the rebellion. These were composed of 30 regiments of infantry, 14 batteries of artillery, and 11 regiments of cavalry. The total population of the State, when the war commonced, was 754,291, and State, when the was commented, was 105,494, and according to the census of 1864, it was 803,745; so that, according to the latter figures, which include, of course, men, women, and children, the State put in the field, for the defence of the Union, almost an The trial of Gale, the Alabamian who offered

21,000,000 roward for the assassination of President Lincoln and other prominent officials, which was to have taken place in Washington to morrow, has sen postpored. It will take place in Alabama where most of the witnesses reside.

A horse, which left Portland, Maine, yesterday at sunrise, on a bet that it would travel over one hundred 2nd sixteen miles before sunset, dropped dead when within six miles of the place of destina-

The Union State Convention of Vermont yester day nominated Paul Dillingham for Governor, Abraham P. Gardner for Lieutenant Governor, and John B. Page for Treasurer. A resolution in favor of negro suffrage was adopted. The extensive spice establishment of C. G. Fall & Co, on South Front street, below Chestnut, was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is very heavy, as the stock of spices on hand was large. A despatch from Consul Robinson, at Port Ma-her, to betting Secretary of State, Hunter, says that the Russian plague is extending westward more

rapidly than is generally supposed.

Breckforidge was still in Havana on the 2ith. He has advised his friends to ask pardon from President broom, and throw themselves on his clemency. We print, in another column, the correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britain relative to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Among the applicants for pardon yesterday were overnor Vance and Hon. John A. Gilmer, both of North Carolina.

The election in Washington Territory has been a

triumph for the Union party. The Legislature is nearly all composed of that party.

Jessph A. Humphreys, one of the genuine Unionists of Richmond, Virginia, has been appointed Collector of that port.

The California Legislature is discussing the constitutional amendment. It has no avewed opposi-E The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan yester-

day amounted to \$2,451,800.

Over \$6,000 acres of land were taken up for actual settlement under the homestead law. The insurrection lately reported in Hayti is confined to the city of Cape Haytien. President Johnson continues to be indisposed, so much so that he has to deny himself to visitors. A desirnative fire occurred in Jersey (lity vesterday, destroying property to the amount of \$190,000. The stock market was active vesterday, especially in Government stocks, which advanced. Raliroad shares had a downward tendency; Reading declined me eightl:, as did also Pennsylvania, and Camden and Amboy. Oil stocks were almost entirely ne-There was very little demand for flour vesterday

Wheat was duli ; sales were reported at \$1.75@1.8 and \$2002 25 for the different grades. Corn coninues scarce; and the prices of oats are unchanged Sugar is firm, and not much doing. Whisky-the sales are limited at former rates. Gold closed last night in New York at 138 %.

The Military Commission. The argument presented by Hom. John A. BINGHAM, to the military commission on the 27th inst., is a conclusive reply to the objections urged by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON against its legality, and in support of the theory that the conspirators can be properly tried only by a civil tribunal. It was a sufficient technical answer to the learned counsel, that the court had no right to consider the question of its jurisdiction. It had no power to decide that issue in any other way than in the affirmative; for if, after being organized expressly to sit in judgment upon the assassins, it felt itself unauthorized to perform that function, it could do nothing but disband, as it was incompetent to pass formal judgtry itself. This view was fully supported

hy citations from the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. But it is upon broader and more comprehepsive grounds that the main argument of Mr. BINGHAM is based. He goes to the roct of the whole question, shows how and when martial law was proclaimed, the extent of power conferred by it, and the eminent filness and propriety of its exercise in the case under consideration. The original proclamation was issued on the 24th of September, 1862, and is still in force, by the sanction of Congress. It provides that in which all can join. Let them remain in their "during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary means for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders has additionally blessed, for them and for us, in and abettors, within the United States, and gifting us, on its very eve, with a victory that and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial or military commission." Legally, the duration of the insurrection is a political question, which the Government alone can properly determine. So far from having announced its suppression, a preclamation issued by the President but a few days since, declared that martial law still existed; and it will doubtless remain in

Union. Mr. BINGHAM, at the commencement of his speech, eloquently and truly "The civil courts, say the counsel, are open in the district. I sarwer, they are closed throughout helf the republic, and were only open in this district on the day of the traitorous assassination of your President, and are only open at this hour by force of the bayonet. Daes any man suppose that if the mutatory forces which garrison the enterachments were with drawn, the relieb lands who injest the mountain passes a your vicinity would allow any court to remain open in this district for the trial of these, they confederates?" At the time when this coart was convened, the country was in a state of civil war. Since this trial began, the blood of Union soldiers has been shed in buttle. The conspirator, by whose hanh its co-conspirators joinity murdered the President on the 14th that is the contract of the April, could not be arrested on civil process, but was purenced by the military power of the Government, captured, and Sialis. West this are act of courts and the collection of the right guaranteed to "The civil courts, say the counsel, are open in the vernment, captured, and sigin. Was this an est of neurration?—a violation of the right guaranteed to that feeling ageassin by the very Constitution against which, and for the subversion of which, he had conspirate, it would be giad to know by what law the Freident, by a military force, acting only upon his military orders, is justified in pursuing, arresting, and killing one of these conspirators, and is outdemed for arresting in like manner, and by his order subjecting to trial any or all of the other parties to this sawe damnable conspiratory and crime, by a military tribunal of justice."

full force while the powers it confers can

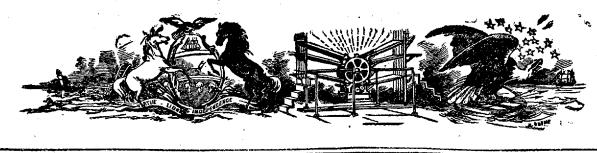
give any useful aid in restoring order and securing the complete re-establishment of

civil rule in all the States of the republic.

In describing the present condition of the

We have subdued the armed forces of the rebellion, but a long line of disorders followed in its train; and, rapidly as the work of reorganization progresses, a considerable period must elapse before the normal state of peaceful security can be perfectly restored, and all the stern safeguards of society be removed.

Having thus shown that marti legally proclaimed, that it is still in full force, and that the offence of the conspirators was clearly such "a disloyal prac- is understood that GALE will be sent to Alabams tice" as made them amenable to military commissions, the question of how far the right of trial by jury guaranteed by the Constitution conflicts with the general powers of military courts was fully discussed. If any of our readers have been disturbed by doubts on this subject, we commend to them a perusal of Mr. Bingham's argument in extenso, as a complete answer to all the objections that have been urged, and as a masterly discussion of this interesting theme. He recites the legal history of our War for Independence; the opinions of our great writers on constitutional law and our sistent loyalty. Mr. Humphers is President of



Altedis.

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judges; and quotes, also, the rulings and the Union National Association of Richmond, a decisions of other nations; proving conclusively from such authorities that the power to levy war carries with it all powers necessary to make war effective, and the right to combat enemies by courts-martial as well as by armies. We might as well rely solely upon our policemen for civil protection, and dispense with criminal courts, as to rely entirely upon our armies and dispense with the powerful influence of courts martial in time of war. There are other dangers than open hostility to be combated in war, as there are offences against which we cannot be fully protected by the cudgels of our policemen in time of

This general principle is sustained by a very great number of citations, each of which may be deemed conclusive in itself. We quote here but one-an extract from a speech by John Quincy Adams-because it briefly and pertinently answers all the arguments of those who have questioned

will thus be shrouded in darkness, whilst others will be blazing with light. But, despite the short, sightedness of legislators, the city will celebrate the Fourth of July with such a ringing of bells, ench a firing of cannon, such a jubilation of tangues and voices, and hearts, that our children's children will talk with pride of the great joy and enthusi asm of the Independence Day that followed the end of the great "rebellion."

