MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1965.

THE NEWS. On Saturday President Johnson had a very important interview with a delegation of South Carolinians, and the latter received some very plain talk from the former. The President told them that talk from the former. The President told them that the question to be dealt with was not reconstruction, but restoration; as he did not recognize that any state could sected from the Union. Slavery is dead; State dound state the people of that State recognized and the sooner the people of that state foot mand acknowledged that fact through a State Convention or other proper authority, the better it would be for them. He recommended that they do so forthwith, by adopting the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution, because, if they did not, then people of South Carolina had a poor chance of having their senators or representatives re-orinized by Congress when they present themselves for admission. The delegation said they were willing and anxious to adopt the President's suggestions, and they asked him to ap-point a Governor, so that they could carry out the point a connected above as soon as possible. The President was very frank with them, and the delegates seemed to be all the more pleased for it. The steamer City of Boston, with Queenstown ad-The steamer City of Doston, with Queenstown advices of June 15th, arrived at New York yesterday. It is denied that Palmerston will soon retire from public life. It is stated that our Government had used to grant compensation to a Mrs. Grey, whose husband had been killed by a Federal lieu-tonant. Prince Napoleon had met with an accident In Paris, by being thrown from his estriage. It is said that an agent of Juarez is in Turin endeavoring

ing the robel cause in Arkansas and Missouri, have concluded a treaty of peace with Federal officers, by which they promise to abstain from all future acts of hostility.

In a speech, at Columbus, immediately after the adjournment of the Ohio State Convention, Senator Sheman said that General Cox, the Union nomines for Governor, would have no more hearty supporter than his brother, Genoral W. T. Sherman.

A full and interesting account of the obsequies of Acmirel Dupont, which took place near Wilmington yesterday afternoon, will be found in another column.

A the flowley on Saturday presented the convenience of the Governor to the choice of the Constitution A Judge Cowley, on Saturday, presented the compraints of the colored people of Charleston against Generals Hatch and Gurney, who, it is alleged, re-

fused them permission to hold political meetings.

The fire which occurred in Quebec, Canada, on the 22d inst., was very destructive. It destroyed fully one hundred and fifty houses, extending for nearly three quarters of a mile. nearty three-quarters of a line.

It is reliably reported, from Fortress Monroe,
that Jeff Davis health is better than when he first
landed there. He is not ironed, and is said to be The California steemer Golden Rule was wrecked on the 30th of May, near Old Providence Island. All the crew and passengers were saved. Attorney General Bates has reported favorably Cotton is commencing to come into the Western

towns in large quantities. The tobacco and cotton crop along the Mississippi is very promising.

### WASHINGTON.

Ispacial Despatches to The Press, J WASHINGTON, June 24. General MEADE and Governor Custin will star from Harrisburg on Monday morning, the 3d of July, for the purpose of proceeding overland to take part in the interesting coremonies incident to the leying of the corner-stone of the monument at Get-tysburg cemetery. General Meade will be accompanied by his stell, and Governor Cuarin by a numper of his official and personal associates. This norning Governor CULTIN paid a visit to the President of the United States, and strongly appealed to him to be present on that most solemn and interiously invited to attend by the committee itself. stated that it would give him great pleasure to be there; and when the Governor told him that his llustrious predocessor had been present at the with the holfest blood, and made celebrated by the cutility which had borne back the wave of tyrauny and rebellion, the President repeated his desire to

Roule Agencies - Appoint ZACHARIAH NOR hatween Philadelphia and Belvidere, N. J., at \$800 per annum, vice Rozert A. Boyn, resigned. Appoint Gronge A. Bomghart between New York and Eas.on, Pa, at \$700 per annum, vice Appoint H. CLAY ROBERTS route agent between Olivia, Port Matilda, Martha Furnace, Indian Furnace, Fleming, Milesburg, Bellefonte, Mountain Eagle, Walker, Howard, Beechcreek, Mill Hall, and Flemington, to Lock Havon, fifty-six miles, and back, daily, except Sunday, at \$2,800 per annum (being at the rate of fifty dollars a mile,) from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868.
At Bristel, Bucks county, Pa., appoint Isbarl S. Tonlingon postmaster, vice Nathan Tyler. MILLER POStmaster, vice John Myers, resigned.

IBy Associated Press. I The Postmaster General has made the following appointments of postmasters for Texas: San Autobio, S. P. Gameia; Houston, J. S. Taff; Austin, WILLIAM P. DENORMANDIE; Brownsville, F. CUMMINGS; Baton Rouge, La., C. G. Barckin-Bidge; and the following for North Carolina: Wilmington, WM, A. Poisson; Greensboro, J. D. WHITE; Goldsboro, JOHN ROBINSON; Elizabeth City, Mrs. MARTHA JANE MILROY; Hillsboro, CHAS. FRAZIER; Salem, A. L. ZERELY; Wilson, W. G. SHARP; Yanceyville, ALEX, MCALPIN; Newhern, G. W. MASON. THE COLORED PEOPLE OF CHARLESTON. Judge Cowler, had yesterday, an interview with the President, and laid before him the complaint of the friends of colored suffrage in Charleston against n Charleston. The interview was very satisfac

General HATCH and General Guenky, who have lefused them permission to hold political meetings tory, the President having assured the judge that the grisvance should be redressed at once, and that the fallest liberty for political discussion should be secured to all. REBELS CLAIMING PARDON. Attorney General Speed having examined the tases of the following-named persons, presented through their representative, Hon. MARTIN F. CONWAY, has recommended to the President that

they be pardoned. They are merchants of Richmend, worth each over \$20,000, and were members of the Rebel Ambulance Committee : John Enders. John Purcell, John Dooley, Charles E. Wattlock L. W. Glaisebrook, R. H. Maury, R. H. Apperson, J. H. Montague, R. H. Debrill, R. A. Payne, Wm. G. Payne, Charles H. Wynne, Thos. W. Doswell, George J. Palmer, Chas. T. Wortham. NAVAL CHANGES.

The following naval orders have just been issued: Commander J. C. Carren to command the ship Vermont; Commander GRORGE H. COOPER, the Winooskee; Commander Fabius Stanley, the Tuscarors; Commander R. W. Shursldt, the artford; Lieutenant Commander W. B. Cushing Isrelieved from duty at the New York navy yard and assigned to the Hartford.

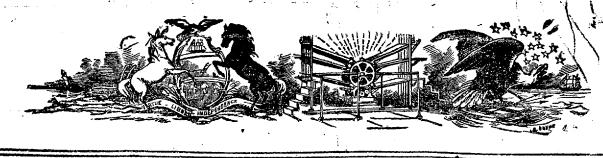
COURT-MARTIAL DISSOLVED. The trial of Colonel Louis Schiemier, 15th New York Heavy Artillery, has just ended, and the court has been dissolved. There were more than fifty specifications against him, all involving turpi-tude and dishonor. The court was laboriously en-gaged for nearly three months in this case. APPLICATIONS FOR PARDONS.

The following named persons have applied for and received the President's pardon, under the procis-E. M. Bruce and H. W. Bruce, of Kentucky.

J. J. English, Arthur Marr, L. D. Crenshaw, and Asa Snyder, of Richmond. F. B. Deane, Jr., of Lynchburg. John R. and Thomas Edmonds, Hallfax county. P. M. Thompson, Williamsburg. Francis L. Smith, Alexandria.

John W. McAllister and S. B. Weakley, Louderdale county, Alabama. T. M. Healey and Levie S. White, of Maryland. D. McKee, of Tennessee.
T. L. Burnett, of Gallatin, Tennessee. Joshus Hill, of Morgan county, Georgia, John B. Luce, Sebastian county, Atkansas. Philip S. Stone, St. Louis, Missouri.

The Recent Railroad Accident. Sr. Louis, June 24.—A despatch from Louisville, Riving an account of an accident on the Ohio and elesippi railroad, at Lagro'e, Indiana, in which it was stated that fifteen soldlers were killed and me hundred and fifty wounded, is pronounced by icers of the road to be without foundation. An dent occurred on Thursday, at Carlisle Station, in which the engineer, fireman, and two soldiers were killed, and eight or ten soldiers wounded. The officers state that this is the only accident that has



VOL. 8.-NO. 282.

