vernor Brownlow, of Tennessee, has is ned a proclamation declaring the franchise was the supreme law of the State, and deneing those as rebels who oppose it. He ders the arrest of all candidates for office advise the people to nullify the lawsrson Etheridge, a former member of Cons, has been arrested by the military for ring incendiary speeches. ew Orleans dates of the 6th inst. have been ed at New York. General Sheridan had ned refugees from Texas that they could return to their homes, and that the miliforces will protect them. All acts of the rnor and Legislature since the ordinance ression was passed are declared void. Up ly 1st 11,486 bales of cotton had been re

pecial despatch from Washington to The positively denies that Admiral Dupont d his prize-money (reported at \$175,000) fund for the crection of a home for honordischarged soldiers and sailors and their The prize-money awarded to the miral will not amount to much over \$50,000. x-Governor Letcher has been released on ole, on condition that he go to his home, in ginia, and remain there subject to the er of the President. Advices from San Salvador say that the exe or of the Prussian Consul had been with S. S. Osbon, the naval reporter who was ar med for alleged sending for publication trainind news, has been deemed "not my" by the court-martial which tried him. n. Dix has approved the finding.
The Adjutant Generals of the loyal States

The chief of the Cherokee Nation has writan appeal for charity, as his people are on verge of starvation. general Hooker has arrived in New York. Stock market was dull vestorday ending sold at a decline of 34, and Pennsyl nin Central at an advance of 1/2: 1281/2 was d for Camden and Amboy, and 43 for North n Central. There was a change in prices of senger Railroad shares. Bank shares ditte domestic markets there was more demand for Flour at previous rates. Rye Flour was ill. whilst Wheat was firmer. Corn was carce; and Oats have advanced, selling at 68 cents. Cotton sales were limited, Sugar was

uoted at 11%@124. Whisky was firmer. Gold closed in New York last night at 139%. MR. STANTON.

The condition of Mr. Secretary STAN-TON's health excites the solicitude of some of the newspapers so much that they exand into the most eloquent anxiety, and echare that he intends to leave as soon as | The Testimony for the Defence-Letters the President can find a successor. Let us nce more calm these perturbed spirits. Mr. Stanton is very well, even hearty, and attentive to his official duties as if he intended to stay in his Department till he loes not contemplate, nor the President de-

The Report about Admiral Dupont Will. The report telegraphed The Press, from Wilmington, that Admiral Deposit had willed all prize money (stated to be \$175,000,) to the ldren and orphans of honorably discharged and deceased soldiers and sailors, proves to be accorrect. The Admiral made his will about week previous to his decease, but it did not ntain any such provision as above stated. esides, his whole prize money did not ount to much over \$50,000. This contradiction is made on the authority of the relatives

[Our authority for the original despatch was that of an officer of high rank in the navy, who heard it from an intimate friend of the deceased.]—ED. PRESS.

## WASHINGTON.

CONTRADICTION OF THE REPORT CONCERN-ING ADMIRAL DUPONT.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF MISS HARRIS.

More Love-letters, in a Disguised Hand,

Produced in Court.

IMPORTANT FACTS ELICITED ON IM-PORTANT POINTS.

Tisit of the President, with a Distinguished Escort, to Admiral Dahlgren.

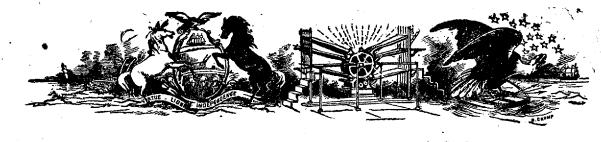
special Despatches to The Press.]

Washington, July 11, 1865. The Buchanan Book. The long-promised volume of the Old Pubinters, and will be published in fine style by Appleton's, the celebrated New York pub-ers. It will be a full history of the last Administration, from J. B.'s own notes, writ-ten by himself, in the months of classic quiet Wheatland, while his theory that the Gomment could not protect itself from anniilation, was being tried at the cost of pretions blood and life on the field of battle. It will be a work of some five hundred pages duodecimo. The respectable ex-P. kept a diary of all the events of his splendid rule. He is an old hand at this bellows; be-Sides, he has rare industry and powers of la-bor; in that he has few equals. His genius is dull, but his endurance is wonderful. He regularly collects, digests, files away, and revises all his correspondence and memoranda. And as he was fully aware that he left office not Over-blessed with friends, and a good deal Complained of, (!) he has used his materials for vindication with his best ability. I am told

he is very anxious for his book to appear he is very anxious for his book to appear, thinks the printers slow, and expects that it will be a very conclusive affair in all respects. It has been to him a work of love. Indeed, he gave to it all his time and thought, of which, in his solitude, he has had overmuch. When the book is out he will engage himself by reading the reviews. and critiques—a pleasant pastime, truly, to the O. P. F. Anyhow, this shows that he is in fine health and robust equanimity, for he will have to be a most correct annalist to es-

cape a steady and searching analysis. But, as he says he wants occupation, this is a capital way to secure it. J. B. must now be nearly Eighty. He had a hope of being the last President of the United States. He has not been gratified, and he will live long enough to find himself mistaken in many other things. He will not go to Bedford this summer, having his book on his hands

The Family of Mr. Seward to Visit Cape Arrangements are being made by Mr. Sew-And's friends for the accommodation of him-May. Self and family at Cape May during the pre-Self and family at Cape May during the present month. The Secretary is rapidly recovering his health; and his son, the Assistant Secretary, under the advice of physicians, will Seon be restored by the bracing breezes of old Ocean and the repose in the midst of good society and genial friends. Mr. Sewarp's daughter and Mr. F. W. Sewarp will also be of the party. Probably no more delightful spot Could have been selected for the purpose of relaxation by this long-afflicted family than the Celebrated Cape Island, especially at the present season, where thousands of loyal men and women who, for fourlong years, have been alwork in the battle-field, or in the various avenues of home and labor, laboring for the Ecol cause, enjoy their first moment of Enditude for the rescue of Mr. Sewarp from a dreadful calamity, and for his own inestimable services to his country in his great default, will make all hearts yearn to do him lionor.



altedd,

VOL. 8.—NO. 214.

Visit of President Johnson to the Gunboat Pawnee. Rear Admiral Danleren, whose flag-ship the Pawnee, has been lying near Giesbore received President Johnson, this afternoon with all the honors prescribed for his officia position. The President was accompanied by he Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, and the Hon. Preston King; Mr. Gooding, Marshal of the District of Columbia; Admiral Smrn, Captain Drayron, Paymaster Bridge, General Muzzer, the President's Secretary; Wm. Faxon, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department; Colonel Forney, and a number of other gentlemen, together with ladies. The party took the Geranium at Seventh-street wharf, and upon reaching the Pawnec were received by the officers in full. rial closed he admitted he hatold lies, that Weichman had said that Mrs. Suratt diess, the Presidential salute was fired, the mrine band played a national air, the yards were manned, and all the ceremonies of a man-of-war were performed.

The President then inspected the ship, and the sailors went through their evolutions with the guns. An elegant entertainment was given by the Admiral, after which the party re-embarked and took a short turn down the river, receiving salutes from the Don, the flagship of the Potomac flotilla, and several ves sels of the squadron. Admiral Dahlenen will now strike his flag, and the Pawnee will sail

for Portsmouth, N. H., and go out of commis Release of Rebel Prisoners During the last week there were released from prison stations 591 rebel prisoners, making a total of 43,391 discharged by President John son. There are now none but sick prisoner

Release of Ex-Governor Letcher. Ex-Governor Letcher was released from the Old Capitol Prison, last evening, by the direction of President Johnson, upon the condition that he immediately go to his home in Virgi-nia and give his parole to remain there subject to the order of the President.

