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THE DAILY PRESS.
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The Press.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Atzerott, one of the executed conspirators, made a confession which will be found in another column. It is very important, and throws some new light on the great conspiracy.

President Johnson, on Saturday, granted an audience with a committee of Richmond merchants, who asked for the rescinding of the 13th clause, in the amnesty proclamation. They said this feature prevented the development of their industry, and was, therefore, burthensome to the poor. They could not borrow money in the North so long as this clause covered their cases. The President, in reply, said that those who had over $20,000 worth of property were the ones who had instigated and supported the rebellion, and that they were so anxious to aid the poor, they had better distribute to that class all their property over $20,000, and then they could come under the provisions of the amnesty act. The President further said he would look at the papers they presented, but so far he could see no good reason to repeal the (to them) obnoxious provision.

The Unionists of Charleston are petitioning that their cotton, rosin, and turpentine, which they had purchased under rebel rule, and lost, in the hope that, at the restoration of the Union, something might be saved to purchase the necessaries of life, but which was seized by the United States authorities at the capture of the city, may be returned them, that their families may be saved from utter destitution.

The Belgian, with European advices of June 30, has arrived. Her news is meagre. The London *Owl* says the British government is assured of our friendly feelings and intentions. In English markets flour had advanced. Cotton sales to the amount of 20,000 bales had taken place during the week. Prices had advanced but subsequently receded.

The steamer City of Baltimore also arrived, but her news was anticipated by the Belgian. Parliament was to be dissolved on the 8th instant. The bill modifying the oaths required of Catholic members of Parliament was carried. It was reported that the Bank of Bombay had failed.

Guerillaism is still prevalent in the Southwest. The town of Franklin, Louisiana, was recently sacked by a party of these freebooters, and five United States Treasury agents, who went into the interior of the country in search of rebel cotton, are supposed to have been murdered by them.

As the conspiracy trial is over, it is expected that that of Jefferson Davis will soon commence. A Washington despatch says it is more probable he will be tried by a military commission as the leader and instigator of the conspiracy to murder the President, for it is said there has been newly-discovered testimony against him in that direction.

A despatch from Portress Monroe states that there are no cases of yellow fever in Norfolk or Portsmouth. The first named city has been declared under martial law by General Mann, who has assumed command of the district by order of the President of the United States.

On the 5th ult. the steamer Alhambra, bound from New York to Charleston, collided with a schooner, sinking her. The captain of the Alhambra and two passengers were lost, and the mate seriously wounded.

The War Department has issued an important order directing all officers of volunteers not on special duty in their respective armies or departments, to forthwith join their regiments and companies. The order will be found in full in our column.

General Sickles has reached Washington and made his report of his secret mission to the States of South America. The news of the suppression of the rebellion created great joy in those States.

The New York *Express* says that a number of men who had been arrested by Detective Baker for offences in connection with volunteering and the draft, have preferred charges, and entered suits against him on various grounds.

A tragic affair occurred at Dover, Del., on Friday. A man named Hevrin shot a young lady, and then attempted to treat a young man named Mitchell in the same manner. Not succeeding, he shot himself in the shoulder. Neither shots were fatal. Jealousy is said to be the cause.

Two Boston detectives arrested a man at Fort Independence, Boston, on suspicion of being the murderer of the Joyce children. He has been a notorious bounty-jumper, and it is said the evidence against him is very strong.

The workmen employed on the Erie, New York Central, and Lake Shore Railroads, in the vicinity of Buffalo, are on a strike, on account of their wages being reduced.

The relatives of the conspirators executed on Friday, have made application for the bodies of the deceased, but so far no decision has been made in the matter. The bodies have been buried in the penitentiary yard, but they can easily be identified.

It is not believed Gen. Hooker will assume charge of the Department of the East prior to the end of the month.

It is believed Hon. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, will soon be able to resume the duties of his office.

The military governorship of Alexandria having been abolished, Gen. Slough has been ordered to Colorado, the Territory from whence he came.

The President has recognized Joaquin de Palma as Vice-Consul of Portugal, at Savannah, Georgia.

It is believed both Colorado and Nevada will be admitted into the Union as States at the next session of Congress.

In another column will be found a complete list of all the Pennsylvania soldiers who died in the Andersonville prison. It is published exclusively in THE PRESS, and is the only list yet made public.

There being no meeting at the regular board of brokers on Saturday, the market was very dull, and sales limited. Reading Railroad closed at 49¾. Government bonds were firmly held at full prices.

The Flour market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues very dull, at former rates. In wheat there is not much doing. Corn is quiet. Oats have declined. Cotton is dull, but prices are unchanged. Provisions are in fair demand. Whisky is firmly held, and the sales are small lots only.