THE PROMINENT ORLEBRATION.

Of course, the principal honors to the great natal day of the nation will be given on the field where the fate of the nation was decided, after it had long hurg dublously in the balance. It is undoubtedly the fact that the battle of Gettysburg was the turn-ing point in the great conflict; and from the blows that were dealt there, and the blood that was shed, came the glorious fruition—the preserved Union that our fathers in the Revolution struggled to establish. Therefore, the citizens of that little inland town will have as much joy next Tuesday as they had fear when rebel cohorts filed through the gorges of the Bine Mountains to meet their fate from victo-rious heroes in blue, and when their hostile cannonthunder reverberated from ridge to ridge, and dealt leath where there was before life and prosperity. No nains have been spared to make it a elebration indeed. Everything that can dignify it or make it attractive, either to the soldier or the citizen, has been used; so that the celebraproudest in point of feeling and numbers that ever marked the history of our nation. The President is

expected to be there; so is the Governor of the State; so is General Meade; so is Lieut. Genera scott and Admiral Stewart, as well as numbers of the brave soldiers of the Army of the Potomac-all to assist in laying the corner-stone of the National Monument to the memory of our slain soldiers. We ask for this celebration an attendance unparalleled. A fine order of procession has been adopted, only the press has not been placed so high up as it ough The exercises fixed upon at the cemetery

are as follows:

Prayer by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.—

Music. "French's Hymn."—Introductory remarks
by the Fresident of the United States.—Music, "Hayward's Ode."—Laying of the corner-stone by the
Grand Missier of the Grand Lodge of Masons of
Pennsylvania.—Address by the Governor of Ponnsylvania.—Eusic.—Oration by Major General O. O.
Howard.—Nusic.—Poem by Ool. C. G. Haipine.—

Music.—Breddiction, by Rev. D. T. Carnahan.—

Music.—Oration Poemburg Of States of Carnahan.— OTHER OBSERVANCES New York expects to make one of her ordinary

carnivals, attended with much excitement and ar immence expenditure. Baltimore and Washington will commemorate the Independence of their States and their preservation; every city, every town every village, even every lone house in every dell and on every lone mountain-side, will add its living contribution to the general outburst of joy and thanksgiving. Why should we particularize? Where so much patrictism has been manifested throughout the war, surely patrictism should be shown when the fruits of loyalty are revealed in a saved country and a renewed lease of national life! In Maine, it is said, bonfires will bo ment against its own existence. If it built on the top of every bill, so that, from hill to could not try the criminals, it could not hill, from plain to plain, the tidings of restored Union and restored Liberty, can be borne from home to home over all the great forest State, till every heart is light with hope and gladness. Let u8 imitate her. Let fire and cannon thunder, an shouts and laughter and song resound throughout every State that has stood like a wall of fire round

the heritage bequeathed us by our fathers.

THE CELEBRATIONS IN THE SOUTH. Although conquered, the old enmity, festered and strengthened by four years of war, has scarcely died ont. All the Scuthern journals with which we ex-change are recommending the people of their sec-tions to notice in some way the almost nonegonial occurrence of our national anniversary. But they impress particularly the fact, that it is a peculiarly glad feast-the feast of victory and the preservation of liberty, but that it is an American holidayobduracy; before another Fourth dawns upon them. American applyersary, but one which Providence brought safety and presperity to us, and a freedom

to them they had never before known. CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE ON NEGRO'SUPPRAGE. Iwo letters of Judge Chase, written April 11th and and 12th, and addressed to President Lincoln, have been published. Judge C. says that the ensiest way to reconstruct the States then in rebellion was to give all loyalists, without regard to color, the right of suffrage. He thinks this extension will be of the greatest benefit to the whole population. In his second letter, he says that once he was only in favor of giving the right of suffrage to those negroes who oldiers, but that now (April 12th) he was convinced "that universal suffrage is demanded by sound policy and impartial justice."

STATE JOURNALISM .- As we cannot have too many honest, loyal, well-conducted country newspapers, we have pleasure in noticing the Nor-ristown Independent, three weeks old to-day, a week-ly, published by Mr. Robert C. Fries, and conducted with independent and a billion. with judgment and ability by Mr. George N. Corson, a member of the Norristown bar. It is a strong Union paper, well written, and wholly uncompr

## WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 23. THE HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT. The President is still too much indisposed to r of the country has recently been so great that his naturally robust constitution cannot endure it. Many persons visit the Executive upon the most triffing matters, thereby occupying his time and impairing his health. In accordance with his demo

cratic ideas, he has been kindly disposed to give THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS. The trial of the alleged conspirators, after occu-pying several weeks, and the examination of several undred witnesses, is now over, much to the rolle of the counsel and the court, to whom it has been in an exircine degree fatiguing. The court have afforded overy facility to counsel in the procurement of witnesses. The court will meet to-morrow morning, and, of course, will sit with closed doors for the purpose of deliberation and to make up their findings. It is not thought that they will occupy much time, as the members have weighed the testimony as the trial progressed, THE TRIAL OF G. W. GALE. C. W. GALE, of Cahawba, Alabama, now ;

prison here, was to have been put on trial to mo row, before a military court, on charges against him in connection with his publication in Decarber last, of an advertisement in the Selma Despatch asking for contributions to the amount of one milon dollars, to aid him in having the lives of Lin-COLN, SEWARD, and Johnson taken by the 1st of March, 1865, in order to have peace. He had ongaged as counse Messis. Alkan and CLAMPITT, who conducted the defence of Mrs. SURATT, but it for trial, owing to the large number of witnesses (about one hundred) whom he has asked to be sum moned in his case, and all of whom reside in Alabama. The change has been made on the ground of convenience, as well as economy.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. The Government is rapidly ridding itself of the now useless material of war, much of which has coumulated in Washington. The latest advertisement offers for sale, 1,500 army wagons and 20,000 ets of single mule harness.

A COLLECTOR APPOINTED. A COLLECTOR APPOINTED.

JOSEPH W. HUMPHREYS, appointed collector of customs for Richmond, Va., was one of the men imprisoned in a negro jail, in Richmond, with John M. Botte, and others, for their outspoken and persistent loyalty, Mr. Humphreys is President of Sistent loyalty, Mr. Humphreys is President of THE TRIAL.

body of Union men organized since the capture of THE HOMESTEAD LAW, ETC. Returns received at the General Land Office show that in April over 56,000 acres of land, valued at over \$70,000, were taken up for actual settlement

under the homestead law, Charles Eaton Crercy, lately in the employ of the Government, has been appointed Tax Com missioner for Mississippi.

The Postmaster General has reopened the Mount Jackson, Strasburg, New Market, Woodstock, and other post offices in Shenandoah Valley. VANCE WANTS A PARDON.

Among the applications for pardon received to-day by the President was that of Ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, and John A. Gilmer, formerly a prominent American or "Know-No-thing" member of the United States House of Reaffres from that State. THE STATIONERY CONTRACT. The stationery contract for the Commissary Deartment has been awarded to Philip & Solomans,

f Washington. Thurlow Weed, in the Albany Evening Journal, speaking of the funeral of Mrs. Seward, at Auburn, on Saturday, says:

(Wr. Saward bear the Saward Says) Personal.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

How It will be Colebrated —The Observances at Gettysburg—A Feudejole all over the Loyal and even Some of the Rebel States.