The Harris Murder Trial. An additional number of intensely loving

etters were read in the Mary Harris trial today, and also several dated September, 1863, signed "J. P. Greenwood," the letter requesting her, as a friend, to meet him at a disreputable house in Chicago. Miss Drylin, in whose store the accused was a clerk, testified as to the crazing effect the base proposition had on the mind of Miss Harnis, as well as the circumstances which induced the belief that Burroughs, whom Miss Harris killed,

as the author of the letter. Resignation, and Vacancy Filled. The resignation of the Hon. WM. P. Dole as ner of Indian Affairs, which had been before the President several days, was accepted yesterday, and this morning his sucor, Judge D. N. Cooley, of Iowa, entered upon the duties of that office. Mr. Dole was was several weeks ago instructed by the Presi-dent to visit certain Indian tribes, with a view to their pacification and removal to the Go-

at Boston yesterday. All the States ex-Reserves, but this mission he nov Sale of War Vessels. Several vessels lately attached to the East Guif Squadron were sold at Key West on the 28th ult. Among them was the notorious yacht Wanderer. The squadron is being rapidly re-Appointment of a Consul.

Ex-Brigadier General James L. Kiernan, of lew York, was yesterday appointed United States Consul at Chin Kiang, China. Naval Appointments.

Major John A. Rolles has received the appointment of Solicitor and Naval Judge Adocate General of the Naval Department, and Secretary Welles has appointed Surgeon Phines T. Horwitz as Chief of the Bureau of

THE TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS. AT WASHINGTON.

edicine and Surgery of the Navy Depart-

from the Deceased.

The trial of Miss Mary Harris, who shot Mr. Burroughs, a clerk in the Treasury Department, is now in progress at Washington, D. C. oncluded to resign—an event which he The defence have set up the plea of tempomitted. On Monday a Mrs. Harris (no relative of the accused), testified that she had known both the accused and deceased in Chi-cago, for the last three years, and that from the manners of the two she was led to believe they were engaged to be married, although Mr. Burroughs never stated that they were. At the time Burroughs married another lady Miss Harris had told witness that she believed the deceased had proved false to her, and that he had endeavored to induce her to go to disreputable house. She was very much worried about it.

The accused's lawyer testified that Miss Harris came to him in July, 1861, requesting him to commence a suit against Burroughs for breach of promise. The accused's motive for proscenting the deceased was for the sole purpose of vindicating her character and honor She exhibited to the lawyer (Lewis H. Davis the letter of Burroughs referred to above, in-viting her to a disreputable bouse. Until she eccived this letter she had loved Burroughs but now that love had turned to hate. A number of letters from deceased to ac cused were read in court. The following ex tract from one of these coistles is a fair index

cused were read in court. The following extract from one of these epistles is a fair index of the whole. It is dated Monday, August 22, 1859, and is addressed to—"Oh! My dear little Rosebud." Burroughs writes:

"Many times I had longed for your picture, and let my imagination dwell upon the receipt of, but durst not ask you for it, for reasons I will give you if we ever meet—not now; but it is the more grateful, coming as surprise of such inexpressible delight. Really, Mollie, as I returned from the post office, after receiving it, I folt so light I could with difficulty keep the ground. I could scarcely avoid flying. I wanted to button-hole everybody I met, and show them what I had got, and it required all the sense of propriety I could command to keep myself from doing so.

"Oh! that beautiful picture! beautiful! beautiful! beautiful! and my beautiful! beautiful! beautiful! and my beautiful! beautiful! beautiful! and my beautiful! beautiful! perhaps express faintly what are my feelings as reawakened by such visible testimony of her loveliness. O! Mollie, Mollie! you have turned my dry, sterile old bachelor heart into a gushing fountain of glad emotion and warm, genial affection; and Mollie, dear, darling Mollie, is the source and end of all. Would I had a hundred Pike's Peak fortunes to lay at her feet, and the affection of a hundred hearts to lavish upon her. If 'another Mollie' were to contest the claim to my love she would stand but a poor chance now, if not before.

"When you were remarking concerning the change (improvement) that had taken place in your personal appearance, were you trying to make me understand that yow had added to your already redundant stock of beauty! I did not fully take the hint then. I understand now. Nature has surpassed herself in bestowing new charms when the measure is already full—running over; and Mollie herself is taken by surprise at her own new excellencies. I understand it all now, and a most effective way have you adopted to bring the fact to my comprehension; and as mo 

omitted in defference to the sensibilities of our readers.]

The Trial Yesterday. Special Despatch to the Press.] Washington, July 11.—The trial of Miss Harris was continued to-day. A large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen were present, and the case excited a lively interest. A number of letters were read to the jury, which Miss Harris had received from Burroughs. They were all affecting and loving in the extreme, though some of them contained paragraphs, which showed a desire on the part of the deceased to indulge in a love quarrel. These tenses to mange in a love quarrel. These letters covered a space of time from September 5, 1860, to September 12, 1863. Two letters, which we here introduce, show a villainous character on the part of the writer, and there was some objection raised in court in the mode of establishing their identity, as they were evidently written in a disguised hand, and signed J. P. Greenwood. Miss Dev-lin, who was well acquainted with the handwriting of the deceased, fully identified them however, as having been written by Burroughs. The writer attempts to entice Miss Harris to a noted assignation house in Chicatter reads as follows :

your friend, and I think a meeting would do us both good. Will you come? Do! I would rather I could see you at some other place. Write when I will come. If you think it improper to meet me, I hope you will at least answer this note, and state your objections:

Your friend,

J. P. Greenwood: Cuicago, September 12, 1863.

Cuicago, September 12, 1863.

Dear Miss Mollie: Your favor of Thursday was duly received, and I was sorry to read that you could not come at the hour I appointed. Unfortunately, I had a previous business engagement at 3% o'clock, which is my excuse for not coming—my engagement was of such a nature that it was almost impossible for me to neglect it. I should have been most happy to have seen you. I have been absent from the city since Friday night; have justreturned this evening, and I now embrace the first lelsure moment to say to you that I will see you on Tuesday, at 2% o'clock, at the place formerly designated, 44 Quincy street, provided it is perfectly satisfactory to you. I am very anxious to cultivate your nequaintance, which I think will result to our mutual good, and I hope you will grant me the privilege of proving to you that I desire only to be your friend. I will here say I have had the pleasure of seeing you several times, but never have had an introduction. If you cannot come at the time I have appointed, please say by note when you can come; or, if you prefer seeing me at some other place than 49 Quincey street, if you will be kind enough to state the time and place, I will, if possible, see you.

Your friend,

J. P. Greenwood. The testimony of the two witnesses—Miss Devlin and Dr. Fitch, both of Chicago—tended show insanity on the part of the accused. Dr. Fitch stated that cases were frequent here such diseases as Miss Harris labored under resulted in the insanity of the patient and said her conduct and conversation, while

## THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

accompanying the officer from the Treasury

Department to the jail, at the time of the homi-cide, were strong indications of insanity.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE VERACITY OF A GOVERNMENT WITNESS.

Report of the Strange Talk of Weichman.

