Mr. Alexander Hogg, of the firm of Mackay & llogg, of this city, was drowned at Savannal Georgia, on Tuesday last. night between citizens and soldiers took place at Smithfield, near Fortress Monroe on Tuesday. One soldier and one citizen wer Some unknown person put a keg of powder in the fireplace of the steamer Choreida, at Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, on Wednesday, which exploding, did some damage, but fortunately no one was injured. Expeditions are leaving Fort Laramie against the Indians in that vicinity. allist the indians in that vicinity.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court yesterday made a presentment to Judge Cadwalader in relation to the embezzlements in the Navy Yard. They say that the selection by the Government of those who were to be tried for these frauds was judicious, and true hills have been found against four of them, and they will shortly be tried for their of-In the Select branch of Councils yesterday, the Committee on Water reported that all of the water plugs in the city, except one, were in good order. The cash in hand in the city treasury on June 1st, was reported at \$1,018,332.23. During the month there was received, \$1,035,008.32. A resolution was passed directing the Committee on Gas to confer with the Trustees of the Gas Works in order ment of Fairmount Park.

In Common Council a bill was passed appropriating \$710,000 for the erection of water works in the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twentysecond, and Twenty-fourth wards. The bill providing for the rection of a new schoolhouse in the Seventh Ward, was passed over the Mayor's veto. Other business of minor importance was transacted, after which the prices are unsettled. Wheat is dull and lower Corn is also lower. In cotton there is very little doing, but prices are without change.

Provisions are firmly held at former rates Whisky is dull.

The stock market was more active yesterday. Government bonds are in better demand at an advance, with sales of five-twenties at 14%, and sixes of 1881 at 106%, an advance of %. Railroad shares were in better demand, with sales of Reading at 491/2019%, the latter rate Gold closed in New York, last evening, at

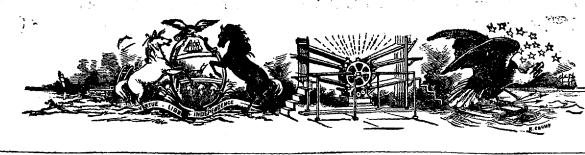
THE FATE OF THE ASSASSINS.

The sentence of the four chief conspiraers in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and the projected murder of Mr. SEWARD and others, having been approved by President Johnson, will be carried into effect to-day. There is in the sequel of the bloody Friday, the 14th of April, something of appalling interest. The details of the tragedy appear to us in hideous dissed fiend—the unutterable grief of the peoe—the flight of the assassin—pass before us spectral procession. Shall they not die who contrived this work of unspeakable rime? They have been tried and found milty. Even in the midst of the clamor minst the court which adjudged them, the cading savage of the gang, after BOOTH imself, exposed and made clear the guilt of the rest by the confession of his own. That the sentence is to be enforced at once in keeping with the necessity for a stern xample. And yet these wretches only ruck in obedience to orders. They were at the tools of the master-workmen. Had here been no JEFFERSON DAVIS, there had en no BOOTH, From the hell-broth of reason rose the vapors that poisoned caker intellects like those who perish day. And while we thirst for no an's blood, justice demands that when e underlings of the Great Criminal are nominiously executed he should not be empted from the fate he accepted for himelf, even as he forced it upon them. pses in the punishment of traitors and the urderers they hire. The business of ining these lies has been busily kept up

ace the first hour's trial of the conspirats. Only a few days ago a despatch was iged and published as from Washington, to effect that the President was displeased ause the responsibility of disposing of the ion of the Military Court had been 'ccd upon him. Where else could it go to him? Of course, this was known the authors and utterers of counterfeit YE. From the same source came the ersistent and pestilent malevolence. The me, and let his action be his best, as it is is only, defender. History often repeats the old story of

be visionary, enthusiastic, and reformatory This is considered to be the effect of uniforms in the dense crowds which surged selfishness, and that the enthroned enthu- along our streets, we felt that our brave preservers were there. Walter Scott, in slast cools into the conservative monarch as he surest means of securing that power his memorable introduction to the "Wawhose sweetness can only be known by verly" novels, after his authorship was

he possessor. But it may be rather the made known, says it was a source, to him, sponsibilities of power than the love of it of exquisite pleasure, to mingle with the which causes the change. The world's work is accomplished slowly is well as surely, and the means by which to the writer's name; and that he felt as dure good is to be obtained are always to proud of his fortune as the lover who wore found in the machinery of the present. his mistress' favor in his bosom, concealed The carnest man who in imagination over- from vulgar eyes. And doubtless many a durned old in order to build new systems, brave fellow enjoyed the celebration of on learns, when the responsibility of the learns are the learns and the responsibility of the learns are cicnce, that he cannot totally ignore pre- relation to triumphant war. Is not this Mess Pork at \$25.



alteria.

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stablished rules, because through them, painly, must be secure the permanence of reforms that are to benefit the future.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH. We print below an able and interesting letter from a gentleman well known in this city as an active and influential life-long Democrat. Few men are less likely to be offuenced in favor of negro suffrage by preconceived opinions; but the change of entiment produced in his mind by a short intercourse with Southern society is paralleled by other instances within our know-

It is clear that the initiatory steps to secure the restoration of the secoded States to their old relations with the Union must and will be made, under the auspices of their provisional Governors, by the loyal white men only-the negroes being de barred from the right of suffrage by the constitutions and laws in existence prior to secession, which regulate the first legal movements towards reorganization. But it nevertheless remains with Congress to pass judgment upon the reception of members from the seceded States, and if the sentiment described by our correspondent is not essentially mollified; if it is clearly shown that the rebels have learned neither wisdom, patriotism, or the virtue of submission by the teachings of the war, and that their only object in "coming back into the Union" is to organize a new insidious political warfare against the perpetuity of the Republic, we apprehend it will be found as difficult for disunion Senators and Representatives to regain their old seats in Congress as it was easy for them to vacate those positions in 1860-61. The President clearly had no right to insist upon negro suffrage as a necessary preliminary to reorganization. He has given to the people of the South an opportunity to make amends for past errors and crimes by the exhibition of a loyal spirit in future. But if generosity and magnanimity are to be repaid only by new evidences of treachery and treason, a remedy even for such baseness can be applied:

[Correspondence of The Press.]

MOBILE, Ala., June 21, 1865.

