....... 2,450

Maryland... 1,450

establish additional ones, and increase the capacity of those nearest the scenes of active operations, giving one hundred and ninety (190) hospitals, with a capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and twenty-one (120,521) beds, on the 30th June 1864.

During the year the health of the entire army was better than is usual with troops engaged so constantly on active duty and in arduous campaligns. No destructive epidemics prevailed in any section, and the number of sick and wounded, although large, has been comparatively small in the proportion it has borne to the whole army. At the close of the year the number of sick and wounded, both with their commands and in general hospitals, was less than sixten (18) per dent of the strength of of the year the number of sick and wounded, both with their commands and in general hospitals, was to less than sixten (16) per cent. of the strength of the sarmy. Of this number 9.3 per cent. were sick, and 64 per cent. wounded. The number sick with their respective commands was four per cent., and in yeneral hospitals 53 per cent. of the strength. Of the 6.46 per cent. wounded. nearly one per cent. were with their respective commands, the rost in general hospitals.

The work of reducing the sick reports of the army has not advanced sufficiently to present a detailed statistical report of sickness and mortality during the year, but it is evident that the completed tables will exhibit a lower rate of mortality than in previous years. The deaths from disease during June, 1864, swere 2.98 per thousand of mean strength; from wounds, 3.10 per thousand of mean strength; from wounds, 3.10 per thousand; of cent. for the month. During the same month of the previous year the total was 7.3 per thousand of mean strength, or over seven-tenths of one per cent.

The army Medical Museum continues to increase in value, and is already one of the most instructive nathological collections in the world. A descriptive catalogue is in course of preparation, an examination of which will, it is thought, fully establish the importance of this institution in connection with the surgical and medical history of the war.

THE PAYMAGERE GENERAL'S DEPAREMENT.

THE PAYMAGERE GENERAL'S DEPAREMENT.

The Paymaster General's report is dated Novemberlst, 1864, and is for the year ending June 30th, 1864 Gen. Brice says:

The tabular statement herewith presented exhibits a balance in the hands of paymasters at the beathning of the fiscal year, (July 1, 1883,) of 866,688,584 23. This balance, with the requisitions of this office in favor of paymasters and sause received from other sources, amounting to \$246,796,281,64. leaves to be accounted for the total sum of \$313,488,666.87, which is done as follows, to wit:
Payments to regular army.

\$6,112,374 81
Payments to regular army.

\$6,112,374 81
Payments to volunteers.

220,853,973 31
Amount of requisitions pending in the treasury, and not issued, June 20,
169,400,000 00
Actual balance in hands of paymasters

otual balance in hands of paymasters . 17,258,670 42 Of these pending requisitions there have, since fune 30, 1864, been issued by the Treasury and dis-ursed to the army the sum of \$68,100,000, leaving

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. The amount of appropriations to the department were—\$45.279,002.12; the amount of expenditures were—\$25,502.822.99.
The following is a report of the ordnance, arms, and ammunition remaining in the arsenals on June 30.1864: feld cannon and siege guns..... mail arms......1,304,947 Pounds of artillery ammunition......1,831,853 QUARTERMANTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEFARTMENT.

In this department during the past year adounts to the amount of \$284,809,697.72 have passed the official examination required by law, prior to the transmission to the Treasury for final examination and settlement. They number 7,913; 7,823 accounts remain on hand to be examined, relating to disbursements, amounting to \$221,339,560.48.

During the year preceding the last annual report from this office the accounts examined and transmitted to the Treasury covered disbursements to the amount of \$118,463,312.03.

There were in operation during the year 6,500 miles of military telegraph, of which 76 miles are submarine.

One half of the above, or 8,000 miles, of which 38 mlies of military telegraph, of which 76 miles are submarine.

One half of the above, or 8,000 miles, of which 38 were submarine, was constructed during the war. About one thousand persons have been constantly employed in this service.

One million eight hundred thousand telegraphic messages were transmitted during the year.

The average cost of these messages, therefore, charging the whole yearly expense of construction, maintenance, and operation to them, would be only thirty cents.