MRS. SURATT SAID TO HAVE HAD NO PREVIOUS

KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONSPIRATORS' PLANS. Her Tearful Opposition to her Se

ATNE SAID TO HAVE CONFESSED TO GENERAL HARTRANFT THAT SHE WAS EN-TIRELY INNOCENT.

WASHINGTON, July 11th .- The Constitution Union, of this afternoon, publishes an affidavit of John P. Brophy, who says he could have it proved, if time were allowed, that Weichman is and always was a coward, according to the words of his father; that since the trial closed he has admitted that he was a liar; that a short time before the assassination Weichman introduced Atzerott to him as a particular friend of his, and that on the same day he and Atzerott were riding on Booth' horses. Brophy says he can bring other and new witnesses to testify to his intimacy with Atzerott, that since the trial closed Weichman told Brophy that Mrs. Suratt wept bitterly at the thought of John going to Richmond, and implored him to re.

main at home, and not bring trouble upon himself and upon the family; that once, while some men where at the house Mrs. Suratt called John, her son, aside, and said to him, "John, I am afraid there is something going on; why do these men come here? Now, John I do not feel easy about this, and you must tell me what you are about." Brophy asked Weichman if John told her, and Weichman replied that John did not and could not tell her. Since the close of the trial Weichman offered to give Brophy a letter to President Johnson in Mrs. Suratt's handwriting, provided Brophy would keep it a profound secret. Brophy asked Weichman to give him a similar letter to Judge Holt, and he replied: "No; I will not write to him, because Ilhave no confidence whatever in Holt." Brophy

ed to testify to his character, and afterwards remembering, as Brophy supposed, that his testimony would injure him, begged him (Bro. phy) for about half an hour to leave the court-and brought come of the sub-officers of the place to urge him to go, so that he (Brophy) would not be placed on the witness stand. These and other things were sworn to by John P. Brophy on the 7th inst. The Constitutional Union further says, that General Hartranft, on Friday week, wrote in substance as follows to the President, a short time before the execution: "The prisoner, Payne, has just told me that Mrs. Suratt is en-

further says that Weichman had him summon-

tirely innocent of the assassination of President Lincoln, and of any knowledge thereof. He also states that she had no knowledge whatever of the abduction plot; that nothing was ever said to her about it, and that he name was never mentioned by the parties connected therewith."

INTERESTING FROM UTAH. isit of speaker colfax and others to salt LAKE CITY—THE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF UTAH -THE WONDERFUL MINERAL AND AGRICUL-TURAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY-THE THE INDIANS-DISLOYALTY, PALSEHOOD, AND UNTRUSTWORTHINESS OF THE MORMONS, ,

companied by Lieutenant Governor Bross, of Illinos, Richardson, of the New York Tribune, and others, have, of course, reached California by this time. They were at Salt Lake City from these parties, discloses a most extraordinary development of mineral wealth in the portion of the country through which they passed, surpassing all anticipation, and more than fulfilling the predictions of Secretary Usher, when he re-ceived the specimens of silver, gold, synchar, quicksilver, &c., more than a year ago. In fact, in reading the speech of Mr. Colfax, at Salt Lake City, one would suppose that he was describing a celestial region, and the same impression is produced by utterances of his companions. One of the speakers prediets that men now aged will live to witness the completion of the grandest of all national enterprises—the Pacific Railroad—and that the Pacific slope teeming with the busy life of hundreds of millions of people. Not the least of the wonders described is that of the great overland stage line, now extending through a desert of twelve hundred miles in extent. The coaches of this line abound in personal comforts, and are driven with ra-pidity and ease. In the course of the speech of Mr. Colpax, he distinctly told the Morhad failed; that it was to-day stronger had failed; that it was to-day stronger than ever; that treason would be punished with prompt and terrible death; and that the tide of emigration was coming, and would sweep away all their institutions, whether of slawery or polygamy, thus covering the whole of that region with the blessings of Christianity and morality. Another fact was a proposed that the great and wastes which have proved, that the great arid wastes, which have lain for years without water, can be successfully irrigated. The speaker showed that the In dian races were unworthy of consideration or respect. They were loathsome, savage, disho-nest, ungrateful, and cruel-obstacles in the way of progress, and would be swept off by the strong arm like so many wild heasts. His judgment of the inhuman tribes of that faroff country is confirmed by all travellers and yet, while all these things are true, establishing not alone the fertility and unbounde wealth of that distant region, the power of the National Government, and the prospect of the completion of the Pacific Railroad, the Mormons are proved, by all recent and former tes-timony, to be faithless, cruel, and full of trea-

on. Outside of South Carolina we had no bitterer enemies than the Mormon leaders, and although like conquered slaveholders they profess to be friendly new, they are not to be trusted. The Daily Union Vidette, published at Salt Lake City, and conducted by a brave Union man, brands the whole crew, without fear, favor, or affection. These facts deserve to be known and recorded, at a period when the Government is girding up its loins to purge the whole land from every element or symp-tom of an attempt to disturb or interfere with

its mighty progress. Gunboats at Belfast, Maine. BELVAST, Mc., July 11.—The gunboat Ashue. lotte arrived last evening from Eastport. Thousands of our people have visited the ionitor Agamentus, now in the harbor. This afternoon Mayor Abbott and other city offi-cials were guests on board. The gunboat Tioga opens to-morrow a rendezvous for naval ap-

Assault by Robbers. LOUISVILLE, July 11 .- Philip Speed, collector of internal revenue, was assaulted while going home on Saturday evening, at eleven o'clock, by three men, in the garb of soldiers me of whom, with a stone, knocked in several of Speed's teeth, inflicting a serious wound. Mr. Speed thinks their purpose was robbery. He is now doing well.

The Railroad Strike. Buffalo, July 11 .- As yet there has been no overt act on the part of the railroad strikers. The railroad officers have collected from other places hands enough to do the necessary labor. Any attempt to interrupt the work or create a listurbance, will be promptly met by the authorities. One of the companies has commenced proceedings against one of the chiefs of the Union for a conspiracy and attempt to

obstruct the business of the road,

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865.

General Hooker arrived here last night.

CATTLE MARKET.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived, ship General Butler, from Shieldbark Mary C. Dyer, from Cow Bay. Belovship Underwriter, from Pensacola; brig New

A Youthful Traveller.

REFUGEES INVITED TO RETURN TO THE STATE.

TEXAS.

THE UNITED STATES FULLY EQUAL TO

THEIR PROTECTION.

Rebel Cherokee Indians Starving—Their Chief Begs for Charity.

CATTLE MARKET.

Beef advanced le to-day under a combination to cause a short supply; prices ranged
from 9 to 17c, the average being 14/2c. The receipts were 4,000 head. Cows were firmer and
veals better; sales at 7 to 11c. Sheep were
firster, closing firm at 4 to 6c; Lambs firmer at
12 to 14c. The receipts were 11,000 head. Swinebetter sales at 16/2/211/2. Receipts 10,500 head.

