the time ordered enterted at the usual rates. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. bars, Five Dollars per Annun. in

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865. THE NEWS. Yesterday, George B. Hutchinson gave testimony before the military tribunal, showing that Dr. Mornitt, a Government witness, was on intimate terms ritt, a Government witness, was on intimate terms ritt, a Government witness, and other rebels, in Canada, thus snowing that he knew the individuals that the testimony against. We Evine the tanada, tous survivales the pave the testimony against. Mr. Ewing then reteented his defence of Arnold and Mudd, claimresented his decorate had abandoned the plot by Rooth before the time set for the Presidely by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the time set for the President by Rooth before the President by Rooth by Rooth

der's abduction, and that the evidence thied to connect him in any manner as accessory to the assassination. Mr. Ewing also claimed that to the assessmenton. Arr. Lwing also claimed that hinds should be cleared, as the evidence failed to conset him with the assessmented in any manner before the dead was committed; and after it was the revice he rendered to Booth was done when he was gnerant of Booth having murdered the President. ignerant of Hoove naving murgered the President, judge Advocate Bingham will sum up for the prosecution on Tursday and Wodnesday next.

The Navy Pepartment yesterday received the (field report, from Acting Rear Admiral Thatcher, the surrender of Galveston, Texas, to our forces The rebels there seem to be glad of it, and long for The resons invite country and of the same for a restoration of the old order of things.

Rear Admiral Dupont died at the La Pierre House, in this city, yesterday morning. He has House, in this only, yesterday morning. He has been nearly fifty years in the service, and in recog-nition of his worth and value as an officer, the Seco-

tary of the Navy has ordered that distinguished marks of respect shall be paid to his mamory at all navy yards.
President Johnson is about to make an effort for the good of the Indians on our western border-Commissioner Dale will soon depart thence to rethe recessity to conform to civilized usages, espedalls as civilization is hemming them round on every side. It is ninted that this will be the last ance towards pacifying the intractables. On Friday a terribie accident occurred in Longoote, Martin county, Indiana, on the Onio and Mis-

te, mareur county, moreus, on the Outo and Mississippi Railroad. It exceeds in its consequences the accident on the Great Western Railroad, England, which even now is engaging the attention of both the journals and the people, and at the dist blush caused general horror. Ten were killed there and fifty wounded—in this, fifteen killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. It was the result of the mest criminal negligence. A first collision had occurred between the freight and passenger train, killing the engineers and firemen. The conductors began to fight about who was to blame, when another freight train came along. There was a second ollision, with the awful result already stated. The Congregational Council now in session Boston, numbering one thousand persons, visited Plymouth Rock on Thursday, and, in full sight of the spot upon which the feet of the Pilgrims touched American soil, held their regular session

A remartic and patriotic council. The Russian telegraph is progressing well. It will soon be strung from New Westminster to the mining camps of Caribro and the intermediate Carrington, a condemned prisoner in the jail a Ruffalo, escaped on Friday night. Mrs. Seward's funeral will take place this after-One hundred and twelve thousand dollars went ont in the Lafayette, from Now York, for Europe yesterday. One hundred and fifty passengers also departed. Thirty arrived per the Hibernia.

President Johnson yesterday issued a proclama-tion declaring the blockade of all the Southern perts to be at an end after the 1st of July next. the commerce of the world. ning, giving the "state of the markets" in Saderactation; yet there are but few places (if there are any we would like to know them) where beef can be procured for ten cents a pound; butter for from fifteen to twenty-five cents, and other things h proportion. Cattle are sold in Augusta, we are told, for twenty dollars per head, and, though the seight is not given, we are free to conjecture they seight is not given, we are free to conjecture they are not exactly the size of those Galliver saw in Liliput, and are very much cheaper than their fel-lows here, which soid from fitteen to eighteen do-lars the hundred last Monday. This condition of things is no doubt caused by the eagerness of North-em speculators, who sushed to Savannah with their goods as soon as the port was opened, and may not, therefore, last long. We print, also, the Savannah glock market of June 28.

Applications for pardon from repentant rebels cortinue to be made to the President. A large number were sent in restarday. Hon. William Withins, a prominent politician who has been a Senator in Congress, foreign minis ter, and Secretary of War, died near Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday, at the age of eighty-six years. There were no important changes in any of the leading stocks yesterday. The market continues ery dull. Government Loans were steady at pre-The Produce markets continue very dull, and prices of most of the leading articles are weak and unsettled, owing to the fluctuations in gold. Cotton is more active and prices are rather firmer. The Fleur market is very dull and drooping. Wheat and Corn have declined. In Provisions there is

ather more doing, and prices have an upward ten-The subscriptions to the 7.30 loan yesterday mounted to \$2,863,900. Gold closed in New York last night at 141%, and after call at 142%. Samuel F. Dupont.

It is with the profoundest sorrow, that we record the death of one of those heroes, whose exploits during the terrible struggle so recently closed have traced out its history in hues of almost blinding glory. SAMUEL F. DUPONT, ranking the third in the naval service of this country, died yesterday morning, at the La Pierre House, having overpast his sixty-second year. He was the first naval officer who, in the recent war which has crushed the rebellion, achieved one of the great successes which defined the utter incapacity of the South to maintain any available seaboard. This was effected at Port Royal, in the brilliant success of November the 7th, 1861, when he captured the forts on Hilton Head and Bay Point. As the first of that series of heroes, in which we reckon the names of FARRAGUT and PORTER, and many others, he demands not only the tears of his countrymen, but their weneration, for his courage, his devotion to our National Unity, and his truly Christian

Eimplicity of character. The Future of the Freedmen. Emancipation is the great experiment of is epoch of our national history. To ender it successful should be one of the highest aims of our statesmen, as it will be one of the noblest triumphs of our civili-Zalion. Slavery has done its utmost to imbrute the colored race. Where education is strictly forbidden, where no marriage tie is sanctioned or respected, where the relation of husband and wite, parent and child, and all the attendant responsibilities that hind free households together, are utterly grored, and supplanted only by the rude tie between the master and his slave, the most Valuable humanizing influences are inoperative, and the elevating instincts of the soul causes it has failed to be entirely completed, and in fearfully stunted and depressed. The freedtive, and the elevating instincts of the soul men and their ancestors have been held not merely in physical, but in moral, social. 3nd intellectual bondage. Purposely kept in ignorance, we should not wonder at signs of stupidity, but endeavor to educate them. Denied the rights of domestic authority, and warned that they had no more control over their offspring than the cattle of their masters' fields, we should not be too readily shocked if they cannot immediately unlearn the hard lessons of the past, and become at one bound faithful husbands and provident fathers, but rather strive earnestly to impress them with the importance and justice of a true social organization. Compelled to obey peremptory commands and deprived of opportunities to exercise their will and judgment in the battle of life. we must not be astonished if they sometimes evince a lack of judgment. We should not harshly condemn as deficiencies | Het, and the merits of the case were argued on the crimes traits and conduct that are the legitimate results of their unfortunate antecedents. In short, where the depressing influences of slavery have worked their full measure of evil, we should rather aid to elevate the victims than to denounce and punish them for their misfortunes.

"Freedom" implies to the negro no

labor, but the right to improve his mind,

The standing

VOL. 8.-NO. 281.

conservator of Anglo Saxon civilization- | lavished compliments on "my learned brother," to the atom which forms the choice ingredient of all its noble superstructures. It has done much, too, for the negro in the free States; and when it is freely enjoyed and appreciated by the freedmen, it will exersise a salutary influence upon their future. We rejoice to notice, by the tone of the letter addressed by General Howard to his Assistant Commissioners of the Freed. men's Bureau, that he is inspired with enlarged and cheerful views of his momentous task, and that, despite the difficulties and embarrassments existing at present, he cherishes sanguine hopes of the elevation of the negro, and the complete success of free labor in the South. This will be seen by the following extracts:

"You must not only promote the elevation of the degraced and oppressed whites; you must do all that behooves the Government in answering the question, 'What shall we do with the negro!'