Every ward of our city—And and even Some of the Rebel States.

Every ward of our city—And and services of the Rebel States.

Every ward of our city—And and services of the Rebel States.

Every ward of our city—And and services of the Rebel States.

Every ward of our city—And and even Some of the Recence other—The companion of the Executive that the states of the services will be closed. Other—The var power at life only to the company to the Every ward of our city—And and seven should be all the and the services and consideration, and exhibitions of fireworks, will be the exercises that have, for years past, been the usual observances. Orations, readings of the Declaration, and exhibitions of fireworks, will be the company has been recommended by our Councils, but it cannot be generally made, as most of the observed will the services will be closed. Some of our great streets will thus be shrouded in darkness, whilst others will be blazing with like the Eventuage will be closed. Some of our great streets will be not be seen recommended by our Councils, but the will be closed. Some of our great streets will be not be generally made, as most of the business the single without the slightest indication of faity.

—Colenel John W. Ferney delivered a lecture at the eventuage receivage will be closed. Some of our great streets will be not the eventuage receivage will

- Colonel John W. Ferney delivered a lecture at Carlisle, Pa., yesterday afternoon, on the "Two Presidents," at the commencement exercises of the Dickinson College. He was well and agreeably eceived. - Charles O'Conor, Esq., the distinguished Irlsh lawyer of New York city, and the warm personal friend of the late Archbishop Hughes, has been re-tained as counsel for Jefferson Davis. It is the

purpose of the Government to give Mr. Davis a trial in a civil court upon the charge of treason. Among the specifications will be the assassination f Abraham Lincoln, President of the Unite - The family of Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, are new residing at Winconnes, Wisconsin. They

re in very comfortable circumstances. CUBA AND SOUTH AMERICA. New York, June 28 .- The steamship Columbia orings Havana advices of June 24th.

Advices from Venezuela state that General Falcon had entered upon the duties of his office as President. General Filipe Margens died at Caraccas on the 25th ult. It was said that General Verancio

Pulgar, a personal enemy of the President, had inobliged to retire to one of the States of Columbia. The State of New Barcelona was still in disorder. The flay of San Salvador is to consist of five him and four white stripes, with nine pointed stars and a red field for the Union. There was no news from Mexico. Troops continue o arrive from San Domingo. Advices from Nassau state that that place is enirely deserted by the floating population acquired luring the war. Breckinridge was still in Hayana, and counsels all his friends to throw themselves on the elemency of the President, and ask for pardon, and probably

ntends to do so himself. He keeps very quiet.

Trade will commence with Southern ports immelately after the first of July. Vessels are already The blockade runner Lark sailed on the 23d for The petition to retain the present Captain General s being numerously signed. Two more vessels loaded with Coolies have arived during the wack. The weether was very warm, and very little rain.

The yellow fever is not very prevalent. CALIFORNIA. TROTION OF UNION CANDIDATES-NO OPPONENTS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMBNDMENT. SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—This State is very quiet, and nothing of interest is occurring. Later news from Washington Territory increases the majurity of the Union candidate for Congress, and shows the Legislature to be almost unanimously Union. The California papers are discussing the

enstitutional amendment. It has no avowed oppo-Sailed-Ship Great Republic, for New York.

THE INSURBRICTION CONFINED TO CAPE HATTIEN NEW YORK, June 28.—Advious received from Hayti to June 10th state that the insurrection was then confined to the city of Cape Haytlen. All the ther towns involved in it had submitted exain to the Government. The news of the surrender of Cape Haytien was hourly expected at Port au Cape Haytien was the headquarters of the rebels,

and it was there that the rebellion first broke out The city is invested by the forces of Geffrard, under command of General Barthelmy. The Vermont Union State Convention MONTEBLIBE, Vr., June 28 -The Vermont Union State Convention has nominated for Governor, Pau Dillingham; for Lieutenant Governor, Abraham P. Gerdner; and for Treasurer, John B. Page. The Convention was large and harmonious. The resolu

tions include one in favor of negro suffrage. Fire in Jersey City. JERREY CITY, June 28.—A destructive fire oc-curred in this city to-day, destroying Edge's old fireworks' manufactory, the American steam flour mills, and some of the buildings of the Jersey City lecometive works. The loss is about \$100,000.

JEESEY CITY, June 28.—Gregory's American drug-mill was totally, and Cummings' car-factory was partially, destroyed by fire this morning. The damage cannot be estimated at this time. The fire

A Cruel Experiment—Though Nearly Successful. PORTLAND, Me., June 28.—The horse which left oston at sunrise, this morning, to accomplish 116 miles to this city before sunset, on a bet of \$1,000, fell dead six miles from this city, having made 110 miles considerably inside of time.

The Eric Canal Break. Armany. June 28 .- It is reported that the canal s broken near Schenectady, and will require fortyighty hours for repairs.

NEW YORK CITY.

At the auction sale of Pittston coal to-day the following were the prices, showing an advance of from 25@37c.: Lump, \$6.65; steamer, \$6.75; grate, \$7.06; stove, \$7.25; chestnut, \$6.50. At the sale of Soran ton coal the prices were: Steamboat, \$7, a decline of 10c.; lump, \$5.87, a decline of 3c; grate, \$6.65, a cline of 30c.; egg, \$6.90, an advance of 25c.; stove.

A letter has been received at the Custom House here addressed to the State Department by our consul at Port Mahon, announcing that the Russian plague is extending westward more rapidly than is generally supposed, and advising that all cargoes arriving from Russian or Turkish ports be rigidly scrutinized before landing. The disease is said to be the same as that which visited London a century

SPECIE FOR BURCPE. The steamships Scotia, Bavaria, City of Man-ohester, and Sidon, sailed to day for Europe, taking only \$70,000 in specie. SHIP NEWS.
Arrived, United States steamer Lackawana, from Mobile; ship Jeremiah Thompson, Liverpool.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. 

THE EVERING STOCK BOARD, Gold, 136%; New York Central, 93%; Erle, 75%; Hudson, 108; Michigan Southern, 61%; Pittsburg, 98; Northwestern preferred, 54%; Old and Mis-sissippi certificates, 24%; Mariposa, 13%. Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, June 28.—Wheat 5@80 lower. White Corn 50 bigher; yellow scarce and nominal. Flour

declining; Howard street superfine, \$5:50. Provisions quiet. Whisky firm at \$2.09. sions quiet. Whisky firm at \$2.09.
CINOINEATS, June 28.—Flour and Wheat dull and uncharged. There is a better demand for Whisky; Sales to 800 bbls at \$2. Ness Perk held at \$26. Sales 100,000 bs butk Shoulders at 12%0, and 30,000 do. Hams at 17c.
OHICAGO, June 28.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet; sales No. 1, \$108%08%; No. 2, \$246946. Corn steady, 140650; No. 2, \$246526, and 451%480 for rejected. Outs firm at 47%288%. Provisions full. Pighwines dull at \$2.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 29. 1865.

SUMMING UP OF THE EVIDENCE BY JUDGE BINGHAM.

Why all the Accused are Equally Guilty of the Murder of the President.

Pavis Necessarily, by Divers Acts of his Underlings, a Conspirator, an Incendiary, and a Murderer.

REVIEW OF ALL THE EVIDENCE, AND ITS BEAG-ING ON EACH ALLEGED CONSPIRATOR.

STATEMENT OF THE LAW, AND ITS GENE-RAL ACCEPTATION.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT UNTIL THIS MORNING.