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH THE SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

Long and Careful Conversation, Covering the Whole Ground.

THE DELEGATION IS TALKED TO PLAINLY, AND ASSURED THAT SLAVERY IS TOTALLY DEAD.

WASHINGTON. June 24 .- A delegation from South Carolina, consisting of the following-named persons, had an interview this afternoon with the President, by appointment: Judge Frost, Isaac E. Holmes, George W. Williams, W. H. Gilliland, J. A. Steinmeyer, Frederick Richards, William Whaley, James H. Taylor, R. H. Gill, and Joseph

A. Yates.

The President said it was his intention to talk plainly, so there might be no misunderstanding. Therefore, it were better they should look each other full in the face, and not imitate the ancient Augurs, who, when they met one another, would smile at their success in doceiving the people.

He said if this Union was to be preserved it must be on the principle of fraternity, both the Northern and Southern States maintaining certain relations to the Government. A State cannot go out of the Union, and therefore none of them having gone out, we must deal with the question of restoration and not reconstruction. He suspected that he was a better State-rights man than some of those now present.

Mr. Holmes. You always claimed to be. [Laughter.]

said that an agent of Juarez is in Turin endeavoring to gain recruits for his array. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to three per cent. Consuls were quoted at 90½ for money. United States five-twenties at 68@68½. Cotton had advanced 1/2014 per pound.

The report which we published, on Saturday, of a railread accident at Lagoote, Indiana, by which fifteen solidiers were killed and one hundred and sifty wounded is denied by a telegram from the officers of the Ohlo and Mississippi railroad. The only accident that has occurred on this road lately, was one on Thursday last, by which four persons were killed, and eight or ten wounded. The funeral of Mrs. W. H. Seward took place at Anburn. New York, on Saturday. The remains were followed to the grave by a large cencourse of people, among whom were Generals Hancock, Butterfield, and Mitchel, Baron Stockel, the Russian Minister, and many other distinguished personages. Those bands of the Chectaw Indians which in habit the Indian territory, and who have been alding the robul cause in Arkanssa and Missouri, have concluded a treaty of peace with Federal officers, by which they promise to abstain from all future brooked to his y promise to abstain from all future brooked to his y promise to abstain from all future brooked to his projection, he incedence of the other proposed to monopolies, and unreasonable searches, and that here for the United States, and that whenever the could or could not be sustained outside the Constitution of the United States, and that whenever the could or could not be sustained outside the Constitution of the United States, and that whenever the could not be sustained outside the Constitution of the United States, and that whenever the could not be sustained outside the Constitution of the United States, and that whenever the could not of slavery made it would not savery may. He could not not he was for the United States, and that whenever the could not of slavery made the issue, and we might as well must triumph and slavery p

State Legislature."
Here we find a resting place. This was the point

State Legislature."

Here we find a resting place. This was the point at which the rebellion commenced. All the States were in the Union, moving in harmony; but a portion of them rebelled, and, to some extent, paralyzed and suspended the operations of their governments. There is a constitutional chiligation resting upon the United States Government to put down rebellion, suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion. The slaves went into the war as slaves, and came out froe men of color. The friction of the rebellion has rubbed out the nature and character of slavory. The loyal men whe were compelled to bow and submit to the rebellion should, now that the rebellion is ended, stand equal to loyal men everywhere. Hence the wish of restoration, and trying to get back the States to the point at which they formerly moved in perfect harmony.

He did not intend to serve any particular clique or interest. He would say to the delegation that slavery is gone as an institution. There was no hope that the people of South Carolina could be admitted into the Senatour the House of Representatives until they had a decided evidence by their our mitted into the Schateor the House of Representa-tives nmli they had afforded avidence by their son-duct of this truth. The policy, now that the rebellion is suppressed, is not to restore the State governments through military rule, but by the people. While the war has emancipated the slaves, it has emand-pated a larger number of white men. He would talk plain.

The delegation said that was what they desired.

talk plain.

The delegation said that was what they desired.

He could go to men who had owned ifty or a hundred slaves, and who did not care as much for the peor white man as they did for the negro. Those who own the land have the capital to employ, and therefore some of our Northern friends are deceived when they, living afar off, think they can exercise a greater control ever the freedmen than the Southern men, who have been reared where the institution of slavery prevailed.

Now, he did not want the late slaveholders to control the negro yotes against white men. Let each State judge of the depository of its own political power. He was for emancipating the white man as well as the black.

Mr. Holmes asked—Is that not altogether accomplished?

me well as the black.

Mr. Holmes asked—Is that not altogether accomplished?

The President replied that he did not think the question was fully settled. The question as to whether the black man shall be engrafted in the constituency will be settled as we go along. He would not disguise the fact that while he had been persecuted and denounced at the Southern people. He opposed the rebellion at its breaking out and fought it everywhere; and now he wanted the principles of the avernment carried out and maintained.

Mr. Holmes interrupted by saying: We want to get back to the some pertion as you describe, as we are without law; no courts are open and you have the power to assist us.

The President replied: The Government cannot go on unless it is right. The people of South Oarosina must have a Convention and amend their Constitution by abolishing slavery, and this must be done in good fath; and the Convention or Legislature must adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits and excludes slavery everywhere.

One of the delegates said: We are most anxious for civil rule, for we have had more than enough of military despotism.

The President, resuming\_said that as the Execumilitary despotism.

The President, resuming, said that as the Executive he could only take the intlatory steps to enable them to do the things which it was incumbent upon

Report H. CLY ROSER'S FORCE agent between Baltimore and Harrisburg, at \$860 per annum, in place of F. G. F. Waltemever, declined.

Route No. 2,517 (new.) Pennsylvania—Tyrone to Lock Haven—ordered. Contract with the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company to convey the mail over the Bald Eagle Valley Raifroad, from Tyrone, by Olivia, Port Waithla, Warths Furnace, Indian Furshall be abolished. This could be done only through a convention. a convention.

The President repeated that the friction of the rebellion had rubbed slavery out, but it would be better to so declare by law. As one of the delegates had just remarked that the constitution of South Carolina did not establish clavery, it would be better to insert a clause therein antagonistic to

had just remerked that the consultation of South Carolina did not establish clavery, it would be better to insert a clause therein antagonistic to slavery.

Judge Frost said: The object of our prayer is the appointment of a governor. The State of South Carolina will accept these conditions, in order that law and order may be restored, and that enterprise and industry may be directed to useful ends. We desire restoration as soon as possible. It is the part of wisdom to make the best of circumstances. Certain delusions have been dispelled by the revolution; among them, that slavary was an element of political strength and moral power. It is very certain that the old notion respecting State rights, in the maintenance of which those who, in South Carolina made the rebellion, erred, has ceased to exist. Another delusion, erred, has ceased to exist. Another delusion, energy, that "Cotton is King," has also vanished in the mist. We are to come back with these notions dispelled, and with a new system of labor. The people of South Carolina will cordisily co-operate with the Government in making that labor effective, and elevating the negro as much as they can. It is, however, more the work of time than the labor of enthusiasm and fanaticism. The people of the South have the largest interest in the question. We are willing to ct-operate for scinah, if for no higher reasons. We have taken the liberty, encouraged by your kindness, to throw out suggestions by which the policy of the Government will be most surely and effectively subserved.

I repect that the new system of labor is to be inaugurated by sober, sound, and discreet judgment. The negroes are ignorant; their minds are much in play with liberty. They are apt to confound liberty with itentiousness. Their great idea is, if ear, that freedom consists the exemption from work. We will take in good faith and carry out your intentions with zeal and the hope for the best, and none will rejice more than the people of the South it bendered to great saorliness. They endured

"All discords of harmony not understood, All partial evil, universal good,"

We obserfully accept the measures recommended, and would thank you to recommend, at your convenience, a governor to carry out the wishes you have explessed. have expressed.
President Johnson asked the delegates to submit have expressed.

President Johnson seked the delegates to submit whom they would prefer as provisional governor.

To this they replied that they had a list of five men, viz: Alken, McElhaney, Boyce, Colonel Maning (late governor), and B. F. Perry. All of them were spoken of as good man, but had been more or less involved in the rebellion. Mr. Perry was a district judge in the Confederacy until a few weeks before it collapsed, and it was said he had always been a good Union man, and of strict integrity. The people certainly would respect him, and he could not fail to be acceptable.