"All the disturbing elements of the old system of industry and society are around you. Passions may sometimes be exolted as old prejudices give way. But the Almighty cares for the nation, and the nation will care for you. Do you duty wisely, faithfully, consolentiously, fearlessly. Endeavor not to everto nor come short of duty. Do not forget, in the discharge of your governmental duties, that the less government, consistent with assured security of life and fiberty and property, the better.

"The constraints and exactions of military law are better normal nor congenist to the American spirit, and your exercise of them must be only to assure to all the liberty for which they were evoked.

"Russia freez its seris; shall america perpetuate any form of slavery! An absolute monarchy appropriates its treasure to educate its freed seris; shall our noble republic do less for its emandipated slaves."

"Vertous intelligence and industry assure the stabiliwill be seen by the following extracts: shall our noble republic do less for its emandipated slayes?

Virtous intelligence and industry assure the stability and prosperity of a people. Your work has specially do with these fundamental principles. The possibility is, with good faith on all hands in accepting these dranges, that there will be greater prosperity for the Southern Slates in five years hence than her wormest autocosts of slavery ever believed possible. Calculate the difference between a slave and a free man in the family, in scolery, in the church, in the State; his increased skill in all the industrial pursuits; his greater value as producer and consumer in commerce, and multiply that difference by four militions, and you have an idea of the enhanced probjerity. Seek to combine all the forest which may pronote the ends of the Government."

The Submission of the South. In a country so extensive as the rebellious f tates, embracing a population which abounds with striking original characteristics, it cannot be expected that an unvarying uniformity of action and feeling in regard to their defeat will be displayed. The germs of hostility may still smoulder in some districts, and there will be as many shades to their enforced loyalty as we witness in the green foliage of an American forest. But, although there are occasional rumors of bad behavior, and of downright outrages, it must be confessed that the great body of the Southern people are, to all appearance, bearing themselves as correctly and judiciously as could reasonably be expected. They have suffered grievously. They have nothing to console them for the ruin and desolation that is visible on every hand. Decisive defeat instead of exhibarating victory, is the Thus, after that dats, these ports will be open to | goal they have reached by the sacrifice of the lives of thousands of their bravest men, Housewives who read the despatch we print this and the destruction of their available vanual, will find the prices to compare very favorably with the "state of the markets" here, even if wealth. All their hopes have been blasted. Georgia has been "overrun and desolated by the they can only "see through a glass war." We North, here, have felt but little of the darkly," for they have struggled ineffecually against a superior power that wil henceforth exert a controlling influence upon their destiny. But they have at least been prompt to recognize this latter fact. They spared no exertions to secure their independence, but they feel now, since all their efforts have been unsuccessful, that further resistance is in vain: and the same instincts which prompted many to support "the powers that be," while Dayss ruled at Richmond, will urge them to bear true and faithful allegiance to the legal authorities of our country.

Not a few of the former rebel officers have given sound and wholesome advice to their soldiers, but the farewell address of JEFF THOMPSON to his troops is couched in such pointed terms that we reprint it here as a fair presentment of the prevailing opinion of the rebellious States: opinion of the receinous blates:

* * * I have called you together that I may
advise you as to your status and proper course to
pursue for the future. It is useless now to oriminate
and recriminate, but the fact is evident that as an
independent nation we are badly wallpped, and the
fault and blame rest upon ourselves, for had we
been more obedient and industrious we would have
aveceded.

been more obedient and industrious we would have succeeded.

You have now assembled to be paroled, in confermity with my agreement and order, and I hope you are complying with the spirit of my order, and are acting in good faith; for unless you are doing so, the chiect we are so desirous to attain will be missed, and instead of peace and quiet we will still have petty fends, murders, house burnings, and trubles that will be worse than open war.

Let each man determine when he leaves this place, that he will go to his home, there to remain, and work night and day to repair the damage that has been done by the war, and nevr go off his farm except to go to mill; and, if there are private quarrels between himself and neighbors, he had better go pack up, and hunt another neighborhood; and, if not willing to submit to the laws of the United States, he had better leave the country.

You must remember now that you have no rights, and can only claim such as may be given to you by the conquerors, and the less you say about politics, natil you have become naturalized, the better for you. The Yankees have won the negro, and we must let them dispose of him as they please. When your opinion or advice is asked, you can quietly give it, but do not volunteer either. We have fought four long and bloody years for our rights, and have lost, and now we cannot get by simply talking what we have failed to win with our arms; and the matter was talked over forty years before the fighting bean.

begon.
All who cannot or will not be submissive, should leave the United States as soon as possible, and I pracume that many young men will go. I am sure there will be no hindrance, for the Government should be glad to get rid of all who are not disposed should be glad to get rid of all who are not disposed to be peaceable.

To the Missourians who are present, I would speak plainly, and advise them not to think of returning to Missourian these them not to think of returning to Missouri unless they have a clean record. There are many who have been fair, honest, and cirvairons soldiers, who can have no charges against them, except the one of being true to the South; there are many others who have forgotten the laws of God, the laws of man, and the laws of war, and they, of course, cannot expect to live in Missouri in peace. Then there are others who, though they have been honest soldiers, had determined in their hearts to have private revenge at the end of the war, had we succeeded, and some who have said that the Union men must leave if they won. Each of you know to which of these classes you belong, and you must "do as you would be done by," and act accordingly.

Repeal of the Charter of the Pittsburg Special Correspondence of The Press. WILLIAMSPORT, June 21, 1865. WILLIAMSFORM, June 21, 1866.
This is the week set apart for the meeting of the United States Court, and our town is consequently thronged with jurymen and distinguished strangers. Among the jurymen I notice Congressmen elect Lawrence, of Worthington; Fuller, of Fayette; and Wilson, of Tioga.

The case exciting by far the most interest is the

eignment on the constitutionality of the repeal of the charter of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail-road Company by the Pennsylvania Legislature, last winter a year. The Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad ronte, it is well known, extends from Pitts burg via Connellsville to Cumberland, Md, there connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thus giving another line to the seaboard to the cit zens of Pittsburg and the West. Through various repealed its franchises and privileges, and gave them to the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a corporation under the control of the Penn. lvania Central Railroad Company. The parties really at issue are, therefore, the latter-named corporation and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. There was a fine array of legal alent on both sides. For the Southern Pennsylvi nia Rallicad, ex-Chief Justice Lowry and George P. Hamilton, Esq., of Pittsburg, appeared. Mr. Ham-liton is a close reasoner, and exclusively devoted to the law. He thinks law, talks law, and reads nothing else. It is said, when he goes to Bedford to recuperate during the summer vacation, instead of taking a summer book for light reading, he takes with him Tonth Wright, State Reports. J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson spoke against the constitutionality of the act of the Penaagainst the constitutionality of the act of the Fennis Legislature repealing the charter of the Connelisville Railroad Company. There were two cases on the list. First—the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad versus the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and next the City of Balti-more versus the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad By mutual consent, the first was dropped from the

second suit. The city of Baltimore had lent her credit to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Raliroad to the extent of \$1,000,000, and she asked that the United States Circuit Court restrain the State of Pennsylvania from turning over the franchises and rivileges of the Pittsburg and Connelisville Raiload to another corporation, thus letting her out in he cold. On this question, Judge Lowry spoke r behalf of the Southern Pennsylvania Rail er more than an hour and Messrs, Latrobe and Johnson a couple of hours apiece on the other side merely the right to reap the fruits of his The aforementioned act of the Legislature was learly unconstitutional, and will doubtless so be to increase his capacities, to chose and keep ed by Mr. Justice Grier; and, therefore, when a partner for life, to whom he will be joined t came Mr. Hamilton's turn to argue, he dec by an ordinance of God that no man can out submitted the question to the court on what his brother Lowry had said. It must be unders sunder, and to make of his home a castle however, that this does not prevent the building of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad. It only prewhere his household gods will be under the ægis of a protecting law that the proudvents their taking possession of the Connellsville property, road bed, &c. est of the land dare not violate with impuhity. The family bond has been the great wards each other was guite overpowering. They THE SURRENDER OF GALVESTON.

the great astonishment of people who never saw anything else than a Quarter Sessions court. There was quite a number of cases tried at this term, bu through the industry of the court in holding two sessions daily, the business was finished by Thurs day evening.