WASHINGTON, June 28 .- The court mat at two o'clock this afternoon, when special Judge Advo-cate Bingham proceeded to sum up the evidence and present his views of the law arising upon the acts in the case on trial. The questions of fact involved in the issue are: First. Did the accused, or any two of them, in pursuance of such conspiracy, and with the intent clieged, commit either or all of the several acts

pursuance of such conspiracy, and with the intent sileged, commit either or all of the several acts specified?

If this conspiracy be established as laid, it results that whatever was said or done by either of the parties thereto in the furtherance or execution of the common design, is the declaration or act of all the other parties to the conspiracy, and this whether the other party, at the time such words were untered, or such acts done by their confederates, were present or absent—here within the cutrenched lines of your capital, or crouching behind the entrenched lines of Richmond, or awaiting the results of their murderous plot against their country, its Constitution and laws, across the borders, under the shelter of the British flag.

lines of Richmond, or awatting the results of their murderous plot against their country, its Constitution and laws, across the borders, under the shelter of the British flug.

The declared and accepted rule of law in cases of conspiracy is that, in proceeditions for conspiracy it is established that where saveral persons are proved to have combined together for the same illegal purpose, any act done by one of the party in pursuance of the original concerted plan, and in reference to the common object, is in the contemplation of the law, as well as in sound reason, the act of the whole party; and, therefore, the proof of the act will be evitence against any of the others who were engaged in the same general conspiracy, without reagrd to the question whether the prisoner is proved to have been concerned in the particular transaction.—(Phillips on Evidence, page 210.

The isame rule obtains in cases of treason. If several persons agree to levy war, fours in one place and some in another, and one party do actually appear in arms, the is a levying of war by all, as well these who were not in arms as those who were, if it were done in pursuance of the original concert, for those who made the attempt were emboldence by the conditione inspired by the general concert, and therefore those particular acts are, in justice, imputable to all the rest.—(I. East. Pleas of the Clown, p. 87, Rosco, 84)

After questing other authorities in this connection, Judge Bingham asked what is the evidence, direct and cironmetantial, that the acoused or either of them, together with John H. Suratt, John Wilkes Booth, Jefferson Davis, George N. Sadders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, William O. Cleary, Cleary, Occaye Harper and George Young, did combine, confederate and conspire, in ald of the existing rebellion as charged, to kill and murder, within the fortified and entereded lines thereor, Abraham Lincoln, late, and advises S. Grant, Lieutenner O. Cleary, George Harper and George Young, did combine, confederating and conspiring, Presid That Davis, as the leader of the rebellion, gave to s agents then in Canada commission in blank,

insering the cfinial segments of his War Minister, James A. Sadden, to be by then filled up and delivered to such agents as they might employ to act in the interests of the rebellion within the United States, and intended to be a cover and protection for any orimes they might therein commit in the service of the rebellion, are also sants established here, and which no man can galansay. Who ideubts that Kennedy, whose confession, made in view of immediate death, as proved here, was commissioned by those accredited agents of Davis to burn the city of New York; that he was to have attempted it on the night of the Presidential election, and that he did, in combination with his correct rates, set fre to four hotels in the city of New York on the night of the Stih of November last?

Who doubts that, in like manner, in the interests of the rebellion and by the actionity of Davis, there his agents were commissioned by Bannett H Young to commit area, reberg, and murder of unarmed citizens of St. Albans, and that you have been contained by the cationity of Davis, his agents, coliberatics of containing the commit area, reberg and murder of unarmed citizens of St. Albans, and the second city of the property of private persons, and steam boats, the property of private persons, and paid therefor from his stolen treasure the sun of tutty-five thousand dollars in gold? By the ordinarce, and steam boats, the property of private persons, and paid therefor from his stolen treasure the sun of tutty-five thousand dollars in gold? By the ordinarce of importing petitione of the property of the persons and stolers sinke, and into the home of the President for the purpose of destroying his life. It may be said, and coubtless will be said by the pensioned from the property of the pensioned from the property of the pensioned from the propert

substantially entered into by Booth and the agents of Davis, in Canada, as early as October, there could not be any doubt.

Whatever may be the conviction of others, my own conviction is that Jefferson Davis is as clearly proven guilty of this conspiracy as is John Wilkes Booth, by whose hand Jefferson Davis is as clearly proven guilty of this conspiracy as is John Wilkes Booth, by whose hand Jefferson Davis is infibited the mortal wounds upon Abraham Lincoln. His words of intense hate, and rage, and disappointment, are not to be overlooked: "That the assassins had not done their work well; that they had not succeeded in robbing the people altogether of their Constitutional Executive and advisors;" and honce Davis exclaims: "If they had killed Andy Johnson, the Beast, and Secretary Scanton, the jake would be completed." "The job," says this procurer of assassination was not well done. It had been better if it had been well done." It appeared by the testimony that then manafates made to Davis was to Kill and murder the deadliest enemies of the Confederacy—not to kidnap them, as is now pretended here; that, by the declaration of Sanders, Tucker, Thompson, Clay, Oleary, Hasper, and Young, the conspirators in Canada, the agreement and combination among them was to kill and murder Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, Andrew Johnson, Ulyssus S. Graut, Edwia M. Stanton, tand others do his advisors, and not kidnap, them as the south, as well as from the Charles Schy's letter, that, as early as November, the proposition with him was to kill and murder, and not to kidnap, The learned gentleman entered into an elaborate review of the evidence—asping that there was contion of this conspiracy, is as clearly established by the testimony, as is the fact that Abraham Lincoln was killed and murdered by John Wilkes Hooth.

The evidence shows that all of the accused, save

of Min. Burton, in Syracose, N. Y., a fow weeks with him was to kill and murder, and not to kidnap. The isspred generation between the serveral accused in the execution of this conspiracy, is as clearly established to the control of this conspiracy, is as clearly established with a was third and murder of your control of this conspiracy, is as clearly established with a was third and murder of your control of this conspiracy, is as clearly established to your was third and writer. We were here in the sub- business last spring. On the night of the 20th of April the day of the assassination, together with the control of this conspiracy, is as clearly established with a was third and murder of your control of the contro

ocurse of the day that General Grant would not be pressed at the theatre, O'Loughlin, who was to murder General Grant, instead of entering the box with Booth, was ectained to be in wait, and watch and spid support him?

Judge Blingham minutely defailed circumstances in connection with all the accused, to show they were clearly conspirators, and concluded his claborate summing up as follows:

It this treasonable conspiracy has not been wholly excented; if the several accused thus confederated and conspired, have not each and all fallen by the hands of these conspirators, thereby leaving the people of the United States without a Precident and Vice President, without a Secretary of State, who also is clothed with authority by the law to call an election to fill the vacancy, should any arise, in the offices of President and Vice President and Vice President and Vice President and Vice President, and Wishout a lawful commander of the armose of the Ropolic, it is only because the conspirators were confined by the vigilance and fidelity of the executive efficer, whose lives were meroifully protected on tust night of murder by the case of the Ropolic and crowned its arms with victory.

If this compiracy was thus entered into by the case of the Ripolic and crowned its arms with victory.

If this compiracy was thus entered into by the case of the Libbilto Beling, who has thus far swed the Republic and crowned its arms with victory.

If this compiracy was thus entered into by the country it the saveral safts alleged against them in the protecution of said conspiracy, assault, with intent to kill and murder, William H. Seward, as attack; and if the several parties accused did confirt the saveral safts alleged against them in the protecution of this conspiracy, then it is the president of the common design, what these conspiracy weekler preside the first parties to the treasonable common design, was the act of all the parties to the treasonable agreements of the remove of the common design, was the act of all the parties to

the prosecution of the common design is the act of all.

