for American.
The flour market is very dull and prices are drooping. Wheat is also dull. Corn and oats have dvarced. Cotton is in fair demand at about former rates. In provisions there is less doing but prices are unchanged. Whisky continues very quiet. Beef cattle are very dull this week and prices have fallen off 1@2c per pound. 1,800 head arrived and sold at from 12@17c per pound for common to extra.

The Crescent Regiment, the crack organization

gent into the war by the rebels of Louisiana, and which was composed of the sons of the most westeby and influential citizens of New Orleans and the surrounding country, lately returned to that city, numbering sixty-one. When they started for the field, three years ago, they were eleven hundred strong.

The Government of San Salvador has issued a

ulletin announcing the overthrow of the rebellion In that country. The rebel leader, in a hand-to-hand unter with the commander of the Government forces, was wounded, and he took refuge in one of our war vessels, and it is reported he subsequently President Johnson yesterday issued an important

proclamation removing all restrictions on trade in the country west of the Mississippi. Articles con-traband of war, such as arms, ammunition, gray cloth, etc., are of course excepted. The order goes into effect immediately.

Applications are constantly being made to the Post-Office Department by persons in the South for appointments to offices. Communication with Richmond, by way of Belle Plain and Fredericksburg, and thence by railroad, was reopened yesterday. It is four years sirce this route was closed. There was more firmness in the stock market yesterday. Government Icans, however, were inactive, though the 5.20s were a shade higher. Reading and Pennsylvania railroad were each higher.

The United States Court of Indiana has found in-dictments against some of the leaders of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, in case the Supreme Court decides that the military commission which tried It is said that the individuals to whom were given the island of San Domingo by Spain have agreed to pay to the latter country all the expenses of the war, and guarantee all property to Spaniards re-

The oil stocks are still very depressed.

riding there.

The President has pardoned Charles Walsh, one of the Chicago consultators, and commuted the sentence of Thomas B. Payne, another one, to five years' imprisonment. The latter had been sen-An accident occurred on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Balti-

more, yesterday. One man (a minister) was killed, and four or five others were wounded. The cars came in collision with a derrick. It is positively asserted that there has been no consultation with the executive branch of the Go-Tavis is to be tried. The Army of the Potomac is to be further reduced

to three divisions, numbering about 16,000 men. At one time this army was composed of seven corps, Charles James Fauthner, a Virginian, and former Minister to France under President Buchanan, was pardoned yesterday, in accordance with a promise made to Mrs. Faulkner by President Lincoln.

The private baggage of Jeff Davis has been capured near Gainsville, Florida. It contained many important papers and letters. Assistant Secretary of State, F. W. Saward, was

able yesterday, for the first time, to walk from one chamber to another.

The crew of the blockade runner Wren selzed the ressel and run her into Key West, with the hope of obtaining the prize money. The Central Railroad, from Savannah to Macon, 12 being repaired.

President Johnson was indisposed yesterday, se much so that he did not receive visitors.

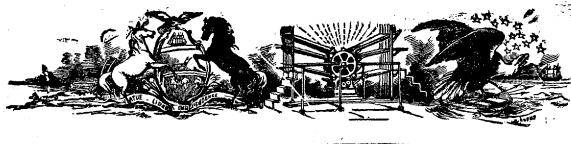
Gold closed in New York last evening at 14214. Non-Interference.

A great deal may be said in a very few words. Some weeks ago, Lord PALLER-ETON made a speech, in the House of Com. mons, which happily illustrated this multum in parvo oratory. A member of Par-liament, who had made himself somewhat notorious during the last terrible four years, by his somewhat un-English and inhuman sympathy with the pro-slavery rebels, who tried, by perjury and treason, to constitute "the so-called Southern Confederacy," demanded of Lord PALMER-STON, as head of the British Government, whether it was his intention, in that or any other capacity, to remonstrate with the Government at Washington against the punishment of Jefferson Davis; and his Lordship answered in the following words it is not the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to interfere in the internal affairs of any country." That was a sensible reply-"only this, and nothing more." As an exposition of judicious political principle, it was at once emphatic, declarative, decided, and sensible. It has put an end, indeed, to all attempts to change the public policy of England. No other legislator has thought it expedient to press the subject upon the surprising and sagacious octogenarian who is the virtual ruler of the British empire. Whatever may be said, Written, or spoken, outside of the walls of

St. Stephen's, (as the new Palace of Westminster is still called) it is certain that the present Government of England will avoid interference with the affairs of this The policy of interference, once so posilively acted upon by British statesmen, has Plunged England into financial difficulties under which successive generations will heavily suffer, probably while the British empire exists. In 1786—three years after the close of the war which ended in the establishment of the United States of America-the national debt of England amounted to £268,000,000. One hundred years earlier, when James Stuart was tottering on his throne, and his son-in-law, WILLIAM

of Nassau, was preparing to wrest the sceptre from his incapable hand, the Britich national debt was little more than \$500,000. On the accession of Queen ANNE, in 1702, it had swelled to £16,500,000. Anne reigned only twelve years, but at her death the debt had been extended to £54,-600,000. Between 1714 and 1786, it had increased to £268,000,000. At that time the second WILLIAM PITT—then only twentyseven years old-was Prime Minister of England. The French revolution broke out in 1789, and PITT, who was the very incarnation of Toryism, weakly yielded to George the Third's predilection in favor of "legitimacy," which has been described, with terseness and truth, as

"The right divine of Kings to govern wrong," The execution of Louis XVI, and his wife, followed by the exodus of a crowd of princes and nobles from France, who found an asylum in England, provoked PITT so much, that he plunged into an expensive war, nominally against what were described as the Jacobin principles of the French republic, but the real purpose of which, as the result proved, was to dictate to the the rates fixed are much less than when the news-French nation that their form of govern- papers are sent inside the mail. ment must be monarchical, and their ruler must be one of the hated Bourbon race. With little intermission, from the year 1793 to 1814, England was engaged in a costly European war, and, at its close, the next surviving brother of Louis XVI. was forced t on the French people by British bayonets. In 1815, this war was renewed by the return of NAPOLEON. At his final fall, it appeared that these twenty years had Increased the debt from 268 to 865 millions sterling—an increase of £597,000,000. This was the cost of interfering with the internal affairs of foreign countries; and, from that time, taught by such dearlybought experience, England's policy has been to let foreign nations regulate their Own affairs, choose their own form of as well as on Saturdays.



WESTERN CONSPIRATORS.

The Pardon of Some and Indictment of

actle says it is reported that indictments have been found against Bowles, Milligan, and other leading members of the Sons of Liberty, in the United

States Court, as a safeguard in the case of an ad-

against the jurisdiction of the military commission.

HAVANA.