The President said he knew Henjamin Perry very well, having served with him in Congress. There was no spirit of vengeance or vindictiveness on the part of the Government, whose only desire was to restore the relations which formerly existed. He was not now prepared to give them an answer as to whom he should appoint, but at the Cabinet meeting, on next Tuesday, he would repeat the substance of the intervew, with a hope to the restoration which the gentlemen present so earnestly desired.

The delegates resemed to be much pleased with the proceedings, and lingered for some time to individually converte with the President.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. SEWARD. | bad arrived in seventy-two days from New York, Large Number of Prominent Persons Present. AUBURN, New York, June 24.—The funeral obsequies of Mrs. Wm. H. Seward, this afternoon drew together, from far and near, a large concourse of sympathizing friends. The occasion and the services were exceedingly impressive and touching. The brautiful grounds around the mancion of Mr. Seward were laid out mostly in accordance with Seward were tast out mostly in accordance with the taste of his accomplished wife. In and about these grounds she had passed the happiest hours of her life, and shortly before her spirit de-leasted the said to her husband, "Oh! Henry, how should like to see the flowers and hear the birds in the garden once more." In chedience to this wish the remains were removed to a shaded spot in the grounds at one o'clock to-day, where they were vi-sited by the friends of the family until a few minutes before three o'clock, when, upon the appearance of a shower, they were returned to the house. From

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1865.

business were closed out of respect to the memory | public that his health at the present time is much of the deceased, and the streets were crowded with mourning citizens to attend the funeral of the lamented lady.

The beautiful funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Mr. Brainard, when the hymn "I would not live always" and another hymn were sung with touching effect.
The altar was elaborately adorned with wreathe,
crosses, crowns, and pyramids of flowers, sent by
mourning friends from Albany, Geneva, Rocheslo, and various other places. Governor Seward, borne down more with sor-row then by the dreadful wounds inflicted— first by accident and then by design—followed The second secon

the remains into the church and then to the cemetery, attracting all eyes upon, and awakening the most profound sympathy of all. That humanity could bear up so bravely under such an accumulation of suffering seems truly wonderful. The pall bearers were Governor E. S. Throop, Lieutenant Governor George W. Pattereon, R. M. Biatchford, Thurlow Wood, Jas. G Seymour, Geo. McGreer, Christopher Morgan, Hallis White, David Wright, and B. F. Hall. The overend clergy, with Baron Storckel, the Russ minister, Major General Hancock, Major General Butterfield, and Brigadier General Mitchell, fol-lowed. Then came the mourners—Mr. Seward, sustaining and himself sustained by Mrs. Worden, eister of Mrs. Seward, and his daughter, followed by his son, General W. H. Seward and wife; his brothers Paldore and Geo. W. Seward; his nephew, Rev. Augustus Seward; Mrs. Clarence A. Savage, the Hon. Mr. Pomercy, Mr. and Mrs. Chesbro, Miss Morgan, Miss Homer, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. F. Whittlesey, and a number of others. The Secretary was attended by Dr. Norris, of the

## EUROPE.

Derby, of New York.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE ENG-LISH PARLIAMENT.

S. army, who has been his physician, and James

The Piracy Proclamation of President Johnson Denounced in the House of Lords by Lord Derby.

Earl Russell Explains his Withdrawal of Rebel Belligerent Rights, and gives his Opinion of the P.-racy Proclama ion.

UAREZ MEETS NO FRIENDS OF HIS CAUSE IN ITALY.

The Inman steamship City of Boston, Captain Kennedy, which left Liverpool at two P. M. on the 14th, and Queenstown, on the 15th of June, arrived at New York, on Saturday evening at six, making the passage, from Queenstown, in a trifle over nine or two in advance of the City of Boston.

The steamship Moravian arrived at Liverpool on the 12th. The United States frigates Niagara and Sacramento had arrived at Southampton. The Niagara arrived on the 12th, exchanging salutes with a British frigate. She would probably dock and refit. to arrived on the following day. GENERAL NEWS

The Great Eastern will probably sail from the Nore on the 5th of July, and from Valentia about the 10th of July.

Prince Napoleon has met with an accident. While he was driving in the Champs Elyeées, his horses, which were too spirited, overturned his carriage. The Prince was flung out, and received some contusions. Paris, always satirical (says the London overturned the Prince was an American carriage. and is reminded that it was the allusion to the America and the Monree doctrine in his famous Ajaccio speech which led to his having to resign his The infant son of the Prince of Wales is to be

christened Albert Christian Emmanuel. He will be known under the name of Prince Christian. OPINIONS ON AMBRICAN AFFAIRS. OFINIONS ON AMBRICAN AFFAIRS.

An agent of Jaures is reported to be in Turin endeavoring to enlist officers and men who formerly served under Garibaid, for the cervice of the Miexican President significant fixalimitian and the French. It is asserted, however, that the chiefs of the party of action have rejected his advances.

The Proclamation of President Johnson, threatening to images penalties for preasy against passels. ening to impose penalties for piracy against vessels entering interdicted ports in the United Scates, was denounced in the House of Lords by Lord

was denounced in the House of Lords by Lord Derby.
Earl Russel said that Sir L. Bruce, the British Minister to the United States, had failed to get any explanation of this estraordinary threat.
The Spanish Government had notified its agents of the withdrawal of the lighter rights on the part of the so-called Confederate authorities.
Lord Brougham, in a speech at a banquet to the Prince of Wales, at Fishmongers' Hall, carnestly called on the American Government to use their victory in mercy, as well as in justice, and not stain the scaffold with the blood of prisoners whom they recently treated as warriors. victory in mercy, as well as in justice, and not stain the scaffold with the blood of prisoners whom they recently treated as warriors.

In the House of Lords, Earl Derby called attention to Earl Russell's letter, withdrawing belligerent rights from the Confederates before the Federal Government had ceased to exercise these rights, and also to the proclamation of President Johnson, pronounding the penalties of piracy against vessels visiting interdicted ports. He protested against such a procedure, and asserted that the vessels could only be treated as smugglers. He hoped the prisoners in the hands of the United States Government would be treated as yanquished, and not disgraced enemies.

Earl Russell explained his withdrawal of beligerent rights. He said Sir F. Bruce had sought an explanation of President Johnson's extraordinary threat of treating vessels as pirates, but could get none. His opinion was the threat was merely one of in terrorum.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard said that several representations had been made to the Federal Government to obtain compensation for the shooting of Mr. Gray by Lieutenant Donovan, of the United States navy, off the Cape of Good Hope, but they positively declined to make any compensation.

Parliament will be dissolved about the 10th of July.
At a banquet given by the Fishmongers' Company, London, to the Prince of Wales, on the 10th instant, Lord Clarence Paget, in responding to a teast of "The Navy," stated that the Emptor of the French had invited the English armor-placed fleet to make a tour around the coast of France, and that in return the French armor plated fleet had been asked to make a similar tour around the English coast. The two fleets were expected to be at Plymouth together about the middle of July. It is reported that the Prince of Wales will probably retew the fleets at Plymouth, and the Emperor Napoleon at Cherbourg.

The London Times has a long and bitter article on the "American Fenians, in which it says: "It is indispensable for the objects in view that Irishmen should be of one mind, and, as it is not known that they have been of one mind since the days of Queen. Dice, they return to that haleyon period of unity for airesh start. That is the meaning of the word, and this time, therefore, there is really something in a name. Next, the Fenians consider themselves to form an actual "Brotherhood," though it is the proclaimed end of their combination to make themselves brothers if they can. As soon as they have become brothers they are to attempt the liberation of Ireland, though the muster place for this purpose is not in Ireland, but three thousand miles off. In fact, the Fenians are an American society, formed in the United States." FRANCE AND SPAIN. The Paris Moniteur, of the 13th, publishes a cir-ular of the Minister of Marine, dated June 5th, losing the French ports to the Confed Hadiateur, Wore, and Grand Prix.

Mrs. Linceln had sent a reply to the letter of condence of Empress Eugenie.

