graphic pen picture of the scenes on Chest

street, both by sunlight and gaslight, will found in another column. The different

es of character presented there are ex-

it is said that Spangler, Mudd, O'Laughlin, d Arnold, have been sent to the Albany

entiary, to serve out their term of im

party of soldiers have arrived at Savan-

The Union State Convention of New Jersey

placing nominees before the people for Go-ernor and other State officers. The Conven-

on of War Democrats meet in the same place

w York. A full account of Monday and

ff Davis' counsel, is in Washington. Jens. Meade and Burnside are in Boston.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan sterday amounted to \$6,501,300.

ces were unsettled. Reading Railroad de-

own 55. Government bonds were lower:

selling at 1051/4; 6s of 1881 at 1073/4, and for

08 97 was bid. City loans declined, whilst

anal stocks, ditto in oil stocks. Gold closed

he markets were without any material

ed, prices ranging from \$6 to \$10 % bbl.

bbl. Prices of wheat were better; fair

financial system, and the ability and

tion of the Administration of Mr. Lin-

in the liquidation of the public debt.

comprehensive duty, embracing the

range of questions incidental to the

as discharged by Gov. Walker with

sing and herculean ability. He

ed to his aid the unfailing auxiliaries of

experience and his memory, and with

thorities more familiar to him than

lost statesmen, he entered upon his

with characteristic enthusiasm, in-

he prices of passenger railway shares re-ng/ned the same. There was not much done

ned 14. Pennsylvania Railroad advanced 34. r Cameen and Amboy 129 was bid, and Nor

er market was active vesterday, but

.......

tucky was so very far in advance of Ohio, yet, in 1809, so wast was the advance of Ohio as compared with Kentucky, that the value of the product of Ohio was nearly triple that of Veryleys, and yet covide much pure the

crops and stock, and the products more va-

lay's proceedings will be found in ano-

ts to-morrow, in Trenton, for the purpose

ly readers as it never appeared before.

VOL. 8.—NO. 220.

APTUBE,

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 43, 1865.

THE NEWS.

THE NE he pestilence of slavery from the National Constitution, and rid themselves from it forever:

WASHINGTON.

THE REMAINING CONSPIRATORS SENT TO ALBANY FOR IMPRISONMENT.

The Presentation of the Credentials of

the New Austrian Minister. WASHINGTON, July 18, 1865. The Conspirators. It is stated that the conspirators, Mudd, Spangler, Arnold, and O'Laughlin, were yesterday sent to the Albany Penitentiary, in nce with their respective sentences.

The Case of Jeff Davis. R. H. GILLETT, who is retained by some friends of JEFF DAVIS as the latter's counsel, arrived here several days ago. He has had no interview with his client, nor does he know what course the Government intends to pursne relative to the trial. The New Austrian Minister Presents

bis Credentials.

Count Wydeneruck, who has for some time past represented the Government of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, as Minister Resident in the United States, presented his credentials yesterday to the Pr dent as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The following is his address pon the occasion:

Prenipotentiary. The following is his actress upon the occasion:

President: His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, my august sovereign, has been graciously pleased to confer on me the rank of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of North America. In placing in your hands the Imperial letter which accredits me in this capacity, I feel assured that you will see in the higher rank which it has pleased his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, to bestow on his representative in this country, a token of the high regard enterained by my august sovereign for you and this Republic, as well as a new proof of the desire entertained by his Imperial Majesty to strengthen the ties of friendship which bind the two countries. For myself, I value the more the high favors which I have received at the hands of my gracious sovereign, as I cannot refrain considering it as a personal sign that my endeavors to gain the good will and confidence of the Government to which I have the honor to be accredited, have been graciously appreciated by my august sovereign. To which the President replied as follows:

Count Wydenbruck—It always affords me To which the President replied as follows:

Count Wydenbruck—It always affords me pleasure to receive you, as well upon personal as upon public considerations. I felicitate you upon your advancement in the favor of your sovereign, and with pleasure accept that advancement as a new token of the constant good-will and friendship of Austria to the United States. His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to invite us to raise our mission in Austria to the rank of an Embassy. While the courtesy which makes this suggestion is fully appreciated, it is, perhaps, not improper to say that the sentiment and habits of this Government incline us to the practice of simplicity and moderation, as well as frankness in our international intercourse, and that for this reason the organization of our legations abroad is fixed by laws which could not be departed from unless upon occasions of difficulty, such as I feel assured are not likely to occur in our intercourse with Austria or any of the ancient and friendly German States.

TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS PROCEEDINGS OF YESTHRDAY.
Special Despatch to The Press.]

iy more than five to one in favor of Rhode Island.

As regards schools, colleges, academies, libraries, and churches, I must take the census of 1850, those tables for 1860 not being yet arranged or published. The number of public schools in Rhode Island in 1850 was 426, teachers 518, pupils 23,120; attending school during the year, as returned by families, whites, 28,283; native adults of the State who cannot read or write, 1,248; public libraries, 36; volumes, 104,342; value of churches, \$1,233,600; percentage of native free adults who cannot read or write, 149. Colleges and academies, pupils, 3,664. (Comp. Census of 1850.) The number of public schools in Delaware in 1850, was 194, teachers 214, pupils 8,370; attending school during the year, whites, as returned by families, 14,216; native free adults of the State-who cannot read or write, 9,777; public libraries, 17; volumes, 17,650; value of churches, \$30,345; percentage of native free adults who cannot read or write, 23,03; colleges and academies, pupils, 764. (Comp. Census, 1850.)

Lyvill now institute one other comparison— WASHINGTON, July 18, 1865. The Court convened at 10 A. M., Judge Wylie The number of visitors was very large today, and numbers who were unable to pro-cure seats occupied standing positions during the entire proceedings. Anticipating a lengthy session, many, especially among the ladies, brought benches with them, in order that they might retain the available positions they were so fortunate to obtain. All the jurges responded as their names All the jurges responded as their names were called.
Judge Wylie amounced his consideration of the prayers of counsel on both sides, presented yesterday. He had intended to write out his views of them in full, but a pressure of business prevented. The defence had set up the plea of insanity. It was very plain that the prisoner was either guilty of wilful murder or not guilty of any crime. Wilful murder was where the person committed it with malice aforethought. Sir Matthew Hale was quoted in support of the proposition.