A pamphlet purporting to be a list of the premi-oms and committees at the next State Fair, which s to be held in Williamsport next fall, is circu ing here. State Fairs are now mainly useful to the proprietors of hotels, but they might be even made beneficial to the agricultural and manufacturing interests in the hands of disinterested, exterprising, and intelligent people. Our town's prosperity is mainly due to the enterprise and libe rallty of men engaged in the lumbering business.
Three-fourths of the population are sustained from this source, and an equal ratio of the wealth is deived from the same quarter; yet, in the formation of the committees, the lumbermen are entirely igof the committees, the famourmen are entirely ig-nored, if we except the members of a single firm, all of whom are represented. The man are, more-over, placed in utter disregard of the "eternal fitness of things," and it looks very much as if the whole affair was to be a farce if, indeed, it is to be The delegates to the Union State Convention from this Senatorial and Legislative district are John B. Linn, of Union, Senatorial, and J. B. Montgomery, of Lycoming, Charles H. Spriner, o

(2) 大学、この大学をはいいない。 ADMIRAL DUPONT.

Union, and Wm. F. Waggonseller, of Snyder, Re-

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS DEATH.

A Retrospect of his Life and Services to the Nation.

The Secretary of the Navy, in a general order, innounces to the navy and marine corps the death of Admiral Dupont, after an honorable career of early fifty years in the service of his country, saynearly may years in the service of all country, say-ing: "This officer was distinguished for ability and acquirements in his profession, and fitted with oredit many important positions, both ashore and afloat. He was especially distinguished for his desive and splendid victory achieved at Port Royal, S. C., on the 7th of November, 1881, for which he received the thanks of Congress. As a recognition of his distinguished services, and as a mark of respect to his memory, it is hereby directed that at the navy yard in Philadelphia the flags will be hoisted at half-mast to-morrow, and continue so until sunset of the day of his burial, on which day, at noon, thirteen minute-guns will be fired; and at all other navy yards the flags will be hoisted at halfmast in and throughout the day after the receipt of this order, and thirteen minute guns will be fired at

大小中心 不是不是不是不是不是 WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 23. APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON. In addition to those heretofore mentioned, the following named persons have applied for and re-ceived the President's pardon, under his proclamation of May 29, 1865: non of May 29, 1865:
R. H. Stuart, King George county, Va.
John R. Davis, Wilson county, Tenn.
Robt. B. Kirgsbury, Oameron county, Texas.
Edward J. Chiswell, Montgomery county, Md.
Also, the following residents of North Carofina:

Richard J. Donnell, Beaufort county. Edward Conning, Halifax county.

Robert Oconing, Halitay county.

B. H. Kingsbury, Uxford.

T. D. Hogg and A. H. Dowell, Raleigh.

Wm. H. Pettigrew, Washington county.

Moses A. Smith, Rowan county.

Wm. H. Willard, Orange county.

Onurchwell Harris, Johnson county.

John Manning, Jr., Chatham county.

Wm. H. Oliver, Craven county.

S. S. Harrison and J. L. Makee, Caswell county.

Edwin Green and C. S. Winsted, Pearson county.

R. C. D. Beannan, Greene county.

J. M. Parrot, John H. Stevenson, Robert O. Hay,

D. A. Murphy, and Anthony Davis, Lezior county.

K. P. Battie, B. P. Williamson, John M. Hicks,

Wm. H. Hood, R. S. Tucker, Nathan Ivey, and

Geo. W. Norwood, Wake county.

J. M. Leach, J. Deversux, and Lewis P. Onld,

also of North Carolina.

Death of a Prominent Publiciat. Death of a Prominent Publicist. Pittsburg, June 23.—The venerable William Wilkins died this morning, at his residence, at Homewood Station, at the ripe old age of elehty six years. Mr. Wilkins has filled many important positions with great credit to himself and benefit to

positions with great create in meet and cancer to his country. He was a Senator in Congress from 1801 to 1842; Minister to Russia from 1824 to 1842; Representative in Congress from 1843 to 1844; Secretary of War from 1844 to 1848, in Tyler's cabinet, while John C. Calhoun was Secretary of State; and was on board the Princeton when the "peacemaker" exploded and Secretary Upshur was killed. Mr. Wilkins also filled creditably the office of Judge of the United States District Court for Western Penn-

THE INDIANS. THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY TOWARDS THEE—A COM MISSIONER TO BE SENT TO CONFER WITH THEM. WASHINGTON, June 23 .- The President has di WARHINGTON, June 22.—110 Fresident has olrected Hon, William P. Dale, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to proceed to the Indian country, for
the purpose of effecting important treaties with the
hostile as well as the peaceable Indian tribes. In
his instructions to Mr. Dale, the President says that his instructions to Mr. Dale, the President says that he deems the present an auspicious and fitting time for the renewal of efforts to impress upon the Indians in the more distant Territories the rapidly increasing and pressing necessity for the abandonment of their wild and roving habits, and the adoption in their stead of the more peaceful and industrious arts of civilized life. There is no longer any region of territory left within the of life can prevail as formerly. They are being pressed and hemmed in on every side by the advanc-ing settlements of an industrious and enterprising people, and they must therefore learn to adapt themselves to the new order of things, and to live in prace among themselves, and with their white neighbors, or they must inevitably perish. The policy of settling them upon suitable reservations, where they may, with the aid and friendship of the Government, be able to subsist themselves by agriculture and other industrial pursuits is left without alternative. These views pursuits is left without alternative. These views have doubtless impressed themselves upon you during the period you have had the immediate direction of our Indian relations, and your experience in treating with the Indians, and familiarity with their characteristics, serve to point you out as the proper officer of the Indian Department to visit the various tribes in the Territories, and to enter into such treaties with them as will best secure permanent transplitty on our borders, and promote have been instructed to co-operate with Mr. Dale, and to render him all the assistance he may require.

now discharging the duties of his office, and will soon be able to leave for the West. FORTRESS MONROE.

LINES OF STEAMERS—ARRIVALS. FORTRESS MONROE, June 22.-From Fortress Monroe we have two lines of steamers daily to Richmond, two to Baltimore, and three to Norfolk-The steamer Sylvan Shore plies between this place and Fredericksburg, and the steamer Exchange from here to Yorktown; also a boat running to Arrived, steamer Exchange, from Yorktown, with mails and passengers; steamer North Branch, from Baltimore, with upwards of 600 rebel prisoners for City Point. The steamship Ariol, of the Texas expedition atled this afternoon.

GEORGIA. STATE OF THE SAVANNAH MARKETS. FORTRESS MONROS, VA., June 22.—The steamer Ranger, from Hilton Head, arrived here to day, with the mails and forty passengers. From this ar-rival we have received Savannah papers of the 17th rival we have received Savannah papers of the 17th inst. They contain no news.

The market quotations are as follows from Augusta: Bacon, 7@12½0; lard, 8@10c; fresh pork and mutton, 10@16c; beef, 10@12½0; butter, 16@250; eggs, # dcz, 15@20c; chickens, 26@26c; flour, 5@70c; meal, # bu, 86@100c; corn, 76@90c; cane syrup, 55 @40c; tait, # b., 2½@26; wheat, new, \$1 25@160; also full supply of vegetables, at low prices. Wheat crop now being harvested is a fair average. Fine beef cattle are sold in Augusta at \$20 \mathfrak{A}\$ head, size ard age not mentioned.

The rains in the interior have been abundant. At Augusta, ch Wednesday night, the river rose nineteen inches.