EVENTER STOCK BOARD. THE CROPS EXPECTED TO BE GENEROUS. New York, July 11.—The steamship Evening tar bas arrived from New Orleans, with dates to the 6th inst. Among her passengers are Hon. John Covode and Mrs. General Banks. At Gallagher's Exchange this evening gol was firm at 189%. Stocks were strong. Eric 90%; Hudson Ever, 111; Reading, 101; Mieningan Southern, 67%; Illinois Central, 1894; Pitts burg, 90%; Fort Wayne, 100; Prairie du Chien, 41; Canton, 41½; Cumberland, 45; Quicksilver, 69½. General Sheridan has issued an order notify ing refugees from Toxas that the United State

roops are now in possession of the State, and that they can return to their homes with security and resume possession of their property The order also notifies the people of Texas that no home guards or armed bands for selfrotection will be permitted in the State, as he military forces of the United States will be sufficient to protect persons and property.
All the acts of the Governor and Legislature, since the passage of the ordinance of secession, are declared illegitimate. The New Orleans papers of July 4th, contain

the following:

It is said that the late rebel portion of the Cherokee Indians in northwestern Texas, are in great distress, and near starvation. Their Chief, Standwatie, who held a commission of Brigadier General in the rebel army, has issued an appeal to the people of Texas for as-Up to July 1st, 11,486 bales of cotton had been received at Mobile.

The first mail train from Mobile to New Or-

Shreveport advices say the crops are looking. well. The freedmen, women and children, are still flocking into the town, many engaging themselves to planters. Cotton is arriving there slowly, the planters being afraid it will pe gobbled up by speculators.

The river is rising, with a prospect of giving avigation for a month. Seventeen steamboats had arrived in a week

eans since the close of the war, left on the

lst instant.

with full freights. TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

FORCIBLE PROCLAMATION FROM

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW.

ARREST OF EMERSON ETHERIDGE FOR INCENDIARY LANGUAGE.

CINCINNATI, July 11 .- An enthusiastic Union hass meeting was held at Lexington, Ken. tucky, yesterday, at which speeches were made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, and Gen. F. P. Blair, urging the adoption of the constitutional amendment A special despatch to the Gazette says Gov Brownlow, of Tennessee, has issued a pro-clamation declaring the franchise law the supreme law of the State, and denouncing as rebels those who attempt to oppose its execu-tion. He calls upon the civil authorities to arrest persons who, under pretence of being candidates for Congress, are advising the peode to nullify the constitution and laws and are stirring up rebellion and sedition.

A Nashville despatch to the Commercial an nounces the arrest of Emerson Etheridge, at

Columbus, Ky., by the commander of that post, for delivering incendiary speeches in Ten-WESTERN NEWS.

Murder of a Woman and Child—Whole sale Poisoning. Cincinnati, July 11.—During the last few days, thirty persons in the eastern portion of the city, and nine in Newport, Kentucky,

have been poisoned by eating cheese. None of the cases have proved fatal.

The newspapers publish the details of the murder of a woman and child by three rob-bers, near London, Madison county, Ohio, last week. The owner of the premises, accompanied by another man, approached the house while the robbers were ransacking it and killed all three, with their revolvers. No names or date are given.

SAN SALVADOR.

The Prussian Consul Ordered Out-Au Address of Thanks to the Army. New York, July 11.—Advices from San Sal vador state that the Government has withdrawn the exequatur of Dr. Bernhard, Cons of Prussia at San Miguel, and has forbidden nim to return to the Republic. Bernhard was implicated in the recent rebellion, and had already fled from the country.

President Duenas has issued an address to the army, thanking it for prompt and efficient services in suppressing the rebellion. Pass-port regulations, for the present, will be

strictly maintained in San Salvador, A strong public feeling exists against General Barrios, who is viewed as the chief instigator of the Meeting of Adjutant Generals. BOSTON, July 11.—The Convention of Adjutant Generals of the Loyal States met to-day in the Senate Chamber. General Baker, o Iowa, was chosen President. The roll of mem bers present was called, as follows: Adintant hire: Washburn, Vermont: Schoulter, Mass

Seneral Hodgdon, Maine; Head, New Hamp chusetts; Maurer, Rhode Island; Morse, Con-necticut; Russell, Pennsylvania; Perry, Maryand : Pierpont, West Virginia : Lindsay, Ker tucky; Baker, Iowa, and Anderson, of Kansas. Communications were read from the Adjutant Generals of Indiana and Wisconsin, regretting their inability to be present. Adjutant General Bishop, of Arkansas, will reach-this city to-night. A letter was read from Adjutant General Cowan, of Ohio, regretting his absence, accom panying which was a copy of the militia law of that State and statements in relation to its workings. Henry Lee, late of Gov. Andrews staff, in accordance with an invitation, read a carefully prepared paper upon the militia system, showing the results of examination, the theses of the founders of the Republic, and

of military men since that time, and making various recommendations, growing out of ex perience during the present war. Gen. Lindsay moved the appointment of a committee of five to memorialize Congress on the subject of a general militia law. Gon! indsay, and Messrs. Washburn, Andrew, Rus sell, and Perry were appointed. sen, and rerry were appointed.

Generals Anderson, Hodson, and Pierpont, were appointed a committee relative to the appointment of the Adjutant Generals of the several States, as pension grants.

Generals Schoulter, Maurer, and Lindsay were appointed a committee to procure from the War Department muster-rolls, or certified copies of such rolls, to be deposited in the Adjutant General's office of the several States.

The Convention then adjourned till Wed-

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CON-GRESS. THE FIRST DAY'S MEETING IN DETROIT. Detroir, July II.—Delegations from all the ending cities and commercial interests in the attendance at the Trade Convention. Canada is well represented, and her delegates are active in efforts to induce an extension of the eciprocity treaty. The Western delegates, who are in great numbers, second this view. A powerful protection influence from New England and the Northern States oppose the enewal of the treaty. The Canadian delegates are favorable to the extension of the Canadian canals, to facilitate

merican commerce. James Aspinwall, of Detroit, called the Convention to order, and Kiram Walbridge, of New York, was chosen permanent President. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, and Mr. Walker, chicago, were chosen Vice Presidents at arge, and one Vice President for each State nd Province. The only committees announced are the folowing: On Transit.—D. W. C. Littlejohn, E. S. Prosser, Duncan Stewart, R. S. Elliott, J. C. Con-

verse, P. C. Hersey, C. F. Randolph, R. P. Spaulding, and D. B. Smith. Canadians who will confer with the above John McClellan, Wm. McGovern, and George H. Perry. On Reciprocity.—J. F. Joy, R. M. Walte, J. J. Hatch, J. W. Taylor, F. Joy, R. M. Walte, J. J. Hatch, J. W. Taylor, F. Traylor, and S. Nevitt. Canadians to confer as above: Mesers. Jos. House, Thomas Rigan, J. S. Wortz, and Henry Fray.
Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the Chicago delegates at the action of the Con vention in confining the delegates to one vote. Several of the Chicago members have left, and

it is probable they will all leave to-morrow. The U. S. Steamer St. Marys. Baltimore, July 11.—A letter from an officer of the U. S. steamer St. Marys, dated Chincha Island, June 9, says: "It is expected that the St. Marys will make a cruise of about four months along the coast of Peru and Chili, and then return to San Francisco, calling at some of the Mexican ports on the way,"

NEW YORK CITY. UNION OF THE TWO CONTINENTS.

New York, July 11. THE CASE OF OSSON. B. S. Osbon, naval reporter, who was under arrest charged with publishing contraband news, has been notified by General Dix that he ings of the Whole World. has approved the finding of the court in his case, which was "not guilty."

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK.

The steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpool June 21, via Queenstown on the 25th, has EUROPE TO AMERICA. arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.
General Hooker in New York.

The ship Carrier Dove has arrived from BETTER SUCCESS EXPECTED THIS TIME shields, England, with over 2,000 tons of coal

> The Countries it will Tra-verse and the People it will Join.