Gold closed in New York, on Saturday, at 146¾.

WASHINGTON

THE FEELING ABOUT THE EXECUTION.

BODIES OF THE DECEASED NOT YET GIVEN UP

General Sickles' Report on his South American Mission.

IMPORTANT ORDER TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

ALL ON DETACHED SERVICE TO JOIN THEIR REGIMENTS.

[Special Despatches to The Press.]
WASHINGTON, July 8.

Feeling in Regard to the Execution.

At no time has any execution been received with such general satisfaction as that of the four conspirators. The feeling here is significant—not alone the effect upon the loyal men, who recognize in this act the assertion of the mighty forces of the Republic, but the impression upon the classes who have exercised the immunity to do wrong from the impunity with which this has been submitted to, are signal developments of the public temper. PAYNE died declaring that when he attempted to murder Mr. SEWARD, he did so for the cause, and might be justified by the rules of war; and Mrs. SURATT was but the type of the secesh tigresses that have contributed so much to the venom of the Southern people during the war. All like them may now see that these passions are costly indulgences and sure to be avenged. Among the soldiers the execution has produced a certain sort of content. With them, Mr. LINCOLN was an idol, and the manner of his assassination was so cowardly and brutal as to strengthen their devotion to him in the sense of the horror thus excited. The President's action is not understood as cruel, and will require no defence. It was the simple operation of a rule resolve that he who strikes at the Government dies. Those who perished yesterday were of the lower order of traitors; those yet to meet judgment are of the higher, or rather, the more responsible, and hence the more dangerous of the school. We may see from this how much pity would follow—let us suppose—from the execution of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Humanity may shudder when the axe falls, but the emotion passes off in the consciousness that the sacrifices are necessary to appease the spirit of justice. To let great criminals loose is to encourage small ones, to sanctify crime, to gild the rottenness of vice, and to make of laws a mockery and a sham. A thousand times more injury results from the neglect to punish avowed and impenitent assassination and treason, than from the inexorable execution of those who deal in them. We must recollect that as we have made our country God-like, our Constitution almost human in its perfectibility, our laws inviolably sacred, and our bond of Union and covenant, almost framed in heaven itself, we cannot afford to allow those to go scot free who lay impious and destructive hands upon these charters and franchises. Nor need a great Government act by impulse. What was done in the case of the assassins on Friday was done calmly. The business of the departments moved on as if no such persons had ever lived, and when the work was done it was followed by a sensation of relief that a dreadful murder had been legally avenged. What renders the law sawful to evil-doers is its tranquillity; and what makes them fly from the certain wrath that follows defiance of it is the fact that the pursuit of the guilty never ceases, and that even when justice sleeps conscience is terribly awakened.

New States.

It is now believed that both Nebraska and Colorado will be admitted into the Union at the ensuing session of Congress. The difficulties which have interfered with the State organization of Nebraska are about to be successfully removed.

The Burial of the Assassins.

The surgeons who made the post-mortem examination of the bodies of the four conspirators have prepared their report and presented it to the Secretary of War. It has been decided to lay it before the public. Previous to the burial, the name of each of the parties was written on slips of paper and placed in small bottles, which were deposited in their coffins. This is a somewhat novel, although a very excellent, idea. Should it become necessary, at any future time, to identify the remains of either, there will be no difficulty. The solemnity with which all the tragic proceedings were conducted yesterday is a subject of general remark. We doubt if a civil execution has ever been more quietly and orderly carried out. Although a large number of persons witnessed the revolting spectacle, every one seemed impressed with the awfulness and dignity with which the stern majesty of the law was vindicated.

The Assistant Secretary of State.

Hon. CLARENCE SEWARD, acting Assistant Secretary of State, left Washington on Friday evening, for New York, on important public business. It is believed that Hon. F. W. SEWARD, the Assistant Secretary, will be ready to resume the discharge of his duties in a few days.

D'Montalambert's Paper on America.

Count D'MONTALAMBERT, the great Catholic statesman in France, whose name is coextensive with modern literature, and not heretofore very earnestly sympathetic with the American cause, has prepared a very able paper, in the course of which he confesses to the healthful example of the vindication of the American Government against the slaveholders' rebellion. The effect of this noble declaration cannot fail to be of great service. A translation will soon be published.

Gen. Sickles' Mission to South America.

Major General D. E. SICKLES reached Washington this morning, and made a report of his South American tour to the Secretary of State to-day. The General is in fine health and spirits, and gives a glowing account of the effect produced in those countries by his visited of the destruction of the Rebellion. When the news reached Bogota, the President gave a great State dinner, to which General SICKLES and the American Minister, Mr. BURTON, were invited. Both Houses of the Congress of Colombia adjourned, and in the evening bands were stationed at the residences of General SICKLES and the Consul, which played for many hours, the President himself taking the utmost interest in the festivities. It has not yet been decided what new mission will be tendered to General SICKLES.