Agreement Between Spain and St. Do

verse decision in the United States Supreme Court

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government, and select their own rulers. Thus, in 1830, when France deposed and exiled CHARLES X., and converted the Duke of Orleans into a citizen King, England did not interfere, Belgium was separated from Holland and formed into an independent monarchy; Greece, separated from Turkey, became a kingdom; Louis Phil-LIPPE, after eighteen years' reign, was sent away, and a second republic was formed in France; the Empire was re-established in a few years, with Louis Napoleon on the throne; Victor Emmanuel, from being King of Sardinia, was made King of Italy; Отно, of Greece, was exiled, and a young prince from Denmark set up in his place; and, latest of all, the King of Denmark was deprived of the best part of his dominions, and compelled to yield to an army of Prussian and Austrian invaders. Engand, which had paid very dearly for her interference policy, abandoned it after Na-POLEON's fall; and, so far from saying that a foreign country may not choose any man to rule it, distinctly allows it to be conceded that every government de facto shall be recognized, when the ruler de jure is unable to hold his own. PALMERSTON'S noninterference policy, so lately enunciated, really has been the policy on which England has acted during the last half century. Such a policy, also, is thoroughly American, and has been so ever since we became nation. We do not want to intermeddle with other countries, wherever they may be, and we will not allow foreign rulers or statesmen to intermeddle with us. They will do it at their peril. We have mainly been a war-avoiding, peace maintaining, hard-working, highly-inventing, and greatly-enterprising people. We have avoided quarrelling with other nations. If Lord PALMERSTON will only take care that his non-interference principle be fully and fairly acted up to (for there's such a thing as keeping the word of promise to the ear

and breaking it to the hope) he will do well, not only for his country, but for all mankind. While he is in office he will do this, we believe; but the general election, which will take place when the present summer is over, may terminate in favor of the Tory party, his opponents. We confess that with Lord DERBY in Downing street, opposed to us as he has been and is, the prospect of continued amity with England would be much diminished. Lincoln Memorial Temple in Wash

ington.

We have before us a letter addressed to the Ohristian Patriots of America, by the Board of Trustees recently appointed to raise the necessary funds for the purchase of Ford's Theatre in Washington—to be held as a memorial of Abraham incoln—by the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and British Provinces. Of the Board of Trustees Major General O. O. Howard is the President; and General Fisk, of St. Louis; Messrs. G. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; Henry D. Cooke, of Washington; Edward S. Torry, of Boston; William E. Dodge, of New York; John V. Farwell, of Chicago; A. E. Chamberlain, of Cincinnati; G. P. Hayes, of Baltimore; Joseph Albree, of Pittsburg; T. B. Roberts, of San Francisco; and W. Ballantyne, B. H. Steinmetz, Z. Richards, and W. A. Thompson, of Washington, constitute the The first meeting was held at the banking house

of Jay Cooke & Co., in Washington, when those gentiemen were elected Treasurers, and A. K. The Board represents, that after full consultation, they feel sure that the money can be raised; and in order to secure the property, they have obtained from Mr. Ford a contract, by which he binds himself to give a clear title to the same whenever they shall have paid to him the sum of (\$100 000) one hundred thousand dollars. This will be closed, and possession given, if ten thousand dollars are paid by the 1st of July. Till then, the trustees have an absolute written agreement from Mr. Ford. Abundant time is allowed for the balance of the payments. The property consists of the theatre, with a wing containing twelve rooms; a three-story brick building adjoining the theatre twenty-two feet front and sixty feet desp the furniture of the theatre, the fee simple of the land on which the theatre stands, and a perpetual lease of the land on which the three-story build-

ing stands.

It is proposed to call the building the Lincoln Merorial Temple.

The objects of purchasing it are:

1. To consecrate it henceforth as a memorial build-2. To make it the centre of a united Christian in-fluence in the capital of the nation—a home where young men from all parts of the country, coming to Washington, may find a cordial welcome—where a large library and reading-room will continually in-vite their presence.
3. To secure a large and convenient hall for proper meetings, lectures, and other kindred purpossa, which will afford a source of healthy and profitable entertainment.

The building is to be under the immediate care of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, subject to the control of the board of trustees. A secretary will be employed to devote whole time to the development and execution of the plans and purposes of the above-mentioned associa-

It is intended to set apart one room as a depository for all Christian memorials of the war which may be entrusted to the custody of the association. alterations, and have a fund to start the library and reading-room, it will be necessary to raise at least one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. It is therefore that an appeal is made by the trustees to the Christian and patriotic people of the United States to aid them in raising the amount. It is believed all parts of the country will be deeply interested in the success of this movement. Will not all help to rescue from profanation and consecrate to all time, the place which the first martyr to our reedom made sacred by his death and sanctified by is blood, shed for that cause for which he had labored and that country to whose service the last years of his life had been so freely and so unhosi-

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 26. INDISPOSITION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON. The President is not receiving visitors to-day wing to physical indisposition. THE HEALTH OF FRED. W. SEWARD. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, for the first time since the 14th of April-the night of the murder of Presichamber to an adjoining apartment. THE FOURTH OF JULY AT GETTYSBURG.

Most of the troops that are to take part in the ceremonies at Gottysburg of July will move to morrow morning, the cavalry going overland, and the infantry by rail. The troops will conland, and the infantry by rail. The troops will consist of the 50th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. The battalion of the 1st Connecticut cavairy, a battery of eight guns, will accompany the expedition. Two bands will enliven the occasion—the 56th Massahusetts band and the band of the 9th Veteran Re-SOUTHERN APPLICANTS FOR OFFICES.

Applications for the re-establishment of offices at Different points in the South and many of the offices will be reopened as soon as the necessary arrangement can be made. Dally communication between Washington and Richmond, direct by boa ad, was resumed this morning, after more than four years' interruption. PARDON OF THE REBEL FAULKNER.

CHARLES JAMES FAULENER, of Virginia, for CHARLES JAMES FAULENBER, OI VIRGINIA, for-merly Minister to France, under Buohanan's Ad-thinistration, was to day pardoned by President Johnson, having qualified himself logally. This act of elemency was, it is understood, gratuitously extended, in accordance with a promise made to Mrs. FAULENER by President Lincoln. COMPENSATION OF ROUTE AGENTS.

The thirty-eighth section of the postal law of 1863 authorizes the Postmaster General, from time to ime, to provide by order the rates and terms upon which route agents may receive and deliver at the mail car or steamer packages of newspapers and eriodicals, delivered to them for that purp he publisher or any news agent thereof, and no received from nor designed for delivery at any post effice. This power is now exerted for the first time effice. This power is now exerted for the first time, en application of the Chicago publishers, and will be extended to all others who desire to make a similar arrangement. Ten cents are charged for the first ten pounds or less, and five cents for each additional five pounds or less. On newspapers carried outside the mail by route agents, and delivered of the cavarial stations on the agents on the roads. at the several stations or to agents on the roads, eturned to the Dead-Letter office because of the use of revenue instead of letter stamps. APPOINTMENTS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY. The President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, has appointed to the Naval Academy, as midshipmen, five apprentice boys from he school ship Sabine, now enlisting apprentices at New London. They were selected, by competitive examination, from three hundred on that ship, by a board of which Vice Admiral FAREAGUT was chairman. This step, if followed out by Congress, will open up the highest honors of the navy to enlisted

It is positively ascertained that there has been no consultation by the executive branch of the Government as to when, where, and how JEFFERSON DAVIS

- An endeavor is to he made to have concerts at

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1865.

PROSPERITY TO FOLLOW PEACE, ALL SVER THE LAND.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Removal of the Restrictions on Trade West of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, It has been the desire of the General Go

vernment of the United States to restore unrestrict veral States, as soon as the same could be sa'ely done in view of the resistance to the authority of the United States by combinations of armed insurgents and Whereas, That desire has been shown in my proclamations of the 29th of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, the 13th of June, 1865, and the 23d of June, 1865. And Whereas, It nov sems expedient and proper to remove restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise trade, and commercial intercourse between and within the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river. Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all re rictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise intercourse and trace, and upon the purchase and renoval of products of States and parts of States and Territories heretofore declared in insurrection, lying west of the Mississippi river, [excepting only those relating to property heretofore purchased by the swents or captured by or surrendered to the forces of the United States, and to the transportation thereto or therein, on private account, of arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is made, gray uniforms and gray cloth,] are annulled; and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed, and also that the commerce of ich States and parts of States shall be conducted der the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the oustoms, who shall receive any cap-tured and abandoned property that may be turned over to them under the law by the military or naval press of the United States, and dispose of the same a accordance with instructions on the subject isened by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be

Done at the city of Washington this, the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight unnered sixty-five, and of the Independence of the the United States of America the eighty-ninth.
[L. s.] ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President :

W. HUNTBE, Acting Secretary of State.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

A REDUCTION OF ITS NUMBERS ORDERED TO 16,000 MEN.