There has been purchased during the year about 9,000 army wagons, 1,100 ambulances, and harness for 175,000 animals.

The special reports of animals and means of transportation with the saveral armies during the year are imperfect, and the accounts and returns of officers, which contain the exact information, have not yet received their final examination; but it is estimated that there are about 300,000 horses and mules in the service of the army, of which the horses are about 170,000, and the mules about 120,000.

The reports received from armies numbering 426,000 enlisted man, show that there were present with the armies 21,069 animals; among which there are 113,684 serviceable horses, and 87,701 serviceable mules.

With the armies there were present 17,478 army

are 113,684 serviceable horses, and 87,791 serviceable nuies.

With the armies there were present 17,478 army wagons of the transport train, exclusive of ambulances and of the artillery carriages, Calisons, limbers, &c.

There were purchased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, 188,718 horses, 82,820 mules; and there were captured from the enemy in the same time, as reported, 20,808 horses, 9,018 mules.

During the first eight months of the year 1864, the cavalry of the army of the Potomac was supplied with two remounts, nearly 40,000 horses.

The charge of the national counteries and the burial of decreased soldiers, and others dying in the service of the United States in hospitals in and about Washington, is under the jurisdiction of this office, and is probably the most important of my specialities.

CATTLE MARKET. Beef cattle %c higher, ranging 12@17%c; receipts, 4,200. Cows steady. Veal dull. Sheep and Lambs heavy, ranking \$4.09; receipts, 12,600. Swine steady, 9%0; receipts, 17,000, stated, 9%0%c; receipts, 17,000, stated.

To the setter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. Marke copy of the paper will be given. THE TRIAL.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The namey must always accompany the order, one in no instance can these terms be deviated from. as they afford very kitle more than the cost of paper, Postmasters are requested to act as sgents for

THE WAR PERSO Will be sent to subscribers

ate. \$3.00 per copy.

IT IS HELD THAT HE IS IN NO WAY CON-NECTED WITH THE MURDER.

ELABORATE DEFENCE OF

SPANGLER.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Nothing was done in court this afternoon but reading of argument by Mr. Ewing to show that Spangler had no compilel. ty whatever with Booth in the assassination.

The court met at two o'clock, when Mr Ewing read his argument in favor of the accused; Edward

DEPARTMENT.

| Different Bureaus, | Different Burea

from twenty-five to thirry mirutes past nine to ten mitutes past ten without being missed, for it was his business to shove the scenes. He could not have been assent three quarters of an hour without attracting attention, and an alibi was dearly proved. He was not only not in front of the theatre, but at help past nine o'clock was opposite the door at which the murderent escaped, least able to help the villain's flight. Spanyler was on the stage for an hour up to the time o' the assassination. Having prosented all the evidence bearing upon the acts done and words spoken by Spanyler up to that time, Mr. Ewing proceeded to discuss his conduct until his arrest, on the 17th of April, at his boarding-house, where he had lived for five or six months. During the three dars and night intervening between the assassination and the arrest nothing was done by Spanyler which did not indicate a considous sense of innocence, He [st] confident in the assartion that Booth had no accomplice, He did not need any. Booth had no accomplice, He did not need any. Booth had played at that theatre, and by courtesy had free entrance, therefore he had made his own preparations. The leap from the box to the stage was one which might have been made by any man with safety. Had not his spur caught in the flag, Booth would have made the leap with case. The counsel was confident that Booth needed no help, but some one to hold his horse, which Peanut John did, and he opened and shut the door for himself. It appeared from the testimony of Mr. Hess, the manager of a rival theatre, that Booth needed no help, but some one to hold his horse, which Peanut John did, and he opened and shut the door for himself, to be illuminated, and whether the President was invited on the occasion. From the testimony as to Booth's laquires, it seems clear that the assasination of the President would have been attempted at Grover's Theatre had the President stipnied that house on the night of the illumination.

Mr. Ewing examined at length other parts of the testimony,

General Huzter said the testimony was very voluminous.

Mr. Ewing remarked that the labor of preparation was greater than was supposed. It would be out of his power to prepare Dr. Mundred selence before Friday, as there were two hundred and fitty pages of evidence in that case.