Prize Money.

Since the magnificent bequest of Admiral DUPONT, various inquiries have been set afoot in regard to the amount of prize money secured to some of the leading officers in the navy during the rebellion. It is stated that several of the most prominent realized from four hundred thousand to seven hundred thousand dollars a piece.

[By Associated Press.]

The Military Governorship of Alexandria Abolished.

An order has been issued abolishing the Military Governorship of Alexandria, Va. General SLOUGH, who held this position, has been ordered to Denver City.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized JOAQUIN DE PALMA as Vice-Consul of Portugal, at Savannah, Ga.

Leave for His New Mission.

Honorable JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, recently appointed Minister to Berlin, will leave for Prussia about the 1st of August.

The Bodies of the Executed.

Applications were made yesterday by the friends of Mrs. SURATT, HAROLD, and ATZEROTT, for the bodies of the deceased, to answer returned was that the request could not at present be complied with.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION

THE VIRGINIA MERCHANTS WANT THE $20,000 CLAUSE REPEALED.

Interview Between President Johnson and Merchants.

THE FORMER IN FAVOR OF ITS RETENTION.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—President Johnson was waited on yesterday by Messrs. James A. Jones, R. A. Lancaster, William H. Haxall, and J. L. Apperson, representatives of the merchants and others of Virginia, who wished him to amend the amnesty proclamation by striking out the 13th exception, the $20,000 clause. They represented that this feature interfered with the development of industry by binding up capital, and in this way oppressed the poor; and that, when they endeavored to borrow money in the Northern or Middle States, they were at once met by the objection that perhaps they had over $20,000, and if they had, the accommodation could not be extended to them. The President reminded them that the amnesty proclamation did not cause this distrust, but it was the commission of treason and the violation of law that did it. The amnesty proclamation left these men just where they were before. It did not add any disability to them. If they had committed treason they were amenable to the confiscation law which Congress had passed, and which he, as President, could not alter nor amend. The amnesty proclamation he had offered pardon to some persons, but that did not injure any other persons. Would they like to have the amnesty proclamation removed altogether? Would they feel any easier in that case?

One of the deputation said "no; but it would assist us very much if you would extend the benefit of the proclamation to persons worth over $20,000."

The President replied that, in making that exception, he had acted on the natural supposition that men had aided the rebellion according to the extent of their pecuniary means. Did they not know this? One of the deputation replied: No, he did not know it. The President answered: "Why, yes, you do; you know perfectly well it was the wealthy men of the South who dragooned the people into secession. I lived in the South, and I know how the thing was done. Your State was overwhelmingly opposed to secession, but your rich men used the press and bullied your little men to force the State into secession. Take the $20,000 clause. Suppose a man is worth more than that, now the war is over, and the chances are ten to one that he made it out of the rebellion by contracts.

"We may as well talk plainly about this matter. I don't think you are so very anxious about relieving the poor. You want this clause removed so as to enable you to make money, don't you? If you are very eager to help the poor, why don't you take the surplus over the $20,000 you own and give it to them? In that way, you will help them, and bring yourselves within the benefits of the proclamation. I am free to say to you that I think some of you ought to be taxed on all over $20,000 to keep the poor. When I was Military Governor of Tennessee I assessed such taxes on those who had been wealthy leaders of the rebellion, and it had a good effect."

One of the deputation said, "It so happens that none of us were leaders. We stayed out as long we could, and were the last to go into it."

The President said, "Frequently more who went in last were among the worst after they got in, but be that as it may. Understand me, gentlemen, I do not say this personally. I am just speaking of the general working of the matter. I know there has been an effort among some to persuade the people that the amnesty proclamation was injuring them by shutting up capital and keeping work from the poor. It does no such thing. If that is done at all, it is done in consequence of the violation of law, and the commission of treason."

The President concluded by saying that he would look at the papers they presented, but so far he had seen no reason for removing the 13th exception.

The Murder of the Joyce Children.

A MAN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF BEING THE MURDERER.

BOSTON, July 9.—Detective Jones and Heath arrested at Fort Independence, yesterday, John Stuart, who enlisted in the regular army a few days since, on suspicion of being the murderer of the Joyce children. He had resided near the scene of the murder, and was a notorious bounty-jumper, having joined and deserted from several regiments. The evidence against him is said to be very strong. He is a native of Ireland, and says he has a mother living in Pennsylvania.

Important Orders Relative to Volunteer Officers.

The following general order was issued today:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1865.—Regimental officers of volunteers, on detached service, to join their proper commands.