I have come down to this part of the country with the intention of casting my lot with it for the future, and feel impelled to send you a line to tell of my impressions of the people a line to tell of my impressions of the people. I have been, for some six weeks, in daily contact with Southern people of all political shades, and, though I am a poor talker, I am a good listener, and not a very bad hand at forming conclusions from a great deal of hearing. I came to the Gulf States full of very fine theories about the necessity of educating the negro before we could extend to him the privilege of suffrage. He was ignorant, he was lege of suffrage. He was ignorant; he was bigoted; he was prejudiced; he could not be trusted with the privileges of a voter until he had attained a certain standard of education, Well, sir, I was never farther away from the truth in my life. I have listened by the hour to the familiar, social, unrestrained talk of Southern people; and I have been sorry to conclude, from all that I have heard that the damnable heresy of the States-right doetrine, unon which, with imagined evils threatened to the institution of slavery, they based their acts of secession and rebellion, is as deeply rooted in their convictions as it ever was. They have failed to establish the success of their principles at the bayonet's point and the near to the hearts of the great mass of them as constituting a principle with the mass of the people at the North, is entirely foreign to the breasts of the masses in the South. The same hostility that was openly displayed in arms exists secretly in the breasts of the Southern people, and is ready at any time to exert itself, no longer in overt acts, but in every possible pacific way to thwart the unity and the progress of the Repub-lic. On the other hand, the negro has but one principle and one affection. His principle is that of devotion to the Union; his affection heart-whole for the cause that has restored him to manhood. No doubts of the justice of

raising obscure his vision. His instincts alone point out to him the path he is to tread as a free man, and point it out unerringly. Who so sure to trust with the hell that usuray with he? Can demagon that usuray with he? Can demagoon Tradition astray with arts and sophistries? I trownot. He may not arts and sophistries? now so much of book-learning as his palerskinned brother, but he is less likely to be of all members of the human family, himself neluded. And if you could see, as I have seen, the colored people of these Southern cities, sitting at their door-steps, in the moonlight, on hot evenings, teaching each other to spell and to count, regardless of the comments of those who passed by, you would not be slow in coming to the belief that even the supposed I, for one, contrary to all my previous expec-tations, am fully convinced that the only safety for the South is in the extension of free tinciness. The night at the theatre, at first gay, and then crowded with horror and death—the invasion of Mr. Seward's chamber, and the terrible struggle with the unterpretation of the south is in the extension of free south is in the extension of free suffrage to the people of all colors, and I mean to throw myself into the advocacy of this cause with all my energy. Far better is the instinct that teaches loyalty to the Union than the false education that makes States-rights traitors. Shall we trust the future of our to the right, or to the educated sophistry that inculcates what is false and ruinous?

We are by no means ready for a reconstruc tion under the domination of defeated but unconvinced traitors. We have had a terrible war: let us not cast away its fruits. Let us have military government in the Southern States until the sentiment of true loyalty begins to be felt; or, if we must have civil governments reconstructed, let those who have every cause to love the Union not be put

hands of those who have been its open ene-LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." The war for the Government, began to punish and put down rebellion, and afterwards stimulated and fired by the conquering resolve of freeing a whole people, has been crowned with a peace in which the grandest ideas have received the grandest illustration. The celebration of the last anniversary of National Independence was an instance. The day was made the occa-One word more. We trust there is to be sion of peculiar rejoicing. The double cause an end of the shameless fabrication of a Government created and a country schools as to President Johnson's pur- saved gave keenness and intensity to the public gratitude. The citizens who had fought for the Republic were, at home, idolized and flattered in a thousand ways. Invention was exhausted to do them honor. Four years of soldiers, or rather the soldiers who had served and suffered during four years, making in all a series of mighty armies, were returned to and mixed with the body of the people, with all their military habits, curious experiences, and apprehended violence and turbulence. And yet no more disturbance has been made in the current of society than that por that he would ignore the action of created by the addition of a mountain Military Court and send the cases to stream to the volume of a river, or civil tribunals—equally false and un- by the contribution of the river to the inded. No motive beyond helping the sea. The effect has, indeed, been to enlisatiate foes of the Republic-beyond ven, and to make wholesome much that structing the efforts of the constituted au- was dull and languid. The harvest fields. orities to vindicate the Government and the manufactories, the trades, are jocund ecute the laws—can be traced to such | with the happy voices of the returned veterans. But there is no confusion, riot, resident has done his duty, as good men or anarchy. Even the excess of popular spected. He cannot stop to explain his affection for them has bred no excess of entions to all who falsify his objects, and exultation. The last Fourth of July, the caken his policy by anticipating the exact | most glorious and ecstatic in our history, posite of his designs. He must bide his was the clearest of disorder, of vice and crime. It was more like a Sabbath. Nature seemed to have arrayed herself for the Commemoration. No lovelier skies, fresher flowers, riper fields, and balmier airs. ever offered their tributes to adorn oung prince becoming a conservative king, and purify a day in early July. soon as the crown is firmly fixed upon The soldiers were not indifferent because they were not noisy. If we saw few

people and to hear the praise of his works

on every tongue, mingled with disputes as

decorous bearing of our returned defenders a new claim to our respect? Does not the lustre of their noble deeds shine brighter in pleasing contrast with their retiring and unpretending conduct, as they fall back into the ranks of private life? Assuredly there could be no finer moral spectacle-no more promising demonstration in the many signa proofs of a lasting peace. It needed only

this to complete and clinch the claim of the nation's preservers upon the nation's gratitude. They do not ask-they do not press -for reward or for recognition. But their deserts and deserving are therefore the stronger. If they are forgotten by the politicians, I fear the politicians will not be remembered by them in the good time OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON. THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH STILL IMPROVING

The Spanish Government withdraws its Concessions to the Rebels,

WASHINGTON, July 6. The Health of the President. The attendant physician has expressed the clief that the President will be able to reime his duties in a few days. Troops to be Mustered Out. rsuance of General Orders No. 160

dated Headquarters Department of Washington, July 5th, 1865, Brevet Major General Bart ETT's division, composed of the 79th Pennsyl-ania, 17th New York, 35th New York, 45th Pennsylvania, 143d New York, 5th C. T., 2d Massachusetts, 29th Pennsylvania, 28th Pennsylvania, 18th Pennsylvania, 73d Pennsylvania, 73d Yennsylvania, 18th York, 33d New Jersey, and 102d New York Regiments, will be at once mustered out of service and dered to their proper State rendezvous. The irst separate cavalry brigade, composed of the t and 3d Regiments New Jersey Cavalry, 1st Connecticut Cavalry, and 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, Brigadier General Gamble command-ing, is to be immediately mustered out of the The Spanish Government and the Re

bellion.