Which of the Lines will be Most Advan-

THEIR VALUE\_THEIR PROSPECTS\_THE STRIDE HUMANITY MAKES BY

A Young GIRL ABDUCTED BY HER GRAND-MOTHER—SHE IS TAKEN TO THE GOLD RY GIONS OF MONTAXA—HER SUFFERINGS, ESCAPS, AND RETURN TO HER HOME IN ST. PAUL.

[From the St. Paul Press.]

We met recently a Youthful but extensive traveller, Miss Emily Wells, a little girl. of eleven years, who has just returned from Virginia City, Montana Territory, done. Her history, from the time she left this State in 183 which her return, is of the most remarkable character, and her account of thrilling adventures, hair-breadth escapes, together with the sufferings and Privations which she endured, In the spring of 1833, this little girl was living with her grandmother at Shakopee, in this State, and when the expedition left that place in April for the then Territory of Idaho, she accompanied it, taking with her her grand-daughter, without the knowledge or consent of the child's mother, who resided in this city. Emily cannot remember much of anything that happened during her outward trip, but thinks that there was nothing of more than ordinary interest occurred. The first thing that she renembers, with any accuracy, is the death of her grandmother, which occurred in the latter part of the December following her arrival in Virginia City—an incident which would be likely to leave an impression not easily to be effaced, even on a mind so young, as by it she was left in a wild and strange land, without a friend or relative nearer than iffeen hundred miles, and that over a wild and barren country, inhabited only by hostile bands of Indians. After this incident she was left friendless and alone, with no one to care for her, and no means to secure the sustenance of life. For weeks and months she was compelled to be such as would afford much relief to suffering humanity. Indeed, from Virginia City and its surroundings, the people who compose its population are of the most lawless and brutal type of human beings.

It was among such people as these, and in such a country, that little Emma was left, or planed, homeless, and friendless, cast out up now the dream of mankind to compass

of the nations—savage, half-civilized, and enlightened—by one great, vast circuit, and conone atom, or reducing all time to nought or to the tiniest of instants. The great Atlantic Mind, through its passive yet powerful instru-ment—the "Cable"—while all the great In April last, after she had been in ther ne and London, with all their various conforma stant by the Behring's Strait and Russian Over land Telegraph.

or about the 18th inst. seen what the directors have learned, and what is yet to be feared from the perils and

with ner new parents her treatment was kind in the extreme.

In April last, after she had been in ther new home some months, she chanced to hear of a party of enigrants who were about to leave to party of enigrants who were about to leave to party of enigrants who were about to leave tripin city for the States, and having ascertained that by accompanying this party she could return to her home in St. Paul, and having found out some of the party, and obtaining their permission to go with them, she accordingly stole away from her new protectors, and on the 21st day of April last bade adieu to Virginia City.

This party consisted of about forty-five teams, and were about two weeks in reaching Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri river. Nothing of importance occurred on their trip to Fort Benton. When within a day's travel of the fort they saw a party of three or four hundred Indians at a great distance, but were not molested by them. Upon arriving at Fort Benton, the party with whom she had been travelling gave up the notion of returning to the States, and concluded to stop at a new place jast boing laid out on the Upper Missouri river, called Movia. Emily, who still fondly cherished the idea of returning to her home, and who accordingly declined the invitation of her travelling companions to remain with them, was again left alone, and still a long distance from her destination. As good luck would have it, the steamer Yellow Stone had just arrived from below, and, being about to return, Emily was allowed to take passage on her for St. Joseph, Mo.

The Yellow Stone was four weeks on her trip down to St. Joseph, Mo.

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The Yellow Stone was four weeks on her trip down to St. Joseph, Mo.

The Yellow Stone was four weeks on her trip down to St. Joseph, Hoving laid up every night, the bing, on account of the Indians, unsafe to travel after dark. Upon arriving at St. Joseph, Emily took the

The facts, as we have clated them, are just as we received them from the little girl herself, and, from the plain and simple manner in which she told her story, we have no doubt whatever of its truthfulness. The history itself is certainly one of the most remarkable on record. That one so young and tender could endure so much, and travel so far entirely unprotected, is certainly a miracle. She is a smart, intelligent girl of her age, and seems proud of the fact that she is the greatest youthful adventurer known to history. We were glad to see her feel so, as she certainly is entitled to do, as a part compensation for the privations, hardships, and sufferings which she has undergone. May she long live to tell her wonderful story. Cotton in Egypt.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazet writing from Cairo on the 28th ult., says: I have just returned from a ten days' tour in the villages, and send you the result of my observations and inquiries on the state of the cotton interests in Egypt, as affected by the late reduction of price in that staple—that is to say, by the prospective cheapening of calleo by 2d. or 3d. a yard to the customer, and the less to the producers and collectors of the raw staple in bulk. I find the portion of the erop of 186-5 yet in the villages to be variously estimated from one-sixth to one-third of the whole, though all seem to think that there cannot be less in the villages unginned than kantars, (of 915. English weight;) 400,000; supposed to be held at Alexandria, 300,000; assumed to be held in England, for Egyptian account, 300,000; total kantars, 1,000,000 affected by the fall and, on an average, to the extent of shout 25 per kantar—whilen will be sent a loss, on the value of one hallon kantars, of 25,000,000. Total anticipated loss on Egyptic than one person of experience who judges this to be an under-estimate. No one who has not visited the interior of the Delta on have any adequate idea of the new kind of industry which the late high prices for cotton have developed. The cotton is now all elemend by gins, which, by the best systems, elema five hundred pounds of cotton in twenty-four hours. In practice, great attention is required at the gins, for the machinery is not nearly so simple as one might suppose. The fellah girls have, however, shown such aptitude for the work, that they hardly come behind our own factory-girls. I was surprised to find that they perceived at once when any-thing went wrong with the gin; and what astonished me attill more was the jealousy manifested when one hand turned out a larger quantity than the rest. In such cases, those who were in arrears would often cry with vexation. The prize of a silk kerchief, or some other article, bestowed weekly on the best worker; is the secret of this emulation. Moreover, the wages paid are good. At one establishment where I remained several da

Markets by Telegraph. CINCINNATI, July 11.—Flour is in good de-mand 1,1500 bbls sold at \$5.60@5.75 for superfine, and \$6.50 for extra. Whisky unchanged, and in limited demand. Provisions firm. in limited demand. Provisions firm.

Chicago, July 11.—Flore active, and advanced 5 to 10c; sales at \$5,006 for spring extra. Wheat quict; sales at 1112c for No. 1, and 96007c for No. 2. Corn active, and advanced 1@2c; sales at 56,0071/ for No. 1, and 53/261c for No. 2. Oats dull, and declined 1c; sales at 412/242. High Wines unchanged Freights steady. Provisions firm. Mess Pork—sales of 2,600 bbls prime mess at \$20.

Receipts. Shipments.

Flour, barrels. 50,000 60,000 60,000 Corn, bushels. 58,000 37,000 Corn, bushels. 218,000 119,000 Oats, bushels. 43,000 Iron Nerves to Register the Feel-

THE GREAT ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH FROM

How it will be Laid for 2,970 Miles in the Bottom of the Sea.

THAN IN 1858. The Gigantic Overland Line

NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA-THE WHOLE WORLD TO BE INCLUDED IN ITS CIRCUIT.

tageous to us as a Nation.

THEIR SUCCESS.