The first and second prayers presented on behalf of the prisoner, are granted.

The third prayer is refused. Whatever may be the individual opinion I may entertain on this question, as to which I do not wish to be understood as conveying any intimation, I am convinced the law is not, as expressed in this prayer. On the contrary, the Court instructs you that the defence set up in this case must be made out affirmatively, beyond a reasonable doubt, by a preponderance of evidence.

There are to be found some authorities in this country which would sustain the prayer, and I admit that the tendency of the courts seem now to have set in that direction; but the weight of authority is still on the other side, and I feel especially bound, as respects my own course on this question, by the decision in Foley's case, made by the late Circuit Court.

The first prayer offered by the prosecution is not granted, for the reasons on which the vere called.

the producty, and, per capita, much more than one-third greater. No reason can be assigned for these remarkable results, except that kentucky was slaveholding, and onio a free State. Their area is nearly the same, and they are adjacent States; the soil of Kentucky is quite equal to that of Ohio, the climate better for every not state, and they are adjacent states; the soil of kentucky is quite

mited, prices ranging from \$6 to \$10 g bbl. yr four sold at \$6 g bbl., and corn meal to \$7 bbl. Prices of wheat were better; fair rest selling at \$1.0 g bbl. and choice old at \$6 gibls. And choice old at \$6 gibls. And choice old at \$6 gibls. Corn sold at \$6 gibls, and choice old at \$6 gibls. Corn sold at \$6 gibls, and choice old at \$6 gibls. Corn sold at \$6 gibls, and choice old at \$6 gibls. Corn sold at \$6 gibls, and choice old at \$6 gibls. Corn sold at \$6 gibls, and choice old at \$6 gibls. Corn sold at \$6 gibls, and choice old at \$6 gibls. Corn sold at \$6 gibls, and choice old at \$6 gibls. Corn sold at \$6 gibls, and choice old at \$6 gibls. Corn sold at \$6 gibls, and choice old at \$6 gibls. Corn sold at \$6 gibls, and choice old at \$6 gibls. Corn sold at \$6 gibls. Corn s The first prayer offered by the prosecution is not granted, for the reasons on which the court has already granted the first and second prayers of the defence.

The second prayer is granted, with this qualification to be added: "or was impelled to the act by an insane impulse, produced either by a diseased physical condition, or by moral causes operating on a diseased state of her system, stinging her to madness, and for the time displacing reason from its seat."

The third prayer is not granted.

If the act in question was committed whilst the prisoner was insane, in the sense already explained, she cannot be made responsible for it by any conduct, declaration, or behavior on previous occasions when her mind was under the government of her reason.

The fourth prayer is granted.

The jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner was not merely liable to the insane attacks referred to, but that the act in question was committed by her whilst she was actually possessed, and irresistibly controlled, by the presence and power of one of them.

The plea in this case is simply not guilty, and the act of Congress does not require the jury to state upon what reasons they are to find their verdict.

Mr. Bradley took exception to the ruling out of the third prayer offered by the counsel for the accused, and wished the exception noted; he had no other objection to make to the decisions of his Honor.

The argument was here begun on the part of the prosecution,

By Mr. Wilson. He congratulated the jury on the fact that the trial was approaching a termination, after two weeks of labor by the counsel and the juryers, and the deprivation of the latter of the society of their families. We all know how prone he living are to forget the vitues of the dead. What is the nature of the case now before the court? The accused leaves her home in September last, armed with a pistol, travels a distance of over a thousand miles, and arrives in Baltimore, where she relieves herself of her curresond-the to the previsits t Let us now examine some of the educational statistics.

By census table 37, giving the newspapers and periodicals in the United States in 1880, the whole number of that year was 4,051, of which only 579 were in the slave States; total number of copies circulated that year in the United States, 927,931,548, of which number there were circulated in the slave States only 167,91498. This table shows the total number of new papers and periodicals published in Ohio m 1899, was 349; and the number of copies circulated that year in that State was 71,787,712. In Voluteky, the number of newspapers and periodicals published in 1850, was 77; and the number of copies circulated that year was 13,040,044, which South Carolina, professing to instruct and control the nation, had a circulation of 3,63,840, although South Carolina in 1790 had a population of 249,073, when Ohio was a wilderness, and Kentneky numbered only 78,077.

As regards education, we must take the deeply?
Let us now come to the main question of the great moral shock. Can any one doubt that the accused herself wrote the letters of the thand 12th of September? Mr. Dannerhower testifies that Burroughs could not have written them, as at that time he was in Washington; and Dr. Burroughs testifies that it was beyond the ability of his brother to imitate such a style of permanship.

with characteristic enthusiasm, in
I, and perseverance. The effect of
gument was surprising. He attacked
rebel fallacy, whether in reference to
IV, finance, or political history, and he
red the thanks of his Government for
oble and generous services. Now that
War is over, his correspondence with
Departments of Treasury and State
be profitably published. It is hoped
the next Congress will call for it at an
day in the session. Governor
day in the session. Governor
ker's open letters to the British
ale have been lately collected by
fiam Ridgway, London, in a neat
me—for a copy of which I am in
lad to the eminent author. From this
at take the following passages, conlag the progress of Delaware and
R. Island, and also the progress of
Kcky and Ohio. The information is
mopportune, now that both Delaware
annimopportune, and reference to
fy finance, or political history, and he
attacked
a wilderness, and Kentucky numbered only
an wilderness, and Kentucky numbered only
and wilderness, and Kentucky numbered only
and wilderness, and Kentucky numbered only
an wilderness, and Kentucky numbered only
and wilderness, and Kentucky numbered only
an wilderness, and Kentucky numbered only
and indernation of 182073, the total number
of public and private schools, colleges, and academies, was for that year as foltools of public and private schools, colleges, and academies, was for the census of 1850, the total number
of p style of penmanship.

[Here the speaker made an allusion to the uttack upon Dr. Burroughs, by the counsel for the accused, for the efforts made by him in the cuse, which efforts he pronounced to be but the Doctor's duty to his deceased brother, insection. cuse, which efforts he pronounced to be but the Doctor's duty to his deceased brother, inasmuch as they were made in behalf of his widow, and to sustain his character.]