The Savannah (fta.) Republican Tune 27th, cives The Savannah (Ga.) Republican, June, 27th, gives

Bank State of Georgia..... Marine Bank of Georgia.... Union Bank of Augusta
Bank of Augusta Insurance and Banking Co.
Mechanics' Bank of Augusta.
Bank of Columbus.
Bank of Middle Georgia.

B -----

A Visit to Plymouth. PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 23.—The National Council of the Congregational Churches, number ing one thousand persons, arrived here by an extra train yesterday, and, after holding a regular session on Burlel Hill, proceeded to Plymouth Rock, where a photograph of the assembly was taken. They afterwards visited Pilgrim Hall, and other points of

Funeral of Mrs. Seward. AUBURN, June 28.—The remains of Mrs. W. H. Seward arrived here this morning. The funeral will take place to morrow afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA. SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

ADMIRAL THATCHER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

An Official Gazette from the Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, June 23, 1865.—The Navy De-pertment have just received an official despatch from Admiral Thatcher, dated at Galveston, June 8th, reporting that on the 1st of this month General Brown, commanding the United States forces, occupied and garrisoned Brownsville. On the 2d of June, the rebel Generals, Kirby Smith and Magruder, met in the harbor of Galveston; General A. T. Smith representing Major General Cauby, and General Kirby Smith then and there signed the terms of surrender previously agreed on at New Orleans. On the 5th of June full and formal possession of Galveston was delivered up to the United States forces, and the flag of the Union raised. On the 8th of June Admiral Thatcher went ashore, and was cordially received by the rebel naval and military authorities, who requested a part of the United States naval force to remain there for their protection. Galveston is before this time strongly garrisoned by United States land orces sent forward by General Canby. General Sheridan is also probably there in person. The President's proclamation, raising the blockade will be immediately issued. WASHINGTON, JUNE 25 THE COLOREST OF WAY:

will be immediately issued.

F. M. STANTON. Secretary of Warrreceived at the Navy Department:

WEST GULF SQUADROF,
FLAGSHIF R. R. UVILER.

OPF GALVESTON. TEXAS, June 18, 1365.
SIR: In my despatch, No. 138, written at Mobile,
Informed the Department that the rebel commissioners at Galveston had desired transportation to New Orleans, to mest General Cauby, with a view to arrange terms of Surrender, and that I had directed such transportation to be furnished.

On the evening of the 33th of May, I arrived at New Orleans, to mest General Gauby, and that I had directed such transportation to be furnished.

On the evening of the 33th of May, I arrived at New Orleans, and during that period had several official interviews with Colonel Ashbel Smith, the commander of the defences of Galveston, who assured me that there would be no opposition on the part of the forces under his command or the people to the occupation of Galveston by the navy. On the morning of the 5th I left New Orleans on the United States steamer R. R. Cuyler, and anchored off Galveston yesterday at two Orlook P. M. Captain Sands then informed me that on the 2d instant Major General E. Kirby Smith and Major General J. B. Magruder came on board the United States steamer Fort Jackson, where they were met by Brigadier General E. Kirby Smith. After the signing of the articles of surrender, Captain Sands immediately took the necessary steps to buoy out the channels, and on the 5th Instant proceeded inside the bar with the U. S. teamer Cornbia, followed by the Preston, and landed at Galveston, accompanied by Commander Stevens, Commander Downes, and Lieut. Commander Wilson, and had an interview with the Mayor, C. H. Leonard, after which the fing of the United States was raised on the custom house. The citizens conducted themselves in the most orderly manner. The fing is now floating on all the forts in the harbor, but as we have not sufficient force from the firet on the coast sireasy surrendered to us. General Brown, of the United States wany, on the It ins

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H.K. THATCHER, A. R. Admiral,
Commancing W.G. Squadron.
Hon. Giddon Welles, Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.
P. S.—The R. R. Cuyler will now proceed to Naw,
York, in obedience to orders of the Department.

THE BLOCKADE FINALLY ENDED.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, By the proolomations of the President of the 15th and 27th of April, 1861, a blookade of certain ports of the United States was set on foot;

cessed to exist:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby dedare and proclaim the blockade aforesaid to be reciare and processme the processed accessed to be re-sounded as to all the ports aforesaid, including that of Galveston and other ports west of the Mississippi river, which ports will be open to foreign commerce on the first of July next on the terms and conditions set forth in my proclamation of the 22d of May last. It is to be understood, however, that the blocksde thus rescinded was an international measure for the purpose of protecting the sovereign rights of the United States. The greater or less subversion of civil authority in the region to which it applied, and the impracticability of at once restoring that due efficiency, may, for a season, make it advisable to employ the army and navy of the United States towards carrying the laws into effect wherever such employment may be necessary. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my and and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the ndependence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State. AWFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT

difteen Union Soldiers Killed and One Hundred and Fifty Wounded-Some Fatally.

The Massacre the Result of a Fight between Negligent Conductors.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger reports that a terrible action to coursed yes-terday on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Loogoote, Martin county, Indiana. A freight train, bound east, and a soldier train, bound west, collided, and the engineers and firemen of both trains were killed. An angry dispute arose between the conductors as to the blame, during the pregress of which another freight train, from the east, ran into the soldier train at the station, killing fifteen men, and counding one hundred and fifty-many of them tatally. The soldiers belonged to Illinois and Missouri regiments, and were homeward bound.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND. Ten Persons Killed—Over Fifty Seriously Wounded—Two More Deaths Said to

have Occurred.

A most terrible accident has taken place at Rednal, a station on the Shrewsbury and Onester railway in England. A large excursion train, conrailway in England. A large securion train, consisting of thirty-two carriages and drawn by two powerful engines, was proceeding from Liverpool to Birmingham, and on approaching a portion of the line, where the rails had been lately relaid, the carriages began to oscillate fearfully. The train was proceeding at great speed, and the drivers attempted to draw up, but being unable to do so both engines dashed off the line in opposite directions. The scene that ensued baffies all description. From eight hundred to fine hundred persons were in the train, and the shricks, cries, and groans were fines theartrending. The engines and a great portion of the carriages were emashed to atoms. One of the stokers was killed and one of the drivers was seriously injured. When the mangled bodies of the passengers were got out it was found that seven men and women and two children were killed, and about fity persons were more or less injured, the greater portion of them very severely. The bodies of the dead were removed to the goods shed, while those who were injured were sent on to Shrewsbury. The news in the meanwhile had flown like wildfire through the town, and when the train bearing the wounded passengers arrived thousands of persons had congregated there to look after friends supposed to be among the list of killed or injured, or in the hope of being useful to the sufferers, and the great bulk of sufferers at once carried to the Salop Infirmaty. But accommodation could not be had for the whole, and several were taken to hotels and private houses. Most of the medical men in the town at once offered their services, and were engaged sieting of thirty-two carriages and drawn by two es. Most of the medical men in the tow to once offered their services, and were engaged uring the whole of the night in dressing the wounds f the sufferers. Two persons died almost imme-iately after being taken to the infirmary.

CALIFORNIA.

The Bussian Telegraph—Election in Portland, Oregon. SAN FRANCISCO, June 20 .- A despatch from New Westminster, the capital of British Columbia, says the work of stringing the wires of the Russian Telegraph Line, was commenced to-day in that city. A large force is employed by Colonel Bulkley, and he will seen be in telegraphic communication with the nining camps of Cariboo and intermediate towns. The city election at Portland, Oregon, yesterday, resulted in the complete success of the Union ticket, Large Sale of Gunboats

Clargo, June 23 .- Over fifty gunboats and other vessels, lately composing a portion of the Mississippi squadron, are to be sold at auction at Mound lity, Illinois, on the 17th of August. Escape of a Condemned Prisoner. BUFFALO, June 23 .- Charles Carrington, who was yesterday sentenced to be hung, escaped from jall

last pight, in company with three other prisoners.