The ambition of the men of to-day is vault ing and far-reaching. Ever since our fellows in the far-off ages strave by their Tower of Babel to reach the clouds, and attain heaver without the ordeal of death, there have beer outcroppings of the same spirit, though no manifested, perhaps, in the same way. Elixirs nave been sought after to prolong life, and set the old skeleton-avenger, with his tremehant scythe, at bay, and De Sotos have accomplished actual good while searching after actual impossibilities. Thousands have grown baggard and gray, and died at last in vain alchemy for the philosopher's stone; but to this class of labors the spirit has been confine In our day one chief object seems to have been to save labor—to avoid the command," in the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread" to annihilate distance, and to make our puny powers, by the aid of mind, most mighty, so that no difficulties "can daunt nor no labors tire." But it is to our efforts to conquer space, and that earthly space, which we now propose to consider. Beyond the earth, or the atmosphere that surrounds it, we have no hope to go just now. Balloons and flying ma-chines (the latter in embryo) are the only means of ascension we have yet discovered and they are very limited in their scope. But we can go over the land with the swiftness o the wind; and steam engines on the water eave white, swelling sails far behind. We think on the telegraph wires, and almost a fast as imagination can speed, our thoughts find utterance in strange sounds, thou sands and thousands of miles away. It is whole world with tiny nerves, through which will flow electric life; so that, at a single touch our antipodes can be summoned to speak with us, though occans and mountains, and difficulties infinite lay between. This dream is now rapidly finding a development in two directions, one uniting Europe with the New World, the other gathering in all the rest

centrating the whole world, as it were, into Ocean, though it forever physically divides the great hemispheres, is to be annihilated by reaches of country which spread from San Francisco to Yeddo, and from Yeddo to Moscow tions and climates, will be traversed in an in THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
This enterprise has for a long while been on foot, and this is the second attempt made by

those who have it in hand to accomplish it and, from present appearances, they will be rewarded with better fortune than that which met their first endeavor. Experience has faught them many valuable things, of which they appear to be taking the largest advant. age. The Great Eastern, for many weeks past. age. The Great Eastern for many weeks past has been receiving the 2,970 miles of cable, and, Providence permitting, it is announced that she will leave Valentia Bay, Ireland, for Heart's Content Bay, on the Canada coast, on THE FIRST ATTEMPT AT CABLE LAYING. In this connection it may be interesting to go back to the first attempts at laying the cable, in June and July, 1858, so that it may be The laying of the short cable in Valentia Bay, it is announced by the English journals, will be the occasion of a grand meeting, at

vagaries of the sea. Such accounts lead to a short history of the early days of the Atlantic cable. After a considerable time spent in the nanufacture, it was shipped on board the United States frigate Niagara and her Majesty's frigate Agamemnon; in April and May, 1858. It was 2,790 miles in length—1,395 miles (or half) on each vessel. After an experimentary trip, lasting about four days, the vessels, accompanied by tenders, left Plymouth on the 10th of June, 1858, sailing for at. 52 12 N., and long. 33 18 W., in about mid ocean, where the depth was about one thousand fathoms, and it was considered proper to begin the risky experiment. During the whole voyage out very bad weather was experienced, so that it required sixteen days to reach the point above mentioned. On the 25th it was reached, and an attempt was made to splice the cable, but it falled because of the tur-bulence of the elements, which broke it after two and a half miles had been paid out. On the 26th a second attempt was made; but when forty miles had been paid out it snapped a second time. On the 28th connection was recovered, but only to be lost again. The commanders of the two ships had agreed that when communication was thoroughly lost, when they had separated more than a hundred miles from each other, both should return to Queenstown. This was done, the Ningara arriving at that port on the

9th and the Agamemnon on the 12th of July. The prospect of inter-continental wire was a very gloomy one. We, here on the Atlantic side, were waiting and growling for the arrival of what we called the "telegraph fleet" at Trinity Bay. There were not wanting persons who insisted that the fate of the two frigates was like that of the lost "President" and "City of Glasgow "-gone from port to founder, "and none to tell the tale." Weeks and weeks we waited, until the Persia arrived, with the news that the "telegraph fleet" was at Queenstown. Now, of course, the whole at Queenstown. Now, of course, the whole scheme of a telegraph atom miles under water, was pronounced a failure in the minds of the unadventurous and doubting. But the projectors of the line, and Cyrus W. Field, their manager, whose reputation depended on success, and whose heart yearned for it, was not discouraged. A meeting of the directors of the company was held, and it was decided that the work must go on, even while in the English Parliament, Mr. Disraeli launched Berce distribes against the whole scheme, and the London Times decried the Agamemnon as totally unfit for the pupes, suggesting the Great Eastern, which had then just been built, as the fittest vessel for the purpose. But suggestions, condemnations, and warnings were not listened to. Hope and glory were before those immediately interested, if the cable was laid, and continued in successful operation. On the 12th of July, 1839, the steamers, with the same tenders, the Valorous and Gorgon, both British vessels, went out again over the deep—this time destined to better success. There were for many days the same croakings at the non-arrival of the "fleet," and day after day (as readers of good memories will remember) there came despatches to the daily pressiving the state of the weather, always ending with the storeotyped phrase: "No signs of the ledgraph fleet." But at last k did arrive, There was no war, in the land them. People were susceptible to excitements, and went into hapsockee or hysteries, according to efrom. Sincety, Government of the Congress of authorizing at Thirty Bay. In the afternoon of the offers, and day after day far readers of good memories will remember; there came despatches to the daily pressiving the state of the weather, always onding with the storeotyped phrase: "No signs of the non-arrival of the "neet," and day after day far readers of good memories will remember; there came despatches to the daily pressiving the state of the weather, always onding with the storeotyped phrase: "A distinct of the conditions, a continuous cheme of a telegraph 2,400 miles under

was followed rapidly by news, messages, and congratulatory messages of all kinds, from and to all kinds of people, of all kinds of dignities here and abroad. On the 1st of September 18 of this city colourated ber the good citizens of this city celebrated ts success in a grand and enthusiastic way That celebration is fresh in the memories of all our inhabitants, over ten years of age, with its bustle, worry, annoyances, and enjoyments. The sound of our bells, cannons speeches, and cheers, had scarcely ceased lowcver, when the telegraph suddenly ceased vorking. The electricity refused to obey the hand of man; the instrument would not speak. Every effort to revivify the dead nerve was in vain, and at last the warmest urgers and ad-mirers of the enterprise admitted that it was

a gigantic failure. THE COURSE OF THE COMPANY. As the company were undismayed at the

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) 

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rate, \$2.00 per copy.

THREE CENTS. first failure, so it was at the second. It set to work to raise funds for the manufacture of another cube. There was a good deaf of diffi-culty at first, because failure depreciates the merits of the best cause in a great many eyes. Tribulation after tribulation pained, disappointment after disappointment galled, but after a while the aid of the English Government was obtained, so that another cable was

WHAT EXPERIENCE TAUGHT.

manufactured.

to London and the jumping-of place of the Atlantic cable on the coast of Ireland; Thence the Atlantic cable would complete "the gradle round the earth," and Puck's preposterous funcy grow tame and common-place beside the great reality. The second part of the plan is simply to extend the San Francisco line southward through Mexico, Central America, and the 1sthmus of Panama to South America, and thence arising through Bogots, Quito, Lima, to Santiago, where, leaving the coast, it crosses the continent to Buenos Ayres, and thence runs through Monteveido, Rio de Janeiro, San Salvador, Pernantineo, Para, and Caracas, back to Panama. From some point or points of the main line in Asiatic Russia, it is also proposed to extend connecting linessouthward through out Southern Asia; even extending them it ime to Japan and Australia."