Miss Devlin declares that up to the time of the deceased's marriage the accused was lively and of sane mind. How are we to arrive at the state of the accused's mind at that time? A short time after this we hear that Dr. Fitch was called in. What for? To treat a diseased mind! No. To treat a disease was then discernible. Further in the testimony we are told that for weeks she shed tears. Well, who never heard of a sirl shedding tears, no matter how slightly she might have been disappointed in love? Then they go on to cite a number of most extraorsimary facts. Her halling a car and not getting hi; her attacking a lady with a carving-hnife; her cutting a quilt; her insensibility to cold, and many other astonishing freaks. [Mr. Wilson then quoted the fact of the accused going to an attorney in July, 1864, for the purpose of prosecuting Burroughs, and said she wished an attorney to accompany her to Washington, as she did not wish to see Burroughs alone, as side did not know what she might do.] He would now come down to the time of the accusal commission of

half the national territory, purchased by the blood and treasure of the nation. Such a submission to disintegration and ruin—such a capitulation to slavery, would have been base and cowardly. It would have been base and cowardly. It would have been contempt of the future, the denunciation of history, and the exceration of mankind. Despots would have exultingly announced that "man is incapable of self-government;" whilst the heroes and patriots in other countries, who, cheered and guided by the light of our example," had struggled in the cause of popular liberty, would have sunk despairing from the conflict. This is our real offence to European oligarchy, that we will crush this foul rebellion, extinguish the slavery by which it was caused, make the Union stronger and more harmonious, and thus give a new impulse and an irresistible moral influence and power to free institutions."

OCCASIONAL.

The homicide. He would venture to say, if instead of doing as the accused did, she had gone to the accused did, she had gone to doing as the accused did, she had gone to the accused did, she had gone to have well or the search of the not have sent for Dr. Nichols to ascertain whether she was insane, the contempt of the commission of the homicide. Was the venue and deliberate, and did she not calm! walk away, and make an effort to escape? What have the jury to prove that the swas an insane act? Did she not deliberately, and the steep back and conceal herself in order to make her shot doubly sure? Did she not state, after the homicide. He would not have sent for Dr. Nichols to ascertain whether she was insane, the contempt of the commission of the homicide was the count of the commission of the homicide was the count of the commission of the homicide was an insane act? Did she not calm! walk away, and make an effort to escape? What have the jury to prove that the count of the count of

a considerable length of time in prison, should excite sympathy by her statements and actions.

Mr. Wilson continued by saying that the opinion of Dr. Nichols had been given only on a hypothetical case, and that, too, before any rebutting testimony had been offered. The Doctor was of opinion, on this hypothetical case, that the mind of the accused was diseased, that she was liable to these paroxysmal attacks induced by a variety of canses combined. Why, the testimony of the Misses Devlin showed that she was only subject to attacks of hysterics. The speaker was satisfied that there was no exhibition of indication of insanity in jail of the accused, as claimed by her counsel. There was no bodily disease visible which could make her excussible for the horrible deed she had performed. Did she not, when asked by Miss Devlin where she procured the pistol, give an evasive answerf Andagain, when the question was repeated, did she not give as an excuse that other lindles of Chicago carried pistols! Does this show insanity? Could not the jury see a connection between the remarks of the pistol, when she said she believed a plot had been made to carry her off, and the conversation with the attorney in July, 1863, when she said she would vindicate her character? This all shows the revengeful spirit working on the accused; the malice, the jealousy. If she is an irrational being, she will be acquitted; if not, though to be pitied, she should, nevertheless, be punished for the crime, she has committed.

Judge Hughes followed on the part of the defence with a long and masterly effort, which was listened to with much interest. On the conclusion of his address, the court adjourned.

NORTH CAROLINA. GRATIFYING ACCOUNTS OF INCREASING

PROSPERITY. The Administration of Governor Holden

Growing in Public Favor. WASHINGTON, July 18.—Encouraging accounts have been received here of the prospect of restoration in North Carolina, and it is stated that the majority of the planters are pursuing a humane and judicious course toward their late slaves. New York, July 18.—The steamer Louisa foore brings Wilmington, N. C., dates of the 14th inst. The Herald says nearly a million dollars have been paid to soldiers here within a few

days.
The American Telegraph Company have taken charge of the Southern lines, and expect soon to have communication through the in-terior, between New York and New Orleans. The steamer Moore left one day prior to the time advertised for sailing, owing to the fact that her cargo and another one were lying on the dock before she arrived. There is more freight at Wilmington destined for the North than the present transportation can accommodate, and when the railroads are put in operation there will be an increased demand, as there is a great amount of produce above Wil-

itely sent to Charlesto The 2d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery have gone to Fort Fisher to relieve the 16th New York Heavy Artillery, ordered to report to General Augur, at Washington. New York, July 18,—The steamer Ellen S. Terry brings Newbern advices of July 15th. Among her passengers is General Painc. The Raleigh Progress says there is not a solitary case of yellow fever at Wilmington, The Progress speaks in the highest terms of the administration of Governor Holden, and says it is growing vastly in public favor. It also glowingly sets forth the great benefits that Newbern has received from the influx of The editor says that in 1858 it was deemed impracticable to run a line of steamers to New York, but now the Northerners have esablished two lines, and one or two to Balti-

aore, while there is a larger trade for sailing essels than ever before. The Northern element is largely in the ascendant at Newbern, and will remain so. The best of feelings exist etween them and the natives. The travel between Newbern and Raleigh is large, and constantly increasing. Cotton has begun to olossom in North Carolina, being two weeks A severe and fatal sickness wravails at Edenton. The 26th Kentucky, 9th New York, 52d Pennsylvania, 181st and 183d Ohio regiments, nd a battalion of the 91st Indiana are at Salisbury, and expect soon to be mustered out, General Schofield will remain in North Caroina, with his headquarters at Greensbor The Terry spoke on the 16th instant the eamer Prince Albert, at anchor off Hatterns

owed to Morehead City by the S. R. Spanlding FORTRESS MONROE,

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17 .- Arrived, stea Curlew, from Point Lookout. Schooner Only Daughter, from New York for City Point.