The court voted to grant an extension of time for the preparation of the remaining arguments, and then adjourned till noon to-morrow. RELIGIOUS.

filed. When these delays were, at this autumn.
General Aiken (?) said he was willing to grant all

The congregational council—Despatch prom AND DETERMINATION.
BOSTON, June 20.—The following despatch from
President Johnson was read in the Council to-day:
WASHINGTON, June 18.
To Gov. W. A. Buckingham, Moderator of the National Council of Congregational Church, Bostones:
I received with profound thanks the despatch of AND DETERMINATION. your council, In the arduous and embarrassing duties devolved upon me, I feel the need of the cooperation and sympathy of the people, and of the assistance of the Great Ruler of the Universe. These duties I shall endeavor to discharge honestly ANDREW JOHNSON.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE METHODIST BISHOP OF MOBILE. CAIRO, June 20,—A Mobile despatch says Bishop Andrew, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has issued an address, in which he counsels submission and peaceful acquiescence in the new order of things. General Buckner's address to the soldiers is of the same import. Bishop Gregg, of Texas, in a pastoral letter, instructs the clergy of the Episcopal Church to return to the liturgy as it was before the war.

The Hestile Indiana ROGRESS OF THE CAVALRY EXPEDITION AGAINST THEM—178 STRENGTH AND INTENTIONS.
JULESBURG, N. T., June 18.—The expedition against the Indians is actively progressing. Part of the command is already on the route for Fort Laramie. General Connor, with the remaining troops of the expedition, will start for Powder Biver, via Fort Laramie, in a few days, Supplies are arriving from the blissouri river, and are being rapidly pushed forward. A sumisiant number of troops remain behind for the protection of the mail route. A thousand cavalry arrived at Omaha to day, and will join the expedition at Powder River. THE EXPEDITION AND THE METHOD OF CONDUCT

[From the Omaha Dally Mebraskian.]
General Connor intends making one of the most thorough campaigns against the Indians, during the summer and fall, ever made in the West. Over four

Return of our Ministers from China and HALIPAX, June 20.—By the Asia we have China news of May 7th, The American Ministers at Pekin

the British officials with the rebels, it was made a new pretext for giving the latter aid and comfort. France followed the lead of England, and is, therefore, less entitled to censure. However quick to take advantage of our troubles to help his own designs, and however hasty in bringing over his troops to seize Mexico before we could recover to take a hand in that game, it stands somewhat to the there among the troops of the 4th Corps, who do not like to go South, while troops who have seen but credit of Louis Napoleon that he did little service are being musered out. Many of not allow his navy yards, and ports, them are mutinous, and a considerable number of and colonies. to be used as so many agencies by the rebel pirates who prayed upon American commerce, and burnt unoffending and unarmed American ships on the high seas, in violation of humanity and the laws of war. Here, if nowhere else, France will present a favorable contrast with Great Britain. And when we claim from England that ample restitution which she will undoubtedly make, for the too flagrant cooperation with the rebel pirates of her citizens and officials, it will be pleasant to know that France will not be included in to the people, he thinks that measures can be adopted to have the State Convention election in Say, that not one of the organs of Louis say, that not one of the organs of Louis Napoleon has indulged in the measureless falsehood and foulness in regard mense amount of medical stores concentrated at | to President Johnson that have lately disgraced the columns of the London Twenty-seven persons captured on blockade-run. Morning Herald and the London Even-SINKING OF A STEAMER ON THE MIS-Ders have just been released from Fort Warren.

On the right of the 19th inst., all the business Lord Derby, the tory leader in England ing Standard, the known organs of who will come into the ministry if the Palmerston party is beaten in the coming elections. As late as the 1st of June (inst.) both these papers were steeped in libels of the American President. But this is not The Union party of the district composed of Union, Snyder, and Lycoming counties, have ap
American gentleman, writing to me from Liverpool, on the 2d of June, says: "The Morning Post, Lord Palmerston's paper, and the Telegraph the organ of the dissenters, and having the largest circulation of any daily paper in Europe, are little less abusive and malignant than the Herald and Standard. The Herald is the mouth-piece of the aristocracy, and its vile attacks on President Johnson have never been equalled even by the most venomous of the Copperheads at home." It must not be forgotten that all these festering slanders were promulgated since the murder of Mr. Lincoln and patents were issued by the Patent Office.