It is understood that on the 17th, ult., and of ourse before the news of the rescinding of the lockade could have been received, the Spaish Government had revoked its grant of beligerent rights to the insurgents in this coun-Pardons by the President.

About one hundred and twenty-five pardons have been granted by the President this week, the larger part from North Carolina. The Government has advertised another sale of vessels on the 20th inst., fifteen in number, including the captured blockader Banshee, steel-plated, and 213 feet long. The Forthcoming Execution.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- Major General Hancock repaired to the arsenal at noon to-day. and delivered the death warrants of Payne, Harold, Mrs. Suratt, and Atzerott, to Major General Hartranft, who is in charge of the prisoners, when they together visited the con-demned to inform them of the sentence pronounced and the time fixed for their exec tion. Payne was the first to whom the intelligence was communicated. It did not seem to take him by surprise, as doubtless he anticipated no other sentence, and had nerved himself accordingly. The other were naturally more or less affected. Mrs. Suratt, particularly, sunk under the dread announcement, and pleaded for four days additional time to prepare herself for death. All the prisoners will be attended by clergymen of their own designation. The scaffold has been erected in the south yard of the old Penibrick wall. The coffins and burial clothes have already been prepared. Only a limited number of persons will be admitted to the scene. The sentence in the case of the con who are to be imprisoned will be carried into immediate execution.

FORTRESS MONROE.

A Fight Between Citizens and Soldiers— A Mutiny—Arrivals.

Formess Moneos, July 5.—The farmanas party of colored individuals, yesterday, and a detail for a guard was made for the occasion from Companies C and K, 3d New York Cavalry. Their right to land at Smithfield was contested by some citizens, creating a disturbance that required the services of the guard to quell. Private John Gray, of Company C, was shot by his sergeant for not obeying orders, and one of the citizens had his scalp removed by the sword of a Federal officer, after which order was restored.
Arrived, Schooner E. English, from New York, with forage; schooner Jos. Franklin, New York, with forage for City Point; schooner Helen, New York; schooner J. J. Worthington, New York; steamer Ella Mary, from York; steamer Ella Mary, order was restored.

bern, with troops; schooner L. B. Strong, from New York for City Point; schooner Samuel Eddy, from City Point. The steamer Porter, for Texas, has a crew on board refusing to do duty. The provost marshal's attention has been called to the subject. Robert Searl, of Norfolk, is said to be the citizen injured at Smithfield, yesterday. Thermometer 96 degrees in the shade.

LOUISIANA.

The Fourth in New Orleans-The Che rokee Indians in a Starving Condi-tion—Good Promise of Fine Crops, etc. NEW OBLEANS, July 3.—The schooner Lorena n going from New Orleans to Mobile, was recked in the lower obstructions. Her cargo which was owned by J. M. G. Parker, is a total

The crops are looking well in West Lousiana. The freedmen are still flocking into Fourth to-morrow, the first committee appointed having too many recent Confederates on it. Gen. Banks will address the opposition meeting, and Wm. Reed Williams the other. The flag hauled down from the custom-house The True Delta has passed into the hands of The Evening Star sails for New York to-

The Times is informed that the rebel portion of the Cherokee nation is near starvation. Gen. Stanley appeals to the Texans for relief for cotton is moderate, and The inquiry there are no sales reported of Western produce. Gold, 140%. Domestic exchange, check ing on New York, % discount.

Explosion of a Keg of Powder on Board a Steamer. CENTRE HARBOR, N. H., July 6.—While the steamer Chorcirda was lying at the wharf at this place, last night, some one unknown placed a keg of powder on the furnace, when an exion took place, blowing up the front deck and shattering the door panels, but not injuring the machinery. She was able to leave on time this morning. No one on board was

Expedition Against Hostile Indians. FORT LARAMIE, July 6.—A column, consisting of the 2d Missouri Light Artillery, equipped as cavalry, and the 12th Missouri Cavalry, passed Columbus, Nebraska, to-day, on their way to the Powder river country, to co-operate with two other columns now pre-paring to march from Laramie against the A Philadelphian Drowned at Savanuah

SAVANNAH, GA., July 5.—Alexander Hogg was drowned yesterday while bathing near

his place. His hody has not been recovered.

[Mr. Hogg was a merchant of this city, of he firm of Mackey & Hogg, doing business in Water street, above Chestnut, and was a mosestimable citizen. He resided in Fifth street, year Reed, and leaves a family. From Cairo. CAIRO, July 6.—An arrival from New Orleans brings 216 bales of cotton for Cairo, and 255 bales of cotton and 450 hogsheads of sugar for st. Louis.

An arrival from Memphis brings 100 bales of cotton for St. Louis. Reception of Farragut in Boston. Boston, July 6.—Several thousand men and women shook hands with or otherwise saluted Admiral Farragut and General Anderson, at Admiral Farragut and General Anderson, at mission sentenced fanicul Hall, to-day. The levee was quite hard labor for life.

Election of a Canal President. BALTIMORE, July 6.—J. Snively, of Hancock, was to-day elected President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in the place of Alfred Spates, of Cumberland, Maryland. Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Flour firm. Whost active and 2c higher; sales of No. 1 at \$1.04@1.04½ and No. 2 at \$7@80c. Corn firm, and advanced-le; sales of No. 1 at \$4½ and No. 2 at \$2c. Oats firm at 41½@42c. Freights quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm; Mess Pork \$25. High Wines firm; sales at \$2.02½@2.03. | Receipts Shipments | Receipts Shipments | Receipts Shipments | Flour | 8,500 | 7,000 | Wheat | 45,000 | 50,000 | Corn | 161,000 | 31,000 | 0ats | 82,000 | 114,000 | CINCINNATI, July 6.—Flour and Wheat firmer, the latter being advanced to \$1.35 for red. | 25 bbis of Whisky sold at \$2,05, and 700 bbis

tences.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1865.

AGAINST THE ASSASSINS.

spirators were found guilty, we subjoin the charges made by the Government, through Judgo-Advocate Holt, at the opening of the

FINDING OF THE COURT.

ITS SENTENCES APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Lewis Payne, Mrs. Suratt, George A. Atzerott, and David E. Harold, to be Hanged To-day.