Forty-six Regiments to be Mustered

Out-Their Names.

Special Despatch to The Press.] WASHINGTON, June 26. Washington, June 28.

The grand old Army of the Potomac is to be greatly reduced in numbers. This army, which originally consisted of seven corps, and at one time numbered over three hundred thousand men, will, in obedience to instructions from the War Deportment, he reduced to three divisions of short ixteen thousand troops altogether. Muster-out rolls for forty-six regiments, most of them veteran organizations, are now being prepared, and the nen, some fitteen thousand, will be discharged with is little delay as possible.

The following are the regiments which go out under the order directing the further reduction of the Army of the Potomac : 190th, 88th. 88d. 191st. 11th 6th, 99th, 106th, 69th, 63d, 110th, 57th, 81st, 930 102d, 61st, 98th and 87th Pennsylvania Volunteers 91st, 10th, 89th, 40th, 63d, 73d, 86th, 69th, 88th, 63d, 59th, 52d, 49th, 77th and 43d New York Voluments; 1st, 10th and 3d New Jersey Volunteers : s2d, 19th 1st, 10th and 3d New Jersev volunteers; 3xd, 19th and 28th Massachusetts volunteers; 1st Maryland Volunteers; 7th West Virginia Volunteers; 5th New Hampshire Volunteers; 1st Maine Volunteers; 5th, 12th and 8th Vermont Volunteers. anter-out will be by entire regimental o hether recruits or otherwise, and all absentees.

Railroad Accident Near Baltimore. A CLERGYMAN KILLED—FIVE PASSENGERS WOUNDED—TWO SERIOUSLY.
BALTIMORE, June 26.—An accident occurred on he Washington railroad to day, caused by a car on airing cars on another track. The Rev. Mr. Austin, of Laurel, Maryland, had his head reclining on the window-sill, and was struck on the forehead, his skull being fractured in such a manner as to cause death in five minutes.

H. C. Barton, of Columbia county, Pa., had his right arm resting on the window-sill. His arm was fractured at the wrist, elbow, and above, all being compound fractures. He is doing well.

Mr. John C. Gibson, of New York, sustained ompound fracture of his right arm, at the elbow

There were two or three others more or less on and bruised. Their names were not ascertained. The Reported Bailroad Accident on the Ohio and Missisippi Bailroad.

Louisville, Kr., June 26.—Information is obtained from the proprietors of the New Albandedger, which paper first published the report of the terrible accident on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, that they obtained the facts from a conductor Louisville, New Albany, and Cincinnati railroad, and also from passengers. The account may possibly have been exaggerated, but further details will be obtained and telegraphed.

The Indiana Railroad Accident -Gros Exaggoration and as Singular Donish.
On Saturday last the public was startled by the intelligence of a most terrible reliroad disaster in section of the country were naturally ancious for ing that these friends might be among the number of the sufferers. On Sunday they were gratified, and the public at large was surprised to hear that the railroad authorities officially denied the occur-rence of any such accident. Both the former statement and its as singular deniel have now been proment and its as singular dealer. It appears that there was an accident, resulting in three deaths and the wounding of five soldiers. At the same time the accident was by no means so frightful as had been stated. Now, to the exaggeration of the first reption, had it not been for the singular and un ustifiable denial of the disaster by the railroad authorities. The public has a clear right to know the exact truth in all cases of this description, and i must be told them. Reports ought not to be exacparated by the mischief making of the penny a-liner but still less should they be absolutely denied by the cficials to whom in some sort the positive res

bility must undoubtedly attach. FORTRESS MONROE. Movements of Troops and Steam Election in Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROS, June 25 .- Steamer Convoy chmond, has arrived with the 148th Ne-York Regiment, colored, on the way for home, to be Arrived, steamer Oriental, from Point Lookout, Sailed, steamar Friedlinia; steamer Concordia, for Tevas: steamer North Point, for New York. The election for officers for the city of Norfolk took place to-day. The two principal candidates T Mayor are Thomas C. Tabb and Simon Stone

and up to 3 o'clock the contest was considered very

THE SOUTHWEST. Investigation into the Late Steamb Disaster-Cotton News.
Cairo, June 25.—The steamer Ruth, from New rieans, with dates to the 19th, has arrived with 200 bales of cotton for St. Louis. One hundred and thirty bales passed here for St. Louis last night. A letter from Shreveport says that the investiga-tion touching the loss of the United States transort Kentucky has resulted in the acquittal of the ifficers in charge from all blame. The commission held that the occurrence was entirely accidental. An order has been issued prohibiting the trans ports on the Red river from running in the night.

apture of a Portion of Jeff Davis' Baggage-Bailroads of the State in Course NEW YORK, June 26.—The steamer Caroline orings Savannah advices of the 21st instant.

The Savannah Herald says that the Central railroad have completed a contract for rebuilding forty-six miles of their road, from Savannah to Macon, four and a half miles on the Little Ogechee river, and it is believed the repairs will be completed within thirty days. Wm. B. Johnson has been elected president, by the directors, and George W. Adams is the superintendent.
The Jacksonville (Florida) Union of the 17th says a portion of the private baggage of Jeff. Davis has been secured near Gainsville, Florida. It consisted

of two boxes and one trunk, containing many im portant private letters and papers. The wagon containing the baggage seems to have been in advance of the flying party, and was abandoned by those having it in charge on learning of Davis' capture.

Masonic Celebration. Louisville, June 28th.—The celebration in this city of St. John's Day, by the Masons on Saturday, was very imposing. They partock of a splendid banquet, and had one of the finest processions ever banquet, and had one of the finest processions ever witnessed here, the prominent feature whereof was the Louisville Commandery, No. —, Knights Templar, on black horses, commanded by Charles R. Woodruff, Deputy Orand Commander of Kentucky.

The Pardon of Some and Indicement of Others.

Cincinnati, June 26—The President has pardoned Charles Walsh, one of the Chicago conspirators, now in the penitentiary at Columbus. The sentence of Thomas B. Payne, ordered by the military commission to be shot, has been commuted to five years' imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary.

A special despatch from Indianapolis to the Guards event to reported that indiatuments have been

FRANCE NOT PREPARING TO REIN-FORCE MAXIMILIAN.