Twelve thousand eight handred miles are already completed out of 20,470 miles overland. On the 28th of July, 1858, when the cable parted after more than one hundred miles had been paid out (nearly one hundred and fortyfive we believed,) the Riagara, stout, staunch heavy ship as she was and is, was held firmly anchored in the very midst of the ocean, there 1,600 fathoms deep, by this cable, though, as already completed out of 20,479 miles overland.
If the Atlantic cable we have described is sucthe captain reported at the time a "fresh breeze was blowing." It was broken only cossful, a contemporary supposes that but 7,789 miles are to be traversed, thirty-nine of them under water. Our telegraphic despatches from Californial have already marked the progress of the lind: Large and one next beddies of men are engaged in building it, and its completion is a custom return of providents. when it was found necessary to go to Queens town. This fact proved the cable to be very strong in some places, at least, but its break ing, when stretched upon by two vessels, and when it was fully laid, induced them to manu facture a cable one-quarter of an inch thicker, is a question rather of weeks than mouths. superior in every way to the one which had failed. The English papers tell us that it was NATIONAL VALUE OF THE TWO TELEGRAPHS. While we may be benefited commercially socially, and intellectually for a time by the submitted to all sorts of tests having reference both to the distance traversed, and the depth Atlantic Telegraphic Cable, is can never be expected that a line with both cods on British of water; and that, in reference to flie latter contingency, it was subjected, before being placed on shipboard, to a pressure of three hundred pounds to the inch, without the electric current being interfered with in soil, and therefore under the exclusive con-trol of the British Government can perma-nently secure the confidence and carnest support of the American people. It may at any moment, in view of our relations with England any way. The insulation of the cable was also improved upon, but as any consideration of this question involves the use of technical become a pewerful offensive weapon against us

In case of war with that power, one of our first movements would be to attempt to destroy it. terms, meaningless to most people, it is usc-less to enter into it. A better method of pay-ing out was discovered, and a better method of colling and storing it. Besides these it has The proposed line across Behring's Straits and the Russian possessions is the one trat, per-naps, has the best chance of permanent esta-blishment, and it certainly has the best dialm been made levident that one ship was better than two, and Mr. Disraeli's advice, grudgingupon our sympathy and support. We might rely upon fair play on that line, and rest asly as it was given, and The Times' advice, illnatured as was its birth, was adopted. The sured that it would not be effectively used Great Eastern was chartered for the second against us. and perhaps the final experiment, either for failure or success. But experience taught still THE COMMERCIAL VALUE.

That there will be a value of this kind in these stupendous telegraphs admits of no doubt, even if the expense is great; a pound per letter, it is said, is the tariff of the company. If the length of our article did not preclude it, we would sketch some of our lidgs. But in default of the company that the following from another and quite as important a fact as any of the others. It was discovered by an examination tion of the logs of the Cunard and other steam ers constantly plying the Atlantic, that there was one day of gales in every seven days of

the month of June; one day of gales in every twenty-five of the month of July, and one in every nine of the month of August. Every fact gained was of great value in a second lay-ing of the cable. default of the opportunity the following, from an evening contemporary, will give a general ing of the cable. THE PRESENT EXPERIMENT. FOR the reason last given, July was chosen as the month for the present experiment, and, as has been stated in our preface, the Great Eastern is expected to leave Valentia Bay on or about the 18th inst., (next Tuesday,) although

an evening contemporary, will give a general conception:

"This new avenue of friendly intercourse will tend to change the relations of business and trade, and infuse new life and activity into commercial and monetary circles. The merchant whose business requires his presence in Europe can be on his way in thrue hours from the time when his foreign correspondent notifies him of the necessity—indeed, it will obviate to a considerable extent the indispensability of tedious and costly transatiantic trips. It will affect the markets both of foreign and domestic products, from the fact that every event of importance will be instantly flashed to every commercial centre. It will assist the police h detecting and tracing criminals escaping from justice. In various ways it will change existing relations, and bring about a better era. It will be undoubtedly a bond of union and a tic of affection among the nations of the world, and a harbinger of that millennial era of "peace on earth and good-will to men."

With these remarks, we conclude our view of the two great enterprises of the age. reasons may be found for despatching her earlier. She has already left the Medway, where she has been taking in the cable, steam being applied to her engines for the first time An English corlespondent thus describes her of the two great enterprises of the age

An English corlespondent thus describes her departure:

"The immense vessel, piloted by the Government surveying steamer Porcupine, moved cautiously and slowly along the channel, being readily steered and perfectly under control, and passed down by Garrison's Point and the Nore light, and came to an anchor five miles below, at a spot where she will have at least seven fathoms of water at the lowest tides. Her draught of water at, on leaving the Modway, was something less than thirty-four feet, and as she had yet upwards of one thousand ions of coal to take on board, it was thought thus for the comparatively shallow river, where she might ground on attempting to proceed to sea, and her removal to the point above alluded to was wisely determined upon. She will also swing at her anchors here with safety. On her passage to her present anchorage she passed the Navy Yard at Sheerness, and was saluted by the cheers of the crews of the menof-war lying there, who manned the rigging and gave vent to their enthusiasm in wild vociferations. The marines on board the line of-battle-ship Formiduble, eighty, presented arms as the great ship glided by, and the band on the Cumberland, seventy-four, struck up "Rule Britannia," and then "Hail Columbia," which bonors were vecenited in the contents of the charge with the contents of the conte Slaveholding Depravity. Edwin Chadwick writes to the London Daily News:

"In 1844, whilst paying a visit of sanitary in spection to Sheffield, I went over the cutlers' workshops, when in one of them my attention was arrested by a display of strange weapons in course of manufacture—daggers nearly as large as short Roman swords. These weapons were inscribed with the words, in large characters, 'Death to Abolition.' There was a characteristic malignant cunning in the use of the abstract word 'abolition' for the inscription on the weapons designed for the Abolitionists. I was told they were bowie-knives, made to order for the American mayket, where they had a large sale.

which honors were recognized in the customary manner by the Great Eastern."

vised. None of the dangers that are ordinari-

ly to be feared from the dangers of the sea,

need be feared, as the statistics of twenty-sever

years, the results of which we give above, show that storms are few in July.

which the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and

many of the notabilities, nobles, and others

will assist. The occasion is in itself impor-tant, for it is the laying of twenty-four miles

of cable, almost as long as that over the Medi-torranean, even if it "pales its ineffectual

rays" before the vast work of binding the

shores of America with the shores of Europe.
The work is expected to be done about the

4th of August, although there are many con-tingencies which may hasten or retard it.