DR. MUDD, ARNOLD, AND O'LAUGHLIN. TO BE IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

Spangler to be Confined in the Peniten tiary for Six Years.

THEIR FATE ANNOUNCED TO THEM YESTERDAY.

ALL BUT PAYNE RECEIVE IT WITH FEAR AND TREMBLING.

MRS. SURATT PLEADS FOR FOUR DAYS

LONGER LEAVE OF LIFE. The Preparations for the Death

all Made. WASHINGTON, July 6.-In accordance with

the findings and sentences of the Military Com-mission, which the President approved yester-terday, David E. Harold, Lewis Payne, Mrs. Suratt, and George A. Atzerott are to be hung to-morrow by the proper military au-Dr. Mudd, Arnold, and O'Laughlin are to be imprisoned for life, and Spangler for six years, all at hard labor, in the Albany Peni. tentiary. THE OFFICIAL ORDER.

Washington, July 6.-The following important order has just been issued: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1865.—To Major General W. S. Hancock, United States Voluneers, commanding the Middle Military Division, Washington, D. C. Whereas, by the Military Commission appointed in paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 211, dated War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, May 6, 1865, and of which Major General David Hunter, United States Volunteers, was president, the following named persons were tried, and, after mature consideration of evidence adduced in their cases, were found and sentenced as hereinafter stated, as follows: First. David E. Harold—Finding of the speci-fication, guilty, except combining, confederat ing, and conspiring with Edward Spangler, as to which part thereof, not guilty; of the charge

guilty, except the words of the charge, that he combined, confederated, and conspired with

charge, not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence him, the said David E. Harold, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the Commission concurring therein.
Second. George A. Atzerott—Finding of specification, guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this, not guilty. Of the charge, guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this, not guilty. Sentence—And the Commission does, there-fore, sentence him, the said George A. Atze rott, to be hung by the neck until he be dead, United States shall Air Testitute to the Specification, guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this, not guilty. Of the charge, guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this, not guilty. Sentence—And this Commission does therefore sentence him, the said Lewis Payne, to be hung by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the Commis-

sion concurring therein. Fourth. Mary E. Suratt-Finding of the specification guilty, except as to receiving, sus-taining, harboring, and concealing Samuel Ar-nold and Michael O'Laughlin, and except as to combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty. Of the charge guilty, except as to combining, concharge guitty, except as to combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence her, the said Mary E. Suratt, to be hung by the neck until she be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

And whereas, the President of the United States has approved the foregoing sentences in the following order, to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 5, 1865.—The foregoing sentences in the case of David E. Harold, A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne, Mary E. Suratt, G. A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne, and Mary E. proper military authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, on the 7th day of July, 1865, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M., of that day. Andrew Johnson, President. Therefore you are hereby commanded to

cause the foregoing sentences, in the cases of David E. Harold, G. A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne, and Mary E. Suratt, to be duly executed, in acordance with the President's order.

By command of the President of the United E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General. In the remaining cases, of O'Laughlin, Spangler, Arnold, and Mudd, the findings and

sentences are as follows:

Fifth. Michael O'Laughlin. Finding of the specification guilty, except the words thereof as follows: And in the words thereof as follows: And in the further prosecution of the conspiracy aforesaid, and of its murderous and treasonable purposes aforesaid, on the nights of the 13th and 14th of April, 1805, at Washington city, and within the military department and military lines aforesaid, the said Michael O'Laughlin did there and then lie in wait for Ulysses S. Grant, then Lieutenant General and commander of the arms of the United States, with intent then and there to kill and murder the said Ulysses S. Grant-of said words not guilty, and except combining, conwords not gunty, and except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler—of this not guilty. Of the charge—guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not

other one of the said John Wilkes Booth, and did abouting Dancoln against the murderous assumt of the said John Wilkes Booth, and did aid and aboth inin in making his scape after the said Abraham Lincoln had been murdered in manner aforesaid.

And in further prosecution of said unlawfun, murderous, and traitorous conspiracy, and in pursuance thereof, and with the intentias aforesaid, and a said and a said the said David E. A. 1885, in thin the military of the little of April A. 1885, in thin the military of the little of April A. 1885, in the intentias aforesaid, and a saist the said John Wilkes Booth in the killing and murder of the said Abraham Lincoln, and did then and there aid and abet and assist him, the said John Wilkes Booth, in attempting to escape through the military lines aforesaid, and did accompany and assist the said John Wilkes Booth in aftempting to except through the military lines aforesaid, and did accompany and assist the said John Wilkes Booth in aftempting the said assist him, the said John Wilkes Booth in aftempting the said assist him, the said John Wilkes Booth in aftempting the said assist him, the said John Wilkes Booth in aftempting the said assist him, the said John wilkes Booth in aftempting the said assist him, the said John wilkes Booth in aftempting the said assist him, the said John and Indeed, and the line and the said Lewis Payne did, on the same night of the 14th day of April, A. D. 1885, about the same hour of 10 o'clock and 15 minutes P. M., at the city of Washington, and within the military dopant ment and minuty lines and season on the said william H. Soward, Secretary of State aforesaid, in the dwelling-house and bed-chamber of him, the said William H. Soward, Secretary of State aforesaid, with the finite military lines aforesaid, with the said conspiracy, strike, stab, cut, and attempt to kill and murder the said william H. Seward in the said william H. Seward in the said conspiracy, at the said Lewis Payne, and the said conspiracy, and the said Lewis H. Payne, in fur bin to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

Sizth. Finding—Edward Spangler, of the specification, not guilty, except as to the words the said Edward Spangler, on said 14th day of April, A. D. 1865, at about the same hour of that day, as aforesaid, within said military department and the military lines aforesaid, did aid and abet him (meaning John Wilkes Booth) in making his escape after the said Abraham Lincoln had been murdered in man-ner aforesaid," and of these words, guilty. Of the charge not guilty, but guilty of having fe-loniously and traitorously aided and abetted John Wilkes Booth in making his escape after having killed and murdered Abraham Lin-coln, President of the United States, he, the said Edward Spangler, at the time of aiding and abetting as aforesaid, well knowing that the said Abraham Lincoln, President as aforesaid, had been murdered by the said John Wilkes Booth as aforesaid. The Commission entenced Spangler to hard labor for six years Seventh. Samuel Arnold-Of the specifications, guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this ot guilty. Of the charge, guilty, except comining, confederating, and conspiring with Ed ward Spangler; of this not guilty. The Comnced him to imprisonment at Eighth. Samuel A. Mudd-Of the specifies tion, guilty, except combining, confederating

and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty; and excepting receiving, and entertaining, and harboring, and concealing said Lewis Payne, John H. Suratt, Michael O'Laughlin, George A. Atzerott, Mary E. Suratt, and Samuel Arnold; of this not guilty. Of the charge guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this part guilty. The Commission senced Mudd to be imprisoned at hard labor The President's order in these cases is as follows: ionows: It is further ordered, that the prisoners, muel Arnold, Samuel A. Mudd, and Michael O'Laughlin, be confined at hard labor in the

THE CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS | THE TERRIBLE' CALAMITY IN WISCONSIN. In order that our readers may learn on what charges and specifications the con-EFFECTS OF THE TORNADO AT VIROQUA.

dred Wounded.