I leave the decision of this dread issue with the court to which alone it belongs. It is for you to say upon your caths whether the accused are guilty. I am not conscious that in this argument I have made any erroneous statement of the evidence, or drawn any erroneous encolusions. Yet, I pray the ceurt, out of tender regard and jectous care for the rights of the accused, to see that no error of mine, if any there be, shall work them harm. The past services of the members of this honorable court give acsurance that, without fear, favor or affection, they will discharge, with fidelity, the duty enjoined upon them by their oath.

Whatever else may befall, I trust in God that in this, as in every other American court, the rights of the whole people will be respected, and that the Republic in this, its supreme hour of trial, will be true to itself and just to all—ready to protect the rights of the humblest, to redress every wrong, to averge every crime, to vindicate the majesty of law, and to maintain inviolate that justice to establish which the Constitution was ordained, whether assailed by hosts armed with gold or armed with steel.

JOHN A. Bingham, and Arnold, asked leave to read to the court a paper setting forth that, in his opinion, that officer had unintentionally misstated the evidence in a number of matters of great importance in the consideration of the cases of the accused, and asking the court to test the accuracy of the statements of facts, and alluded by reference to the

tance in the consideration of the cases of the accused, and asking the court to test the accuracy of the statements of facts, and alluded by reference to the record; whoreupon the court was cleared to consider whether the paper offered should be read. The court adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, in order to deliberate in secret session.

THE WEST ROXBURY TRAGEDY.

The Coroner's Inquest. The jury of inquest summoned by Coroner Allen. of Roxbury, to inquire into the circumstances of the leaths of Isabella N. and John S. Joyce, who were antally murdered in Bussey's Woods, West Roxbury, we works since, met in Eliot Hall, Jamsica Plain, in the suburbs of Boston, on Monday after-noon at two O'clock. The following testimony was

Prisin, in the suburbs of Beston, on Monday sternoon at two o'clock. The following testimony was
introduced:

Mirs. Louisa L. Parrott sworn.—Reside at 138
West Canton street, Boston; knew Isabella N. and
John S. Joyce; am an ant to the children; last
saw the children alive on Monday the 12th hist,
testween the hours of 11 and 12; when they left
home they appeared in usual health; they said they
were goling out for an excursion, but did not mention any particular place; have not seen them since;
saw the clothes to-day worn by the children on the
last day I saw them; it was shortly after 11 c'clock
that the children came into my mother?, as school
was just out; the subject of the excursion was first
mentioned by the girl, who said she would like the Lynn woods; the boy said he was ac
queinted with the woods around here, and he would
lake her out to see them; my mother propared a
luncheon for them, and told the boy she did not
wath him to miss school; the girl said she would be
back in time; they had ten cents each when they
left the house; have never heard of any direction
they took after they left the house.

John F. Sawtelle sworn.—On Saturday, the 18th,
I visited Janaica Plain; it was my first visit; an
hour after we entered Bussey's Woods wo discovered
the body of a female vary near the road; we notified
Mr. Motley of the discovery; it was not far from
12 o'clock; remained about an hour and a half after
the body was found; Mr Jamsson was present with
me at the time, and continued with me until I left
the woods; remained until the coroner arrived; the
body of the girl was lying upon her back, with the
left arm extended, and the right arm resing upon
the hip; the body was not disturbed until the coroner came to the spot; saw outs and stabs through
the clothes, and an under-garment was lying near
the body, but not attached to it; there appeared to
be no attempt made to conceal the body; though
they clothes, and an under-garment was lying near
the body, but not attached to it; there appeared to
Mr. Motley's the back, four of which entered on the right of the spinal column, passing completely through the body, and two of which passed through the heart, either of which would have caused instant death, saw no other marks of violence on the body except those mentioned; should judge the instrument by which these wounds were inflicted must have been a two-edged dagger, or something of that character; from appearances it would seem that the wounds were inflicted upon the boy while he was 1,300 grown; the bodies may have lain where found begun to take place—more marked in the girl than in the boy.

begun to take place—more marked in the girl than in the boy.

The coroner here stated that this was all the testi-mony he proposed to offer at this time, and the jury then adjointed to made at the same place, Tuesday, July 11th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THE SYRACUSE MURDER. Welsh, the Murderer. We yesterday made notice in the "Home Items that Daily, the accomplice of Welsh in the murder of Mr., Burton, in Syracuse, N. Y., a few weeks since, had made a confession. The confession was made to Chief of Police Otis, of Syracuse. The fol-

where he had an interview with Spangler, and where he concaded it.

Harold, too, obtained a horse in the afternoon, and was seen between alne and ten o'clockriding with Alexanti down the Avenne from the Tressary, then up Fourteenth and down Fatrest, passing close to Ford's Theatre. O'Loughiln had come to Washington the day before had sought out his victim. Gen. Grant, at the house of the Scarotsy of Warthin, and at the very hour when these preparations were going on was 171sg in wait at Ruliman's, on the Areane, keeping watch and deolaring, as he did. At about ten o'clock P. M., when told that the large Booth did it."

We blook did it."

Who doubts that Booth, and doubtless encouraging him, and this seer hour was in position, at a couverient distance, and the protect him in his hight, as well all the good of the day it hat General Grant would not be prespit at the theatre, O'Loughiln, who was to purfer General Grant, instead of entrings the box with Booth, was detained to be in wast, and watch.

Judge Bligham minutely detailed ofrounstances of m connectation with all the accused, to show they were clearly conspirators, and concluded his claborate whom he said several executive officers of the war. He was concerning when he was arrested for pobleman and the said several security of the day that General Grant would not be prespit at the theatre, O'Loughiln, who was to number of the day that General Grant would not be prespit at the other constitution of the day that General Grant would not be prespit at the constitution of the day that General Grant would not be prespit at the constitution of the war. He was concerning where he was arrested for robburded and which the said several executive officers of the war. He was conserved the was arrested for robburded which he said several executive officers of the war. He was conservited in the said several executive officers of the war. He was conserved the was a rested for pobleman and well and the country of the war. He was conserved the was a rested for pobleman and t listed in the 15th New York Cavalry, and at serving therein about one year he deserted. About that time he became acquainted with Welen. It to the date of his collistment he bore a good charter. Indivise at present in the Onondaga pentitiary, where he awaits his trial on the charge grand larceny and burglary in the third degree, having been concerned in the burglaries and robtries at the Syracuse House, and at Rechead Wall's store, Syracuse, together with Welsh.

The Murder of Union Prisoners.

Senstor Wade, as chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, is now here revising the sheets of the report of that committee, comprising recent testimony as to the treatment of our prisoners received at the hands of the rebels. The committee say the evidence clearly shows that tens of thousands of our brave soldiers have fallen victures to that savage and infernal spirit which actuated those who spared not the prisoners at their mercy, whe sought by midnight aron to destroy bundreds of defenceless women and children, and who hesitated not to resort to means to commit act so horrible that the nations of the earth siand aghast as they are told what has been done. The prison surgeons' report of the Richmond prisons for one quarter shows that a fraction over one-half of all the cases entered resulted in death, and most of these deaths were more theresult of inhuman treatment and neglect than discase. But a little more than half the necessary number of beds were provided, and the nurses often occupied them to the exclusion of the slox. After our men died, that bodies were treated as the carcases of so many dead animals. They were piled in the dead house, and their eyes and cheeks eaten out by rats before they were put in coilfus. The keepers generally manifested almost total indifference to the lives and condition of the prisoners. And as one of the many illustrations of this, a witness testified to the following: "I was standing one tay by the hospital. One of our negro soldiers, captured at the explication of the mine hear Petorioury, was standing near by, engaged in skirmishing—as we prisoners call it—examining his clothes for vermin. A rebel sentinel, at whom I happened to be looking at the time, drow up his musket, took deliberate aim and fired, killing the negro on the spot. On being asked what he did it for, he answered, 'To see the d—d black son of a b—drop,.' The rebels said they gut thirty days' furlough for shooting a Yonkee. The committee say it is a matter of con The Murder of Union Prisoners

The Adulteration of Wine.