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN SPAIN

mingo-Rumored Invasion of the Islands by the Hayticus. Tested at Toulon. New York, June 26.—The steamship Havana orings Havana advices of June 21st. A Porto Rico paper of June 14th, says the individuals to whom the Spanish authorities delivered the Government of the Island of San Domingo, greed to pay to Spain all the expenses of the war, and to guarantee all property to Spaniards residing there. It was also rumored that the Haytlans had dready invaded the Dominican territory. The nuondam blockade-runner, Wren, which left Havana on the 11th, was out only two days, when a part of the crew seized the vessel and ran her into

Key West, their object being, of course, to obtain the prize money. There yet remain at Havana the Mary, Virginia, Zephine, Frances, Flora, Maria, Foam, Lark, Lavinia, and Harriet Lane. Polican, Foam, Lark, Lavinia, and Harriet Lane. A large Italian vessel brought in 300 coolies on the oth. There is not much sickness in Havana. CENTRAL AMERICA. NEW YORK, June 26.—The Government of San Salvador has issued an official bulletin, giving the details of the battle at Union, which overthrew the recent rebellion. The loyal troops surrounded the place, and entered it after severe fighting. Cabapas, the rebel leader, when he saw the day lost, bravely rushed forward, and when within a few feet of the loyal General Catruch, fired his revolver at him, but missed his aim. Ustruch returned the

compliment, and Cabanas fell, wounded. In the truggle which ensued around the two leaders, Cabanas disappeared. The official bulletin de-clares that he sought and obtained refuge on a North American war vessel in the harbor. Another account says that his body was subsequently seen on shore, and that his friends were apparently conveying it to a place of burial. It was supposed that he died on the American war vessel. The papers of the rebel chief were captured, as well as a quintity of arms and ammunition, and several leading

NEW YORK CITY.

Naw York, June 27, ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HUNTSVILLE.

The Huntsville has arrived from Asphawal Among her passengers are General D. E. Sicket and staff, and the crew of the wrecked steader Golden Rule. TROT ON FASHION COURSE.

In the trot to-day, on Fashion Course, three three mile heats were run. Stonewell Jackson won the first heat, and Dexter the second and third heats, and the race. Time-8.0214, 8.0514, 8.094. ABRIVAL OF STRAMBER

The steamer Borussia, from Southempton on the
14th, and the Monterey, from New Orleans, arrived at this port this evening. Their dvices have been

anticipated. BANK STATETENT. Loans, increase.... Circulation, increase.... Specie, decrease..... Deposits, increase.....

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

At Gallagher's Exchange to night Gold closed at 12½, New Yor Central 93½, Erie 77, Hadson 105½, Reading 36½, Michigan Southern 66, Pittsburg 69, Illin-18 Central 125½, North Western 25; North Western 25

HE NEGRO POPULATION OF THE SOUTH. How they are Affected by the Transition from War to Peace—The Conduct of their Former Masters Toward them nd their Conduct-A Resume of their Present Situation.

The war, we are told twenty times a day, has crushed slavery in the South, and elevated the slave to the dignity of a freedman. The relation between him and his master has changed, to be sure; but, i the accounts that come to us from the South are true, his condition, temporarily at least, is not much bettered. A course of petty and spiteful persoca-tion has been inaugurated in almost all the Southern States east of the Mississippi, which is damaging his former owners. Swindled, starved, cheated, the to works of retaliation-to piliage, arson, and in some cases (we are glad to say they are say few) to murder. With little or no pay, even where he is employed, he must adopt forcible means of obtaining for those depending on him, food, clothing, and

BIS CONDITION IN VIRGINIA. Our readers are already aware of the delegation sent by the colored men of Richmond to the Pres dent, complaining of the cruelty of the Southern whites dwelling around them. Their cases were properly attended to, and in a little while they will be able to be reedmen indeed. But still we read in the Riemond Bulletin, which has still some of its old pro-slavery leaven, of "the excesses of negroes," "the thieving of negroes," and so on to the end of the chapter. Some of the journals in the interer of the State complain that "the ne-groes will not work;" but this state of things is

an insufficient, miserable scale—offered to him. Numerous accounts from this State agree that here is an entire absence of good feeling toward the freedmen. A letter to the New York Times

says:

"In many cases they have been beaten and otherwise more cruelly treated even than when they were slaves, and some of them are held in bondage as of old. Some of our officers are said to be cognizant of these facts, but living a life of ease in garrison, and being under the influence of the old siaveholders, who dibner them and supper them, and ride them, not a few are inclined to close their eyes to these outrages. The soldiers also aid the whites in abusing the negroes, and between the two poor cuffee is ouffied about more than ever. The induence of the aristocrats here on the military is anything but beneficial. General Schofield and other commanders seem to have a clear conception of the right and wrong of the matter, but their subordinates in command of posts and garrisons have in some cases been guilty of the most reprehensible conduct."

The old and decrepit negroes who cannot take

The old and decrepit negroes who cannot take ers, who make no effort to better their condition. Strange to say, in this State where the secessio heresy had its birth, there are more evidences of a desire to do something at least for the benefit of the freed slaves. But of course there are many excep-

tions, and corresponding hardships to the weaker class. Correspondence from Orangeburg, South Carolina, says:

"The hopeless apathy of the poor whites, which is something appailing, renders the planters disposed to do the best they can with the blacks; but there are large numbers who evidently intend to do as the Ismaics planters did—swindle the freed slave under any and every pretext. Their conversation shows it. Unless all South Carolina is garrisoned by anti-slavery troops, this State will either become a desert by the desertion of the laborates or pass into other hands. No man in the North, who has not lived among these planters, can understand what a brutal and vicious class of persons they are." Carolina, says:

GRORGIA.

None of the published accounts from this State, as far as we have seen, make any complaints. The planters and slave owners seem and are offering fair wages and the old homes to their labor. The negroes are tractable; those who fied during Sherman's march, or at other times during the war, are ast returning to go on in the old way. KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Press of the 19th thus complains:

The Louisville Press of the 19th thus complains:

"There has never been a time in Kentucky, previous to the year 1865, when anything like the oppression and crueities toward the colored race now in jull practice, were known among us. Nothing meaner, baser, more niggardly, and cruel, was ever known on this continent. Many of the class called owners are exhibiting an amount of besotted stupidity and britailty almost inordule. Some of the cases are so utterly vile in their character that we are tempted to publish the names of the loath some rebels who are guilty of these practices. What would become of the remnant of the negro race in Kentucky, but for the protecting, just, humane, and judicious character of Major General Palmer, we are at a loss to know."

AREANSAS. ARKANSAS.

Here we find a state of things similar to that de-eccibed in Georgia. The State government is in successful operation, and everything is resuming the quietude and prosperity which blessel the State efore the war. Tennessee, loyal Tennessee, has long ago done ustice to the poor bearers of heavy burdens; in dis-oyal (West) Tennessee much trouble is abroad. The negroes are represented as busily employed in robberies of all kinds, but the accounts appear to

We have not seen nor heard anything which would justify any statement concerning the process of re-construction, as far as it affects the negro in Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida. It is fair to pre-tume, however, from the past characte of the peo-ple of these States that the slave has hi traditional hard road to travel." Markets by Telegrapi.

Baltimone, June 28.—Flour dull and heavy.

Grain dull and drooping. Yellow Orn, 88@900, Oats, 68@700. Groopies quiet: sales c Rio Coffee at 21%@22%c. Whisky dull at \$2.08@.09. No. 1. Bark at \$23. Chicago, Juno 26.—Flour closed quet. Wheat dull, and declined 2c; sales at \$1.11% ir No. 1, and dull, and declined 2c; sales at \$1.11½ tr No. 1, and \$65 for No. 2. Corn quiet, and declined; sales at \$60 500 for No. 1, and 54@550 for No. 5 Oats dull and declined 2c; sales at 48@490 for No. 1. Provisions opened active, but closed lowe; Mess Pork, \$24. Freights steady.

Official Correspondence between our own and the English Government on: the Murder of the President.

EUROPE.

I Tremendous Infernal Machine about to be

PORT-AU-BASQUE. N. F., June 25, via ASPAY RAY, June 26;—The steamship Damaseus, which lift Liverpool on the afternoon of the 15th and hondonderry on the 16th, passed here to day, bound or Quebec. She was intercepted by the news such of the Associated Press, and a summary of The Damascus has twenty cable and two hundred

and sixty-three steerage passengers.