First. With the exceptions hereinafter enumerated, the following is ordered:

1. All commissioned officers of volunteers, for both white and colored regiments, or independent companies, now absent on detached service from their commands, and not on duty within their proper armies or departments, will proceed forthwith to join their respective regiments and companies.

2. Hereafter no commissioned regimental officer of volunteers will be placed on duty or transferred thereon out of the army or department where his regiment may be serving.

The exceptions authorized under the foregoing are as follows:

1. Officers on duty mustering out and discharging the volunteer forces.

2. Aides-de-camp to general officers on duty commanding corps.

3. Officers on courts-martial or military commissions, and those on duty in the bureau of military justice, and those on duty in armies or under direct orders from the War Department, Adjutant General's office.

Second. All enlisted men absent on detached service, from their regiments or companies, outside the armies or departments in which the same may be serving, will at once be sent to join their respective commands, unless they are absent therefrom by orders from the headquarters of a military division or superior authority.

Third. Commanding generals of departments and armies are charged with the prompt execution of this order, and upon its provisions being fully complied with, will report the fact to the Adjutant General of the army.

Fourth. No commissioned officer or enlisted man absent in violation of this order will be paid outside of the army or department in which his regiment or company may be serving.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

FORTRESS MONROE.

No Yellow Fever in Norfolk—Martial Law Declared in the City—Collision Between a Steamer and Schooner—Three Persons Drowned.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 7.—There are no cases of yellow fever in Norfolk or Portsmouth, as reported.

Citizens, without regard to color, are strictly prohibited from carrying firearms, or deadly weapons of any kind upon their persons, in the streets of Norfolk.

An order has been issued by Brevet Brigadier General C. L. Mann, declaring the city of Norfolk under martial law. In compliance with this order, the municipal police, under control of Mayor Tabb, have been withdrawn, and Captain Hoffman, Company B, 13th New York Artillery, placed in charge of one hundred and fifty soldiers, with a proper complement of officers, to take charge of the police of the city. All arrests of white civilians, made for violating police regulations, will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial, except when the testimony of colored persons is required. All cases where soldiers or sailors are either complainants or defendants will be disposed of by the military authorities. These regulations are highly satisfactory to the greater portion of the people of Norfolk.

By direction of the President, General C. L. Mann has been assigned to the command of the district of Norfolk.

The steamship Perit has arrived from Wilmington, North Carolina.

On the 26th ult., the steamship Alhambra bound from New York to Charleston, S. C., collided at sea with the schooner Wonden striking her amidships, cutting her down to the water's edge. The Wonden was from Cuba, bound to New York. The Alhambra was uninjured. The captain of the schooner, J. T. Smith, was lost, and the mate, Walter White, was injured. The crew were saved. Robert Camon and Henry Brandt, passengers, were lost.

On the English steamer Egeate Petrel, yesterday, they fired a salute, which was responded to from the fort, but not from the navy.

Tragic Affair in Delaware.

A MAN SHOOTS A LADY AND THEN HIMSELF.

DOVER, DEL., July 8.—There has been considerable excitement here, caused by a tragic event which occurred yesterday on the beach, near the Hammock House, during which a most estimable young lady, named Ettie Hall, was shot in the head by James H. Hevrin. The ball passed downward into her neck, and has not yet been removed. There is but little hope of her recovery. Hevrin then fired two shots at James Mitchell, of Milford, one of which passed through his hat, after which he shot himself in the shoulder. Jealousy is supposed to have prompted him to the commission of these acts.

The Galena Railroad—Judicial Decision

CHICAGO, July 8.—Judge Davis, in the Supreme Court, gave a decision to-day in the case of Wadsworth against the Northwest Railway, refusing to grant an injunction and appoint a receiver, and requiring the company to give bonds to protect the money changed hands, etc. The point in the court should hereafter decide that holders thereof were entitled to a receiver, and placing the money value of the stock upon the price at the time of the consolidation, instead of taking the shares of the Northwest Company, as provided by the articles of consolidation.

This decision is considered by the officers of the road as a settlement of the question of consolidation, and reduces the suit to a litigation for the difference in the value between the outstanding Galena stock and the present value of the Northwestern stock to be issued in exchange therefor, in accordance with the terms of consolidation, which difference does not exceed $50,000.

Balloon Ascension in Boston.

BOSTON, July 9.—The first balloon ascensions, which were postponed from the 4th of July on account of high wind, took place between five and six o'clock last night from Boston Common. The first to ascend was the Admiral Farragut, containing only Mr. McCormick the aeronaut, who safely descended in the town of Setauket. The second balloon, the "Star Spangled Banner," took up Professor King, Messrs. C. H. Woodwill, of the *Daily Advertiser*; George A. Rogers, of Boston; W. H. Guest, of New York; John Lledy, of Boston; O. H. Prince, of Providence; and Master Frank King, son of the aeronaut. The party landed in Melhouse, about nine o'clock greatly delighted with their aerial trip.