The Adulteration of Wine.

Sherry is probably the wine most in demand in England; but any dealer who knows his trade, and who is reasonably disposed to be houses, must allow that we are isr more indebted to Africa than to Spain for the wine that passes under the name of sherry. According to tolerably trustworthy authority, it is in proof that fully three-fourths of the article sold in the country as sherry is really nothing more than common Cape wine, concorded to suit all tastes. The cost of Cape wine is low enough; but observe as Cape wine is low enough;

therity, it is in proof that fully three-fourths of the article sold in the country as sherry is really nothing more than dommon Cape wine, concocted to suit all tastes. The cost of Cape wine is low enough, but, cheap as Cape whie is, we have heard of even a cheaper basis for the manufacture of a good salable shorry. Cider, which sells sometimes at as low a price as sixpence a gallon, when the ordinard produce has been very plendful, has been found to answer admirably as a liquid out of which sherry may be made. To deprive the Cape wines and the cider of acidity, gray sait, potash, and time are used; and to clarity them, white of eggs, istiglass, or but lock's blood, fresh from the slaughter-house; indeed, for the very common sorts of wine, horse's blood is more frequently used. Body is given to the article by the use of Foster's neutral spirit—a perfectly colories and strong spirit of wine. For the basis of pert wine, the common rod wine of Spain is extensively used; though latterly, since French wines have been admitted at a low duty, the commons sorts of claret have been brought into use in the manufacturing process, clearness and body being attained by the same methods as are applied to the perfecting of sherry. Apparently, port wine is an article of consumption that must be doctored to suit the British palate, for even the vary best, as imported direct from Portugal, has to be largely adulterated with brandy to make it salable in English markets. But it is in the flavoring and coloring of the different sorts of port and sherry that the greatest tasts and skill steeknown. Here, however, chemistry steps in to add the wine merchant, and not only relieves him of the trouble of research, but takes all the druggery off his hands. The initiated in London are aware of the visits of an individual at certain establishments, whose sole stock of trade consists of sundry bottles, containing liquids of various colors. Morning or early forence is him of the vince work of trade consists of sundry bottles, containing liqui

There could be no greater mateake than to suppose that adultoration is confined to the wines most commonly consumed in England. We are not sure, indeed, but that the adulteration of champagne is carried to even a greater extent than the adulteration of port and sherry.

It is only a short time since that a suit in the Court of Queen's Bench, arising out of a dispute it connection with some dock warrants, disclosed the last that champagne that will fatoh a guines a bottle on the race course need not cost the retailer more than thirteen shillings a dozen. We are not in any great degree a champagne-drinkingpeople, yet a learned counsel, on the trial just alluded to, maintained that there is more of this particular wine consumed in England in one day than is produced in all France in the course of twenty years. This is only another mode of teiling us that we don't get the real apoint of honor in some countries to stand up for the genuineness of the champagne they consume. In the Pall-Mail clubs it would be rank heresy to hint a doubt of the sparking vintage. Russiana will swear that out of the capital of the Crans, on the Neva, you have but very little chance of ever tasting the genuine product of the champagne they consume. In the Pall-Mail clubs it would be rank heresy to hint a doubt of the sparking vintage. Russians will swear that out of the capital of the Crans, on the Neva, you have but very little chance of ever tasting the genuine product of the champagne rusy and war will swear that out of the capital of the Crans, on the Neva, you have but very little chance of ever tasting the remains of questioning the fact that only real veur Clicquot is to be had at Delmonloo?s. All cannot be right in asserting that they alone have a monopoly of the drink so muon in repute, though we think there can be no doubt that the Russian has the best chance of tasting the genuine article. It is stated on good authority that, with the exception of what is retained by the French court for its own use and for sending supressents

FOUR CENTS.

STATE ITEMS. - A little boy, while travelling in company with his mother along the Steubenville road, strayed away on Sunday afternoon. He found his way to Pittsburg, and was given shelter. He was literally covered with vermin. He wors a heavy figured shirt, which, with his other clothing, was so polluted as to render it impossible to permit him to strip or occupy a bed. His bair was trimmed, and he was washed and cleansed about the head, but the cloth ing was of the "touch-me-not" character, and he was permitted to lay all night upon a litter, which was found quite "alive" in the morning. He was taken to the Mayor's office, but the vermin crawled over him in such profusion that he was not even permitted to enter one of the cells. While the efficers were pondering as to what disposition should be made of him, a little ragged newsboy happened in, and suggested that he be taken to the "Newsboys' Home " The officer had him sent to that insti tution, where he was bathed and furnished with a clean shirt—a luxury he had not enjoyed for many months. He was in absolute torture, and state

ther came to the Mayor's office, in search of him while he was undergoing the process of renovatio at the "Newsboys' Home," She was wretched an filthy in appearance, and evidently lost to all sense of pride or cleanlines - The Globa oil works, in Pittsburg, were almost completely destroyed by fire on Monday. The fire originated from an explosion in the refuse well, which is located under the condensed tank, for the purpose of carrying off the refuse of the agitator, such as alkalis and noids. Nine tanks were cansumed, containing about fitty barrels of refined oil.

The less will not exceed \$10,000, Messrs. Brewer. Burk. & Co., the owners, having been insured in Now York companies to the amount of \$10,000.

—The sexue of the methodist cametery in Pittsburg was treated to a big scare a day or two age by seeing in the gray light of early morning a pasteally made man on one of the graves. He proved to be a small-pox patient, who, in a fit of delirium had escaped from the hospital. Clothes and assistance were precured and the patient returned to his place. - Orders have been issued by the War Department for the mustering out of all the re-enlisted veteran regiments of the Army of the Potomas. Among the regiments which will return home, are the following from this State: 11th, 58d, 56th, 57th 69th, 81st, 62d, 83d, 87th, 93d, 99th, 99th, 102d, 106th 109th, 190th, and 199th.

that his condition was owing to the neglect of his

mother, who would not wash his clothes. His me

- In the Reading Common Council another effort was made last Saturday evening to pass a resolu-tion appropriating \$600 to celebrate the 4th of July, but the resolution received only four votes-i three less than on Thursday evening.

— Major General John W. Geary is urged, by a writer in the Pittsburg Gazette, as the fittest man in the State to become the candidate of the Union nich for the Gubernatorial succession in Pennsyl - The scarlet fever has been prevailing in Oxford

borough, Chester county, and vicinity, for several weeks. Eight or nine cases in the borough were - The Town Council of Pottstown have fixed the orough tax, for 1885, at 40 cents to the \$100. The school tax has been levied at 60 cents to the \$190.
— Harry Leslie, the self-styled American Blondin who is amusing the visitors at Niagara, is a nativ of Erie. - The 79th has for some days been encampe

near Fairfax Seminary, not far from Alexandria They were paid off on the 25th instant. - The streets of Pittsburg are becoming infest by mountebank shows. - Charles McClure Hays, a well-known mami of the Pittsburg bar, died in Harrisburg on Monday - There are to be horse fairs at Titusville at New Castle, on the "Fourth."