Steamer Fairbanks, from Washington. Schooner M. S. Tibbetts, from City Point. Propeller Idaho, from Morehead City. Propeller North Point, from Fort Fisher, and nd to Baltimore, with a detachment of the 6th United States Artillery. Steamer Monitor, Captain Morton, from Fredericksburg. Steamer Edward Everett, Captain Etter, from City Point, with the 52d Pennsylvania Steamer Lady Lang, from City Point, for Baltimore, with troops.
Sailed, ship Missouri, for Bordeaux, with tobacco, from Richmond, Va. Steamer Fairbanks, for Savannah, with Lieutenant F. T. Jones, 30th New York Volunteers, and two hundred convalescent soldiers and The President has appointed Mr. Warren W. Wing postmaster at Norfolk, Va., which is very satisfactory to his many friends. Colonel A. B. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster at Norfolk, Va., has been assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe in the same capacity. Captain Nathaniel Low, Jr., is appointed As-

istant Quartermaster for Norfolk. Arrived, schooner Bramhall, from Morehead The new and beautiful chapel at the United States General Hospital of Fortress Monroe is so far completed that services were held there vesterday; and, by invitation of Chaplain E. . Roe, the Rev. Mr. Tisdale, Chief Agent of the Christian Commission, conducted the first service, with the assistance of Chaplain Ros. The Brooklyn and Long Island branch of the Christian Commission have contributed five hundred dollars towards the construction of this chapel. The Rev. Messrs, Tisdale and Crane, of Norfolk, have contributed liberally by furnishing a suitable library for the sol-

Important Decision. THE ACT REPEALING THE CHARTER OF THE CON. NELLSVILLE RAILROAD DECLARED UNCONSTI-TUTIONAL. Pritishung, July 18.—Judge McCandless, in the United States Circuit Court this morning, read the opinion of Judge Grier and himself, prepared, as he stated, by Judge Grier, declaring the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania which repealed the charter of the Connellsville Railroad Company to be unconstintional. This secures to Pittsby West another outlet to the East and a direct route to Baltimore and Washington city, ur Inited States Supreme Court. The Sailing of the China.

TON, July 18.—The mails for the steam ship China, for Liverpool via Halifax, will close at five o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) corning, but she will not sail until about Major Generals in Boston. Boston, July 18.—Major Generals Meade an urnside are in this city, and will attend the commencement at Cambridge College Boston, July 18.—The houses of W. McGilvery and Capt. Phineas Pendleton, in Searsport, were broken into on Sunday night, and robbed

of silver ware, money, Government bonds, and other valuables, to the amount of several thousand dollars. The Great Boat Race POUGHEEFSIE, July 18.—The great four-oared race came off this afternoon, and resulted in favor of Samuel Collyer, the New York boat, she leading the Poughkeepsie boat about two lengths and a half to the home-stake boat. Time for the five miles, 37 min. 20 sec. Arrival of Troops.

BOSTON, July 18.—The steamer Constitution, from Savannah, arrived to-day, with the 16th New Hampshire Regiment, which return with five hundred and twenty-one men. Fire at Buffalo. BUFFALO, July 18, noon.—The extensive cattle yards of the New York Central Bailroad at East Buffalo, are now burning. The transfer depot and hotel will probably escape,

New Jersey Politics. THE UNION STATE CONVENTION TO MEET TO MORROW-THE WAR DEMOCRATS TO MEET TO TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—The Republican Union Convention for the nomination of a can-didate for Governor will meet here on Thurs

day. Numerous candidates are named for the position, including Marcus L. Ward, George T. Coff, Cornelius Walsh, James M. Scovel, George M. Robeson, Alexander G. Cattell, and Joseph C. Potts. Ward and Cattell are the principal competitors, with the chances in favor of Cattell. As between the two it will be an exciting Convention. The anti-railroad monopoly men and the friends of negro suffrage will have something to say. A Convention of War Democrats of Hudso county is called by N. N. Halsted, to be held in this city to-morrow

THE PROPERTY OF THE PREPERTY OF THE STREET

Are Persons who have Held Office Un der the Rebel Government Eligible to office? Thomas J. Bowden, Attorney General of Virginia, in answer to a note addressed to him by Governor Pierpont, asking his opinion as to whether persons having held office under the so-called Confederate Government, or under any rebellious State government, are eligible to office, makes a reply, of which the following is the substance. He is of the opinion that such persons are not eligible to any constitutional office, and cites, in that connection, the first section of Article III. of the Constitution "No person hall vote or hold office under this Constitution who has held office under the so-called Confederate Government, or under any rebellious State government, or who has been a member of the so-called Confederate Congress, or a member of any State Legisla-iure in rebellion against the authority of the United States, excepting therefrom county

He further states, in regard to the true inter

officers."

He further states, in regard to the true interpretation of the provision, that—

There are county offices which are offices inder this Constitution. Under the provision sted, all persons embraced therein are prohibited from holding constitutional offices. In this prohibition are not included such persons is have heretofore held mere county offices inder any xpbellious state Government. And that the article is mainly employed in describing the classes of persons who shall not hold office. And he therefore construed the words "excepting therefore county officers," so as to accord with the general intent of the provision, not as meaning that persons holding office under the Confederate Government, &c., could be elected to county offices, but as neaning that all persons who have been mere jounty officers may hold any constitutional iffice. And he thinks one of two interpretaions must be given to the section in question. Also, it was the intention of the framers if the Constitution, either, first, to limit the digibility of all the classes mentioned to here county officers in the save county officer, from eligibility to any office, and to confer on the classes mentioned, save county officer on the county officers the right to be elected to all position, whether a county office or otherwise. He is clearly of the opinion that the liter was the true intention, and that the contay position, whether a county office or otherwise. He is clearly of the opinion that the stream of the article as originally adopted, and as it stood until recently amended, he cold not vote for another person for the same office. Second. County officers of merely local and limited jurisdiction would be placed under this ame ban with the highest officers of the soalled confederate or revellious State Government. And, again, the section in question is hainly employed in describing the classes of persons not eligible to office. This constitutions accords with the general intent, i. e., it postrues the words "excepting therefrom conty of Te opinion he gives, he states, refers merely

arenot created by the Constitution, the pro hibion does not apply. robable Homicide in Pittsburg.