The Heated Term.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The heat here to-day, has been unusually oppressive, and several cases of sunstroke are reported. The thermometer ranged among the nineties.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The heated term still continues here, the thermometer, yesterday, ranging at ninety-eight degrees.

Strike of Railroad Workmen.

BUFFALO, July 8.—The workmen employed by the Erie, New York Central and Lake Shore railroads in this city, to the number of about five hundred, have been on a strike since the 4th of July, in consequence of the reduction of their wages from $2 to $1.75 per day. There has been no disturbance as yet, but they quietly prevent others from working.

The Inhuman Treatment of Union Prisoners.

LETTER FROM HENRY S. FOOTE, LATE REBEL SENATOR.

The New York *Herald* lately published an article asserting that Henry S. Foote, late rebel senator from Mississippi, had stated to his son-in-law, Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, U. S. Senator for Nevada, that the committee of the rebel Congress to investigate these alleged cruelties, had "obtained positive facts and data, proving beyond a shadow of doubt that the system of inhuman treatment and starvation of our prisoners was decided upon in a Cabinet meeting at Richmond, for the express purpose of breaking down the constitution of the men, and making them useless as soldiers when exchanged." Noticing this, Mr. Foote has sent a letter to the *Herald*, from which we extract the following:

"Towards the Congressional report referred to I have this to say: A month or two anterior to the date of said report I learned, from a government officer of respectability, that the prisoners of war then confined in and about Richmond were suffering severely for want of provisions. He told me further, that it was manifest to him *that a systematic scheme was on foot for subjecting these unfortunate men to starvation*. The Commissary General, *Mr. Northup* (a most wicked and heartless wretch,) *had addressed a communication to Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War, proposing to withhold meat altogether from military prisoners then in custody*, and to give them nothing but bread and vegetables and that Mr. Seddon *entertained the document, if not, at least, entertained the recommendation affirmatively*. I learned further that by calling upon Major Barrow, the commissary for exchange of prisoners, I would be able to obtain further information on this subject. I went to Major Ould immediately, and obtained the desired information. Being utterly unwilling to countenance such barbarity for a moment, regarding indeed the *honor* of the whole South as concerned in the affair, I proceeded without delay to the hall of the House of Representatives, called the attention of that strange body to the subject, and invited inquiry upon an immediate committee of investigation. I grieve to say *that this was at first refused*, and I was most scrupulously censured by several members for introducing the subject in the House at all. But I resolved to have an investigation, and to put a stop to such Vandalic atrocities if I could, or at least to rescue my own character from unmeaned infamy by withdrawing from all fraternal connection with the Confederate cause at once. I introduced a second resolution next morning, and finally succeeded in getting the committee raised. You will find, in addition to the report made by the committee, a considerable mass of testimony of various kinds reported with it, and among other documentary proofs, *the official communication of the Commissary General*, above referred to, and *the endorsement of Mr. Seddon thereon*, in which he substantially says that, in his judgment, the time had arrived *for retaliation upon the prisoners for the enlargement of the prisons*.

Having such assurances as I thought I could rely upon, that all proper regard to the health and comfortable accommodation of prisoners of war would be in future exhibited, I was content to refrain from the further discussion of a matter which had given me great chagrin and mortification, and did not deem it necessary even to move for the publication of the report of the committee and the voluminous evidence appended. This is all I know on the subject, and this is a good deal more that it is at all pleasant to remember. It is but justice, though, to subjoin that Richmond was constantly filled with rumors of the cruel treatment of Confederate prisoners of war in Northern prison houses. Whether all of these rumors were true, or any part thereof, I never had the means of knowing, and it is, perhaps, not very material now to inquire.

You will see, from this frank and explicit statement of facts, that the case is not so bad, so far, at least, as Mr. Davis and his Cabinet are concerned, as you would seem to have supposed. I certainly never heard of any Cabinet meeting on the subject, and never spoke of one. There was no man in Richmond who, for the three years of my deplorable stay there, knew so little of the views of Mr. Davis and the unfortunate Cabinet by whom he was surrounded, as I did. I commenced my opposition to them and their schemes, on principle, on the day of my first taking my seat in the Confederate Congress, and I kept it up actively and zealously, day by day, and hour by hour, until I took my final leave of them last December, and came within the military lines of the United States, in order to aid, if in my power, in effecting a peace *in despite of Mr. Davis and the Confederate Congress*, by means of which the unfortunate people of the South might be saved from a portion of the severe sufferings which they are now enduring with such exemplary and commendable fortitude.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
H. S. FOOTE.

RICHMOND.