It was stated that the Emperor of Austria had agreed to reinstate Maximilian in all his rights in Austria in the event of his returning from Mexico. Spain has ceased to extend belligerent rights to the Confederates by a decree dated June 4th. A conspiracy against the Government was discovered at Velencia and Hunsted.

The Vigie, of Cherbourg, states that the Government have ordered the transport vessel Gironde to be immediately got ready for sea. Her destination is not known. Orders have also been received to push forward the works which are being carried on at Cherbourg, in order that three other transports may shortly be ready for service.

Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence. Liverpot. Cotton Market, — Liverpol, June 14.—Sales of cotton for two days, 22 ood bales, the market being firm and unchanged. Sales to speculaters and exporters 8,000 bales.

State of Trade.—The advices from Manches. ter are favorable.

Liverpool Bebadstubes Market.-Messie. Richardson, Spence, & Co., and Wakefield, Nash, & Co., report wheat quiet. Flour very dull. Corn Steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Beef heavy and nominal. Pork flat and declining. Bason quiet. Lard inactive. Tallow quiet at \$93 64@408 for American.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet at 288 64 for pots. Sugar quiet. Coffee inactive. Rice inactive. Linseed Oil quiet. Rosin heavy. Spirits Turpentine dull at 548 for French. Petroleum firm at 28 16@28 3d.

LONDEN MARKETS.—Recadstuffs quiet and firm. at 28 16@28 3d.

London Mlarkets.—Breadstuffs quiet and firm.
Flour firm, and holders demand an advance for American. Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet. Tea steady.

Rice dull. Tallow quiet.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LATEST COMMERCIAN IN TELLIGENCE.

LATERPOOL. June 14.—Sales of Cotton 55 000 bales, the market being buoyant at an advance of 1/201d; sales to speculators and exporters, 22 000 bales, Concols for money, 99/4. Illinois Central, 78/4@78½. Erie, 50@50½; U. S. 5-208, 68@68½.

Central and South America NEW YORK, June 24 .- The Ocean Queen, from Panama, brings \$180,000 in treasure. and sailed on the 16th for San Francisco. The revolution in Peru still continues, but makes little progress. Chill is threatened by Spain if she does not come to terms. From Australia we learn that the Shenandosh had gone west from Adelaide, probably to the Mauritius. Late advices from Central America brings the news of the complete defeat of the Barrios revolutionary party in Salva-dor. Major General Sickles loft the Isthmus on the 18th, for New York. Colonel G. M. Totten is a passenger in the Ocean Queen, having been unsuc sful in the negotiation of the new Panama rall

FORTRESS MONROE.

Jeff Davis as a Prisoner - His Health Very Good-His Condition Comfortable-His Limbs free from Irons-Ship News. FORTRESS MONROE, June 23 .- As incorrect statea shower, they were returned to the house. From thence, at half past three o'clock, the funeral proed in several journals regarding the health and Aspinwall, and forwarded to San Francisco by the cession moved to St. Peter's church. All places of condition of Jefferson Davis, we would inform the steamer America.

better than when he landed here from off the steamer Clyde. This morning he was seen by our informant, engaged in smoking, and apparently in a celm state of mind. He is not in irons, and his quarters are very comfortable.

The steamer Zanobia sailed last night for Texas. The Eagle, No. 3, arrived from Baltimore with a

The steamer Eliza Hancock arrived from New York, and the Falcon, from Morehead City.

The steamers Constitution and Northern Light sailed for Washington, and the propeller Sea Guli for New York, with the barge St. Nicholas in tow. The 112th Illinois Regiment arrived here this al

Obsequies of Admiral Dupont MOURNING OF HIS FELLOW-OFFICERS

ELOQUENT SERMON OF BISHOP LEE. DUST TO DUST."

The Laurel Wreath on the Grave of a Christian Hero.

[Special Ecport for the Press.]
The body of Admiral Samuel F. Dupont left and La Pierre House for the Baltimore described afternoon at five control afternoon, at five circums under the escort of afternoon, at five circums under the escort of afternoon at the Bulletin—but under charge of Lieutenant Commanday Clark Walls, U. S. N., Surgeon Jonathan Foley, U. S. N., and Surgeon Dilliard. The Admiral, previous to his death, spoke in warm terms of the Government, and thanked God for the numerous brilliant victories lately grant-ed to our arms. It was the Admiral's intention shortly to sail for foreign ports, but Almighty Providence chose that he should take a much longer ourney than he or any of his friends expected. The papers announced that at two o'clock, Sunday afternoon, a special train would convey the lends of the deceased to Wilmington, from which city, some four miles distance, the Admiral was to be buried. Your correspondent, of course, wended his way to the depot, paper and pencil in hand, prepared to take down anything that came to hand.

Amongst the numerous throng assembled to take passage on the train we noticed the countenance of Major General George G. Meade and one of his staff, Major George Meade; Commodores Thomas Turner, Lardner, Engle, U. S. Navy; Surgeon Jonathan Foley, the gallant and energetic fleet Surgeon of Admiral Farragut's Squadron; Colonel Crosman, United States Army; Lieutenant Comnandar Clark Wells, of the Galena, now on leave in the city; Lieutenant Commander William Wil-son, the brave and gallant young officer of the Galens, and others too numerous to mention here.

The train moved slowly amidst the cheers of the populace—"General Meade, where is General Grant," &c.—till the iron horse plunged far ahead of the noise and confusion. At 4.80 P. M., the train arrived at Wilmington. The passenger cars provided for the purpose, conveyed the officers and citizens to a halfway depot. Carriages here took possession of the passengers and conveyed them through one of the most beautiful countries that God ever

created. The scenery was exvisitely beautiful, and, in the deep solemnity of a summer Subbath in the country, imposed its feeling of tranquil peace on all who were passing through it upon their mournful mission of respect to the gallant commander who had so lately departed from his fellows. THE FAMILY CHAPEL.
Passing along the banks of the Brandywine, the carriages in a short time arrived at the family chapel of the Dupont family. It would take more space than I know you have to spare to relate all that occurred. The officiating clergymen were Bishop Lee, and the Rev. Messrs. Blake and Coleman, who were there waiting to receive the body and perform the last Christian rites as it was deposited in its resting place.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

At one o'clock the remains were carried into the chapel, and placed at the extreme termi-nation of the centre alse, under the pulpit. Hishop Lee spoke in the highest terms of the deceased—of his incapability to describe the magnitude of the services which he had rendered his country. He had sorved it faithfully in its dark hours. When others were falsehearted and fainthearted, he was true. He was a generous and poselish man, who was ever the most loved where he was the best known. He had been engaged da-service of the most ardness and responsible nature. A manly, decided, outspoken man, he had never into the presence of his Saviour, without any dread that his truly Christian life and unselesh patriotism should fail of receiving their reward. Admiral Dupont was President of the American Missionary Society. Well had he fought the battles of his country, but he also fought the battles of Christ. His name will be handed down to posterity by the side of the names of Farragut, Porter, and Foote, as one of the great and valiant sons of this

country, whose courage had illuminated the dark-ness of our terrible struggle.

THE LOOK OF THE DEAD HERG. The factures of the deceased here were calm although somewhat worn, as if from the suffering of his last mements; and when his relatives and friends passed up the right aisie to gaze upon the dead, the solemnity of the scene was deeply af-

THE LAST SAD DEUTY had then to be performed, and the coffin was reve ently lifted from the place where it had rested, and was slowly borne out. The pall-bearers comprised the following distinguished officers: Major General George G. Meade; Commodore Lardner, U. S. N.; Commodore Thomas Turner, U. S. N.; Commodore Adams, U. S. N.; Surgeon Jonathan Foltz, U.S.N.; Paymaster Petit, U. S. N., who slowly accompanied he come, preceded by a battalion of United States Marines—the only military escort. They marched with their usual soldier like bearing, displaying the most excellent discipline. The battalion was commanded by able and competent officers-Captain manded by and and competent officers—captain George Porter Houston commanding the bat-talion, assisted by Captain Burroughs and First Lieutenant Smalley, A large number of the relatives of the deceased, and his fellow-officers followed the hearse, which passed from the chapel, more than a mile through the noble woods on the Dupont estate the burial-ground is entirely appropriated to the Dupont family; and on arriving at the spot the body of the deceased Admiral was lowered into the open gravo. Three volleys of musket-ry were fired over it, and the ceremonial closed ust as the last beams of the departing sun feli

brough the trees upon the group that were gatherd around the spot. OUR RETURN. As we slowly turned from the grave and passed through the levely estate, which is called Depont de Nemours, we felt the oppression of the scene we had shared in quenching our admiration of the beauties around us, and it was not until we stood on the platform of the depot and heard the veciferous cheers that were given by the crowd assembled there, for Beneral Maade, that we again realized work was left for all of us to do upon this earth. J. F. 