During a firemen's riot at Flushing, Long Island, the death of the rebellion; and at a time years rusy, fifty persons were lajured.

when the British Government, confesses to when the British Government confesses to its outrageous course in recognizing the rebels as belligerents, and in full view of the new proof of the cruelty and fiendishness of Davis and his instruments, well may Louis Napoleon fe-

licitate himself that no such poison-

ous taint has touched his record. But while

justice demands these comments—as

achieved victories that will be the admira-

tion of future generations." Where there

is such frank obedience, and such eager desire to re-enter upon the obligations of

citizenship, and to accept all the responsi-

bilities, and, if necessary, the punishments

of insubordination-to acknowledge that

slavery is dead—that the Calhoun idea of

State rights, is extinguished—that hence-

forward there is to be but one country and

one Constitution—but one powerful and all-

respect of the world and has won back the

warm and hearty allegiance of all its own

WASHINGTON.

HON. HENRY C. BURNETT.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL FAMILY.

Mrs. Andrew Johnson, her son Andrew, about fourteen years of age, her daughter, Mrs. Judge

Nashville yesterday morning, and joined the Presi-

THE FORTHCOMING BUCHANAN BOOK.

torney General BLACK has been engaged to assist

THE AMENDMENT IN LOUISIANA.

says the official approval is on file in the State

Nearly all of the civil officials of the rebel Governe

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON

triumph of American slavery over Ame-

Hon. HENRY C. BURNETT, late a Senator in the

manial Despatches to The Press.]

OCCASIONAL.

vading Government—who can wonder that the American nation has received the

we consider the manner in which the persistent sympathy of the Governments of a rare discovery, charges THE PRESS England and France with the rebellion has been thus rebuked and repented—it is to task, and "humbly" reminds "Colonel much more agreeable to turn to the almost FORNEY" "that the right to think exuniversal submission to the power of the tends to the rural districts." Will our Republic of the people of our own blood excellent friend KINNARD enlighten us? and kindred, who were impelled to resist What "country journals" have we "dicthat power. If England and France, and tated" to? Wherein have we been guilty other foreign States, yield to our victorious of not suffering "even a Union editor arms and to the downfall of the rebellion to depart from the line and the plummet With ill-concealed reluctance and envy, it is with which 'it [we?] has sounded the not so with tens of thousands of those who muddy waters of political strife?" We have been fairly defeated, and are now certainly have not ventured upon such asking readmission to the Union and forgross liberties with the Republican. And giveness at the hands of the constituted if not with it, with what other "country and constitutional authorities. They see iournals?" If there is one thing we seek not only their duty, but they hasten to perand study to avoid, it is the very offence form it. In the language of the Galveston so deliberately charged upon us by the (Texas) News of the 25th of May, they ex-Chester County Republican. Come, Mr. claim: "History affords no instance of KINNARD, give us your proof. We will such a sudden collapse of a powerful nabe content if you can give a single instance tion, that for four years had supported armies equal to the largest ever raised by Offer should secure a frank answer from so the nations of Europe, and that have

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

EUROPE.

rican freedom. Her ports and her navy R. M. T. Huwter, of Virginia, now in confinement near Richmond, is among the latest.

Aside from the published list of those who have been pardoned, there are about thirty who have been restored to citizenship by Executive act. In addition to those mentioned in last night's telegram, the following named persons have applied for and obtained the President's pardon under his proclamation of May 29, 1666: T. H. Witherspoon A. D. Coffee, and H. C. Jones, of Lauderdale cana y, and Alfred Batrie, of Mobile, Ala.; William Beigh, Portsmonth; W. Fiynch, Richmond; C. W. C. Dunnington, Prince William county, and G. A. Schwarzman, Richmond, Va.; William B. Reese, Knox county, Tenn.; A. G. Hawes, Owensburg, Ky Dunnington, above mentioned, was superintendent of the Capitol police at the time President Litter coln was first inaugurated and when there were apprehensions of a gunpowder-plot to blow up that building. John Hart, Superintendent of Public Printing under President BUCHANAN, is among the