We clip from the Richmond *Republic* of the 6th, the following editorial on the negro:

A few words about the negro. His best friend is his former master. The statesmanship most competent to provide for the new case presented by the condition of the newly freed negro man will be found among the class who were formerly slaveholders. This class religiously held that the highest welfare was attained by the negro in the condition of slavery. They were overruled in this judgment by the majority of the nation, who, by force of arms, and against the protest of slaveholders, set the negroes free. Though this result has been accomplished against the solemn protest, indeed after a bloody resistance, from the slaveholders, they accept the result as final. They thoroughly acquiesce and submit. They declare, as a body, their cordial acquiescence in this fact; and they avow a perfect willingness to contribute all the aid in their power to render the negro's condition as a freedman as prosperous as possible. It is a common declaration that the negroes were, as a class, the only population of the South who were loyal to the Union during the war. The fact is otherwise. The negroes presented the most remarkable instance of domestic loyalty that was ever exhibited in the history of mankind. While every able-bodied white man in the South was subjected to a ruthless military conscription, and the interior country was stripped of every defender, the negroes remained faithful to their former masters and their families, carrying on with perfect fidelity and astonishing efficiency all the agricultural work, and performing all the domestic offices which had been accustomed to do under the eyes of their owners. At any time during the four years of war the slightest insurrection among the slaves of the South, in any one quarter, would have so filled the whole land with distrust and dismay as to have drawn home every soldier from the armies and fleets, and left the country helplessly open to invasion and conquest. Without this most improbable fidelity of the negroes, the South could not have carried on the war four months; the war owed its duration absolutely and simply to the negro's form resolve to abide by and when the war terminated, it was brought to an end, not by an uprising of the slaves, who remained to the end as faithful as they had been faithful as at the beginning, but simply to the overwhelming force brought to bear upon the Southern armies by the Federal power.

The former owners of the slaves owe a debt of gratitude to the now freed negroes for their fidelity, which they are not indisposed to acknowledge; and, independently of this feeling, they have a natural and habitual desire to promote the welfare of a class of population, with whom they have been associated in such interests they have been accustomed to look after all their lives. Of all the people in the world, the former slaveholders are most strongly inclined to promote the welfare of negroes, are most deeply interested in their behalf, and possess the greatest facilities for securing it. The relations between labor and capital ought alway to be founded in mutual confidence and good will. Nowhere does this feeling exist at present between the owners of the lands and the colored laborers of the South, except in a few cases, where confidence and good will have been undermined by agents who have come from the experiment of emancipation, and who, above all others, are most certain to do work and, to a successful solution, this experiment, instituted not by themselves, but by others acting in antagonism to them. None but the most unreflecting and shallow empiricism can believe that the relations between capital and labor are really antagonistic at the South; yet the opinion has got abroad at the North that a state of mutual hatred and distrust now prevails between the white and black races of the South, and agents are sent down here, nominally to look to the negro's welfare, but really to stir up strife between the two races. When these agents are men of clear perception and good feeling, and have, moreover, the moral courage not to fear censure from home for recognizing facts which they see—facts which so seriously conflict with the notions they had formed of what sort of relations must naturally subsist between the ideal slaveholder and the ideal negro—these agents are capable of doing much good. But when they come blinded with prejudice, and animated with bitter hostility to the white race of the South, they are capable of great mischief. It may not comport with the political schemes or the sectarian prejudices of Northern radicals to acknowledge the fact; but it is a fact nevertheless, a fact which reflecting and candid men must not only acknowledge, but act on, that the natural protector and best friend of the Southern laborer is the Southern capitalist; of the Southern negro is the Southern land-owner. And we declare now, what experience and future history will demonstrate, that the former slaveholders entertain a stronger desire, are bound by a deeper interest, and possess a greater power, to advance the welfare of the negro than any other class whatever. We have, moreover, the friendly and kindly warning to give the radical friends of the negro in the North; which is, that by exciting distrust and ill-will between Southern labor and capital, between the Southern black and white races—they can convert our fair land into a second Hayti, and forever defeat the great and grand experiment of negro emancipation; whereas, by refraining from this unfriendly and incendiary interference, and recognizing the fact that the Southern capitalist is the natural friend of the Southern laborer, they will enable the former slaveholders to work out to a successful issue, without any violation, by force of their own imperative interest, and in opposition to their own preconceived prejudices, the experiment of emancipation, in a plain to the meanest comprehension that every man in the South is now interested in vindicating this experiment, and that the strange anomaly that the only danger that menaces the cause of abolition comes from its disciples *par excellence* in New England.

THE FOURTH IN RICHMOND.