Charge I.—For maliciously, unlawfully, and traditorously, and in aid of the existing armout robollom against the United States of America, on or before the 6th of March, A. Disos, on the first other days between that day and the lith of the first other days between that day and the lith of the first other days between the bining, confederating, and poly. A. Disos, committed with one John H. Shrutt. John Willes Booth, Jefferson Davis, George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, William C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, George Marpier, Gerge Yolung, and others unknown, within the Military Department of Washington, and within the fortified and entrenched lines thereof, to kill and marder Abraham Lincoln, late, and at the time of the combining, confederating, and conspiring, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, Andrew Johnson, now President of the United States of the United States aforesaid; Wh. H. Seward, Seedtard of States of the United States aforesaid; of the army of the William of the Army of the 28th, two angry-looking clouds approached each other from the north and south, and met at a short distance west of the village of Viroqua, Vernon county, Wisconsin. The people watched the threatening events with deep solicitude. When those two forces came in contact, they whirled off at a tangent, and moved in an easterly direction, and passed through the very heart of the beautiful village, carrying death, destruction, and danger in their progress. In a moment, about fifty buildings were demolished and scattered to the winds, seventeen persons killed, and about one hundred men, women, and children introduced in the nurleane continued eastward in its course; and it is yet unknown where its havoc ceased.

"For several miles cast of Viroqua it destroyed everything in its course. The total destroyed everything in its course. The total destroyed and the surrounding country have done, and are doing, what they can to relieve the distressed; but it is an emergency that appeals to the prompt benevolence of the citizens of this and other places."

A number of citizens have issued an appeal A number of citizens have issued an appea for aid for the sufferers, in which they say:

A numeer of citizens have issued an appear for aid for the sufferers, in which they say:

"On the 29th day of June, 1865, a whirlwind swept through the county of Vernon, in a course from west to east, uprooting trees, sweeping away fences, barns, and dwelling houses, until it reached the county seat, unroofing the court-house, razing the Times' printing office to its foundation, demolishing the new stores of M. C. Nichols and D. B. Priest, and the store of John Dawson, the Methodist Episcopal Church, a blacksmith shop, and fifteen dwelling-houses. About a dozen more houses were ruined. Most of them were lifted from their foundations, dashed in pieces, and the fragments were scattered to the four winds of beaven; then, continuing its course, we have heard of it for a distance of ten miles, raging with unabated fury, and still rushing onward. Seventeen lives were lost, and more cannot survive, besides many maimed and mutilated. By this appalling calamity men of energy and influence are reduced to poverty. At least one hundred and fifty persons are homeless, wanting food, and destitute of wearing apparel. Anything which will afford relief will be thankfully received and faitsfully appropriated. Remittances may be addressed to D. B. Priest, chairman, Viroqua, Vernon county, Wisconsin."

dangered and Saved.

dangered and Saved.

The Cincinnati Gazette says:

"During the advance upon Corinth, in May of 1862, an incident occurred which placed General Sherman directly in range and within easy gun-shot of the videttes that covered the front of the Second division of the Army of the Tennessee, at that time commanded by General Davies, and which, but for a doubt that existed in the mind of the officer coumanding the guard, would have deprived the army of that General who has since become so famous. army of that General who has since become so famous.

"The line of videttes had been established early in the morning, under fire of the enemy's pickets, at a point near where the main Corinth and Purdy road was intersected by the road leading from Chawalla to Hamburg. The line was not strong, being composed merely of two companies of cavalry, whose duty it was to watch the movements of the enemy, if any were made, and, in case of attack, to give the alarm.

"The line had been pushed out far to the front, and nothing separated it from that of the enemy save a shallow valley that lay between a couple of rounded hilltops, from the opposite side of which, throughout the entire day, the rebels kept up a continual firing, cutting off the leaves over the heads of our vidette and congiouelly bushing the tween

United States, and being so comoniced, conscitated, and conspiring together in the prosecution of said unlawful and traitrous conspiracy on the night of the 14th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of about ten o'clock and fifteen minutes P. M., at Ford's Theatre, on Tenth street, in the city of Washington, and within the military department and military lines aforesaid, in pursuance of said unlawful and traitorous conspiracy, did then and there, unlawfully, maliciously, and traitorously, and with intent to kill and murder the said Abraham Lincoln, discharge a pistol then held in the hands of him, the said Booth, the same being then loaded with powder and a leaden ball, against and upon the left and posterior side of the head of the said Abraham Lincoln, and did thereby there and then inflict upon him, the the army and navy unerco, a was dan, of the whereof afterwards, to wit, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1865, at Washington city aforesaid the said Abraham Lincoln died; and thereby, then and there, in pursuance of said conspiracy, the said defendant, and the said John Wilkes Booth did, unlawfully, traitorously, and maliciously, and with the intent to add the rebellion as aforesaid, kill the President of the United States as aforesaid; and further, in prosecution of the unlawfull traitorous conspiracy aforesaid, within the military department and the military lines aforesaid, did aid and assist the said John Wilkes Booth in barring and obstructing the door of the box of said theatre so as to hinder and prevent any assistance to a rescue of the said Abraham Lincoln was sitting at the time he was assaulted and shot as aforesaid by John Wilkes Booth, and also did then and there aid and both an arring and obstructing the door of the box of said theatre so as to hinder and prevent any assistance to a rescue of the said Abraham Lincoln against the murderous as the said the said the said contract of the said and abstance of a rescue of the said abraham Lincoln against the murderous as

"'Half a dozen carbines were almed it you a moment ago, General.'
"''Yhat is your division?"
"''Second Division, General Davies.'
"''Second Division, General Davies.'
"'Second Division, General Davies.'
"'Second Division, General Davies.'
"En the night; a new line of videttes will be established in the morning by General Davies, adjutant.'
"So it was. A few days after that our army occupied Corinth, and when that occurred, there was not an armed rebel in that department. "Of that which has happened under the open of General Sherman since that evening, somewhat more than two years ago, our readers are well aware; but the most vivid imagination will not be able to conceive the difference in the result if any one of those six earlines had been discharged."