STREET. Fro the Pittsburg Commercial, July 17.]
OEsaturday evening an altercation occurred betten two young Germans, nameJohn Peter Finland Gustave Nissner, at the Sweitzer Hotl, on Penn street, in the Fifth ward, kept by artin Baltz. A number of persons who were resent interfered between the parties, and I was supposed that the difficulty had beersettled. About twelve o'clock Fink left the ouse, when he was followed by Nissner, who frew a dirk knife from his pocket and stabled Fink nine times—five times in the left armend four in the back. Immediately after the tabbing, Nissner fied. Fink was carried by into the hotel, audes physician sont for, why discovered that one of the stabs in the lact had penetrated one of the lungs, inflicting a wound that in all probability will prove lital. [Fro the Pittsburg Commercial, July 17.]

fiel.
The night police were apprised of the occurrice, when a search for Nissner was institted. About one o'clock on Sunday morning hi was discovered in the upper end of the Nath ward, when he was arrested and taken to the Mayor's office. He was committed to jal yesterday, to await the result of Fink's intries. intries.

Ink is a stranger in this city, having arrived free Cincinnati about three weeks ago in setch of employment as a farmer. He is abut twenty-five years of age, and unmarrie. Nissner is twenty-five years old, and we engaged at a machine shop in the Fifth wid. They both boarded at the Sweitzer Hiel, and appeared to be on excellent terms whe each other until Saturday night. The case of the difficulty has not transpired. Esterday evening Fink's condition had not inproved, and no hopes were entertained of histocovery. lirecovery.

Mr. De Bow, editor of the Washington Mrlborough, a small town near Chester, in the State. He has been in statu quo for a log while, but is now anxious to resume the pulication of his periodical. Some change hataken place in his sentiments, for he proposs to advocate free labor. -Mrs. Suratt, Payne, Harold, and Atzerott arell buried in the jail-yard, at the foot o the caffold on which they were executed. Ther graves are plain mounds, marked by plat head-boards, telling the names of those who mouder below. The Government has steally refused to render the bodies to the frierls who apply for them. The other criminals are still confined in the jail, and are in goodheath. It is expected they will be sent to the Albny Penitentiary in a day or two. - Madane Jumel, whose death we chroni eled yesteray, was ninety-two years of age, and had sole queer ideas. She was a feminine Rip VaiWinkle, differing only from that historical felow in the fact that she was always awake, at perfectly blind to the march of modern cilitzation. She lived secluded and alone, in a antiquated house, curiously built, like a tench chatcau, and never al

lowed any implyement to be made in it.

General Ot contradicts the following statement, which as been extensively copied:
"The arrest of teneral Lee, the Petersburg (Va.) News says was ordered by Secretary Stanton. General Ord, in command at Richmond offered by the statement of the secretary stanton. mond, offered his esignation rather than execute the order. Operal Grant interfered, and the arrest was realled." Ord says there i not one word of this in it, and that it is reflection upon lities a soldier.

—G. W. Gayle, the "million dollar man," arrived at Hilton Had on the 12th inst, and was immediately sen to Fort Pulaski.

NEW YORK CITY.

New York, July 18. The steamer S. R. spaulding, from Hilto Head, brings 300 sick and wounded soldiers. MONEY AND STOCKS. The New York Put of yesterday says:
Gold is steady & aslight advance. The open the price was 14% and at the close 143% was bid The stock market is dull, quotations being The stoles and are in the stoles and irregular.

Before the first session New York Central was quoted at \$\frac{9}{2}\$, Eric at \$1\frac{1}{2}\$, Reading at \$9\frac{9}{2}\$, Michigan Southern at \$6\frac{1}{2}\$.

The following quotations were made at the board, as compared with yesterday:

20000 U Sk 5-20 c. nks. 1054 100 Reading R. ... 1004 2000 U Sk 5-20 c. nks. 1054 100 Reading R. ... 1004 2000 U Sk 5-20 c. nks. 1054 100 Reading R. ... 1004 2000 U Sk 5-20 r. nks. 1054 200 100 Reading R. ... 1004 200 Reading R. .. EVENING STOCK BECHANGE. At Galecher's Exchange, this ovening, gold was 1431 New York Central, 938; Eric, 8114; Hudson 6714; Reading, 1609; Michigan Southern, 634 Illinoit Central, 124; Pittsburg, 653; Rock Ishd, 1631; Northwest, 252; preferred, 60%; Ft.Fryne, 432; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 2416; Uniton, 39; Cumberland, 4076; Quicksiler, 5676; Mariposa, 124. The market closed dil but strady.

Gaicksilet. 1978; maniposa, 1274. The market closed dil but strady.

The Markets.

Breattuffs.—The market for State and Westert Flour is 10@15c lower on common, and firmfor good grades; sales 10,200 bbls, at \$5.70@.1 for superine State; \$6.650 for extra Stat; \$6.650 by br choice do; \$5.75@6.15 for superine Western; \$6.750 for common to medim extra Western; and \$6.90@7.05 for common good shipping brands extra round hoop Olo. Canadian Four is steady; sales 300 bbls, it \$6.75@.95 for mmon, and \$7.81.15 for goodte choice extra. Wheat is dull, and 100 clowir; sales 38,000 bushes at \$1.42@1.43 for ramber filwaukee, and \$1.00.155 for winter red Western. Oats are firme, at 60c for Western. Th Corn market is a side firmer; sales \$6.000 bushes at 78.000 bushes at 78.000 for sound mixed Western.

Provisions.—The Pork mark; is firmer; sales \$6.000 bushes at 78.000 for sound mixed Western.

Provisions.—The Pork mark; is firmer; sales \$6.000 bushes at \$20.250 for prime mess; \$27 for \$2.410, cash, and regular way, \$20.000 for market; steady; sales 400 bbls a previous prices. Cut Meats are steady; sales 30 pkgs, at 13.01c for shoulders, and 10.0000 for hims.

The Land market is firmer; sales 1.500 bls at 1174.0000.

THE LATE FRESHET.

EXTENT OF THE COUNTRY OVER WHICH THE STORM PASSED.

Two Counties in our own State, and Two in New Jersey Heavy Sufferers.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN NORRISTOWN

OF THE FLOOD. THE LOSS AT LEAST \$200,000

THE CHARACTER AND CONSEQUENCES

Bridges Carried Away, Stock Drowned, and Priv Property Ruined in Bucks County.

The Total Loss by the Storm, in Pennsy vania and New Jersey, Estimated at \$600,000.