# THE INDIAN ALLIES OF THE REBELS.

A Treaty of Peace Concluded with the Choctaws.

THEY WILL ABSTAIN FROM FUR-THER HOSTILITIES.

FORT SMITH, I. T., June 24.-Ex Governor Wade, of the Choctaw Nation, has arrived here from Dookesville, to confer with General Bussy, commanding the district of the frontier, for the return to their homes of all the Choctaw Indians who have been engaged in the Confederate army. A temporary treaty of peace was effected with the Chootaws, at Dookesville, on the 18th, by Colonel Matthews, of the 09th Illinois Infantry, who was sent as a compissioner on the part of the United States. The Ir dians egree to cease at once all hostilities against the United States, and to return to their homes and resume their former occupations. Governor Wade brings resolutions adopted by the grand council of iwenty tribes, who met at Armstrong Academy, on the 16th, which declare they will immediately cease all acts of hostility to the United States, and will send a delegation of five from each tribe to Wishington, to negotiate a permanent peace.
General Burst has issued an order inviting the Indians to return to their homes, assuring them they will not be molested by the United States authorities so long as they faithfully keep the temporary treaty of prace entered into. He has also provided for the payment for all beef cattle pro-cured from the Indians for the United States Governor Wade gives assurance that no more trouble will be occasioned by the Choctaws. . WRECK OF A CALIFORNIAN STEAMSHIP. All the Crew and Passengers Saved. NEW YORK, June 24.—The Ocean Queen has arrived, with Panama dates of June 16. The Star and Herald announces the wreck of the steamer Golden Rule, of the New York and Nicaragua line, on May 30, on the Rongador reaf thirty

five miles from Old Providence Island. She was bound to Greytown, and had six hundred and twenty passengers for San Francisco, besides a full crow, all of whom were saved and landed on the island, with sufficient provisions to support them until-taken off. It appears that the Golden Rule first exploded one of her flues, after which she collided with a ferry-boat, damaging one of her paddle-wheels, and detaining her from going to sea till the 22d. At 8.40 A. M., on the 30th, in a heavy rain storm, she struck a rock and stuck fast. On the 8th, the United States steamers Huntaville and State of Georgia sailed from Aspinwall for the wreck, and to

7th of this month publishes the following article, authorized by Alexander H. Stephens, the late rebei Vice President. He was one of the Southern Comissioners to the Hampton Reads conference. This syticle, believed to have been inspired—if not stually prepared—by him, exhibits to us the operasions of the rebel President to render this conference nugatory in its results for either section of the

inces of the rebel President to rendor this conforence augatory in its results for either section of the
nation:

We have before stated that Mr. Davis, late Presilent of the States engaged in the rebellion, had not
aril trusted him, the truth in regard to the Fotress
Monroe conference.

We will now give the history of that convontion
of rearly as we can remember it from the staten'ent of Mr. Stephens, after his return.

Mr. Davis sent for him to communicate the information that Mr. Blair desired a conference between the authorities of the United States and the
Scuthern States upon the subject of peace. Mr.
Stephens promphly said that if Mr. Blair spoke by
authority of President Lincola, he most carnestly
advised the conierone, but he recommended first,
that the strictest secrecy be used; second, that the
parties to the conference be President Lincola and
Mr. Davis, and that Generals Grant and Lee be the
only ones to even know of the meeting. The advice was taken, as usual, in Richmond—disregarded
attenther—and by officially telegraphing the news
to every corner of the so-called Confederacy.

Two days later, Mr. Stephens was surprised by
the information that a committee of three were to
go, consisting of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President; R. M. T. Hunter, Senator from Virginia,
and John A. Campboll, Assistant Secretary of War.
Mr. Stephens saw that if he refused, probably he
would have the responsibility of failure to make
peace thrown upon his shoulders.

The fig of truce, and the loud and prolonged
cheers of both armies that gave the lie to the statement of Southern administration organs that the
voterans were opposed to peace, and the two days'
erjoyment of the hospitality of that glorious old
soldier Grant, are history well known. Probably
but for the endorsement of the peace wishes of
Stephens and Hunter by General (frant, the interview would not have been granted.

The three Scuthern gentiemen met Mr. Lincoln
and Mr. Seward, and after some proliminary remake, the subject of peace wa

tatement:

RICHMOND, February 6, 1865.

To the President of the Confederate States:

SIE: Under your letter of appointment, as commissioners, of the 28th ult., we proceeded to seek en informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in the letter. Conference was granted, and took place on the 30th December, on board a steamer anchored in Hempton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and the Hon. Air. Seward, Secretary of State for the United States. It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit. plicit.

The only statement of moment in this first paragraph is that the conference was both full and graph is that the conference was both full and explicit.

We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States in December last, explains clearly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions, and mode of procedure by which peace can be secured to the people, and we are not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end. We understood from him that no terms or proposal of any treaty or agreement looking to the ultimate settlement would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which, untion of their existence as a separate power, which, under no circumstances, would be done. And, for like reasons, that no such torms would be entertained by him from separate States; that no extended trues of armistice, as at present satisfactory assurance, in advance of kilowed, without extended trues of the complete restoration of the entertain

vance, of the complete restoration of the authority of the Censtitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy.

The first paragraph of the abova simply means that reconstruction of the Union was the only basis of peace or of conference, and no desire for peace would be allowed to overrule than sine qua non. The words which we have italicised were the principal subject of discussion, for, as in Mr. Davis instructions to Mr. Stephens at the time of his first attribut to reach Washington city. Mr. Davis instead upon his rank, either as commander or Prestent, and would have no conference without that being recarried.

Mr. Lincoln stated fainty that the only ground upon which he could rest the justice of the wardship of the wardship of the could rest the justice of the wardship of the wardship of the could not recognize another Government inside of the one of which he alone was frestent, nor admit the separate independence of States that were yet a part of the Union. That sadd he, would be doing what you have so long asked Europe to do in vain, and he resigning the only thing the armies of the Union are fighing for.

To that Mr. Hunter replied at length, in rather Congressional style, urging that the recognition of Mr. Davis power to make a treaty was the first and his Parliament as reliable precedent of a constitutional ruler treating with the rebes.

Mr. Lincoln's face bore that indescribable expression which generally preceded his increast his, and he remarked: "Upon questions of nistory I must refer you to Mr. Seward, for he is posted in such things, and I don't propose to be bright. My only distinct recollection of the matter is, that Charles lost the head." This sectied Mr. Hunter for awhile. There was little said about the fact that an armistic would be of no hencift, unless the preceded that which the North must have, if her armies stopped from the tide of victory, to wit the restoration of the Union and its laws.

Mr. Lincoln remarked that, whatever consequences or knowed, without exhibited assurance, in survence, of the complete restoration of the authority of the Cenetitation and laws of the United State over all places within the States of the Confede domestic arrangements. He introduced a fine,

of destruction and ruin ever had before from a vic-torious power.

Nir. Hunter stated that he had never entertained any fears for his person or life from so midd a Go-vernment as that of the United States. To which Nir. Lincoln retorted that he also had felt easy as to the rebels, but not always so easy about the lamp-posts around Washington city—a hint that he had already done more favors for the rebels than was exactly popular with the radical men of his own party.

mas exactly popular with the radical men of his own party.

During the conference the proposed amendments to the Constitution adopted by Congress on the sist wore broughtto notice. These amendments provide that neither slavory nor involuntary servitude, except for crimes, should exist within the United States, or any place within its jurisdiction, and Congress should have power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation.

Mir. Lincoln had almost assumed the tone of argument, and intimated that the States might do much better to return to the Union at once, than to stand the chances of continued war, and the increasing bitterness of feeling in Congress; and that the time might come when we would cease to be an erring people, invited back to the Union as clitzens, but looked upon perhaps as enemies, to be exterminated or ruined.