sturning rebels who have taken the oath of alle-COLORED CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH. The Star says "a statement has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that on Saturday last the colored people of Washington asked per-mission of President JOHNSON to celebrate the coming Fourth of July on the grounds attached to coming routes, which request the Prosident refused to grant because he considered the grounds as public property of which he was merely the custo-dian. We have authority for stating that the Rev. Dr. GARNETT, of the Fifteenth street Presbyterian colored congregation, made application in writing to the President to allow the members of his church to celebrate the Fourth of July on the grounds adining the White House which request was granted, the President returning the application to the

Rev. Dr. GARNETT with a favorable endorsement. PATENTS ISSUED. To-day the Patent-office issued one hundred and ixty patents, the largest number ever known merior o this year the largest number in any one week was mety-eight, in 1980, and up to this time during the cear the average has been one hundred and seven-

ARREST OF A REDEL SENATOR. The rebel Senator H. C. Bugnert, of Kentucky, who took the oath of allegiance here yesterday, was arrected at Willard's hotel, this morning, by order

of the Secretary of War. DIPLOMATIC VISIT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON. Senor Molena, minister from Costa Rica, ac-companied by Charmon A. Shward, Acting Aselstant Secretary of State, called upon President JOHNSON to-day, and communicated the expression of condolence of his Government at the death of President Lincoln, and its renewed assurance of rlendship for the United States, and good wishes

President Johnson made a brief but appropriate HOW REQUISITIONS MAY BE PAID. Parties interested in suspended requisitions on the Treasury awaiting payment, can have them promptly paid here, partly in certificates of inebtedness and partly in cash, by notifying the Se-THE ILLNESS OF MRS. SURATT.

MRS. SURATT, who was taken ill in the court-room yesterday, had not sufficiently recovered to day to resume her usual seat with the other pri-THE SOUTHWEST.

MUTINY AMONG SOME OF OUR TROOPS AT CAIRO.

Two Hundred Paroled Rebel Prison Drowned near Shreveport.

CAIRO, June 19 .- Chief Justica Chase arrived Circinnati by the river. Two hundred and fifty bales of cotton passed here to day for Evansville, and four hundred and fifty South, while so many troops, who have seen but little service, are being mustered out of service.

manifest quite a rebellious disposition.

The steamer Echo, loaded with troops, collided with one of the monitors at this port, this morning, and was sunk, carrying down a number of horses and much Government freight. No lives were lost. The plot is under arrest. FTEAMBOAT ACCIDENT ON THE RED RIVER, CAIRO, June 20.—The Steamer Lady Gay, from New Orleans June 15th, brings nine hundred of Maimaduke's men, on route for home. The trans-port Kentucky, with 1,200 paroled rebel troops,

BED RIVER-A STEAMER SUNK OFF GALVESeasts the blame upon the officers of the transport for not running the boat ashore. Had this been done it believed that no lives would have been lost. The new steamer Orizaba recently such in Gal-veston Bay. A part of her machinery will be saved, out the hull is a total loss Large receipts of cotton were reaching New Or-

Orleans from Red river, but there is a small amount in the market. Fair Louisiana Sugar, 12% cents; CAIRO, June 19.-New Orleans dates of the 12th say that the sebel Governor Allen, of Louisiana, in his farewell address to the people of the State, advices them to renew their allegiance to the United States, to have confidence in the Government, and become peaceful citizens. The cavalry brigade lately from Mobile has en-camped near Vicksburg. The Mobile News says that the rebels Taylor and Cockerill lately expressed the wish that the Government would allow them to take their comands to join the Federal army for mai

the Monroe dectrine in Mexico. NORTH CAROLINA.