Many of our readers must have been as-tonished yesterday by our reporter's account of the great freshet in the Schuylkill river and its tributary—the Wissahickon. In our own city and its immediate vicinity the rain own city and its immediate vicinity the rain of Sunday evening and night assumed nothing more than the proportions of an ordinary summer thunder-shower, with extremely black clouds, however, and, in many locali-tics, sufficed only to lay the dust. No one supposed that but a few miles to the north of him a tremendous deluge was pouring down-de-stroying thousands of dollars' worth of property, and jeopardizing hundreds of lives. Yet a deluge there was, extending, we should judge from the despatches and the long ac counts of our exchanges in the section visited in a northeasterly direction from the west-ern borders of Montgomery county, in this

State, to Raritan Bay, on the ocean border of New Jersey. Every creek and rivulet in Montgomery and Bucks counties seems to have been swollen to a terrific height, while over in Jersey, in Hunterdon, Mercer, Somerset, and Middlesex counties the creeks and the Raritan River, which courses through the lat-ter two counties, surged over their banks with immensely destructive effects. The old inhabitants of all the counties visited are unani mous in stating, through the columns of their local journals, that such a storm was never before known, or, at least, had not a parallel in all the storms of a long series of years. The Norristown Herald says that the flood there was the "most fearful ever known." The rise of the creeks in Bucks county is described in a similar way, and the rise of the Raritan as the greatest since 1811. THE DAMAGE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, AND ES-The Norristown Herald furnishes us with a detailed narrative of the flood in Montgomery county, and with its especial effects upon the town, saying that it has caused an immens amount of distress, particularly among many laboring men, who have had their little property almost entirely ruined, and are fit subperty almost entirely ruined, and are fit subjects for the attention of the benevolent.

"The showers of Sunday afternoon," it continues, "settled into a steady rain in the evening, and the water fell in torrents for hours. Across the country, in the neighborhood of Penn Square and Centre Square, the rain was very heavy, and the head waters of Stony Creek and Saw Mill Run, two small streams falling into the Schuylkill, at the upper and lower ends of the town, respectively, were fearfully swolen; it was along these streams that a fearful

seene took place, as the waters necessed to a food, and swept everything before them. The damage done to published private had the all is variously estimated a from one hundred and fifty floushed to the early had the and fifty floushed to the early had a fifty floushed to the early had been and the wilder. But he was much the wilder, and more violent, and the amount of damage done, though falling on a less anmiber of persons, is greater than on Sawmill Run.

The large dam known as 'Stanbridge's' broke about 10 o clock, and the material composing it was swept completely away, not one stolle being left on another. The lest excessing below is the Marshall-street Bridge, where the water was damned up in immense volume, the arch, obstructed by lumber, logs, and other debris, being entirely insufficient to allow the water to pass through. In a short time the wing-walls gave way, the water rushed over on each side of the arch, and swept onward to the bridge at Main street. This was served in nearly the same manner, and a fearful gully was washed across the turnpike, through which the stream rushed with incredible force, devastating everything below, and carrying it away to the river. The loss of property here was yery large. Between Main street and the river, long the banks of the creek, were several coal and lumber yards, and two plauing mills. All the coal and lumber was swept away, together with the offices of the proprietors and their contonts. The machinery of the mills was much damaged by the rush of water, and the residence across thostream of the proprietors and their contonts. The machinery of the mills was much damaged by the rush of water, and the residence across thostream of the proprietors and their contonts. The machinery of the mills was much damaged by the rush of water, and the residence across thostream of the property below. At Main and Arch street, was too weak to long withstand the fury of the water and was soon destryed. The stone structure on Marshall street is town the blook are holders, and w

THE DESTRUCTION IN BUCKS COUNTY.

The chief deluge seems to have fallen upon the middle and upper portions of Bucks county, swelling the Neshamony, its principal water course, to a greater height than has ever before been known. A Newportsville corres-

water course, to a greater height than has ever before been known. A Newportsville correspondent says:

The destruction to property has been immense. All the county bridges from Springvalley to the Delaware were swept away, except one at Oakford. These were located respectively at Newportville, Hulmeville, Johnson's Mill, Bridgestown, and Springvalley, or Chain Bridge. They were all covered bridges, and with one exception all recently built. The bridge at Hulmeville was over four hundred feet long. The others were about one-half this size. Two piers were taken out of the railroad bridge at Bridgewater. The destruction of private property was also severe. W. H. Paxson, lumberman at Bridgewater, has lost a large quantity of rails and other lumber, and lichard & Young, hay pressers, a large quantity of hay. J. L. & N. Shoemaker's steam saw mill, a large, substantial building, was carried a short way down the stream and lodged on the banks. The loss in lumber and loggs is great, say ten thousand dollars. Isaac C. Fetter, Newportville, loses heavily from damage to flour and grain. Goo. W. Boileau, saw mill, &c., loses logs in raft and lumber. About one-third of the mill-dam belonging to Fetter & Boileau was swept away. At Hulmeville, Thomas J. Yerkes, miller, loses heavily in grain, stored flour, feed, &c. The destruction to property at this place is particularly great. One corner of a large stone woollen factory, owned by J. M. Mitchell & Co., of your city, was carried away, precipitating some very valuable machinery into the stream. The water flooded the entire first floor, and carried the machinery in the scoond story was damaged. The drying room attached to the building was carried away—a large quantity of shirts, stockings, and other attieles, which were boxed up for market, were carried away. Some machinery in the second story was damaged. The drying room attached to the building was carried away—a large quantity of shirts, stockings, and other attieles, which were boxed up for market, were carried away. Some

Were great losers along the stream. Captain Alfred Marple lost all his wheat said a large quantity of hay, and much live stock and cattle pasturing in meadows were drowned. Five horses were found dead in one field. A son of Col. F. Vansant, in company with a farm hand, went to a meadow with a pair of horses to draw away the mowing machine. The water rose so fast that they had to leave the team and take to the trees for safety. The horses were lost, but the men were saved. A. Tomlinson (miller at Wilson's) and family were awakened by the noise of the stream, and found themselves surrounded by water. The house showed signs of moving, and they climbed to a willow tree, himself, wife and two children. This was about two A. M. They were taken from this place of safety about 9 A. M. The stream began to rise about twelve o'clock midnight, and continued until six o'clock A. M., when it began to abate. when it began to anate.