HOW TRANT TOOK VICHSBURG.
A Springfield (Illinois) correspondent of the Chicago R-publican gives the following interesting chapter of past history:

In the Republican of June 3 was published an editorial article with an extract headed a "A Scrap of History," and which gives an account of General Sherman's written protest against General Grann's circuitous march sround Vicksburg, and by which he cut himself of from his base of supplies; describes now General Sherman directed that the protest be forwarded to Washington; now General Grant never did so forward it; but afterwards, when Vicksburg was about to surrender, tore it up in General Sherman's presence, much to the Sadisfaction of the latter. THE TRIAL.

Say about the Trial.

In layer no doubt of the truth of the story, as it perfectly tailies, with an account (which I have often heard related by parties who were present), of the way in which General Grant is said to have come to have an account of making an extraordinary violating the movement by which he captured the perfect of the own of making an extraordinary violating the movement by which he captured they once in the own and greatly adds to the minimum and the control of the own and greatly adds to the minimum of the minimum and they control they or the own of General Grant's and we modesty) been herefolders willing to give him credit for originality of mind, or for that military gentls (which is the highest form of menhal power) and wild conceives as well as executes. In fact, I have heard efficiers and colders assert that to General Shemman alone was due no credit of planning the entire campaign, which resulted in the capture of Vlokaburg; when the truth is, that campaign was the conception of General Grant himself. And more than this, the most brilliant movement of it was undertaken contrary to the advise of General Shemman, and in the teeth of his written protect. It General Grant, then, must be accorded the present acting and contable pluck, self-reliance, and degred obstancy untable pluck, self-reliance, and adjusted obstancy untable pluck, self-reliance, and the the case), carried this great movement which for leading the control of the control of General Grant was led to make the great movement which for leading the control of the c Review of the Evidence, the Counsel says, Cannot Criminate Madd. Jurisdiction in the Case.

DR. MUDD'S LIFE ASSAILED BY FALSE TESTIMONY. A RARE - UF ASSAULT

Washington, June 23.—George B. Hutchinson a witness called by the Hovernment, testified tha he was an enlisted man, during the recent war, fo a year and a half; he saw Clement O. Clay on o about the 12th or 13th of February last, at th Queen's Hotel, Toronto; he did not think he wa mistaken in seeieg Clay then and there; he als saw Sanders, Beverly Tucker, land others, at Monreal, on the 16th or 17th of the same month; th witness was present at a conversation at the St Lawrence Hall, Montreal, on the 2d or 3d of June when the present trial was the subject discussed b Dr. Merritt, Beverly Tucker, General Ostroll, o Tennesses, and ex-Governor Wescott, of Florida Beverly Tucker said he had burnt all the letter for fear the Yankee sons of — would steal them the witness had knowledge that Dr. Merritt enjoye the confidence of Tucker and the others.

MRr. Ewing's Argument.

the confidence of Tucker and the others.

Mr. Ewing then proceeded to read the argument in the prisoner Arnold's case. He remarked that the delegate was not voluminous, and it was all in harmony as to the main facts. Mr. Horner, the detective, said that Ainold, after his arrest, gave an account of a meeting held at the Lichan House, in Washington, the origet of which was to capture the President and take him South, for the purpose of compelling the Government to an exchange of prisoners. After announcing his intention of having nothing to do with it if not performed within the week, Arnold withdraw from it, when Hoth said for this he ought to be shot. Booth had previously turnished the conspirators with arms, and so perfectly satisfied did he become that Arnold had withdrawn from the plot, that he told Arnold to dispose of the arms placed in the prisoners' hands just as he pleased. This statement of Arnold was truthful and ingenuous, and all the evidence corroborated and conformed to it. In Booth's trunk was found a letter from Arnold, dated from Hookstown, Marol 27th, in reply to one from Booth, who had endeavored to reclaim and again enlist him in his scheme. This letter showed that the rupture between them was complete—never to be healed. During Arnold's stay at Mrs. Van Tyne's, in this city, it was not denied that he was engaged in the plot for the capture of President Lincoln. Arnold remained in Maryland from the 21st to the 31st of March, when he proceeded to Fortress Monres for the meaning who had not be succeeded in the quarrel of the accused with Booth, when Arnold gave up his room at Mrs. Van Tyne's and never saw Booth afterward.

versation took place:
General Grant. Uncle Jesse, you are going home to-day; tell Governor Yates and the people of Illinois, for me, that I will take Vicksburg in sixty days. General Grant. Uncle Jesse, you are going home to-day; tell Guyernor Yates and the people of Illinois, for me, that I will take Vioksburg in sixty days.

Mr. Dubois, General Grant, I am glad to hear you say this; but all I sake you to allow me to tell them is that you will take Vioksburg. I don't care whether in sixty days or in six months.

General Grant I am bound to take it. I have decided on my plans. I will not tell you what they grant for the best intentions, you might distinct the property of the decided on my plans. I will not tell you what they grant for detriment of the many that the will be plan to General Sherman, who was the will his plan to General Sherman, who was the writing, as detailed in the article; but placed full writing, as detailed in the article; but placed full writing, as detailed in the article; but placed full sell under the general's orders.

Auditor Dubots went home and told Governor Yates that Grant would take Vicksburg; that he had no doubt of it; that General Grant told him to tell him so, and that he must tell it to the paople as coming from General Grant. It will be remembered that the promise of General Grant was published in the papers at that time, and that Governor Yates repeated it from the stump.

General Grant's next move was to send for General John A. McClernand, and ordered him to march his corps from Milliken's Bend to Grand Guif. General McClernand proposed some changes in the details of the plan, but General Grant. Not only required him (General McClernand) to execute his orders. General McClernand hen said he would do that to the best of his ability, and departed on his expedition.

And here it may be well to add that at this time strengous efforts were being made at Washington for the removal of General Grant. Not only West Point was arrayed against him, but Republican members of Congress, some of them from this State, went to Mr. Lincoln and urged his removal, taking heak their former endorsements of him. Leading Republican and retired officender from this Sta say in the matter, they were periodity satisfied with him.

Subsequently to the capture of Vicksburg, Mr. Dubois was in Washington, to obtain a sick furburg or his son, who had been at the siege, and was then in a Memphis hospital. Mr. Lincoin himself went to the War office with Mr. Dubois to obtain the furbugh. Returning from the office, and while Mr. Lincoin, Mr. Dubois, and Mr. D. L. Philips were standing at the railing which separates the War office grounds from those of the White House, the following conversation, in substance; took place;

Mr. Dubois: "Mr. President, I do not like General Grant's paroling those prisoners at Vicksburg. We had better feed than fight them."

Mr. Lincoin, straightening himself up to his full height, and his countenance beaming with that peculiar smile which indicated that he was nighty pleased: "Dubois, General Grant has done so well, and we are all so pleased at the taking of Vicksburg, let us not quarrel with him about that matter." He also added: "Dubois," placing his foot upon the base of the railing, and taking a less erect posture, "do you know that, at one time, I stoof solitary and alone here in favor of General Grant. Even — (meaning a member of Congress from Northern Himos), came and told me that he (Grant) was not worth a —, and that I would have to remove him. But I remembered that you and Hatch and others had been down there about the first of April, and had not said a word to me on the subject."

by himself or with others, levied war against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

Mr. Ewing then proceeded to comment on the evidence, claiming that there was nothing which it the remotest degree connected Dr. Mudd with the conspiracy. He ventured to say that rarely, in the annais of the civil trials, last the life of secured been assailed by so much falso testimony as had been exhibited in this case, and rarely has it been the good fortune of an innocent man to so confute and overwhelm his false accusers by a preponder ance of undisputed truth. There was no reliable evidence to show that Dr. Mudd mat Booth more than twice, and that was last November, in Charles county, on a mere matter of trade. He had never met Booth in this city. The counsel then reviewed the evidence relative to Dr. Mudd having set Booth's leg, and other events in that connection, arguing that, from all this, there was nothing to lead to a dozolusion unfavorable to the accused. Dr. Mudd voluntarily, not on compulsion, gave information, concerning the reute by which Booth, with Harold, had escaped, and, instead of thanking him for this, as a good and loyal clitzen, an effort was made to punish him. Truly, the ways of military justice, like these of Providence, are inscrutable and past finding out. In the course of his defence Mr. Ewing said that, in all the writings which had been esized, there is not a scratch of a pen implicating Dr. Mudd; nor is there anything whatever to show that he had the least intimation or knowledge, or intimation, or suspicion to commit the orime. If the prisoner was to be held responsible at all it was as an accessory after the fact, and beyond all controversy there was no proof on the point.