Immense Amount of Captured Medical Stores-Secessionists Repentant, Anxious for Pardon-The State Convention Election—General Matters. NEW YORK, June 20 .- Newbern dates to the 18th inst. have been received. The immense supply of rebel medical stores collected at Charlotte had been

Governor Holden thinks the enrolment of loyal voters can be completed so as to have the State Convention election take place by the middle of The Raleigh Progress says there is a great rush of ists to that place to solicit pardon. They come from all parts of the State. to establish his headquarters as commander of the

SOUTH CAROLINA. Arrival of a Deputation of Citizens to

the State-Charleston Prisoners in the Among her passengers are Wm. Laidler, Esq. formerly agent of the Associated Press in Charleston, and now editor of the Charleston Courier, and the following gentlemen, composing a committee from the State of South Carolina to the President of the United States: Hon. E. Frost, chairman; Hon. J. E. Holmes, G. J. Cratts, W. J. Geyer, Wm. Whaley, James H. Taylor, A. F. Rowenel, Dr. J. P. Mitchell, F. Richards, S. A. Yates, J. H. Tein-myer, W. H. Gilliland.

The Courier contains the following communication dated—
PRISONERS' CAMP, HART ISLAND,
June 5, 1865, R.
There are now in confinement at this post about 3,300 prisoners of war, among whom are several of our Charleston boys. We are very kindly treated by those who are placed over us. We pass away our time by making rings, fans, and other trifies, which we dispose of to the sutiers and visitors from New York. The fans are carved with a pen-knife out of while pine, and when trimmed with ribbons they are very pretty, and are eagerly purchased by the ladies of New York city as relies, and we are thus enabled to procure a few delloades from the sutiers. We are in momentary expectation of the order arriving for our release, upon taking the eath of silegiance, and expect soon to view once more the land of our birth, and become good citizens of the United States.

Holders of cotton throughout South Carolins, it is said, have signified their intention to send it to a market as soon as facilities are offered for so doing. The Courier urges those who have in charge the rebuilding of the Failroads to push the work forward with all possible despatch. The people in the country are anxious to have daily communication with the city.

BALTIMORE, June 20 .- The Richmond papers, o Monday, say that Dick Turner, the keeper of Libby prison, under rebel rule, was recaptured on Sunday and is now confined in one of the cells of Libby, constructed by the rebels for the confinement o

Firemen's Riot in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, June 20.—During a fireman's cele-bration at Flushing, Long Island, this afternoon, a difficulty occurred. in which the members of various rival companies joined. Stones, clubs, howle-knives, and revolvers were freely used. During the affray some fifty persons were wounded; several, it is sup-A Missouri Town Destroyed by Fire. ST. Louis, June 20.—All of the business portion of the town of Rolla, Missouri, was burned last night. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, with but

little insurance.

Destructive Fire in Cleveland. CLEVELAND, June 20.—Two incendiary fires last right destroyed a cabinet maker's shop, carpenter thop, and a number of barns and dwellings. A man was detected firing a school-house, but es-0%G90% for money.

American Securities.—United States ave-

twenties 67. Illinois Contral Railroad 75% 275%. Eris failroad 43% PADIS, June 11—The Hourse closed steady at 67f. 45c. for Rentes. LATEST NEWS PER ASIA. LONDON, Jute 10—Evening—The Times to-day has another critorial article in which it depresses hards incasures on the part of the American Government against the fallen and conquered rebels It context that the fallen and conquered rebels It context that the fallen and conquered rebels it context that the fallen and conquered rebels always regarded the Americans as a generous and placable people, impatient indeed at opposition, and ready, also, to forgive those who can struggle against them no longer. We fear that in the present proceedings the better qualities of the nation are saily in lerepresented by the policy of degrading and proceedings their failen antagonist, on which the present Government seems unhapplity to have entered." The terms of the amnesty prediamation are generally derivaried. The London Nar pronounces them wise and generous, but jurnals with Sou hera sympathles regard them as hareh and exacting. Paris, June 11.—The Emperor Napoleon returned to this city yesterday. LATEST NEWS PER ASIA.