NEW JERSEY.

The despatches we printed yesterday show that all the destruction by the storm took place along the line of the Baritan River. The

reshet extended from Plainfield, a point on

the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad, about eight miles below Middlebrook, to and

THREE CENTS.

above Somerville, a distance of four miles more. The area of country submerged could not be less than twenty square miles, and the extent of the damage is moderately estimated

at two hundred thousand dollars.

The flood was caused by the Raritan River overflowing its banks, and causing the mountain streams from the Blue Ridge, which lies a few miles back of the railroad, to overflow theirs. These streams, being greatly swollen with the heavy rains of Sunday evening and Monday morning, became foaming and irresistible torrents, sweeping down with them bridges by which they were spanned and everything movable along their banks. From midnight of Sunday the water, which was already high, began to rise at a frightful rate, and at one o'clock the Raritan River had overflowed its banks. The rain still poured down in torrents. The mountain tributaries became more and more furious, and the rise in the Raritan canal broke in its banks at various points, and the vast volume of water confined within its artificial banks was poured into the channel of the Raritan, and the capacity of the latter thus overtaxed.

The village of Boundbrook and Middlebrook, in Somerset county, was entirely submorned as that those was nothing of the top be proceed as that there was nothing of the top be morned as that those was nothing of the top be latter thus overtaxed.

The village of Boundbrook and Middle-brook, in Somerset county, was entirely submerged, so that there was nothing of it to be seen but the roofs and chimneys of the houses. Somerville also suffered. The rest of the facts were furnished yesterday.

It will be seen that by this storm at least six hundred thousand dollars worth of pro perty has been destroyed in five or six cour ties of the two States. It was most disastrous, it came suddenly, and came, too, in midsum, mer-a rare occurrence indeed. Travel is seriously impeded in Montgomery and Bucks counties, and much suffering is the result mong the many who can ill afford to bear their loss. The Norristown Herald offers to eceive subscriptions for the needy sufferer

of that town.

The New York Sængerfest. THREE THOUSAND GERMAN SINGERS GATHERED TOGETHER-MUSIC AND PRIENDSHIP CULTI-VATED IN LAGER AND RHINE WINE-SPECI-

MENS OF HOSPITALITY—THE DELEGATIONS FROM THIS CITY—THE MONSTER BEHEARSAL The ninth German Sængerfest is now holding in New York, and is attended, we are told, by at least three thousand singers, a large pro-portion of them members of the Sængerbunds of this city. Eight other Sængerfests have been held, the first having met in this city in 1850; the second at Baltimore in 1851; the third at New York in 1852; the fourth in his city in 1853; fifth at Baltimore in 1851; the ixth at New York in 1855; the seventh in this city in 1858. Since then the Sænger festivals were to be held every three years. The eighth was held at Baltimore in 1859, and the ninth was to have been held in New York, but the war broke out and the festival was postponed to the "happier times of honest peace." Every preparation has, of course, been made, and the visiting singers who come from Hartford, Buf-falo, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Poughkeepsic, and some other cities, are andsomely entertained by their brothre The Teutonia Society alone has for its guest

four different societies—the Liedertafel. Baltimore; the Buffalo Sængerbund; Männer chor, of Philadelphia; Liederkranz, of Syra cuse, and the Richmond Singers—numberin in all about one hundred and twenty-eight. The New York Tribune says:

The people of the city show to the singers the greatest hospitality, and manifest it in various ways. It is a not uncommon occurrence that a singer from another city is taken in hand by parties entirely unknown to him, and treated in the handsomest style; in fact, there seems to be a contest going on among our citizens who can do the most. There are quite a number of soldiers among the singers, who are being lionized by all; but, above all, it must be pleasing to know that even Charleston, S. C., lias sent a representative in the person of the editor of the Deutsche Zeitung, a paper which the rebel authorities suppressed because it advocated the cause of the Union.

Monday was set down in the programme for the grand procession, rehearsal, and second The New York Tribune says: the grand procession, rehearsal, and second concert, but the rain-storm of Sunday

evening, which had such a terrible effect in ome places, prevented the first observance The rehearsal, however, took place, beginning t half-past ten o'clock, in the Academy Music—the greatest rehearsal that had eve echoed from its walls. Rain, which had been falling all morning, ceased about half-pas twelve o'clock, when the rehearsal closed, and the guests were entertained thus:

In the Turner Hall, in Orchard street, open house was kept, with lager and Rhine wine ad libitum for every thirsty throat. Several societies took their guests to the Central Park, the Lion Brewery, Jones' Woods, Guttenberg, and other suburban retreats known to the Germans. The Liederkranz had stages for their guests, who were taken to Kress' Brewery, in Fifty-fourth street, where King Gambrinus was worshipped in lager. The Lieder-tafel and Beethoven Mænnerchor entertained their guests in handsome style, at their head-quarters, Beethoven Hall, in Sixth street. In the Steuben House, the ladies belonging to the New Yorker Sing Academie presented the Teutonia Sængerbund of Philadelphia with a splendid wreath of red and white roses (artificial), with appropriate inscriptions. Miss Caroline Wacchter made the presentation, which was acknowledged by Dr. Klein, of Philadelphia. At Kuntz's Hall, Nos. 71 and 79 Essex street, the Schillerbund were presented by their guests, the Philadelphia Sæengerbund, with a handsome silver goblet.

Of course, these entertainments required the guests were entertained thus:

Of course, these entertainment something to make them such, and gave a character to the neighborhoods in which they were given. These are both described:

The quantity of lager and weis beer and Rhine imbibed passes computation. The breweries have been at work night and day for the past month, manufacturing the first-named drinks. Huge carts perambulated through the streets from an early hour, supplying the various "gartens," whose stock had been all exhausted the previous day. To go up the Bowery once was sufficient instruction in the German dialect to enable one to speak the language; and to hear English spoken was a rarity. It seems as if the Breunen steamers had emptied Germany of its inhabitants, and landed them at New York.

The afternoon was passed in preparations comething to make them such, and gave

The afternoon was passed in preparations for the mammoth concert of the evening. It was in every point of view a magnificent suc-

The afternoon was passed in preparations for the maximistic concert of the evening. It was in every point of view a magnificent success.