The eighty-ninth anniversary of American Independence was pretty generally observed in the manner which prevailed in this city on Tuesday last. At an early hour in the morning the Capitol Square was filled with a promiscuous gathering of citizens, soldiers and negroes. The last-named class greatly predominated, there being but a slight sprinkling of the first two. Little tables were stuck about under the trees, and lemonade, ice cream, and "pies and things" were retailed at a small advance upon original cost, to greedy and pleasure-seeking colored customers. Here and there, all over the grounds, small knots were gathered, some singing "Rally round the Flag, Boys," others devoting their experience in a sing-song voice, all the while violently shaking the hand of some brother or sister. Every conceivable idea of the African was present, from the gaudily-attired mulatto, with a natural head-dress of her own luxuriant wool, to the jet black, big-headed little ebo-skin, busily engaged munching half-cooked doughnuts. Young America, for the first time in four years, had a glorious time of it, and at night vociferously voted the day a "big thing," and no mistake. Fireworks were plentiful and loud, and a pleasant popping was kept up from early in the morning until long past the hour when good boys and girls are supposed to be in their own beds and prayer and retire to their beds. A new infernal machine, in the shape of a mammoth pop-cracker, made its appearance. This concern is a mammoth bow-ition, on a small scale, minus the wheels, and when exploded in close proximity to the heels of some unsophisticated individual, forcibly reminds him of the seventy-four-pounders so fashionable in this country during the past four years. At nine o'clock in the morning an immense United States flag was raised on the Spotswood Hotel, by General Osborne, who made a few appropriate remarks to the gathering on the top of the building. A brass band was in attendance, and after the flag was given to the breeze, played the "Star-Spangled Banner." At about half eleven o'clock, in the Spotswood Hotel bar-room, a bountiful lunch was spread before the *habitues* of that popular establishment. To call it a lunch was a misnomer—it was a feast, which would have suited the taste of the most fastidious epicure. The wines and liquors were decided upon in a Cabinet meeting at Richmond, for the express purpose of breaking down the constitution of the men, and making them useless as soldiers when exchanged." Noticing this, Mr. Foote has sent a letter to the *Herald*, from which we extract the following:

JUST HOW IT IS.—One argument of the slaveholders of the South, in favor of slavery, is the adoption of a scheme of apprenticeship, which is little worse than slavery itself, is that they must still take care of the aged negroes, and that therefore they ought not to be required to pay the able-bodied colored people decent wages. This argument is well answered in the following report of a conversation held by the correspondent of a Cincinnati paper with a Georgian slave dealer:

"Old Ben was bought us a watermelon, and while we were eating, the old chattel startled its master by a sudden aggressive movement of its intellectual faculties.

"'Massa William' (addressing his master), "dis's one thing I'd like to know, gib me de truth, what to become o' de old folks?"

"What do you think should be done, Ben?" said I, interposing.

"I think you, massa William, ought to take care ob 'em.

"But," said his master, "why shoul I do that when you are free?"

"Cause I done worked for you, massa, all my life. You got my labor; when I can't work no more, you have got to take keer o' me.

"Well, but that labor of yours, Ben, I haven't got now; it's all spent, if the slaves are free."

"Can't help dat, massa; dat not my business. You has had de work; I ain't had it. Now, what am I gwine to do if you don't take keer o' me? If I'm allowed to keep my own labor, I would now hab enough. Dat's so, massa."

"Well, but suppose I have not anything to support you with, Ben?"

"You got de land, massa. You jis gib me de use ob a little patch o' dat land, I tash keer ob myself—you needn't feed me."

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—Ignoretie T. Hope, a young lady of twenty-four years, committed suicide by drowning herself in the Chenango Canal, at Deansville, New York, on Monday. She returned home on Sunday from a visit, attended during that day and the next upon an invalid mother, complained of having a nervous headache, went to the canal bank, and tying up some fifteen pounds of stones in her skirts, plunged into the water.

A CONCLUSIVE ARGUMENT.—A California paper says: A colored woman, while visiting at a house occupied by "white folks," brought up the subject of Jeff Davis. "Do you suppose they will catch him?" remarked the lady of the house, yes, I'm sure they will." replied the colored woman; his own wife will 'peach on him for a hundred thousand dollars." "Oh, that is impossible," returned the lady. "Oh, no, there is nothing impossible with them folks; if they will sell their children for two or three hundred dollars, I guess they'll sell a husband or a wife for a hundred thousand dollars."

RETURN OF PRIVATE EFFECTS.—We learn, says the Macon *Telegraph*, that all jewelry belonging to our citizens, which were sent off with the Confederate Depository, on the approach of the Federal army, and which were captured near Athens by General Stoneman, have all been turned over, and will be in Macon in a few days. The gold and other effects of the Central Railroad Company, captured last April by General Stoneman, have been returned by the military authorities.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BELGIAN.