Pennsylvania Politics.
WILLIAMSPORT, PA., June 20.—At a meeting of the Conferees of the National Union party of the

Senatorial representatives from the districts com-posed of the counties of Union, Snyder and Lyco-

ming, John B. Linn, of Union county, was appointed Sepatorial delegate, and J. B. Montgo

mery, of Lycoming county, Charles H. Shrives, o Union county, and W. F. Wagonseller, of Sayde

The Tragedy in West Boxbury.

The citizens of West Roxbury, a post-townsix miles you Boston, Mass, were herrified Sunday stremoon list, of the decover of the dead body of a young girl in a wood called Eussey's Woods. It appears that be

tween twelve and one o'clock Sunday afternoon, as two genulemen were walking through those woods, and when near and at the back of the ledge on Bussey

in la addition to the reward previously offered by

Aderman Chapp, of the Eleventh district of Bos-top, the Selection of West Roxbury have offered the sum of \$1,000, and Thomas Motley, who owns the lead where the orime was committed, has offered

Since writing the above we have received the fol-lowing additional particulars: The boy came home from school at 11 o'clock on Monday. The girl expressed a desire to see the

ton, and is now in close confinement. The accused party, when spoken to upon the subject, gave contradictory statements as to his whereabouts on the Monday upon which the children left their grandmother's house, and appeared somewhat conjused. He has been, we are informed, away from his home during most of the past week, paying no attention to his business, and acting in a strange, unexay member. It is stated that he said in conversation with a gentleman that he saw the children atter they left Boston, and knew where they were going. His obstracter is none of the best in the neighborhood in which he resides. There is as yet no positive chromatances connecting him with the fieldsh crime. There were no weapons found upon his person.

his person.
The arrest of Ainsley caused much excitement,

and great indignation was expressed against him. A contribution in aid of the mother, who is quite poor, and has been many years a widow, was taken up at a prayer meeting in one of the churches in Boston on Monday.

Rosmon, June 20 .- The funeral of the two mar

lered Joyce children took place this morning, in the

Ihurch of the Unity, Newton place. Mrs. Joyce, the mother, was present, disproving the report of yesterday that she had become insane.

Thomas Ains, y, who was arrested on suspicion of seing concerned in the murder, has been released

com custody, his whereabouts on the day of the

cine has yet been obtained to the perpetrators of the

. The West-Roxbury Murder.

gnilty parties.

county, as representative delegates to the next

More Advice to President Johnson from English

The Surrender of the Last Confede-

MAXIMILIAN AND HIS EMPIRE

Its Relations to us Discussed in the

be will be due at an early hour on Taursday morn-The steamship Cubs, from New York, arrived off brookhaven at uine o'clock on the morning of the th lnst.

The news of General Kirby Smith's surrender was Grance. The same paper denounces what it terms the "bloodthirsty designs of President Johnson," but thinks he will shrink from the horid proscription he threatens to carry out when the lists of Southern men are made out. The punishment of the Southern leaders is already terrible enough—failure, rule, and evile.

leaders is already terrible enough—failure, rule, and exile.

The proclamation of President Johnson removing the restrictions on trade with the South is published in the London official gazette.

The House of Commons has resumed business. No business of importance was transacted on the sin inst.

The terrible accident reported on the Great Western Railway by the last seamer has been followed by another, equally serious, to an express train on the South Easter road, conveying passengers from France to London. The train was thrown off the track near Staplehurst. The persons were killed, and twenty wounded. Charle, Dickens was on the irail, and escaped injury. Both accidence happened through the exclusivess of the plate-layers, who were repairing the roads.

Sir Joseph Paxton died on the 8th inst., after a protracted illiness.

ment.
The Empress Eugenie had received a letter written by the President of the United States to the Emperor, in reply to the Imperial letter recalling Count Mercler from Washington.
The text of a despatch, dated May 221, addressed The text of a deepatch, dated May 221, addressed to Mr. Rigelow, American minister, by the State Department at Washington, is published. It expresses the grateful memory preserved by the Government and people of the United States of the sentiments expressed by the Emperor, Sensie, and Corps Legislatif of France, on the assessmanton of President Lincoln. It reverts, also, to the old friendship existing between the two nations; a friendship, says the minister, which is cordially reciprocated on our side.

lions of francs.