All the arguments for the accused having been read. Associate Tudge Advocate Hingham said, that

the subject."

Serious Acoident on the Eris Railboad.—About any o'clock on Thursday morning a passenger train on the Eris Railboad was thrown off the track near the town of Deposit, New York State, by a broken rail, resulting in injuries more of less serious to twenty-seven of the passengers. Sorgeant Jackson, of the 90th Illinois Volunteers, is the cally one reported as dangerously injured. Two or three cars were badly smashed. The train due at Jersey Ulty at 4 P. M. did not arrive until four hours later, in consequence of the delay occasioned by the accident. This train brought on all the injured passengers with the exception of two or three, who could not be moved, and were left at Deposit under medical treatment.

NEW YORK CITY.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Laylayette to-day sailed for Havre, with

\$112,000 in treasure and one hundred and fifty pas-

The steamer Hibernia, from Glasgow on the 19th,

NEW YORK, June 23.

eneral Grant's Policy of Retreuchmen The Chicago Tribune gives the following version if a conversation had with General Grant, when he

A few regiments of cavalry will have to be reta for frontier service, to look after marauding

CAIRO, June 23.—Four hundred and fifty bales of cotton passed up for Cincinnati to-day, and 1200 passed last night for St. Louis, and 750 bales for points on the Ohio river. -A portion of the theatrical wardrobe of A. H. Davemport, valued at \$800, was stolen from his re-sidence in Savannah, on the 12th of last month.

MORE TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

What the Canada Rebels have had to

MR. EWING'S DEFENCE OF ARNOLD AND MUDD.

Anyhow, the Court has not a bit

No Facts Produced to Implicate him in any way with the Murder.

Mr. Ewing's Argument

clerk with Nir. Wharvon. About the 20th of Maron occurred the meeting which resulted in the quarred of the accused with Booth, when Arnold gave up his room at Nirs. Van Tyno's and never saw Booth afterward.

The evidence established only that at one time Arnold was a party to a piot to capture or abduct the Fresident. If on the lith of April the President had been abducted instead of assassinated, Arnold could not be punished, because he had withdraw from the conspiracy, as the prisoner countermanded the intention to abduct, and attogether withdrew from it. There was no crime committed, and as a consequence no punishment should follow. Mr. Ewing quuted from various legal authorities to show that siter Arnold had bercainted his association with the compirators, he was not responsible for what was done atterwards. No one act of the conspirators could affect him. There was not the remotest testimony to connect Arnold with the commission of the murderous deed. He repeated that the original plot in which Arnold bore a part was abandoned, and an entirely new one, wiffitured. Although he had conspired with the same parties for a different purpose, he certainly was not responsible with the wicked men who did the wicked deed of murder. The prisoner, the counsel argued, could not be an accessory before the fact of a crime had the prisoner of the murder atter the offme had been committed. At the time of the assassination Arnold was not in washington. He was not neaser the scene than Fortress Monroe; nor did he give any guilty aid or participation to the murder atter the offme had been committed. After a recess, Mr. Ewing addressed the court upon the subject of jurisdiction, arguing that neither the Constitution of the United States, nor the laws passed under it, gives them power to try the prisoners of the orime with which they are charged. As there was no constitutional or legal provision for trial on such a count, it must have been authorized by some mandate from the Executive which the Constitution problems. It might b the matter during the night, and let Mr. Dabois know of his determination in the morning. When the morning same, General Grant met Mr. Dubois with a cheerful countenance, and the following con-

on this point.

All the arguments for the accused having beer All the arguments for the accused having beer All the arguments for the accused having been been accused the point of the purisher accused the desired of the jurishic lion of the court, and he hoped by the maxidation deliver the conclusion of his argument.

The court then adjourned until Tuesday morning at cleaver o'clock.

for Honder service, saints.

The army expenses have already been out down more than a million of dollars per day, and, under Gen. Grant's vigitant supervision, a further excision is going on every day. The general believes not only in hard fighting, but close shaving, so that the country may be able to endure the drain of any other war which may arise hereafter.

FOUR CENTS

STATE ITEMS. - On Wednesday, as the eastward-bound train upon the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago railway was at of near Sawickley, a paymaster in the army, named Major John H. Kinzie, residing in Chicago, and almost fifty years of age, complained of feeling nowell, and requested a fellow-passenger to go to another car and request a physician to come to his aid. He did so, but when the doctor arrived the patient was dead. Heart disease was the affection. The body was brought to Pittsburg, embalmed, and forwarded to Chicago.

embaimed, and forwarded to Chicago.

—On Monday morbing a restaurant-keeper in Lancaster was surprised to find a young fat among a lot of clams he had on hand. Upon examining into the matter he found that the animal's foot was fast in the mouth of the bivalve. The supposition is that the rat, finding the shells of the clam ajar, attempted to make a meal of the meat, and that the clam shut down on the catching it but he the the clam shut down on it, catching it by the fo and holding it fast.

— Several persons, while attending a concer had their clothing injured at Fulton Hall, Lancas ter, on Monday evening, by shoemaker's wax piece on the seats. One young man was pinned to hi seat by the wax adhering to it, and it was not until

portion of the back of the settee was cut out that he could release himself from his seat. - A grand reunion of soldiers of Chester and Delaware counties will take place on the Fourth of July, on the old Brandywine battle-ground. A number of speakers will address the meeting, and several of the most distinguished military men are

expected to be present.

— The distillery of John Deer, in Bridgewater, Beaver county, was levied upon on the 18th, and the stock of whicky on hand, amounting to some ninety of one hundred harrals assessed on behalf ient returns made by the proprietor.

— Intelligence from the varied States well, at Pithole dated Wedneeday, states that a fire at that well of the control of a tank, the contents of which floated off into a fire near by. There was but a few hundred barrels -In pursuance of the recommendation of Go

vernor Curtin, the loyal ottleans of Greene county are making arrangements to give a public dinner to the soldiers, their wives, widows, and families, on the approaching national auniversary.

— It is in contemplation in Eric to get up a grand Union cavalcade to join the procession in that city on the 4th of July, the horses to be arrayed in red, white, and blue. — During the present term of the Oriminal Court
at Pittaburg there was realized to Allegheny county from fines, principally imposed on illegal liquor-sellers, the handsome sum of \$3,000.

— During the funeral, recently, of the wife of Mr.
Isaac Fry, of Ligonler township, Westmoreland county, some thief stole the winding sheet from the body and a variety of other articles from the room.

The courthouse at Chambersburg is nearly under roof again, and will be completed early in the ander root again, and will be completed early in the fall. The cost of rebuilding will be about equal to the cost of the original structure.

— Some thief broke into the Universalist church, at Titusville, last week, and abstracted the pulpit Hible. The volume was highly prized by the society.

from long usage.

— Clark Wilson, a former partner in the Clea field Republican has purchased the Epensburg De mocrat and Sentinel, by whom it will hereafter t - George Bullock, Esq., of Upper Merion, has been named as a delegate from Montgomery country to the Union State Convention, which meets in Harrisburg, on the 19th of July. ter on Saturday, July lat.

Extensive preparations are being made to complete the Oil Oreck railroad as far as Petroleum Centre by August or September next.

The trustees of the Second National Bank of Titusville intend erecting a fine new building.

— The scarlet fever has been prevailing in the neighborhood of Oxford, Chester county.