Mir. Saward then remarked: "Mr. President, it is as well to inform these gentlemen that yesterday Congress acted upon the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery."

Mir. Lincoln stated that was true, and suggested that there was a question as to the right of the insurgent States to return at once and claim a right to vote upon the amendment, to which the concurrence of two-thirds of the States was required.

He stated that it would be desirable to have the quired.

He stated that it would be desirable to have the institution of glavery abolished by the consent of the people, as soon as possible—he hoped within six years. He also stated that four hundred sublete dollers might be carried as compensation to the owners, and remarked, "you would be surprised were I to give you the names of those who favor that."

The Conference of the Rebel Commissioners
with President Lincoln.

The Terms Offered "Not Insulting."

REFUSAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO PROCLAIM THEM SO.

How Jeff Davis "Controlled them."

The Augusta (Ga) Chronicle and Sentinel of the 7th of this month, publishes the following article, authorized by Alexander H. Stephens, the late rebel Vice President. He was one of the Stuther Of the Continuity of the maker who asked for it.

With the acceptance of their recent legiclation, including the amendment to the Constitution emancing all negro states, and with the right on the subject of the Federal Congress to the United States.

Jappeness of the United Sta

STATE ITEMS. - The following Pennsylvania soldiers died i

Mashington city on Monday and Tuesday last:
Merritt Smith, Company F, 98th Regiment; Dennis
McCarthy, E, 91st; James Mulhollan, G, 46th; J.
S. Brocks, C, 1021; John Benedict, F, 61st; Samuel
A, Myers, K, 87th; Carl Nelson, E. 91st; William, —The Harrishurg Telegraph is responsible for the following: "A band of 'white ghosts,' similar to those at work in the Osymberiand Valley, are proseenting their flendish purposes in Clearfield county whole incendiarism is of frequent occurrence. Grea consternation prevails among the people of tha section, in consequence of the e occurrences."

— A heavy slide on the Philadelphia and Eth Read, above Jersey Shore, occurred on Monday last.
The slide slong the mountain carried with it the whole of the railroad for some hundred feet. The track, it was said, would be repaired in a short

time.

— The Gettysburg papers are urging the consoli dation of the Gettysburg and Hanover Branch Rail-roads, for the accommodation of the public.

The Mercer county coal miners have ceased their strike and gone to work. - Cherries are selling in Middletown at from three to six cents per quart, according to quality. - A History of the Pennsylvania Reserves has been published in Harrisburg.

The Sunbury American says that coal by the cargo, in that place, is selling at \$3 50 per ton.

New potatoes sold in Reading, on Wednesday.

at forty cents per half peck. HOME ITEMS.

- The following dialogue on "sharp shooting" took place between a Vinginee and a Yankee picket:-"I say, can you fellows shoot?" Wall, I reckon we can some. Down in Mississippi we can knock a bumble bee off a thistle bow at 300 yards. "Oh, that ain't nothing to the way we shewt up it Varment. I belonged to a military company ther' ith a hundred men in each company, and we went out for practice every week. The cap'n draws us up in single file, and sets a cider barrel rolling dow the hill, and each man takes his shot at the bung hole as it turns up. It is afterwards examined, an if there is a shot that didn't go in the bung hole the number who missed it is expelled. I belonged to

the company ten years, and there ain't been nobody expelled yet.

The Trey Times says that a number of young jokers amused themselves in that city a few days since at the public expense. They collected a number of roses and bought a quantity of Scotol sruff. The spuff was delicately inserted among th rese loaves, so as to be invisible. When a lady came along, one of the party would step forward and say, very gallently: "Won't you have a rose?" The flower was usually accepted, and the most na-tural impulse in the world was for the recipient to apply it to the nose, to inhale its delicate perfume. Ohew," "c-h-e-w," "a-c-h-e-w," was the result. Away would go the rose, and the lady would hasten ing where the Capital police were. — A singular instance of bird affection transpired in Bath, Steuben county, one day last week. A robin had built her nest in one of the shade trees, directly in front of the dwelling of ex-Sheriff Say-mour. While the house was in flames, the robin was noticed to fly from its nest, and, in the most per-sussive bird language, endeavor to call her little brood, who were lying unconscious of danger in the nest, and unable to fig. The bird flew back and forth for a few moments, then, finding her efforts unavailing, calmly took her place upon the nest, where mother and little ones perished in the flames.

— A well-known "hotel keeper" in Springfield, Niass, lately encountered a run of bad luck in his domails are neglected.

high-spirited gentleman from New York into his politoress; but he awoke one day to the sad realization of the truth that his New York friend had cloped with his (the hotel keeper's) wife, and-what made him feel worse than all the rest—had taken along \$4,t00. - We learn, authoritatively, says the Washington Star, that there is do truth whatever in the statement published in the New York papers, con had been obtained from the Secretary of War for the return to its former Virginia owner of the horse rode by Major Gen. Custar at the grand review, and which was captured, it was stated, in one of Gen. Custar's great raid up the Shenandoah Valley. - The British legation at Washington is about to be removed from its present location in H street, in the house of Governor Fish, Sir Frederick Bruce having rented the mansion of Mr. Maynard, on

North L street, near Georgetown. - The board of visitors to West Point have re commended that the number of cadets be increased to four bundred, or nearly double the present number The graduating class this year numbers sixty-eight, the largest ever graduated in any one year. — The printer is the master of all trades. He beats the carpenter with the rule, and the mason in setting up columns: he surpasses the lawyer in atending to his case, and beats the parson in the management of the devil.

— John Minor Botts has succeeded in getting an order for the payment of ten thousand dollars for wood represented to have been furnished, taken or destroyed since the war began. — The demands for more National Banks are so ressing that Congress will be called upon amon s earliest enactments to increase the apportion nent of National Bank capital. — A dog in Danbury, Conn., was struck by light-ning a few days since, and one-half of him paralyzed for two or three days; but, on the whole, he was too much for the fluid. - Hon, C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, will conclude his labors in that office in one wee from to-day, and take his departure for Chicago. - The Paymaster General's office is disbursing

n Washington alone about one million dollars per day to discharged officers and men.

— The Eastern troops of the disbanded 20th Arm; Corps, which are temporarily under the command of Gen. Augur, are now receiving their pay. -The railroads throughout Wisconsin have de cided to issue half fare tickets to visitors to the Milwaukee Home Fair, which opens on the 28th. — It is said that General Halleck has telegraphed to Lynchburg that Colonel Moseby will be paroled on the same terms as other Confederate officers. - Breckinridge is described by a gentleman who saw him in Havana, as "tall, thin, and greatly sunburnt." Poor outlaw!

The Governor respited Walters, who was t

have been hung Saturday in New York, for two - An exchange asks: "Where shall we go for the ummer ?" Wherever they will trust you for two nonths' board. When you get there write to us.
- The Chicago fair people gave Mrs. General Grant a beautiful \$200 saddle cloth. - Three assassinations of Union men have oc

vests. He slao stated that four hundres colleges which he serviced of companyable he serviced of companyable to correct and? The vest of the reason of the control of the c

FOUR CENTS. of Paris in which there have hitherto been no such - The Queen of Madagascar has declined t The Queen of Madagassar has declined to answer the despatch of the French Government claiming compensation for the dissolution of the Madagassar Company.

— Cholera has broken out at Jiddah among the Hajis returning from Mecca, and small-pox is raging at Suez.

— The English channel fleet is at present trying experiments with reference to the expenditure of fuel.

— The sale of M. de Morny's picture gallery is over, and the total amount realized is 1,689,820f., or \$862,273.

— The King of Holland will, it is reported, make a tour in Switzerland this summer.

— The Shah of Persia has nominated a commissioner to the Universal Exhibition at Paris, in 1897.

— A London banker, worth \$1,250,000 lately committed suicide in a warm bath.

— M. Rupfier, the eminent director of the Observatory of St. Petersburg, died recently.

The Colton Market in the Southwest.

Cairo, June 24.—An arrival from New Orleans brings 1,034 hales of cotton for Cairo and 323 bales for St. Louis. One hundred and fifty bales for St.