The official correspondence between the British and United States Governments, on the assassination of President Lincoln, is published. The letters d Earl Russell convey sincere expressions of re-gret on the part of the Queen, the Parliament, and the people. Acting Secretary of State Hunter ex-presses the lively-feelings of satisfaction and gratefit appreciation with which the Government and people of America receive such emphatic and extrest manifestations of friendship and sympathy from a great and kindred nation.
The London Times publishes a letter from its well-known correspondent "Historicus," the burden of which is, that the North has no right to treat the vancalahed as saything else but men whom they have fairly beaten in battle. He writes strongly,

and urges the palloy of meroy.

Satterthwaite's Circular of the evening of the 14th reports a fair business in American securities. The fortnightly account, now in course of settlement, has developed a short supply of United States bonds, consequent on the shipments to New York and the continent, causing an advance of one per cent. The closing quotations of five-twenties were 68%@68%c. The prospect of a stock bonus in August, in addition to the ordinary cash dividend, has brought in numerous buyers of Illinois Centrals, and an advance to 78 established. Eries were largely sold at the beginning of the week, and have reached to rather over last week's quotati In the House of Commons, on the 14th, the bill providing for the abolition of the tests required of applicants for the degree of M. F. at the Oxford University, was abated and passed to second reading by a vote of 305 to 190. This is expected to be the last important decision of the present Parliament.

FRANCE. The Monileur of the 15th says the rumor that the Government is preparing to send large reinforcements to Mexico is entirely inaccurate. The military budget is under discussion in the Corps Legislatif. Gen. Allard announced that a senalus consultum would shortly be presented to the chamber to regulate naturalization in Algeria.

Preparations were being made at Toulon for the trial of a new electrical infernal machine, by which it is stated that iron-diad vessels can instantly be

The Bishop of Chester died on the 15th.

The Bourse closed firmer. Rentes were quoted at e7f. 27c. on the 14th. PRUSSIA. In the Prussian Upper Chamber, a propositio was carried, by a large majority against the Minis-ters, that the Government should bring forward a bill for prohibiting the rule that members of the Diet uttering calumnies against the Imperial Go vernment, or other actionable expressions, during

ral laws of the land. SPAIN. Reports are current that Saragossa, Valencia and Catalonia have been placed in a state of siege, but they are denied. A royal decree orders General Prim to return to

Madrid. AUSTRIA. The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Austria and England have failed.

CALCUTTA, June 12.-The markets are improving.

BONBAY, June 9.—The Cotton shipments, since the 2th of May, amount to 70,000 bales.

BONBAY, June 32.—The stock of Cotton is small ball to the cotton of the cotton is small ball to the cotton. AUDION, SUSTAIN A SHORT OF COURSE AND SHORT AND THE COURSE AND SHORT MARKET.—Consols are steady and firm. Levick & Co., ironmasters and methodants of London, had suspended. Their liabilities amounted to about £350,000 sterling. The failure was caused by large shipments of iron rails to America, which were chiefly paid for in Securities not readly necessitisted.

Acomparcial Intelligence. The Latest via Greencastle]

Liverpoot, June 18.—Cottom—The Brokers' Circular reports the sates of the week at 105,000 bales, including \$\frac{1}{2},000 bales to speculators, and \$1,000 bales for export. The market has been buoyant, and prices are 1d higher for American, and \$\frac{1}{2}\lambda 01 or other descriptions. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair. Middings.

18 1734 Orleans....

Liverpool, June 16.—The China, from Halifax and Boston, and the Edinburg, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th of June.

THE LATE WRECK. TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAM-

SHIP GOLDEN RULE. The Escape of the Whole of

the Passengers.

TEN DAYS ON A DESOLATE ISLAND.

We take from one of the New York papers, ar the Panama Star and Hereld of Jund 16, the following particulars of the wreck of the stoamship Golden Rule, of which we gave a very brief notice yesterday:

"The steamship Golden Rule, belonging to the Central American Transit Company line of Callfortia steamers, via Nicarauga, left. New York May 22, with five hundred and thirty-five passengers and a crew of one hundred, all told, for San Juan (Greytown). Everything proceeded favorably until the afternoon of the 29th, when the weather became very dark and squally, with torrents of rain, which continued. On the morning of May 30, at hali-past three, the ship struck on Roncador reef, in latitude 13 degrees 33 minutes, longitude 80 degrees 4 minutes, and in thirty minutes bilged. The ship came broadside on the reef. At the same time the eigineer reported the breaking of the main steam pipe and the water gaining very fast. The beats were immediately lowered and brought under the lee side of the ship, the masts were cut away, and the ship's company were building rafts for the safety of the passengers. During the day there was a light breeze from eastward, with very heavy rain squalls and a very heavy swell. In the afternoon, tain highly was discovered to the northwest, and Capton has return he heart, and embarked the women and children, and by 1 A. Mi, had safely landed two hundred and thirty. In the meantime the captan departed Mr. Pendleton, the first officer, to the nearest land—Old Eroydence—minety miles distant, for assistance. At daylight on the slist, five of the boats were loaded from the raft with passengers, sails, and provisions, and sent to the island, alx miles distant. The remaining boat was occupied in transporting passengers from the ship to the raft, made fast to the rocks inside of the reef. Before night every man, woman, and child escaped. The had been receded on the island to prove the passengers from the wonter. In all, they numvered five hundred and thirty. Provisions sufficiently elevated to be dry at all times; about fiften acres in extent and almost barren, the only vegetation being a sort of stinted paraley, but and coll presses was blowine Rule, of which we gave a very brief notice yester-

was sufficiently elevated to be dry at all times; about fiften acres in extent and almost barren, the only vegetation being a sort of stinted paraley, but a cool breeze was blowing constartly over it at this season. Purser Rosers left the island at 1½ P. M. on the second of lune, in one of the ship's quarter-busis, in charge of bavid Reid, second officer, and manned by three of the crew and two Steerage passengers; they arrived saisly at Aspinwall in ninety-reven hours. When Mr. Rogers left the island the ship was full of water, and rolling so heavily that it was thought she could not hold together long. The passengers were as well provided for as possible,

Officers and crew....

The kind of the War. The fallowing article on "Submission," from the Wilmington (N. O.) Here's, of the fitch, is well worth a cereful and attentive perusal. What a sea of block and how many thousands of lives could have been spared if, four years ago, the Southern people had thought as they do now?

Summission.—There is no longer any rebellion against the United States Government. There are some rebels in existence; but of these, all residing within the territory of the United States, with a very lew exception: are in prison awatting or retually undergoing itial for their orities. Tower are others in United States, Tuwor, Tearry, and that crowd. Mason and Slidell, with their vocation is the continuous and single in the continuous and that crowd. Mason and Slidell, with their vocation is continuous and the continuous and their continuous and the continuous and the continuous and their continuous and the continuous and authority has been withdrawn, and all rebellion against it convocated and their continuous and the rebellion against it convocated and the rebellion against it convocated as a million of men; with a full organized civil government to direct it; which arisenals for the manufactura of was material; with unrestricted control over the people, and the incomplete organization, that unlimited power, that formidable army, and those immense resources, the rebellion could not succeed. It was crushed by the greater power of the United States. People may now any if so and so had oven the cover, or it and the count of the country of the summary of the greater power of the United States. People may now any if so and so had oven the cover, or it would an again and the suprement of the failure With sail this power and authority, and these recources, the south could not succeed. These elements of strength are now taken away from it, and the organization so carefully matured has been completely broken up and staticred, and the leading men of whom it was composed are either prisoners or fuglitives, in either case harmiese for evil. How foolies, the South will not submit to it. However galling and distasteful it may be to us to think so, yet we have got to submit so it. However galling and distasteful it may b

The Former Home and Family of Henry Clay.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial tells a melancholy story of Ashland, the late home-

stead of Henry Clay, and gives the history of his descendants. The old homestead of Henry Clay, it seems, is now occupied by the family of Hon. Thos. Clay, one of his some, and present Minister to one of the South American Governments. It is owned by the heirs of James B. Clay, who, it will be remembered, died in Canada about a year ago. The house in which Mr. Clay lived when at home, was torn down some years since by James, and a magnificent structure erected on its site, and there is nothing now about the place to remind one of him who once owned and honored it, except the family buggy in which the old man and his wife used to drive about, and the oak trees in front of the house, beneath which he used to sit and talk with his family and friends.

soon, and the oak trees in front of the house, beneath which he used to sit and talk with his family
and friends.