Teaching by Machinery.

A very ingenious mechanical contrivance for aiding the ordinary educational process in the acquisition of languages, music, arithmetic, &c., was exhibited recently in London, in the presence of several ladies and gentlemen interested in the work of education. The Patent Metabolical Machine is the name which the inventor has given to this very simple but apparently very efficient piece of mechanism. The machine is constructed so as to present to the eye an endless succession of musical combinations, or of sentences in grammatical and idiomatic form. These are produced by interchanges of the words or the bars which have been previously selected and arranged according to a certain formula, and then written upon the faces of the little cubes. The peculiar characteristic of the apparatus is a contrivance which prevents the faces of the cubes from presenting themselves in regular succession. An irregular movement being secured, a different variation of the words or the bars necessarily results from each evolution of the machine on its axis. A complete sentence appears at the windows on each occasion, and all the rest of the words or the bars are excluded from sight. The working of the machine exemplifies the process whereby children, taken abroad, reproduce foreign sentences in kilomatic form. It shows that the intellect works mechanically in the colloquial nttainment of foreign languages; particularly in relation to the kilomatic arrangement of the words. The machine was devised to illustrate the method set forth in Mr. Pendegrast's work on the "Mastery of Languages." The beginner commits to memory two foreign sentences very perfectly. The English translations are inserted into the machine, and whenever it revolves a different variation of the words appears at the windows. The system requires that the learner is actually dealing at the moment is of great importance, because it removes all uncertainty and obviates the difficulty of retaining in the momory the latter words of a spoken sentence,

J. Holf, Judge Advocate General. WESTERN NEWS. CINCINNATI, July 6.-Major General Ord to-

day assumes the command of the Northern Military Department, headquarters at Detroit. General Hooker will leave in a few days for New York, to relieve General Dix. The thermometer during the past few days has averaged ninety-eight. A large number of cases of sunstroke are reported, only two or three, however, proving fatal. Two soldiers were run over and killed, near Indianapolis, yesterday.

Henry Winter Davis, in his Chicago speech, on the Fourth of July, took strong grounds in favor of negro suffrage and the Monroe doc-O'Laughlin, be common as a later and the penitentiary at Albany, New York, during the trine.

A locomotive exploded at Centralia, Illinois, period designated in their respective son-period designated in their respective son-tences. Andrew Johns on, President. On the 4th, killing the engineer and freman.

Seventeen Persons Killed and one Hun-

A few days ago, we gave a telegraphic account of a terrible tornado at Virogia, Wis-consin, by which many were killed and wounded. The La Crosse Republican comes to us with full particulars of this calamity, extracts from which we print. The Republican says:

"The terrible calamity that has fallen upon
the people of Vernon county, Wisconsin, will
appall the stoutest heart. In an instant fifty
families were thrown from happiness and coinfort into grief and adversity. About four
o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, June
29th, two angry-looking clouds approached
each other from the north and south, and met
at a short distance west of the village of Vi-

How General Sherman's Life was En

opposite side of which, throughout the entire day, the rebels kept up a continual firing, cutting off the leaves over the heads of our videttes, and occasionally barking the trees behind which they were posted.

"The day had been one of alarms. Half a dozen had occurred, and entire volleys had been sent fruitless from the enemy at the handful that opposed them at that point, but scarcely a shot had been fired in return. The rebels kept themselves hidden, and only exposed their whereabouts by the puff of smoke that followed the discharge of their pieces. A battle at that time was not desirable, and the officer in command of this little guard had given the strictest order that no shot should be fired save at his direct command. The unenchaft and fretted somewhat, but obeyed. It did not seem just right that they should be compelled to endure all that firing, being made targets of, as it were, without the privilege of replying through the means of their own lead. Nevertheless, it was this fact that, we doubt not, saved General Sherman's life. "The sky had been cloudless throughout the officials, and had of insects were the only sounds that were heard. Twilight approached—the shades that had been gradually lengthening were thrown into the shade as the sun descended in the west and left a crimson halo all around the circling horizon. Suddefor finith in the interior of the line, followed by a volley, apparently, from an entire regiment. Then another and another came quick upon the heels of the last, and they approached nearer and nearer with each succeedin sound.

"The officer in command of the videttes was with his reserves at that moment, but the first shot found him on horseback, and the next instant he was gulloping in the direction of that portion of the line, which was very straight for a distance of five hundred yards or more, he saw a couple of men cross the road, and, in the clim twilight, another ride up and stop just opposite to him. Half a dozen carbines were brought to bear upon the supposed enemy; but th

mander of the light wing of the bestgarny,
army,
"General Sherman wanted a portion of the
ground occupied by the enemy, and placing
himself at the head of a small detachment for
that purpose, made his advance from the right,
struck their line upon its fiank, and with a few
volleys drove them from the position he
wanted, and established his grand guard upon
the very ground they had occupied.
""Half a dozen carbines were aimed at you
a moment ago, General."

ment.
"Of that which has happened under the eye

Teaching by Machinery.

ry. The apparatus is a solution of the scheme is, from which the beginner helps himself without bothering or being bothered by a talking one. One prominent feature of the scheme is, that it bars the beginner from attempting to manufacture a sentence in a foreign language. The sentence must be scleeted from books, or else received from a native. No man, however learned he may be, can make an idiomatic sentence in a foreign tongue until he knows something shout it, and it is very irrational to attempt it. The apparatus is a novel application of the kaleidoscope principle, and almost realizes Swift's description of the art of book-making in Laputa. The words are put into the machine, and they are varied to form sentence after sentence at the pleasure of the operator. Its adaptation to musical composition was aptly illustrated on the piano-forte. A number of cubes, upon each of the sides of which was written a different bar, which, read together, harmfollize litto a regular theme or melody, were placed in the machine, and varied at pleasure by turning the handle, the same arrangement or tune as rarely recurring as the same combination of pattern and color in the kaleidoscope,

THREE CENTS.