Every preparation has been made to complete

it as fast as possible. Powerful batteries,

on board the Great Eastern, are provided

so that constant communication may be

kept up between the ship and the office of

covered. If the difficulty is the latter, there are means provided to remedy it in a short

space of time. A break, of course, could not be remedied. There is every prospect of its

success. Experience, scientific research, even

the elements are in its favor, and what more

could be wished, if the company and its agents

THE BEHRING'S STRAITS AND ASIATIC-RUSSIAN

While the Atlantic line is attracting such a

large share of attention, and absorbing so many thoughts and hopes, there is another

line which subserves the same purposes, but is trained overland. This line is called the

Behring's Straits and Asiatic-Russian line."

ploration of this route, and has met the warm-

est approval of our Government. Its intent will be learned from an extract of a circular letter from Mr. Seward to "the diplomatic

officers of the United States in South America."

department is acceding to Mr.

more explicitly stated:

Mr. Seward further recommended this pro-

therefore had to peace. He considered it the

highest policy to promote the success of this undertaking. Its principal features are thus

more explicitly stated:

"The line is to extend from San Francisco northward along the Pucific coast, through the British and Russian colonies of New Cornwall, New Norfolk and Russian America to Bohring Straits at Cape Prince of Wales, Here it is proposed to cross the straits, thirty-nine miles proposed to cross the straits, thirty-nine miles proposed to cross the straits, thirty-nine miles Proposed to the mouth of the Amoor River, Tacific coast to the mouth of the Amoor River, thence through North China and the southern provinces of Russian Asia to Moscow and St. Petersburg. From St. Petersburg the main or direct line is to be extended along the north coast of the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Bothnia to and across the English channel

ject on the score of the close union into which it would bring all nations, and the tendency

do their duty?

than twenty-four miles of the short

were bowise hives, made to order for the American market, where they had a large sale. This was, be it noted, at a time when the North Americans were generally reproached in this country for their quiet acquiescence in the extension, as well as the existence of slavery, and when the 'institution' was unmenaced anywhere in the States. I expressed useless reprolation of the seandalous manufacture, but I purchased two of the weapons as curiosities, and presented one of them to my friend, the late Rev. Sidney Smith, to serve as a sort of commentary on the barbarous conditions of society—on which he had recently made some animadversions—denoted by the ostentations sale and display of such weapons for the maintenance of slavery. Such weapons, probably of that same Sheffield manufacture, have been habitually used—not merely in vulgar brawls, but have been drawn and flashed—and I was told in one instance had been used fatally—by representative Southern men in the highest assemblies, intended to be deliberative, not only without reprobation, but with the like wide public applause by people of high condition in the slave States that was given to the man who made the murderous assault upon Mr. Sumner on the floor of the House.

"Various evidence might be cited confirmatory of the Ophion expressed by Sir Charles Lyell, that the civil war—whatever glosses sympathizers with the slaveholding Confedericy may attempt to put upon it—has really been between a higher and a lower order of civilization. Happily for the world, it is the lower order which in the attempt to found an empire on the barbarous basis of slavery, has sustained a decided and irretrievable defeat." THE VOYAGE OVER THE SEA.

The great ship will not come any nearer she will be met by a steamer from Valentia Bay. Her cable and that of the steamer, which is somewhat less in diameter and weight, will here be spliced, and the Leviathan will then proceed on her way. It is well understood that with such an immense amount of iron in her hold, her compasses would be materially convoys, the British ships of war Terrible and Sphynx, who will act as guides for her over her long course. It is expected that the cable will be laid at the rate of six miles an hour. no marine difficulty of ordinary character being expected, as she is furnished with all the first class marine appliance, such as day, night, and fog signals, etc., the best yet de-

Not Cured Yet. A Nashville correspondent, who recently had a conversation with an influential citizen of Tennessee, writes as follows: I asked him if he felt willing to tell me frankly what he thought of the future of slavery in Tennessee?
"Certainly," he replied, "I have no concealment to make upon that or any other public avertion." question."
"Do you believe there is any possible prospect for its restoration in this State." I inquired.

"That," said he, "is still an open question.

"That," said he, "is still an open question.

I consider it no more settled that we shall not again have slavery in Tennessee than it is whether the institution shall be abolished in Kennessee. "Is there any considerable number of the people who would favor such restoration?"
"A large majority would, if all were allowed to express themselves." the company, in London. If the current fails at any time it is intended to underrun the cable, which is so strong as to bear an im-mense amount of its own weight, until either the break or the electrical defect is dis-

"A large majority would, if all were allowed to express themselves,"
"Would you?"
"But as your amended Constitution forever prohibits it, why is not the question settled?"
"Why? said he, "even a legal Constitution is not a finality; and, of course, you are aware that many of us regard the March amendments to the Constitution of Tennessee as utterly lilegal and void. Were it not for the presence of military force, the matter would have been brought, ore this, before the courts, and I doubt not their decision would have confirmed our opinion."

"But," said 1, "even if the courts should decide as you say, would it not be impossible to restore the institution, on account of the resistance which the blacks would everywhere make to it?"

"Of course," he replied, "we could not reinstate our authority immediately over the whole of them, Cerhaps not over one-half of them. But there are many sections of the State where the blacks are not aware that slavery has been abolished at all. Some of those sections are in West Tennessee, where the colored population is most numerous. In other quarters there are many families which the blacks have never attempted to leave, and where the quiet resumption of the master's authority would, be at once acquisosed in, Gradually all resistance would cease, and the colored people, in many cases disgusted with their new-found freedom, so different from what they anticipated, would voluntarily return to bondage, or accept as destiny what they could easily be persuaded was annoidable. What it required a great army to destroy, can easily be restored by the people, when that army is removed." The project was originated by Perry McDowell Collins, Esq., a commercial agent of ours on the Amoor River, who memorialized Congress, in 1861, for an appropriation to make an ex-

COMPARATIVE INCOMES IN CHICAGO,—The re-turns of incomes in the southern half of Chi-cago have been published. Some of the heaviost men reside in that part of the city. We select

20,046 50,765 51,267 27,900 35,279 197,152 32,612 18,803 22,111 16,550 11,936 11,936 11,936 11,936 11,936 11,936 11,936 11,936 11,936 22,500 22,794 22,500 24,794 4,478 4,200 17,723 14,900 Farnham, Henry... Griggs, S. C. Kodidock, E. H. Hibbard, W. G. Ingraham, S. S. Jewett, F. Kay, W. V.

An Anecdote of the French Express.—The Paris correspondent of the London Star writes.
"A charming aneedote of the Emipress has reached me from Boston. A lady in very reduced elecumstances, but who had once occupied a superior station, formed a collection of the varied leaves of the magnificent trees for which the forests of America are so colebrated, and whose brilliant tints are well known to exceed in vivid coloring even the foliage of tropical plants. Part of this curisous collection was placed in an album and sent to one of the crowned heads of Europe (the Queen!), a precisely similar albim being sent by the same attempt to the Empress of the Fronch. But the reception of the poor lady's fronch. But the reception of the poor lady's offering at the courts in question was very different. From the first arrived an acknowledgment, penned by an official, steating that "for once" the soveroign "had contessended" different, penned by an official, stating that for once" the severoign "had condescended to accept the offering, which, however, it was hoped would not be considered as a precedent or enceuragement for any father similar sitis." From the second the donor had the minite gratification of receiving a few lines from the pen of her imperial Majesty, expressing her surprise at the extreme bleatty of the specimens contained in the album, qu'elle trouvait revisante, and requesting the lady to accept the ring which she enclosed, as a token of her recomaissance.

A NEWSPAPER SUED.—C. W. Butts, Union candidate for the Second Congressional district of Virginia, has sued the Philadelphia Inquirer, for stating that in a 'ato interview with President Johnson he had requested a military interference in the election in order to secure his own return, shoul's the case come to trial, the President will be, a witness therein. Mr. Butts is now ir, washington. Mr. Butts lawyers are Levo'ard and Barlow.—Washington Correspondence New York Herald.

Show, F. A..... Shufeldt, G. F... Shufeldt, H. H... Wadsworth, P... AN ANECDOTE OF THE FRENCH EMPRESS .- The