Mir. Clay had five sons. Four of them survived
him. One, who bore his father's name, was killed
in the Mexican war. Thomas, as I have said, is
now a Government minister. John is living on onehalf of the old homestead, now divided into two
farms. James died a fugitive in a foreign land, and
Theodore (the oldest of tha family) is, and has been
for twenty five years, an inmate of an insance asyirm, still avowing to every one with whom he cuverses that he is the original George Washington,
and refusing to reapond to a call by any other name.
Mir. Clay had no possessions of any kind at the time
of his death, with the exception of Ashisho, which
was, of course, worth a considerable sum; but even
that was heavily mortgaged, and he thought at one
time he would be compelled to abandon it to his
oreditors, until one day, when he entered the bank
to pay-one of his notes, he was told that he did not
owe a cent. Kind and generous friends had taken
his case in hand, and lifted the pecuniary burden
from his shoulders.

Masonic Burial in New York.

SUNBEAL OF THE GRAND TREASURER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW YORR STATE.

The Masonic fraternity of this city paraded in great force, on Sunday last, to testify their respect to the memory of their late brother, Charles L. Church, the grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. The funeral took place at St. Olement's Episcopal church, in Amily street, near RicDougal, the deceased being a communicant of that church. The ceremonies at the church were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Oreary, the officialing clergyman. The funeral services were conducted according to the Episcopal rubric. The different Missonic lodger assembled in Washington square, and forming in column, six deep, marched through McDougal street into Amity, uncovering their heads as they passed the hearse, in front of the church, in which the remains had been placed for interment. The procession having passed the church, the Unimbian command of Knighter Templar, in charge of the body, fell into line, bringing up the rear of the column. The members of the lodges participating in the display, were dressed in citizens' clothes, with bunches of evergreen in their butten-holes, wearing white gloves, and the white apron of the Order. The demonstration was on a grand scale, there being over four thousand Missons in line, Inspector Carrpenter, of the Metropolitan police force, a member of the Greenwich Lodge, acting as grand marshal for the occasion.

Having arrived at the Hamilton ferry, the procession opened ranks to allow the hearse to pass through. Zetland Chapter, St. John's Lodge, and the Knights Templar accompanied the remains to Greenwood Cametery, where the body was committed to its last resting place with appropriate Missonic coremonies.—New York paper. Masonic Burial lu New York.

The Besolutions of the Ohio State Union Convention. Among the resolutions passed by the late Union State Convention of Ohio were the following: Among the resolutions passed by the late Union State Convention of Onlo were the following:

That the name and fame of Abraham Lincoln stand out from the history of the spoon unrivalled and alone; and while we deplore his unrivalled to the interest of the solution of the treatment of vexed questions, and especially to imitate his example, in waiting for the solution of difficulties to be furnished by the progress of time and the logic of events.

That the President, Andrew Johnson, by his unwavering devotion to the Union, through years of the severest trial, has now our highest confidence, and that we cheer'ally endouse the policy of his Administration, looking to the restoration of peace and only looker in the so-called seceded States, and that, as Union men of Ohlo, we will give him our hearty and undivided support.

That four years of sanguinary war, with its fear-ful sacrifice of life and treasure, forced upon us by the slaveholdors' rebellion, has demonstrated to us, and to the world, that slavery and its institutions are irreconcilably opposed to freedom and free institutions; and all the teachings of history, the dealings of Previdence, and our own bitter experience, point unerringly to their overthrow and eradication, as our only safeguard against the recurrence of like eviles in the future.

That while we are anxious for an early reconstruction of fraternal relations with the insurgent States, we demand that suchreconstruction shall be at such time and upon such terms as will give unquestioned assurance of the peace and security, not only of the peace REONE of the rebel States, but also of the peace REONE of the peace and security not only of the characteristic principles; of our Government, as set forth in the Declaration of

That the experience is a series principles of independence.

As I Persuan persuants Boote and Dayles and J. B. van Dien, who says he was a clork in the first of the first of

FOUR CENTS. RIOT IN NORFOLK. Fierce Contest Between Soldiers and

Negroes.

The Norfolk Cld Dominion of Saturday tells of a series of riots, exceeding from Thursday night up to Saturday night, when it ended in a pitched battle.
On the first and second nights the fights were serione neither in their character nor results but on ous neither in their oneracter nor resouts, put on Saturday the fight was renewed near the pavellion of a circus, new exhibiting in that city. A party of thirty or forty negroes marched down Granby street in a body, and in passing the circus treet in a body, and in ressing the drous tent came in conflict with the soldiers, who were on the spot in conflict with the soldiers, who were on the spot in conflictale numbers. The former were put to rout, and chased up and cown the street, with cries, "Here he goes!" "There he ip "Kith him!" Every negro seen on the street was placed in the guard-bouse as a precautionary messure for their personal sofety. We asked one of the soldiers the cause of the riw. He replied that "they (the negroes) had boasted that they would drive us (the witte soldiers) out of the city; and a party of us hoys came around to see it they would do it." We do not known that this is so or not. If they did make a threat of the kind, it was very unwhice and impolitic on their part. About half-past cityen colored the soldiers went around on Wide Water street, believen the ferry silp and Hoenoke square, and completely gutted an establishment kept by colored persons, as a restaurant and ball-roors. The door was torn open, furniture broken, wind; we sches knocked out, crockery-ware, decanters, guarses, and everything else of value ruthlessly destroyed. Some of the most of them technique.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA. LETTER FROM GENERAL EWELL-GOLLING! OF THE JAMES-THE LEGISLATURE. THE JAMES—THE LEGISLATURE.

GENERAL EWELL AND THE RICHMOND ITEM.

The connection General Ewell had with the late disastrous fire, says the Richmond Republic, does not seem to be fally understood. The fellowing its from a letter to a friend, just received from him. He is still in Fort Warren:

"Remember how hard I tried to organize a 37%-stabulary force in Richmond. I knew nothing of kes iting of the areanal, or cutting the engine-kee. These were the work of unauthorized persons or incendiaries. I had no force to stop the plundering which was going on all night. I made coulers and policemen of my staff, trying to prevent disorder and violence. Several fires were kindled before we left; and an attempt to burn Mayo's bridge frastrated by the daring of the engineer officers, who, at great risk, removed burning canal boats from under it. What I did was in obedience to positive orders that had been given me. Loosing, with General Korshaw, towards Richmond, we saw building after building, at a distance from the river, ignite, evidently set on fire. I feel this matter very deeply. I see myself unjustive is the matter very deeply. I see myself unjustive is a first the matter very deeply. I see myself unjustive is a fire the property of the modern of the fire of the modern of the fire of the property of the property of the fire of the fire of the property of the fire of the GENERAL EWELL AND THE RICHMOND ITEM.

a structions.