Madagassar Vompany.

The Potts, "ille Miners' Journal says of the coal trade:

The trade sho, '8 a little increase compared with mast week. The de was little increase compared with the say week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The de was little increase compared with last week. The answer the despatch of the French Government claiming compensation for the dissolution of the Madagescar Company.

for St. Louis. One hundred and fifty bales for St Louis passed up last night. It is thought 1,000 bales will cover the amount of cotton in the Red river country. The cotton and tobacco crops along the Mississippi are reported promising. In the Memphis cotton market ordinary was 24@25c; good, 25@ 27c; low middling, 31@32c; fair middling, 34c. Refurning New England Regiments.

Hopeon Transmonts have arrived here on the
steamers Arladne and State of Maine, from Rich-

nond, Va. They proceed to Nashua, N. H., to-morrow by railroad. Destructive Pire in Quebec.

Shortly after mid-day, on Jave 22, a fire broke out in a building at Pres de Ville, near the Bishop's rehoolhouse. The wind, unfortunately, being strong from the southwest, the fire swept along the narrow street, (Champlain,) hardly wide enough to admit street, (Champlain,) hardly wide enough to admit two carriages passing each other, both sides of the street falling a prey to the all-devouring flames. The houses in that quarter being thickly inhabited, from collar to garret, principally by the labiring class, it was most distressing to witness the unfortunate people flying with their household effects—men, women, and children stoking under burdens. Fully one hundred and fifty houses were utterly destroyed, Champlain street on both sides being burned for a distance of three-quarters of a mile. Fortunately, the flames could spreadfonly in two directions, or the less would have been infinitely greater. As it is, everything has been swept away from the edge of the river to the rook behind, a space varying in width from two to four hundred feet. This area was closely pseked with houses of every description, many of them tenement houses, containing several families. The artillery and royal engineers were prepared to blow up houses to stop the progress of the flames, but on the representation of the civic authorities that an explosion would endanger the rook above, portions of which have aircady this and prepfus the and property, the project was susponded, unless it should become imperatively necessary. The gale from the west absting, the necessity did not arise, although at one time the whole of the lower town was in imminent danger. One shipyard, at least, is said to have been destroyed.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, June 24 DEFARTURE OF STEAMERS.

The following steamers sailed to day: The Oity of London, for Liverpool; Germania, for Hamburg Alhambra, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; George Cromwell, for New Orleans; Nevada, for Savanash; Vazoo, for Richmond; and Louisa Moore, for Wilmington, N. C. The City of London and Germania took out \$210,000 in gold. At the Stock Exchange, this evoling, the market closed dull, but firm. Gold was active and irregular. The quotations were as follows: American Gold, 141; New York Central, 93/4; Erie, 76/4; Hudson River, 103/4; Michigan Southern. 63/4; Illinois Central, 124; Pittsburg, 63/4; Chicago and Rock Island, 101/4. THE MUSIC AT FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS .-

The programme of Hassler's grand Military Band, to-day, is replete with musical gems of rare exceltrue, that this band will remain in the city throughout the summer to perform at Fairmount-Some other portion of the band will leave for Cape with sea, and the visitors there with musical airs either of which can be considered a great trout to under the leadership of Mr. Simon Hassler, CRICKET MATCH-PHILADELPHIA AGAINST

Young America.—A match contested on Saturday last, between the third elevens of these clubs, upon the ground of the latter, resulted in favor of the Philadelphians by 33 runs. The playing was very creditable. Below is the score: PHILADELPHIA.

FUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—The body of a man was found at League Island, yesterday, with two gunshot wounds in the head. It is supposed he came to his ceath by foul means. The Coroner will investigate the case to day. PRECOCIOUS YOUTH .- John Gorman

aged thriteen years, was admitted to the hospital last evening, with a cut across the thigh eight inches in length, said to have been inflicted by a boy named Daniel Reed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The business of the stock board has nearly reached zero. The sales on Saturday were very limited, not sufficient, in fact, to authorize any quotations that should be taken as reliable. Government loans were again weak and lower. The 5.20s sold at 103, and the 1881's at 108%. There were no sales of the other U. S. bonds. 8614 was bld for the 10 40s. There was some little movement in City 6s, and prices were a shade firmer. The new issue sold at 90, and the old at 87%—each an advance. State loans are onite unsaleable, unless at a further decline upon the last reported prices. The only sale of Company bonds was Camden and Amboy 6s of '83 at 8914. bonds was Camden and Amboy 68 of '83 at 80\(\)4. Railroad bonds are greatly depressed. The share list is generally firm, though sales are light. Reading was steady at 47\(\)4; Pennsylvania at 55\(\)4; Norristown at 54\(\)4; and Minebill at 56; 127\(\)4 was bid for Oamden and Amboy; 26 for Little Schuylkill; 24 for North Pennsylvania; 12 for Catawiess common; 25\(\)4 for preferred do., and 21\(\)4 for Philadelphia and Erie. In city passenger railroad shares there is little or In city passenger railroad shares there is little or nothing doing, but prices are well maintained. 79 was bid for Second and Third; 48 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Spruce and Plue; 48 for Chestaut and Welnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 17 for Arch-street; 10% for Race and Vine; 31 for Green and Ocates, and 20 for Union. Bank shares are firmly held. The only sale we heard of was Girard at 52 190 was bid for North America; 130 for Philadelphia 170 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 49 for Commer into for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 49 for Commercial; 25% for Mechanics'; 45 for Penn Township; 20 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 57 for City, and 36 for Corsolidation. Canal shares are firmer, but there is little or nothing doing. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28 for preferred do.; 54% for Lebigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 7% for Susquehanna Canal; 29 for Delaware Division, and 52 for Wyoming Valley Canal. The oils show no signs of improvement; though there are many who assert that the market

The July bank dividends, it is reported, will be very large in New York. A New York paper estiates the aggregate dividends for that city at near 450 000 000 of capital. The following decision of the Internal Revenue Department is of interest to savings banks:

ough there are many who assert that the market

for this class of securities will shortly revive.

n Saturday at the hours named:

Department is of interest to savings banks:

Transbury Department,
OPPICR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1865.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., I have to say that, after careful consideration of the matter, the Commissioner is of opinion that the New Redford Institution for Savings does a banking business as described in paragraph one, section seventy-nine, of the act of June 30, 1864, and is, therefore, subject to the provision of section one hundred and ten, in reference to the tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent, upon the average amount of monthly deposits.

In making this return, however, the Commissioner has decided the deposits may be so far regarded as capital as to allow the bank to deduct from the average deposits the amount invested in United States bonds, low-ever, do not include the 7-80 notes nor certificates of

The bonded war debt of Iowa, contracted during the last four years, is about \$300,000, and is payable in twenty years. The total war expenses of the State aggregate not far from \$800,000, of which the General Govornment has paid \$100,000, and \$400,000 has been met and paid by the ordinary current re has been met and paid by the ordinary current revenues of the State.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan received by Jay Cooke, on Saturday, amount to \$2,315,800, including one of \$200,4000 from First National Bank, Portland; one of \$200,4000 from First National Bank, Chilenton of \$100,000 from Secondal Sec. Republic, Boseum; one of \$50,000 from First National Bank, St. Louis; one of \$50,000 from Citizens' Hank, Syracuse; one of \$100,000 from Citizens' Hank, Syracuse Hank, Syracuse Hank, Sy

THE WAR PRESE (PUBLISHED WREELY. THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subser

Larger Clubs than Ten will be sharged at the same rate, \$3.00 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

Postmanlers are requested to not as against feet

AT To the getter-up of the Glub of ton or twenty, and ar, 'ra copy of the paper will be given, The second second each. 1 he subscriptions for the week ending the

24th inst. a mount to \$15,922,700.

The Potts, 'ille Miners' Journal says of the coal

Drexel & Co. quote : 

Gold Exchange Old 5-29 Rends Revision R Sales of Stocks, June 24 | Sales of Stocks, June 24 | The Public Royal | blo | blo | log |

AFTER BOARD. 400 Big Tank .... Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third St. FIRST SOARD.

The market for stocks this morning, before the Board, opened about eteady at last nightly prices, but rather inactive. New York Central, 83 bld; Erie, 75%; Pittsburg offered at 77%. Gold opened at 142%, sold down to 141% and offered freely at that price; rallied, and now salling at 142%. Governments steady at yesterday's prices.