HOME ITEMS. - The Evansville Journal is informed that, says ral days ago, Hon. Lazarus W. Powell, of the United States Senate, and a bitter rebel sympathizer, a costed a returned rebel soldier in Handerson, Ke tucky, and asked him what induced him to go off in the rebel army. "You did, d-n you," was the prompt and seathing reply. "Your harrangue in throughout. of others into the rebel army to fight against the old flag." -A man in Dartford, Wisconsin, has a chicken with three pairs of wings. One pair are where other chickens wear theirs, on his sides. The second pair are attached to his legs at the joints, and are a were his, attached to his feet. The chicken is about

two months old, strong and active, and as large again as any other of the same brood, and makes a decidedly funny appearance in running.

— Don Manuel Donati deeply regrets that managers will announce him and newspapers criticise him as a one-legged dancar. He aspires to distinction simply as a cancer on one leg. He is not as imitator of Donato (who was an intimate friend his,) and withes it to be understood that to dence on one leg, having two, is much more difficult and worthy of appleuse than to dance on one leg, having lost the other. - They kill pigs by steam in Chicago. A grea iron claw, with five fingers, hooks out the night which are quarreling in the pen below, and lifts th

again into scalding water. By the machine fifty porcines are killed, scalded, scraped, cleaned, split, and hung in rows ready for salting, within an hour —Great demand for negro labor exists in Mary land. The farmers there are paving fifteen dollar per month to maler, and from ten to twelve to fe males, for field labor. The supply is still short, and agents have again been sent in different direction o make contracts and induce immigration, not with standing their recent expulsion from Richmond. - The Boston Post is responsible for the following tery a bird, perched in a tree directly over the grave, mingled its clear, cheerful, ringing melody with the olemn tones of the clargyman, as he committed the

body to the earth, with the words 'dust to dust, ashes to ashes.' ' -General Grant's father, in a speech at the Ohio State Convention, said: "He had been often asked If he did not feel proud of that boy of his. This reinded him of an occasion when this question was

asked in the presence of a Dutchman, who interrupted him by saying, 'He isn't to blame; he could'nt help it." - On the Albany and Susquehanna railroad the tunnel at Colesville is now between 600 and 700 feet in length. The whole extent of the tunnel is 2,200 feet, so that about two-thirds of the work is completed. This will be one of the longest tunnels in the country.

— The Springfield Union (Republican) nominates General Butler for Governor of Massachusetts. It adds: "From the bliss of Berkshire and all through the Connecticut Valley we hear his name mention as the man, above all others, for the gubernatoria - An alligator, the net animal of a navy officer is at large in Jersey City, very much to the fear and disgust of the inhabitants thereof. The police have been notified of the fact, and are looking after the snappish "varmint."

— A usually quiet and peaceable citizen of Now York one day last week shot the driver of a fishcart, who had, for several weeks, blown a hideous horn under his window every morning, destroying the sleep of the entire neighborhood. - It is reported that Miss Anna Dickinson, well known as a public lecturer, is studying to fit herself for the stage, and will shortly appear in New York. at the start-an entire freedom from mauvaise hont - The actual amount for the support of each per son in the loyal States for the year 1860 is estimated at about one hundred dollars; in 1865, at about on undred and twenty-five dollars. - There has been a meeting at Nashville during

the past week of what is called the Blood-horse Association of Nashville, and a number of exciting races took place. - James Parker, of Springfield, Mass., has collected one hundred and sixty sermons and eulogies n the death of Mr. Lincoln, and expects to add more to his collection.

— A "Dress-reform Convention" is holding in Rochester, N. Y. The "Woman-Farmer," and five of her daughters, all dressed in the new costume, whatever that may be, occupy the platform.

— The Union Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers in Vermont assembled city to the memory exect monuments in New York -A handsome marble statue of the late Presi-

dent is to be placed in the centre of the town of Lincoln, Sussex county, Delaware.

— It is said that the food crop of the United States in 1865 will be the largest known to our his-- A steel mine has been discovered in the Orange mountains, by a party who were prospecting for oi - The Goodyear rubber patent has expired, after unning twenty one years and jielding about \$40,-The East and West Gulf squadrons are to be Admiral Thatcher. - The discharged soldiers are enlisting rapidly in

-Cape May is to have a newspaper called the

the regular army.

- Iowa's war expenses were \$800,000. - A very curious process for the preservation of dead bodies has been discovered by Signor Gorini, and, if easily carried out, will prove of much service to teachers of anatomy. The following extract from demy, although it does not explain the preparation, gives ample evidence as to its result The bodies prepared by Gorini's process preserve for some months the natural consistence and plumpness, and have no more small than that which they possessed prior to preparation. In this condition they may always be employed for dissection. After a time, instead of putrefying, they simply become dried up, and, as it were, mummified; but even when in this state, they can easily be restored to their former appearance by being lett for some time in a water bath. The viscera, bloods for some months the natural o

stored to their former appearance by being lett for some time in a water bath. The viscera, blood-vessels, muscles, and nerves, remain perfect, and the latter may be traced to their ultimate extremi-ties. After restoration, the bodies are again liable

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$35,00 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, at they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

> Ag- To the getter-up of the Cinb of ten or twenty, and extra copy of the paper will be given. having an extensive circulation. Beliast is described as a large town in the neighborhood of Glasgow.
> And in the Univers Illustri, one of the principal pletorial newspapers of France, an engraving recently
> appeared of the White House at Washington. Instead of the large palace the White House is known to be, the Parisian public is presented with the representation of a small wooden roadhide house, one story high, with a frontage of only five windows. The wooden house is the modest private dwelling of the illustrious rail splitter of Springfield, Illinois. Parisians accept it without quastion as the official residence of the President of the United

THE WAR PERSON

(PUBLISHED WERKLY.

AG-Postmasters are requested to act as agents for

THE WAR PARSS WILL be sent to unbestibers 

THE WAR PRESS.

- The Garibaldi band of brigands was beaten between Montella and Arcerno, in Italy, on the 25th of May. The brigands, who number thirty men, were attacked with such impetuosity, by a few car-bineers, that they had hardly the time to escape, olheers, that they had hardly the time to escape, leaving one man killed and one wounded. If the carbineers had not been so few in number the whole band perhaps would have been destroyed.

— For the second time since the establishment of Punch, four and twenty years ago, its proprietors are about to be summoned to the law courts on an action for libel. The aggrieved person in the present instance is Mr. Oos, the member for Finsbury, who, writhing under its pungency, has appealed to the legal powers for redress. the legal powers for redress. The Dante Jubilee has given birth to a translation into German of a literary curiosity, a Hebrow Divana Commedia, which a cotemporary of Dante, the Roman Jew Immanuel ben Salomo, disc, the domain Jew Immunel of Salomo, had written, under the title of "Hell and Paradisc," in a satirical tene. The translator is a Jowish savent, Herr M. E. Stern, of Vionna.

— The workmen of Paris are about to start a butors are to be paid in a raws manner. It is not be the same of the control of the

left to the readers to determine the worth of each article, and the remuneration allowed the writer will be in accordance with this estimate. The details of the scheme have not yet been published.

Waterton, the naturalist, just deceased, is said
to have hed me great partiality for Lord Palmerston. He was eighty-three years of age, and when a gentleman, a short time back, complimented him on his good health, "Yes," he is reported laughingly to have replied, "I will run, jump, or fight Lord Paimerston for anything he likes." - The army of Paris, to the temporary command of which Marshal Regnault St. Join d'Angely has succeeded, vice Magnan, consists of 25,000 guards.