CITY COUNCILS. The stated meeting of both branches of Cou cils was held yesterday afternoon SELECT BRANCH.

on hand on the 1st inst.;
June 1, cash as per cash-book......\$1,012,332 23
June 30, cash received during the .e .. 1,035,908 32 if it is possible to reduce the price of gas, was taken up.

Mr. Freeman (U.) moved as an amendment that the reduction be applied to the city lamps.

This gave rise to a debate, in which the reference in a certain newspaper to General Miles was denounced by a member as unjust and untrue. His accounts were found correct, and the allusion to a defaulter, at the last meeting, was intended to apply to another person, now dead.

Mr. KDREMMAN SDOKE at length in favor of his

meeting, was intended to apply to another person, now dead.

Mr. Freeman spoke at length in favor of his amendment as calculated to do justice in the right direction if it is found possible to reduce the price of gas.

Mr. King (O.) urged that there was time for a change in the mode of managing the Gas Works. There should be less secrecy, and the people should be admitted to the deliberations of the trustees. So difficult was it to see into the interior of the trust that our own Committee on Gas can never obtain any information. Mr. Armstrong (O.) also opposed the amendment, and argued that the Board should be opened to the public.

The amendment was not agreed to:

Mr. Freeman moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Gas. Mr. Freeman moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Gas.

This led to further debate, in the course of which Mr. Freeman (0.) suggested to Mr. King and his friends that they were in a minority, and as a minority were not to be entrusted with the management of the Gas Works.

Mr. Riche (U.) said he was in favor of a reduction in the price of gas, but was willing to wait until the trustees have examined into the subject. He feared that the present resolution was intended to cast discredit upon the trustees.

Intion was intended to cast discredit upon the trustees.

Mr. Armstrong (O.) was opposed to the gas works making money off the people. Whatever of profit there was should be applied to the reduction of the price to the consumer.

Mr. King (O.) called attention to the fact that the resolution now under consideration came from Common Council. The majority there was of the same political party as Mr. Freeman, and, therefore, his censure would apply to them and not to the others.

Mr. Stering (U.) moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed. Not agreed to yeas 6, nays 15. eas 6, nays 15. The motion to refer was not agreed to—yeas 2, nays 20.
Mr. Jones (U.) stated that the Trustees were now engaged in an examination of the works with a view to a reduction in the price of gas, if possible. with a view to a reduction in the price of gas, if possible.

A committee was appointed, as follows: Conrad S. Groves, Nathan Hilles, J. A. Houseman, Wim. H. Barnes, Wim. Elliott, and John McCarthey. These gentlemen are taking a statement of the meters up to the 1st of July, and, if possible, will report in favor of a reduction in the price of gas.

The resolution then passed.

The ordinance from Common Council making an appropriation to a portion of the Fire Department, was concurred in.

Mr. Jones, (U.), chairman of the Committee

Mr. Jones, (U.), chairman of the Committee on Law, reported an ordinance changing the place of voting in the Seventh precinct of the Seventh ward. Agreed to.

The same committee reported an ordinance changing the place of voting in the Eighth Division of the Seventh ward. Agreed to.

The ordinance from Common Council, approving of the location of the Spring Garden Hose Company as a steam fire engine, was concurred in. Also, the location of the Reliance Engine Company.

The ordinance making an additional appropriation to the Department of City Property. for 1835, was taken up.

Mr. Strange (U.) moved to make the Item for the improvement of Fairmount Park, \$8,000, instead of \$12,000.

Mr. Fineman (U.) opposed the item at any figure. In our present financial condition, any expenditure for the park would be improper. The former appropriation of \$14,000 has been expended, but no one can readily SEO where the model, but no one can readily SEO where the model, but no one can readily seo where the strange of the former expenditure, he thought any one could see the improvements resulting from this money.

Mr. Armstrong (O.) was surprised to hear that the annual appropriation for the park was entired to the former expenditure, he thought that the annual appropriation for the park was entirely too energetic when he experies was appropriation of a year within the first six months. months.
The amendment was agreed to, and the bill

The amendment was agree to be passed.

The ordinance from Common Council requiring the Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company to have flag-men on the line of road was postponed.

The resolution from Common Council appointing a committee to examine the progress of the work on the Chestnut-street bridge was concurred in. Adjourned. COMMON BRANCH.

Mary Am Strine, convicted some months since of infanticide, in having killed has newly-born infant, was sentenced by Judge Ludlow, yesterday, to an imprisonment of three years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.

The case of William Furman, charged with assault and battery on Edwin J, Warrington and James Marshall, with intent to kill, the trial of which was begun on Monday, was proceeded with yesterday.

Warrington and Murshall are likewise indicted for assault and battery on Furman with intent to kill, and, both indictments relating to the same transaction, the cases were tried together. It appeared from the testimony of Furman, that on the 21st of Alay, being with Warrington and Marshall in a twern at Seventh and Christian streets, the Inter, without warning or provocation, struck him several times on the head with a billy, and the former shot him with a pistol, the ball taking effect in the head. As matter of defence to the statement of Furman, and in justification of his action, Warrington testified that Furman had repeatedly threatened his life, and that he had previously, on two occasions, attempted it, having shot him twice, both balls taking effect, and one of them still remaining in his body; that only the day before the day on which the transaction occurred which gave rise to this case, he had again threatened to blow his brains out. While conversing with Furnan at the tavern on the 21st of May, Warrington said he distinctly heard the click of a pistol in Furnan's pocket, and saw him in the act of drawing the weapon. Marshall heard and saw the same thing, and calling Warrington's attention to it, struck Furnan with a billy, and Warrington shot him. Both of them testified that they did this to save themselves, believing Furman's intention to be to shoot one or both of them, he having also threatened.

The jury rendered, a verdict of not guilty as to all the martles, thus leaving them at liberty

President STOKLEY (U.) in the chair.

The bill appropriating \$710,000 for the erection of water works in the Twenticth, Twenty-fourth wards, and to connect the Corinthian avenue and Kensington works with a thirty-inch main, was taken up.

Mr. Hancock (U.) was in favor of the bill, but was opposed to giving the entire expenditure of such a large sum into the hands of a single individual. He was in favor of creating acommission for the purpose. Members of Councils could be influenced by certain persons, who could come and say to them, "If it were not for me you would not have your present position." A commission could act entirely free and independent. In the building of the municipal hospital, a commission had saved the city \$50,000. He moved that the matter be postponed for the present.