"Yours, affectionately, "R. S. Ewbll."

A STRAMER RUNS INTO A FLOTFILLA OF BARGES LOADED WITH SOLDIERS—ONE OF THEM OUT IN TWO AND SUNK.

Between four and five o'clock Wednesday after. noon, as the steamer Oity Point, Captain Taibot, was going up the James to Richmond, and, when opposite Diruy's Bluff, a tug was descried ahead, towing a number of barges loaded with soldiers attached to the engineer corps, employed in removing the obstructions from the river. The whistle of the stermer was blown as a warning for the tug to keep to the left; but instead of going to the left and leaving the track clear for the passage of the steamer, the tug veered around right in the steamer's course, expesing her convoy of barges to a smashing collision. The City Point ploughed right into the midst of them, striking one (No. 12) fair and square, and cutting her completely in twain. Those aboard jumped into the water, and the steamer being by this time stopped, the captain ordered the gang plank to be thrown overboard to their assistance. Boats put out from the shore, and all hands were taken up alive. The tug towing the barges was the Poulton. The City Point was not injured, and came on immediately to the city.

The Times says there is one county in Viveinie in OVERBURDENED CITIZENS.

The Times says there is one county in Virginia in which, under the law now amended, there was one man who would have found it necessary to hold all the offices and elect himself. Even now he is the only qualified office holder. LOUDOUN COUNTY. The wheat crop of Loudoun is represented as axing suffered materially from the rust and joint LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

On Thursday the Legislature elected Mr. R. E. Nesh, of Norfolk county, Land Registrar.

Both Houses have passed the bill to amend the Constitution so as to allow all persons to hold office, removing the disqualification existing against those who have held positions under Rebeil Governments.

A bill previding for an increase of taxes to twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars in value of lands and lots was adopted by the House.

and lots was adopted by the House.

P. H. Gibson, of Richmond, was elected Olerk of the House.

FASHIONABLE DISTRESS IN LONDON.—For the last fortblight accounts have reached us from all sides showing the existence, at the present time, of a wide-spread distress throughout the populous districts of Mayfair and Belgrayla. No doubt some of them are bighly colored, but in the main we fear they are true. We have ourselves noticed symptoms which show that there is a great difference in the comfort of the people Inhabiting these parts of the kingdom from that usually enjoyed at this season of the year. The numerous correspondents who have addressed us on the subject are of too high standing and undoubted authority, for us to doubt that a very tying sense of privation is weighing heavily on what should be a happy and contented population. We will not give the names of those unfortunate persons who have made us the depositaries of their troubles, but we will existe a few sentences to show that we are not exaggerating when we state that unless some remedy. Parliamentary or social is at once applied, the year 1866 will be long remembered as one of exactly and my states. The last ten days, and when our present cards, very few in number, and I, and my states. The surface with the last ten days, and when our present cards, very few in number, are exhausted, we do not know where to turn for more. Another, who states that she is twenty-four years old, and therefore can lay olden for more. Another, who states that she is twenty-four years old, and therefore can lay olden for more. Another, who states that she is twenty-four years old, and therefore can lay olden for more. Another, who states that she is twenty-four years old, and therefore can lay olden for more. Another, who states that she is twenty-four years old, and therefore can lay olden for more. Another, who can be not states that she is twenty-four years that, severe as the distress is, yet I can meet it with a fair amount of resignation; but it makes me miserable to

help, and any cards of invitation entrusted to shall be carefully distributed to the most urge cases.—The Owl, "The Shortest Way to the

Some twelve years ago, Napoleon, Ind., was celebrated for two things—one for the carousing propensities of its citizens, and the other for the great number of cross-roads in its vicinity. It appears that an Eastern collector had stopped at Dayton to spend the night, and get some information respecting his future course. During the evening he became acquainted with an old drover, who appeared posted as to the geography of the country, and the collector thought he might as well inquire in regard to the best route to different points to which he was destined.

"I wish to go to Greenfield," said the collector; "now which is the shortest way?"

"Well, sir," said the drover, "you had better go to Napoleon, and take the road leading nearly north."

The traveller noted it down. to Napoleon, and take the road teating heat.,
moth."
The traveller noted it down.
"Well, sir, if I wish to go to Edinburg?"
"Then go to Napoleon and take the road west."
"Go to Napoleon and take the road southwast."
"Or to Indianapolis!" added the collector, eyeing the drover closely, and thinking he was being imposed on.
"Go to Napoleon, and take the road northwast."
The collector looked at his note-book—every direction had Napoleon on it. He began to feel his dander rise, and he turned once more to the drover with. with suppose, sir, I wanted to go to the devil?"
The drover never smiled, but scratched his head,
and other = moment's hesitation.said:
"Well, my debr sir, I durk hanw of any shorter
road you can take than to go to Napoleon."

- President Johnson is suffering from 2 severe cold, and yesterday he was unable to receive visitors. His private scoretary, Col. Browning, is also ill and confined to his room. His military scoretary, General Muzzy, left Washington yesterday morning on a brief visit to this city.

Mr. Clarence Saward, Acting Assistant Sagar - Mr. Clarence Seward, Acting Assistant Secre tary of State, is also ill with fever. He was much - A royal decree had been issued in Spain, which rovisionally nominates Senor Arrayola Minister

for Foreign Affairs, in place of Senor Benavides.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY. THE WAR PRESS WILL be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at.

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To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty,

axira colly of the paper will be given.

THE WAR PRESS.

THE CITY,

GENTERAL GRANT IN CHURCH,-Among the inverseting incidents of the dedication of Spring Garden-shreet M. E. Church, on Sunday last, was the view of the Lieutenant General. Very unexpectedly to the congregation, at about the hour of peccentry to and congregation, as moore the hour of service commencing, General Grant, with two of his children, accompanied by two of his staff and Gee: H. Lituart, Esq., entered the church, which was very de neely crowded. Rev. James Nelli took was vory de usely crowded. Rev. James Nelli took
the party in charge, and furnished them with seats
withis the al. ar. The General appeared much impressed with the eloquence of Bithop Simpson, and
when, after the Sermot, the subscriptions were being
made, he beeke, ted to one of the officers, who, after
conferring with him, announced that Gen. Grant
desired to contribute \$500 for himself and \$100 for
Mrs. Grant, towa. The secretion of the caurch. At
the close of the se. vices he was formally introduced
by Rev. Mr. Cocki was, the pastor, to the audience,
who all arcse to the first set as the General stood before them. Very soon he was completely surrounded
by those why went antitions to greep his hand, and
insally insuch is exit at the rear of the church.

In the evening: in order to show their apprecisation of the General's liberality, a proposition was
made to contribute \$1,000 for a pew for himself and
family. The avery few minutes the sum was raised,
and the pew lart to be see; apart on Wednesday
evening next.

and the pew 15 to be ser apart on Wednesday evening next.

The entire contributions of the day amounted to \$16,000—certainly a very headcome sum, but well descreed by the remainers of this church, who have already established but themselves a fine reputation for their liberality. All the interior arrangements of this church are in the very best teste, and we look upon the structure, in this respect, as one of the most complete, in all its detail, in our city, reflecting much credit upon three who have had the management of its previous. We must confess, however, thus, their from is most shockingly out of all proportion. Its style at architecture is a puzzle; but we structure enjoying a sight of the magnificent auditorium. CONVENTED N OF DIRECTORS OF THE FIRE

DORVERY ME OF DIMECTOR? OF THE FIRE REPARTMENT.—The annual conversion of the Directors of the Fire Department was held last evening, in the rooms of the Tre Association. Oredentials from seventy companies were presented. An election of officers was gone into. The following is the result: Horideni.—Samm I Stone. Delaware Engine.