The resignation by Prince Napoleon of the vice presidency of the Council, and the presidency of the Exhibition Commission, is accepted.

The Emperor has issued a decree, declaring all the warnings given to the French journals null and The Bourse closed heavy on the 8th at 67f,45c for

PRUSSIA.

In the Chember of Deputies' attention had been directed to rumors of an impending duel between Herr Von Bolsmarck and Deputy Virchou, arising out of offensive expressions used by the latter during the recent debate. The duel is generally deprecated, and a warm debate took place, during which the Minister of War declared the sifair must be left in Bolsmasck's hands, as, when imputations were made upon a man's honer, no power was competent to declare satisfaction had been given. No news of the duel.

The Chamber of Deputies voted the naval budget with some amendments.

AUSTRIA.

In the Lower House, Reichrath, Minister of Finance, in a speech on the Budget, said: "The deficiency would disappear in 1880, by the reduction of the military expenditures. But, in the meantime, a loan of fity-three million firsts must be raised to cover the present deficiency, and, unless a sale of the Crown lands is effected, another loan of forty-five millions will be necessary."

The mails from Table Bay to May 6 are received. The war excitement along the frontiers proved to

OHINA.
SHANGHAR, May 7.—The American ministers at Petin and Japan are returning home. The cause is not stated. is not stated,

Prince Kung is reinstated in the presidency of the
Onlinese Foreign Board.

Tea is declining. Slik inactive. Exchange 61d.
CANTON, May 13.—Tea unchanged. Exchange 14%d.
1.ONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols steady and firm. Money unchanged. More demand for discount, at the bank, of 3% per cent.

Count, at the bank, of 3% per cent.

Commercial Intelligence.

[The regular weekly Outon market was received per Hibernian at Father Point.]

Liverpool. Beradstupps Market.—Messis. Richardson, Spence, & Co., Birland, Athya, & Co., and others, report Flour duli. Wheat inactive, with a downward tendency; red Western 234d@8s 10d, white 38 10d@9 3d per cental. Corn steady; mixed 2862 286 6d per quarter.

Liverpool. Provision Market.—Messis. Gr. don, Bruce, & Co., Wakefold, Nash, & Co., and others, report Beef quiet and steady. Pork heavy and declined 266d 5s per bbl. Bacon easier. Lard dull and partially declined 1s. Butterfirm. Tallow steady and more active.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Ashes quiet at 286 6d@38, for Pots and Pearla. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Rice, no sales. Linseed dail, and declined 6c@1s. Linseed Citizedy. Linseed Cakes steady. Sperm Oil easier. Rosin very dull. Spirits Turpentine, no sales.

Petrolubum.—Boult, English, & Brandon report: The market is firmer, with an advance of 2d; refined 24 5d@25 4d.

London Markets (Baring.)—Breadstuffs dull. Iron firmer. Sugar dull and easier. Coffee has an upward tendency. Tea firm. Rice dull. Tallow firmer. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 555@555 dd. Petroleum nominal at £18@19 for crude. Sperm Oil quiet at £90.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

mit a orime of the nature spoken of.—Lancaster Intelligencer, 19th.

On last Saturday evening we gave what was furnished to us as an authentic account of an assault committed upon a young woman of this city a few days before, stating at the time that the story had probably another side to it. Since then, John Leeser, the person charged with having perpetrated the cutrage, called upon us with a request that his side of the story be given. He acknowledges that he drove the woman some six miles into the country, but denies that he stabbed her. He states that he took her to the neighborhood of Willow street, where he set her down and left her, in punishment for insulting him the evening before. He also states that he was somewhat intoxicated at the time, and may not remember everything which took place, but denies having had any design of injuring the woman. We are not able to decide which statement is correct. The woman was brought home, by young man who ploked her up in the woods, with a gash in her side and bruisse on her neck and other parts of her body. Mr. Leeser admits that he took her off, and that he may have had a sonfile with her. He was also heard to make threats of vengeance upon her before starting out. We would not intentionally misrepresent any one, and cheerfully give life. Leeser, the benefit of his version of the matter.

—Lancaster Express, 19th.