Money is very easy to-day at 4@4 per cent on call, but is in limited request, especially for speculative purposes, in view of the prevailing duiness at the stock boards. Nothing new in the discount line; the light cifering of first-class commercial pawer passing readily at 6@8 per cent, per annum. Gold is quite weak, opening at 142%, and falling by noon to 141%. The customs demand this week has averaged \$200 000 a day.

The steamers for Europe to-day take out about \$210,000 in specie.

Foreign Exchange is quiet, without any remarkable changes in rates. Commercial bills are rather more abundant.

In the stock line movements are quite limited, as usual on Saturdays. At the single sessions of the stock heards a moderate business was transacted in United States five-tweeties and ten-forties at firmer prices. The rathway and miscellaneous list was cull and a shade lower.

The Stock Exchange has resolved to adjourn from Saturday, July 1, to the following Wednesday, July 5, and other business centres, it is said, will follow this example, making Monday. July 3, practically a holiday as an appropriate proliminary to the celebration of our groat national anaiversary.

Philadelphia Markets. prices are irregular. The only sales we hear of are in lets to the retailers and bakers at from \$6@6.50 \$7@8.to for extra family, and \$9@10 # bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is dull; small sales are making at \$5 % bbl. Pennsylvania Corn sales are making at \$5 % bbl. Pennsylvania Corn
Meal is quoted at \$4 75 % bbl.

Grain.—Wheat is dull, but prices remain about
the same as last quoted. 3000 bus sold in lots to the
milers at from 1702/758 for fair to prime Pennsylvanis and Western Reds, and choice Southern do at
1801. White is held at 210@215c % bu. Kyo is dull
at 85@20c % bu. Corn is scarce; small sales of
prime Yollow are making at from 96@38c % bu.
Outs ser firm; sales are making at 700 % bu. 1000
bus Barley Malt sold at 150c per bus.
Barn.—In Queretiron there is nothing doing; ist
No. 1 is scarce and in demand at \$22 50 % ton.
Corton.—Holders are firm in their views, and
there is more doing; about 100 bales of middlings
801d at \$26 % b., cash.
Groceries.—Coffee is scarce at former rates.
Sugar is more active; about 1,000 hhds Oubs sold at
from \$3202/30 % b. in gold.
R.Petreclada.—The raceipts and stocks are increasing, but the market is rather dull; small sales
are reported at 32@34c for crude, 51@555 for refined
in bond, and 70@72c % gallon for free, according to
quelity.

SEEDS.—Clover and Timothy continue very dull,
and we hear of no sales. Flaxseed is selling at
\$23@2.35 % box.—There is no change to notice in
prices, but the sales are limited. Hacon Hams sell
at 24@250 % h for lancy bagged. Green Meats ere
without charge; small sales are making at 10@20c
% h for pickted Hams, and 1445c % to for Shoulders
in salt. Butter continues dull at about former
rates.

HAX.—Baled is selling at \$20 % ton. Most is quoted at \$4 75 % bbl.

New York Markets, June 24.

New York Markets, June 24.

Ashys are dull.

Breadstyff.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull and thre cents lower; sales 6 200 bbls at \$5.40 to 70 for superfine State; \$6.26.15 for extra State; \$6.200.025 for choice do; \$5.45 to for superfine Western; \$6.00 to 60.00 for common to medium extra Western; \$6.000 to 60.00 for common to good sulpping brands extra round-hoop Ohio.

Canadian Flour is quiet; sales 300 bbls.

Seuthern Flour is quiet; sales 300 bbls.

Rye Flour is quiet.

Corn Meal is dull.

Wheat is dull, with sales of 21,600 bushels at \$1.24 for Ohicego Spring, and \$1.30 for amber Milwankee.

Rye is quiet.

Barley is dull; Barley Riait is dull.

Gats are 16.20 better at 75.46.770.

The Corn market is 16.20 better; sales 26,000 bus at \$2.37 to neound, and \$0.001; for sound mixed Western.

Provisions.—The Pork market is dull and lower.

Sales 2 800 bbls at \$24.23.24 50 for new mess; 25.00 23.25 for 63-4 do, cash and regular way, closing at 22.3; \$18.03 50 for prime, and \$18.75.19 for prime micss.

The Beef market is dull; sales 160 bbls at about

Mcss.
The Heef market is dull; sales 150 bbls at about previous prices. Beef Hams are steady. Cut Meats are quiet; sales 70 bbgs at 11@14c for shoulders, and 15@18c for hams. The Lard market is heavy; sales 250 bbls at 15@18½0.
Whirn is quiet and firm; sales 100 bbls Westorn at \$2.00\, 200.
Tailow is quiet; sales 60,000 &sat 10½\, 0116.

Markets by Telegraph. Cincinnati, June 24.—Flour and wheat very dull, and declining. Whisky firm; sales of 500 bbls at \$2. Lard firm at 1714@180. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THORNTON BROWN, EDWARD LABOURCADE, COM. OF THE MONTH, HENEY LEWIS, MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 26. SUN RISES.4.40 | SUN SETS.7.20 | HIGH WATER..4 44

SUR RISES.4.40 | SUR SETS.7.20 | HIGHWATER..444

ARRIVED.

U S gunboat Connecticut, Com'r Boggs, from Port Royal, having in tow the iron-clad monitor Camebleus, from the same place.

Bark Eventide, Park, 13 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E O Knight & Co.

Brig Rures (Br), Collins, 17 days from Port au Prince, with logwood, to Thos Wattson & Sons.

Brig Jas Davis, Clough, 13 days from Oardenss, with polasses to E C Knight & Uo.

Brig P R Curtle, Atherton, 17 days from Glace Bay, C B, with coal to J E Bazley & Co.

Schr Camilla, Clark, 10 days from St John, NB, with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.

Schr Shooting Star, Marshall, 9 days from Calles, with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.

Schr Palace, Richardeon, 7 days from Bangor, with polatoes to Selver & Bro.

Steamship Richardeon, 7 days from New York, with mase to W M Baited & Co.

Steamship Norman, Baker, Boston.

Steamship Elle Kcilatt, Graham, Richmond, Ys.

Bark Return (Br), Killam, Marseilles, Brig O Hopkins, Hamer, Ponce, PR.

Brig R S Hassell, Hassell, Boston.

Schr H E Ey, McAllister, Norolk, Schr J D McClarthy, Young, Boston.

Schr Sarah J Bright, Shaw, Boston.

Schr Sarah J Bright, Shaw, Boston.

Schr Sarah J Bright, Shaw, Boston.

Schr Sch Lusvoline O Smith, Barrett, Lynn.

Schr La B Cowperthwaite, Falkenburg, New York.

York.
Schr Wm Donnelly, Hunter, Alexandria.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Harris, do.
Schr Mary and Frances, McDonnell, Washinge Sohr Mary and Caroline, Adams, Washington.
Sohr J H Bartlett, Rockhill, Chelses, Mass.
Sohr John Borrance, Utwitt, Providence.
Sohr John Dorrance, Hawitt, Providence.
Steamer A U Stimers, Knox, Washington.
Steamer R Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore. BELOW.

WENT TO SEA. Barks Mary Louiss, for Southwest Pass; Columbia, for do; Zulma, for Trinidad; brig Oharlens, for Portsmouth; and steamer Alabama, for Fortress Monroe, went to sea on Friday morning. Monroe, went to see on Friend morning.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.]

LRWBS, DELL, June 22-9 A. M.

The following vessels are now at the Breakwater;

Brig Marco Polo, from Philadelphia for St Johns,

PR; schooners Salile J Alken, do for S W Pass;

Saco, do for Newport, RI; Jennie Morton, do for

Port Royal; Pearl, do for Ohinocleague; Hunter,

do foe Providence; Jacob Birdsall, from New York

for Maryland, and Joseph Hay, from Boston for

Washington. Wind S. Yours, do.,

J. Hilly Burrow. Brigs J W .... and some Cod., June 23-8 F. M., Spain, went to sea to-day. The Schiz Law F. M. Knight, came in and proceeded up the bay. Wind N. Yours, &C.,