Provideni.—Samm I Stone. Delaware Engine.

Vice Presidente.—) S. C. Richardson, Southwark
Hoss; Samuel B. S. svin, Northern Libertles En-Host, Samuel M. S. avin, Northern Liberties Engine.

Treasurer.—Lewis 1. Rus. Friendship Engine.
T. Wost Blake, Ret., was Secretary, his term hot having expired.
Accumunication was a sectord from the Firemen's Parade Convention reliad we to the dispute in regard to seniority between the 1 libernis Engine and the Hand In Hand Engine Co., opanios, saking the Convention to settle the difficitity.
The President decided to that the matter, having been already decided by the Board of Directors at a previous meeting, could not be possiblered by the Convention, except on a mot ion to reconsider.

Colonel James Page made a speedh favoring the decision of the chair, and Mr. A. A. Freeman in opposition thereto. The decision of the chair was sustained-yeas 53, nays 1%.

The Convention adjourned. It will reassemble on the third Monday of August inext.

BALTIMORE AND CHIO I LAILEOAD.—This road has probably suffered more than any other in the country, by frequent raids m ade upon it, during the recent causeless rebellion. It loud of its property was destroyed by gangs of murd erous freebooters, who lived for a time by robbery a na murder. But the management of the road was promptly attended to, by that railroad king, Mr. W. Prescott Smith, the master of transportation, who proved himself equal to every emergency that at loss in the dark and gloomy hours of the past. Very recently the company did a "big thing" in trai seporting troops, within ten days no less than 130, 600 troops were taken over the road without acciden t. These troops had with them horses, mules, artiflery, baggage, and is exclusive of 50,000 troops sent to Baltimore. One hundred and sixty-two extra trains were run within the period of ten days, one train of sixty-two dark arriving at the Relay House. After reagning this place the train had to be doubled, in consequence of the sharp curves and ascending grades. This was successfully accomplished by the company's active agent, Mr. John W. Houser. Notwithstanding this pressure the regular business of the road was not interrupted, and all this without accident. BALTIMORE AND OHIO I lailroad.—This

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Guardians took place yesterday afternoon, at the Almshouse, President Erety in the chair. The Steward reported the house receipts to have been \$1,800. The outdoor agent reported having collected for support cares \$94.25; emigrant tax, \$189. 24, 1865;

Number in the house, 2,491; same time last year, 2,256; increase, 285. Admitted within last two weeks, 204; birins, 4; deaths, 34; discharged, 129; eloped, 34; indentured, 2; granted lodgings, 55; menls, 148. meals, 148.

The committee on new Children's Asylum reported progress, and saked to be continued, which was granted.

The Stoward's requisitions were read and granted; also, those of the Superintendent of Manufacture. tures.
On motion, it was agreed that the Board meet on the first Monday in July, at nine o'clock A. M., to reorganize. Adjourned.

LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION. -The MILITARY ACADEMICAL CUMBER MILITARY ACADEMICAL UUM means and Milliary Academy, at West Obester, whereof Olonel Th. Hyatt is Principal, ex Governor Pollock being ohief of the Board of Directors, will take place to day, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, West Obester, major General Crawford will review the Caders, on the grounds of the Academy, at three P M., and all will be concluded in time to allow visitors to leave West Chester at 6.45 P. M. Thoss who purpose being present will notice that the train leaves the station, Thirty-first and Markot streats, at 6.45 A. M. to-day. The Cadeta' exercises are worth going a hundred miles to see.

Fires.—Yesterday afternoon, John C. Grant & Co.'s composition rooming establishment, Spruce-street whart, schuylkill, took fire. The fire was confined to some frame sheds, containing the kettles; the main building, which is of brick, escaped with slight damage. It is supposed that the fire originated in a leak from one of the kettles. The ice house of Alexander Brown, adjoining, was alightly damaged. Loss not ascortained.

The alarm of fire last evening was caused by the burning of Wagner's carpenter-shop. Fifth street, below Coates. Damage not ascertained. ST. PAUL'S P. E. CHURCH.—St. Paul's ST. FAUL'S F. E. CHURCH.—St. Faul's P. E. Church, Third, below Walnut, was never in more fiourishing clicumstances than it is at the present time, under the able rectorship of Rev. Dr. Kingston Goddard. On Sunday last the rite of confirmation was administered to seventeen persons in this church by Right Rev. Bishop Stevens.

DROWNED. — Edward Grauel, eleven years of age, was drowned at Coates street wharf, Schuylkili, yesterday afternoon. OPERATIC CLIPPINGS.

— "L'Africaine" is soon to be produced at St. Petersburg, with Barbot and Tamberilk in the cast. It is also announced at Prague.

— In opera, Pattl, who is declared to be more charming and attractive than ever, has a rival in the new star at her Majesty's Theatre, Mdile. Illmade Mureka. - Mdme. Joachim, wife of the famous violinist s announced to appear as a singer at the next con-ert of the Philharmonic Society in London, cert of the Philharmonic Society in London,
In a biography of Schubert, recently published,
the following passage occurs:
"From the deepest recesses of my heart do I hate
that one-sidedness which causes so many poor
wretches to believe that only the particular good
pation in which they are engaged is the best, and
that all the rest are nothing. One beauty should
accompany man through life—that is love—but the
lustre of his enthusiasm for this should brighten
everything size."

Evenly papars any Cinglini "the golden lustre of his enthusiasm for this should brighten everything size."

— English papers say Giuglini, "the golden tener," is lost to the world forever. Mind and body are both rapidly decaying.

— A story of rare sang froid in a German artiste has recently been told. She had been singing some sold during a representation at Great, when her dress took fire at one of the footlights. The audience rose and surfexed. Beating four bars to allow for the interruption, the fair vocalist extinguished the flame, and then quietly taking up the sir, without loss of time of tact, sang tranquilly to the end, when torrents of applause rewarded her courage, — Mr. Santley has signed an engagement for the Opera House, Milan, where he proceeds about the beginning of next year.

— The young English Tenor, Mr. Tom Hehler, has been singing with immense success at Milan.

— Mile Therees is singing with great success at the Boulies Parisions, in a little piece written for the occasion, and called "Cetypour ce Sofr." Many persons who would not venture to a cefe chandrant are now enabled to hear this celebrated artists, who sings a different song each avening. Parlaian gorshoring as a teacher (!) and gives her large sung for schooling hoble ladles who desire to Soquire her frithed style, and further sentences that sing for schooling hoble ladles who desire to Soquire her frithed style, and further asserts that sing for schooling hoble facts much pupils, even to beating a Russian Countess with remonstrated against her uncourtous language to politity.

— The Directors of the Crystal Palace have the goad Molle. Adoling Party have arrived in San Eran close, and gave their first whole of the coming Handel Festival.

— Gottschalk and party have arrived in San Eran close, and gave their first concerns.

— Joachim, the violinist, has made a striking success in Paris. DANVILLE ROAD—FIRST THROUGH TRAIN.—For the first time since the evacuation of Richmond a train will leave Manchester this morning, in charge of conductor William Taylor, and will proceed without interruption of communication to Danville. Passengers going to Lynchburg, however, take stages for Farmyille at Burkville Junction, between which points the distance is seventeen miles. On reaching Farmyills they again find cars in readiness to carry them for the remainder of their journey.—Richmond Republic, Hill.