The British Government Assured of Our Friendly Intentions.

FASTNET POINT, L. C., July 9.—The Belgian has passed this point for Quebec, with Liverpool advices of June 30th.

The steamship New York, from New York, arrived out on the 29th ult.

The London *Owl* says: "We are happy to say that the British Government are greatly reassured as to the friendly feeling and amicable intentions of the American Administration. The outpouring of the virulent press and the private correspondence of men whose avocations lead them to influence their judgment, gave an exaggerated coloring to some of the communications of President Johnson's Cabinet, but we hope and believe that there is a deep set determination not to permit a temporary difference of opinion to cause any real estrangement between the two countries."

Sutterthwaite's Circular, of the evening of the 28th, says the New York news by the Persia, of considerable advance in the rate of exchange, caused the London markets for United States Government bonds and railroad shares to give way. From the lowest point, however, there has been a slight reaction, 5-20s closing at 70½@71, a fall of 3 per cent.; Illinois Central and Erie have both declined about 2p.

The French corps Legislatif has passed the extraordinary budget by a vote of 247 ayes to 16 nays. The bourse was heavy; rentes 66.37f.

The Brazilian mails reached Lisbon on the 28th.

RIO JANEIRO, June 8.—Coffee 7|300@7|000. Stock 65,000 bags. Exchange 24¼@24½.

The Paraguayan forces have reached Bella Vesta and Corriente, and the Brazilians retired. Great sickness prevailed among them.

BAHIA, June 13.—Exchange, 24¾@25. Sugars, Unitics, 2|400@2|700.

PERNAMBUCO, June 16.—Exchange, 25¼. White Sugar, 4|000@4|100; brown, 1|900@2|000.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Breadstuffs advancing. Flour firmer, and holders demand an advance. Wheat buoyant and 1@2d higher; winter wheat 8s 6@8s 10d. Corn quiet, and quotations barely maintained; mixed, 28s. Provisions dull; Beef very dull, but steady; Pork inactive; Bacon steady but quiet. Tallow quiet. Ashes quiet. Sugar firm. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine quiet.

Cotton sales for the week, 69,000 bales, including 28,000 to speculators, and 14,500 to exporters. The market opened very buoyant, with considerable advance on all qualities, but closed flat, with the improvement partially lost. The advance on the week reached ½@¾d on American, with a decline of 1@1⅛d on Egyptian, while other descriptions are unchanged. The sales to-day were 7,000 bales, the market closing firm at a trifling advance. The authorized quotations are: Orleans middlings, 20¾d; Texas middling, 19¾d; Mobile, 19¾d.

The stock in port by actual count reached 309,000 bales, being 32,000 above the estimate, including 28,000 bales of American.

The market for breadstuffs is steady; Wheat firmer, and advanced 1d; Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, June 30.—Consols closed at 90¼ for money. Illinois Central, 84½; Erie, 53; United States 5-20s, 70. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £113,000.

☞ LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs advancing. Sugar quiet. Coffee buoyant. Tea firm. Rice steady. Tallow firmer. Rosin steady at 25 6d. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 53s.

VERY LATEST.

LONDON, June 30.—The ministerial crisis still continues at Vienna.

The City of Washington from New York, and North American from Quebec, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 28th, and the City of Cork arrived at LIVERPOOL on the 29th.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE—HER NEWS ANTICIPATED.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., via Queenstown on the 29th, arrived to-night. Her news is anticipated by the Belgian at Father Point.

The Great Eastern anchored at the Nore on the 24th, and would remain there till July 8th, taking in coal and stores.

Parliament will be dissolved on July 6th.

The House of Lords, on motion of the Earl of Derby, rejected, by a majority of twenty-one, the bill passed by the House of Commons to modify the oath required of Catholic members of Parliament.

A serious riot was expected at Nottingham, and the military are said to have been called on.

The report was current, but was not confirmed, that the Bank of Bombay had failed.

Social Condition of the South.

INSIDE VIEW OF AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA—REBEL AND FEDERAL FRATERNIZE WITH EACH OTHER—REIGN OF TERROR AMONG THE ORIGINAL SECESSIONISTS, &c.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: The following extract of a letter recently received by a gentleman of this city from Dr. Hunt, formerly one of the editors of this paper, but now surgeon in the army, has been kindly furnished us for publication:

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, Mobile, Ala., June 18, 1865.

This region, you know, is the heart of the slaveocracy. Estates are large, lands fertile, and the high constitutional Democrats are the population. I had entirely escaped the horrors of war. The poor whites were all forced into the army the moment they attained, in what were called "bomb-proof positions"—that is, were "detailed" on some humbug pretence of serving as agents, commissaries, and quartermasters. These latter grew rich—apparently