The Union men of Annville, Lebanon county, are preparing for a grand celebration of the Fourth Pittsburg is again swarming with pickpockets

- A white crow was shot near Lebenon a few days ago. — Titusville wants a steam fire engine. - Norristown is to have a steam engine

HOME ITEMS. The work of interring the remains of deceased soldiers, both rebel and Union, on the battle-fields from Chancelleraville to Richmond, is progressing favorably under the direction of Captain J. M. Moore, who has about five hundred men at work, guarded by a full regiment of troops to protect them from molestation. Headboards are erected at the warmy insertiptions of such information of the deceased parties as can be obtained. - General Sherman once took offence at have ing his manners compared to those of a Pawnee Indian, and expressed his contempt for the land that is of the slur publicly. He was much chagrined shortly after to find that the correspondent who had been guilty of the offensive comparison had amended it by publicly apologizing to the whole race of the Pawness!

— Wm. H. Russell, in his new volume on Canada, states that the landlord of the New York Hotel said to him, in January, 1862, as he was about to take he train for Albany and the West, "You had better

the train for Albany and the week, "You had below stay, sir, for a few days. I have certain intelligence that the abolitionists will be whipped at the end of this week, and old Abe driven out of Washington."

— A female slave owner in Fursythe, Georgia, told her "chattele" to take themselves away. The negro washerwoman, considering that herself and her wash-tub made up but one serviceable chattel, neither being of use without the other, attempted to bear off the tub, when her late mistress shot her through the head.

The rebel General Dick Taylor, on being asked whether the trans-Mississippi army ought to be sur-rendered, quickly replied: "Yes; as soon as possible. You are sitting up with a corpse. I sat up with it till it was blue, and if you delay longer it will become too offensive for decent burial." — Many years since an Eastern man on his way to Boston, was stopped on the highway by a robber, and requested to hand over his money or have his brains blown out. "Oh," said the traveller, quietly, "blow away; it is better to go to Boston without brains than without money."

— A self-playing organ has been completed in
New York for the musical saloon of a wealth general type. tleman, by which a child can perform difficult works with wonderful precision. It has five cylin ders, which, as they revolve, press down upon the keys. It plays fity-five tunes.

At a meeting in Baltimore it was decided upon raising one hundred thousand dollars or more, with which to purchase farm tools and supplies for the farmers in the valley of Virginia at cost, the reci-plents to be given two years or more to pay. A human skeleton was discovered on Tuesday by some workmen engaged in digging a cellar in oy some worken engaged in digging a cellar in Worcester. The remains were probably buried more than twenty years ago, and a hole in the side of the skull is thought to indicate toul play.

— About two hundred horses and mules are discrete for the skull of the skull in the side of the skull in the skull posed of at the sales of Government stock now going on in Washington, at fair prices, averaging about \$60 per animal. The sales attract large orowds, and the bidding is quite spirited.

— A Chinaman in Virginia City, Nevada, having a grudge against a fellow-countryman, placed a keg The intended victim, however, was not in the dwelling at the time.

The New York aldermen have called upon Governor Fenton to appoint July 3 a legal hollday in honor of the return of peace. The papers generally oppose the idea of two days of jubilee together.

— A man residing at Little Hooking, Ohio, recently patronized a female conjuror with such simple faith that she swindled him out of three thousand five hundred dollars.

The Government mail boats have received or

ders to proceed to Richmond with the Southern mails, instead of landing them at City Point. It is said that secret conferences of John Mitch-el's friends are being held in New York, to take measures to procure his release.

The famous Judiciary Square Hospital in washington is broken up, and the patients therein have been sent to other hospitals.

The storehouse of the United States Sanitary Commission at Alexandria was destroyed by fire a ow days since ... There is supposed to be a regular organized gang of horse thieves prowling about the vicinity of - Several secondrels have been arrested at Con-The United States steamer Juniata, Captain John J. Almy, is to join the Brazil squadron, The New York city directory contains 13,592 more names than its predecessor of last year.

The small-pox has broken out among the rebel prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

— A single firm at Chicago has sold ten thousand copies of "Enoch Arden."

FOREIGN ITEMS. — A serious disaster has happened to the English trigate President, a drill-ship for the Royal Naval Reserve, lying in the city canal of the West India

Reserve, lying in the city cannot occur west india dock. In the course of last week shipwrights were engaged in caulking her, and the 32 38-pound guns on the middle deck were sent forward, in order to get the stern more out of the water. The additional get the stern more out also was and the fact of the ship making water was not discovered until she had seventeen seet of water in her hold. Capt. Mold, the commander, assisted by the dock officers, immedibut she gradually took the bottom of the canal. As soon as practicable the guns were removed from the soon as practicable the guns were removed from the head, in order to prevent any catastrophe by the vessel keeling over. Had the ship been in the river the consequence in all probability would have been very serious. If the report be correct, there ought to be a court-martial to inquire how the leak could save gained on her so much without any knowledge of it coming to the captain.

—It is not often that the French Emperor losss
—it is not often that the French in his last rehis temper, but there was something in his last re buke to Prince Napoleon which showed that he had been thoroughly aroused. The Prince is said to have received letters from his father-in-law, Victor have received letters from his father-in-law, Victor Emmanuel, recommending prudence. Other friends have not been wanting in their good offices. The upshot is that the Prince is tractable and somewhat repentant, and went to Toulon to meet his cousin and sovereign, who was expected there on the 17th. and sovereign, who was there is in the rural deanery of Theyer & Noyes is expected to an Southwark, England, an ecclesiastical district phis in the course of a few weeks.

THE WAR PREMA (PUBLISHED WEEKLY. THE WAR PRESS WIll be sent to enterribere by

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$3.00 per 40py.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of paper. Fostmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS AG To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty.

extra copy of the paper will be given.

wh ich has a population of 2.920, with no parsonage. hou. e, no curates, no paid lay agents, no church accomm odations, and no schools. The present incombent, whose income amounts to \$1,500 a year, has hald the living twenty years, during which time he has done d'uty once-under a tent-when he was in-

The Rev. W. H. Cooke, incumbent of St. Savisar's, Norwich, has informed Brother Ignatius that he cannot receive him as a communicant in his caused. The drethren of the English Order of St. Benedict have for some time past made a point of attending an early communion service established by Mr. Cooks, who has received a vote of thanks rom the parish vestry for the course he has adopted. The treasury of the Freetot of the Seine is not overflowing with cash. The shopkeepers who got notice to cutt on the lat of January lest, in consequence of their houses being required to make wey for new streat; have not yet been paid the indemnity awarded them by the jury. New buildings are, nevertheless, starting as rapidly as ever. - The King of Portugal, on the occasion of the ublication of the Histoire de Jules Casar, has conerred upon the Makperer Napoliton the coller and grand cordon of the Order of Scientific and Artistic Morit, a distinction to which three individuals only have yet attained. - A short time sinter the amount of unpaid bills at the Bank of Franco's amounted to unwards of 18,000,000 francs; and the state of trade may be in: ferred from the fact that eighteen failures, some o them for large amounts, took place in Paris on the

31st of May, - Mr. Bright is much blemed by the English press for the exercise of his influence over Mrs. Cobden, in inducing her to decline accepting the Government tribute to her husband's public services, most ungrudgingly offered:

The Spanish troops have received formal orders.

The Spanish troops have received formal orders. country has become so deplorable that the natives as well as the European troops are subject daily to drasdful sufferings, country costume entering Rome war swepexamined at the gate, when a letter was found on her containing a human ear. She was a brigand messenger sent in for a ransom." -M. Plon, the publisher of the "Life of Cosar," printed 140,000 copies of the first edition. He has not yet got rid of more than 22,000, and complains

- The French Emperor is ill satisfied with the progress of affairs since his departure for Algeria, and the probable effect of the debats on the budget will not tend to lessen his displeasure. -There seems to be much difficulty in anding skilled operatives to work up cotton in England-The old hands prefer the outdoor labor, and its superior healthiness against its lighter wages.