Mr. Evenman (U.) hoped the matter would not be postponed. Councils were as ready for action on the subject now as they would ever be. The citizens of the wards named were in need of water, and they could'in get along without it. He believed that the chief engineer, or the members of Councils were as nay commission could.

Mr. Simison (U) thought that the whole burden of Mr. Hancocks remarks was that Councils should have a commission appointed to the care of them.

Mr. Hancock (U.) That's it, exactly.

Mr. Simison (D) thought that the whole burden of Mr. Hancock is remarks was that Councils should have a commission appointed to them yout to postpone; if they wish to stop improvements in the several wards mentioned, let them yote to postpone; if they wish to boring continued suffering on the residents of those wards, let them yote to postpone.

Mr. Cresswell (U.) was through the sum of these wards, let them yote to postpone.

Mr. Cresswell (U.) was through the sum of the work, and would stick to it until it was done. On the motion to postpone, they can sum of the residents of those wards, let that the Twenty-fourth ward for water purposes, should be applied, Councils should inquire whether there was any prospect of this ward ever

bern disappointed. The bill passed finally—yeas 27, mays 8.

The bill passed finally—yeas 28, mays 8.

The bill pa

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same,

rate, \$2.00 per copy.

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

to sell, and they could employ borers to help out the bill through for them, and borers could get nembers of Council to listen to them. The bill passed over the Mayor's veto—year The bill passed over the major's year years, nays.

The Committee en Trusts and Fire reported an ordinance locating the Reliance Fire Engine Company as a steam fire-engine company.

Mr. HETZEL (O.) was opposed to constituting fary more steam free-digines. We have too many already, and if there be a necessity in any particular section of the city for a steam fire-engine then there should be one taken from that section where there was anextess of these ammarature. It was a necless increase of from that section where there was showness of these apparature. It was a seeless increase of the city's debt. He was a friend of the fremen, and he warried them that the more steam fire-engines they got the nearer they got to being a paid fire department; and it would not be long, if they continued increasing their apparatus, before they would be in the same scripe that their brother firement in New York were now in.

In Haines (U.) said there was no steam fire-engine within a said there was no steam fire-engine within a said there was no steam fire-engine within a safe the Resiance Fire Company. The bill passed.

Mr. Everman (U.) from the Committee on Surveys, reported an critiquate authorizing the coastruction of a sever on Girard avenue, between Eighteenth and Ninteenth streets.

Mr. Fox (U.) moved to amend that the expense be beene by the property-owners on the proposed sewer.

After some debate the matter was recommitted to the committee offered an ordinance authorizing citizens to make sodded enclosures on Eleventh, Mervine, Tweifth, Camac, and Thirteenth streets, from Berks to Norris streets, and from Norris to Diamond stroots, at their own expense, not exceeding twenty feet in width; and 202 feet in length. The ordinance passed.

Mr. Pox (U.) offered an ordinance appointing feet in width; and 202 feet in lengen. The ordernance passed.

Mr. Fox (U.) offered an ordinance appointing Frederick Greeff, B. H. Bartol, and William Sellers, a combission to superintend the expenditure of the million dollar water toan.

Mr. Woldenr (0.) mercel to anneal, by adding the name of Peter Williamson.

After some delyte, the whole matter was referred to a special committee of five from each Gamber. Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Umited States District Court-Judge Cadwalader. THE NAVY YARD EMBEZZLEMENTS—THE GRAND JUNY MARE THEIR PIGAL REPORT IN RELATION. AND ARE DISCHARGED. ; The following final presentment was yester-day made by the Grand Jury of this court in regard to the late frauds at the Navy Yard in this city, to which their attention had been

regard to the late frauds at the Navy Yard in this city, to which their attention had been specially called by Judge Cadwalader:
To the Hom. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United Etates for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania;
The Grand Jury of the United States, inquiring in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in respect to a communication or charge addressed to them by your Honor, in regard to frauds alleged to have been practiced upon the Government of the United States by persons employed in the public service at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, respectfully report:

That they have carefully considered the subject to which their attention has been called. From the investigations which they have made, and from the witnesses who have Been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the court, they have been found and returned to the subject of making these investigations, a special commission was instituted in this city. These inquiries were conducted under the immediate direction of Mr. Chandler, acting at first as agent and afterwards as solicitor of the Navy Department. The result of these investigations were nande for losses austained by the Government were handed over by the Navy Department to the city authorities for prosecution. The Grand Jury

strength, and the extremeles of the public service were supposed to require what was no doubt deemed the most summary and effectual method of punishment. That by this method the ends of justice were substantially obtained the Grand Jury have no reason to doubt. From the peculiar character of these frauds it is plain that the prosecution of all the participators was impossible. A selection had therefore to be made, and the Grand Jury believe that this selection has been made judiciously. Four of the parties who appear to be most largely involved and death in the prosecution of the parties who appear to be most largely involved and death in the prosecution of the parties who appear to be most largely involved and death in the prosecution of the civil authorities, and the Grand Jury have found a number of bills against them.

The Grand Jury are not prepared to recommend that bills should be presented against the accomplices who have appeared before them and testified, many of whom have already been imprisoned and have made restified, no doubt with the hope or expectation, secution. To present bills against them or even a recommendation that this should be done, might, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, interfere with the prosecution of those against whom bills have already been found, and would lights which true there have have ended to just the probably defeat entirely the ends of justices probably defeat entirely the ends of justing the proposed the proposed the control promote the cause of himself-grandly gone further investigation, or by any special presentment.

The whole matter, therefore, having been

further investigation, or by any special presentment.

The whole matter, therefore, having been heretofore investigated in the manner already stated, the Grand Jury leave it with confidence in the hands of the United States District Attorney, who, they believe, is disposed, under the direction of the Navy Department and the suggestions of your Honor, to do all that is necessary and proper to be done for the maintenance of the rights of the Government and the yindication of the law.

The above having been read, Judge Cadwallader directed the following order to be clicked.

And now, July 6, 1865, the foregoing report being presented and read, the court orders that the same be filed and that the Grand Jury be discharged for the term.

Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions—Judges Ludlow and Allison.
SENTENCED.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Al-

his person.

The jury rendered, a verdict of not guilty as to all the parties, thus leaving them at liberty to attack one another at the first oppor-