30,000 troops in the town itself, and 30,000 in the suburbs and neighboring districts.

—A school-teacher perished from cold on the Glenturret Hills, in Scotland, last week. He had seen warned not to venture arross them, but persisted in doing so. —A heavy submarine telegraph cable, with three conducting wires, has been successfully laid between Traileborg, Swedon, and the German Island of Rugen. -The amount of expenditure in the French Budget had reached 2,200 million francs, while the receipts were only 1,900 million.

— Two gendarmes, named Figure and Totanis,

were lately killed by lightning, at La Pacandière in the department of the Loire, as they were going -The King of Sweden has published a small volume of lyric poems. On the title page is a vig-nette representing His Majesty's olpher, encircled by flowers, and bearing the words " Potits Poemes." - A new paper has been started in Brussels, under the title of L'Echo de la Presse Russe. The object of it is to gather all that is published in the newspapers of Europe with regard to Russia. - Duke Eugene de Leuchtenhurg, Prince Roman. offski, a nephew of the Czar, has had his name stricken off the lists of the Russian army for his late feminine escapade.

General von Manteuffel, chief of the military

cablet, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Prusslan forces in Schleswig-Holstein.

— The Empress Eugente is unwell, in conse-quence, it is said, of the fatigues and anxieties she has had to undergo while Regent. - The latest folly of Parisian society is called "Podomantics," or the science of judging a man's character by his feet. -A complete omnibus network had been estab-lished in Florence, the fare being only two cents ber of volunteer artillerymen in England have been

deafened, owing to the firing of heavy guns. - Theodore Formes, the German tener, has mar ried a rich lady in Wiesbaden. He was divorced from his first wife.

Dumas has made an arrangement with the new Grand Theatre in Paris to play nothing but his pieces for the next three years. The Parisians are going to have a grand—scarcely a great—exhibition of insects.

Miss Bateman has added Geraldine to the list of characters played by her in London. - The present wealth of the British island is estimated at thirty-six thousand millions of dollars.

— Ninety million tons of coal are annually brought to the surface in the collieries of England - President Geffrard forgives all the Haytien consulrators except the leaders. - The report that the French had obtained formal possession by treaty of Obokh is confirmed. -It is stated in the English papers that General McCleilan was at Milan. -Abd. el-Kader intends to visit the fields of battle in the Crimea before leaving for France.

— In Palermo, a new theatro is to be built at a cost of two millions and a half of francs, - The Porte has transferred the whole of the seaboard of Abyssinia to Egypt.

—Lord Derby's translation of the "Illad of Homer" has reached a fifth edition.

— Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is undergoing the

operations of a Parislan aurist for deafness.

Railway Fevil in England.

[From the New York Times, June 25]

The British official mind, as we learn from the London Daily News, received last night, is still manifully struggling with the question of enabling passengers in railway carriages to communicate with the guards. Nothing, however, like a solution of this perplexing problem has yet been ranched; and, judging from the tone of our London cotemporary, the case shows less hopeful progress than could be wished. The editor says:

"Almost a year ago the Government Department addressed a circular to the companies, directing their attention to the fact that, in case of a carriage taking fire, or being thrown off the rails, or a criminal assault being committed, no means existed by which help could be called, or the notice of the attendants attracted. The Board of Trade further enumerated the several remodies which had been Railway Peril in England which help could be called, or the notice of the actendants attracted. The Board of Trade further enumerated the several remedies which had been suggested—such as placing windows between the compartments, longthening the footboards between the compartments, longthening the footboards between the train while in motion, providing belis or other means for drawing the guards' attention, and requested the companies to state what measures they had adopted for that purpose, and what further powers might be required to remier them effectual. But, though a committee of the Railway Olearing house was appointed to consider the communication, and brast that is asswer to its advertisement one hundred and nicety-six different plans were submitted to it, all of which it has examined; and though at its request Captain Tyler, of the Stard of Trade, made a long and slaborate report to it on the systems at home and abroad, we regret that its labors have been as only the negative oharacter, which consists in rejecting every plan."

This, it must be conlessed, is a very disheariening report; and all the more so, that other communities seem to have got a tolerably effective plan of prevening he roasting of passengors alive, oriminal assaults upon unprotected females, and other disagreeable things incident to railway travelling in England. Perseverance, however, may yet have its reward in the British Board of Trade. Andebufore the board has passed upon one hundred and hipsely-six more plans for preventing assault with intent, &d., something may turn up in the way of a remedy that will not be so revolutionary, and yet as satisfactory, as our plan of passing a ord slong the roof of the carriages.

of the carriages.

Suppression of an intended Military Revolt in Spain.—A military conspiracy has just been discovered and immediately suppressed at valencia, in Spain. The affair is serious, for the suthors of the plot were the colonel and officers of the regiment of Barcolofia garrisoned in this town. It appears that in the night of the 9th instant the Capitain General of the Province of Valencia, whose suspicions had been raised for some days, suppressed at midnight the colonel, some officers, and several sergeants of the Bourbon regiments, assembled togetier at the barracks. There were also present an officer of the provincial regiment of Valencia. The capitain general had them arrested to make this arrest it might have been concluded that the plot was of a limited character. At the same time the information received by the capitain general indicated that a certain number of the iniabitants of Valencia were to take part in the movement at the pame hour. The capitain general indicated that a certain number of the iniabitants of Valencia were to take part in the movement at the casino at \$25 cleak, when this establishment closed, and there arrested thirteen persons. It was all Rubis, civil governor of Valencia, who gave information to the superior military authorities of the plot which was thus brought to regiment, "caretain that the mutiny of the Bourbon them, would have coccurred to suppress this little conspiracy. The object of the plot is unknown. Whether it was a fresh attempt of the propressites, or asimple military outbreak whether isolated or connected with other garrisons, is completely unknown. An instance of the day following this event, annothers that the town was in a state of complete tranquility.—London Daily News, June 10.

AN INTERESTING COMMENCEMENT.—We attended, by invitation, setterday afternoop, the ommencement exercises of the Educational Convent of the Holy Child, at Sharon, near Dorby. There was a very large attendance, the exercises being of the most pleasant Azu entertaining character. They consisted of reoligations English, Frendil, and Latin; singlish, instrumental music, and distribution of price—all displaying great profidency on the part of the Scholors, and reflecting much credit on the teachers of the school. This convent is specially set apart for the purposes of ismale ducation, and the system adopted is emineatly calculated to premote the moral and manial development of the young ladies who undergo ft. The pupils hall from all parse of the State and adjoining States; and though it has been but a few years in existence it has net with yory great success. The institution has the special sanction of Bishop Wood and the Catholic slerg, many of whom were present at the commencement. AN INTERESTING COMMERCEMENT. - We

Moving Along.—The 208d Pennsylva-MOVING ALONG.—The 205d. Printsylvamisserizent passed up Chestnut street yesterday
atternotz. This brave regiment was taken into the
field by Uci. John Moore, who lost his life in front
of Fort Fishor. He was formerly a major in the
seth, under the brave Blies, and recruited the 203d
under the name of the Birney Sharpshooters. Althrough their runks were somewhat depleted, they yet
presented an elegant appearance, a finer looking
body of men nevar having cheered Independence
Hall, as they did instily. Heing brought here from
North Carolina to be mustered out of service, they
will soon rejoin their loved ones.

ties. After restoration, the bodies are again liable to desicoation, on exposure to air; but they may a second time (or even oftener) be restored by immorsion in water.

The proverbial ignorance of French journalists about foreign countries is frequently shown in the most about way. In an almaga; of this year, Ship News.