Nessim Pasha has been dismissed from the Turkish Ministry of Marine, and is succeeded by Halli Pasha, the Grand Master of Artillery, who retains the latter post.

— Madame Charles Lemmonier, the foundress and president of the Society for the Professions Education of Women in Paris, died recently after short Illness.

- If the proposal to sell a portion of the State property in Austria should not meet with success, the Government will contract for another loan of - Three hundred Belgian volunteers have offered themselves to replace in Mexico their countryme who fell at Tacamburo.

— Garibaldi thinks that on the withdrawal of the French from Rome the Papal Government must in evitably fall to the ground.

— The Minister of Foreign Affairs in Spain has resigned on account of ill health, and will be replaced by General Calonga.

— Money, which is abundant in Paris, seeks investment elsewhere, until the anxiety which prevalis with respect to Mexico has subsided.

— An English cricket club has given the Prince Imperial of France a silver-mounted set of ebony cricket implements.

— The rumors of changes in the Italian ministre have lately been denied.

The French Emperor was expected to arrive at Toulon on the 9th and at Paris on the 10th inst.

blished at Portsmouth. THEATRICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

— A letter from Mazzini recommends to question "to be put before that of Rome."

. An industrial exhibition

The great sensation in the theatrical world of Paris is a new three-act comedy, written by Emile de Girardin, the celebrated journalist, with the assistance of Dumas the younger. The play sets at defignce all theatrical maxims and conventionalities, and was completely successful. It is entitled Le Supplice d'une Femme. The two collaborateurs are, however, at daggers drawn, on a question donnected with literary form and politicsée.

ne, however, at daggers drawn, on a question done nected with literary form and politicsse.

— It was rumored that Ada Menken intended marrying one of the Davenport Brethers, apropos of which Panch gets of this epigram:

Oh hapless Ada Insecure thy lot.

In wedding one of those mysterious brothers;
He may slip through the matrimonial knot.

At easily as he has slipped through the others, but the Paristan pitce. "La Blohe au Bois," a of ballet. The dames, been introduced in the way reapear in a changed costume," and insecure in a changed costume, "arry instance and moment new surprises. In one of the figures, daw bagges and turnips foot it merrily; in another, a whole saids is danced; in a third, a number of sha are introduced, and, by means of the electric light, are made to swim about, blinding, with their glittering gold and silver, the eyes of the beholder.

— In Florence, gossip says that the dramatic room of Mrs. Mowatt Ritchle gives its charming parties on Saturdays, in the beautiful little theatry of the Palazzo Renuccimi, Florence. A representation recently took place there for the benealt of the Polish Operative Scoleties. Three concellettes were given, two in Italian and one in French. The two best actors were Signor Rudin and Marius Yeri, who might, if they needed it, eara their bread by the talents displayed in these amateur theatricals.

— A great slarm of fire occurred the other night at the Opera Combine during the performance of the "Saphir." The house was suddenly filled with smoke, and the people were rushing off in the greatest contusion, when the director appeared on the stage and declared & is Theress, that nothing was sacré pour un pompier, and that they had been lighter which he was determined to prosecute them. This speech reassured the timed, and business went on as before.

— A "female Blondin," at Vienna, was kneeling on a rope seventy feet high, when some idots began

on as before.

A "female Blondin," at Vienna, was kneeling on a rope seventy feet high, when some idiots began lightening it below. This caused a jerk; she lost her balance, and fell headforemost on a table. Her head was not in the slightest degree injured, but she broke a leg and arm.

John Brougham is said to have grown tired of England, and is coming hither. Laura Keene is spending the summer at Fair-haven, Mass. - Florence, the comedian, is either going, or has gone to England, with Mrs. Florence.
- Ristori has been recently playing in Paris, in French parts.

Great Jewish Marriage in London-Magpificent Ceremonial on the Occasion.
Miss Evelina de Rotschild, second daughter of Baron Lionel de Rotschild, the London head of the great financial firm, was recently married to her Baron Lionel de Rotschild, the London head of the great financial firm, was recently married to her cousin Ferdinand in the Baron's mansion, at Hyde Park Corner, London. The marriage, from the position and wealth of the principal parties, attracted the greatest attention in the fashionable world of the English metropolis, remembering, as it did, the princely festivities, eight years since, at Gunnersbury Park, on the marriage of the Baron's daughter, Leonors, with Baron Alphonse de Rotschild of Paris. On this occasion, also, the bride married a cousin, second son of Baron Anselm, chief of the great commercial and financial aristocracy of Vienns. The marriage occenony, as is usual among the leading Hebrew families, took place in the evening, and at the house of the bride's father. At its conclusion all the wedding guests were entertained at a most superb banquet. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to speak of its maguificence. The maneton, which in splendor has two equals, was speally decorated for the occasion. Great banks of flowers were grouped in exquisite masses between the marble columns of the grand staircase, and all the niches and balastrades were filled with rare plants. The walls, between the mirrors of the gallery in which the banquet was served, were draped with which lace, and over this were wreaths of roses, groups of orange blossoms, lilites, and other emblematic flowers were interporsed, while along the saloon were ranged the Lebirs. The masterpleces of Sevres, Dresden, and Worcester were skillully youndbled with great tage. Shryly after six oclook, the guests having assisted by worcester were skillully combined with great tankards, epergnes, and centre pieces of gold and silver.

Shortly after six c'clock, the guests having assembled, Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, assisted by: Dr. Kaltsch and Mr. Green, prepared to perform the ceremony. A velvet canopy, supported by the bridesmen, was carried/to the super end of the ball-room. The bridegroom, Baron Ferdinand, was then led in and placed under the canopy. The bride now descended to the ball-room, attached by no less than fourteen bridesmenids, attired in plant and white, her own relatives and members of the Engylish aristooracy. At the door of the ball-room, the bride, who wore a dress of white lace, was met by her mother, who completely enveloped her whole figure in a rich veil, and was then led into the ball-room, and placed with the bridegroom, under the canopy. All the male guests of the Hebrew fatth haying put on their hats, and the Chief Rabbihaving pronounced a brief exhortation, the sarvica was commenced in Hebrew. After the first portion the bride and bridegroom drafts of a cup of wipe and water, and Baron Ferdinand placed the ring on the bride in the string on the bride and bridegroom drafts of a cup of wipe and water, and Baron Ferdinand placed the ring on the bride in the string of the rites of Moses and Israel." The marriage contract was then read and prayers resumed. At the conclusion of these, the new married couple again drank a glass of wine between them, and, the glass being placed on the ground empty, the bridegroom or utshed it with his foot, all his relatives and friends wishing aloud that the marriage might be happy, and the bride and bridegroom is irrevocably joined as the pieces of glass were forever sundered. The guests them adjourned to the bandstingroom was the reproposed with muck feeling by Mr. Direcelt; "The Foreign Guests," by the Duke of Somernet, "The Foreign Guests," by the Duke of Somernet, and that of "The Bridesmands," most felicitously by the Lord Chief Justics, to which appropriate replicatives. Late

Gen. Cuerter's Bucerhalus.—The thorough-bred black stallion Don Juan, tidden by General Custer at the grand review in Washington in May, is said to have been taken by him for his own use without compensation. His owner afforded undoubt-ed proofs of loyalty, whereupon Secretary Stanton gave an order for the rendition of the animal. He is valued at nine thousand dollars. A like action was taken lately in the case of a pair of matched mares that had been in possession of Major Brinton, of the Paymaster's Department, for over a year.

THE CIBOUS. This establishment opened, at the Academy of Music lot, on lest Monday evening. It will close this evening. Over twenty thousand persons visited it during the afternoons and evenings, thus showing that a good circus cannot fail to draw iargely upon the public. A matines will be given this afternoon, and the last performance this evening. The great United States Circus of Messra. Thayer a Noyes is expected to arrive in Philadele-