The performance—a truly interesting and well-selected one—was carried out with great effect, Mr. Paur and Mr. Carl Bergmann alternately wielding the baton, and monopolizing a large share of the plaudits. The solree was inaugurated by the magnificent orchestral page known as the overture of Robesplerre, by Littolf, which one hundred instrumental performers executed with grandiose spirit and precision. The glorious Marsellaise—the sublime work, the fruit of Bouget de Lisle inspiration—was rendered with such effect that the spectators all but rose to their feet and joined in the "Allons enfauts de la patrie—le jour de gloire est arrive!" while the unnumbered banners of every hue and glaring brilliancy waved aloft as though a battle breeze had wafted through the air at the bidding of the heroic strain.

While the overture was played, the green curtain was down. At its close it was drawn up, discovering a perfect mass of heads at which sight the cheers were deafening. At the rehearsal it was found impossible to crowd 2,000 singers on the stage. By dint of hard squeezing, something over a thousand were massed together, but so close that they were literally singing into each other's ears. Certain it is that these 1,000 or 1,200 singers made no more tone than 600 of the evening previous. The choruses in which all the singers joined were distinguished by the same excellence in execution as those of Sunday evening. All the points were firmly and promptly taken up, the shadings were thoroughly observed, and the intonation was true and just throughout. Rebling's Thurmerlied was next well rendered by the united singers, some eighteen hundred in number. The united singers of Philadelphia gave in magnificent style Kucker's auf greift Zum Schwerel; the united singers and orchestra subsequently bringing to a close the first portion of the programme by the chorus Mendelssohn's Eddipusin Colonn

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—THE NEXT JUBILEE TO BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA.

TO BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA.

The New York Post of last evening says:
Delegates of the singing clubs or New York,
Philadelphia, and other cities, now holding
the ninth Sengerfest in this city, met this
morning for business at the headquarters,
Germania Assembly Rooms.
Mr. Steffen, President, took the chair, and
the delegates proceeded to discuss several
subjects relating to the festivals. It was decided that the next Sengerfest should be held
two years from the present time in Philadelphila.

The inadequacy of the public halls in this
city and elsewhere for the accommodation of

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, July 18.—Flour steady; Wheat dull, for new; white, \$2@2.05; red, \$1.95@2; old Wheat is scarce: Corn quiet, at 96@98c. for white. Provisions are advancing. Bacon-Sides, 18%; Shoulders, 18c. Sugar firm. Whisky dull and quiet at \$2.14%.
CINCINNATI, July 18.—Flour firm at \$6@6.25; Whisky, \$2.07. Provisions firmer; mess Pork, CHIOAGO, July 18.-Flour dull. |Wheat active sales at 2121/@2121/c for No. 1, and 1016 for No. 2. Corn firm, at an advance of half cent; sales at 57@57/c for No. 1, and 54@550 for No. 2. Oats buoyant; sales at 41%c. Freights were firm:

THE WAR PRES. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY): PERSE will be sent to super

Larger Olubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$2.00 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from as they afora very little more than the cost of paper.

AS Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty an extra copy of the paper will be given. STATE ITEMS.

-On Friday, a brute, named Flaugh, a mar-vied man, residing in Meade township, Crawford county, while driving his wagon along the road near Meadville, overtook a little or phan girl, aged twelve years, whom he invited to ride with him. He drove into a byroad, and, in a secluded place, brutally out-raged the child, endangering her life. He was fterwards arrested and committed for trial, n default of bail.

- The Collector of Internal Revenue gives otice to delinquent tax-payers in Chester and Delaware counties, that all taxes of 1863, 1864 1865, remaining unpaid after the 31st of July will be collected by distraint, with ten per cent, and the cost of a warrant added. The monthly taxes are required to be paid between the 20th and the 30th of each month. Due no lice will be given as to when the income tax is to be paid.

— The sale of Government draught horses in Johnston, on Thursday and Friday of last week, was a great success. Over two hundred

horses were disposed of to farmers and others at prices averaging considerably over fifty - The Independent, published in Norristown, Pennsylvania, is a new paper, edited by Robert C. Friece, and edited by a member of

the bar. It is a neat sheet, containing excellent articles, and strictly Union.

— Frederick Lauer, Esq., of Reading, who has been absent some time in Europe as delegate of the American Brewers' Association, is on his return home, and may be expected by the last of this mouth. - Col. Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Common. wealth of Pennsylvania, Hon. John C. Kunkel, and Hon. David Mumms, and Hon. J. Bamberger, of Harrisburg, Pa., are at Cape May. - The culvert and small stone bridge at Caln's Station, near Coatesville, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was washed away on Sunday by the heavy rain.

— St. James' Lutheran Church, in Reading. has been closed for six or eight weeks, to al-low repairs to be done to it. It will be very

much improved. - The total circulation of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, since its organization, has been -They have a steam wagon in Eric which will propel itself over ordinary roads with any tro - Captain C. A. Harper, of Wiconisco town ship, Dauphin county, is a Union candidate for - The Titusville Theatre has been closed for the present. It will reopen about Septement

- Col. James Turney, late of the 87th P. V. has returned to his home in Lancaster, and n the best of health and spirits. - The freshet in Norristown did great dam - There is a scarcity of dwelling-houses is Pittsburg.
— The Union State Committee meets to-day - A new brewery is being erected in Clarica

HOME ITEMS. -The graduates of Harvard College, at a neeting on Friday, voted to build a memorial hall to contain statues, medallions, portraits, busts, and other appropriate memorals, commemorative of the graduates and students who have fallen or served in the Union army during the recent rebellion, and to furnish a suitable room for the use of the college at its literary festivals. Samuel Bacheldor has of. fered to give a site for such a building.

— The English sparrows which have been introduced into Jersey have cleaned the trees entirely of the worms. 'A pair will destroy six hundred caterpillars daily in feeding their young. The robin of this country is equally as good a tree vermifuge, and ought not to be killed by sportsmen. They are now of clearing the trees of vermi - Preparations making at the penitentiar where the conspirators were tried, indicate and by a Military Commission. Three State prisoners are now confined there, Prof. Ma. Cullough, of city-burning notoriety, rebel General Harris, of Missouri, and Harrison. Jeff Davis' Private Secretary. Public opinion settles on these as the parties to be tried. - A gentleman who has recently made a trip and, says the freedmen generally, having recovered from their jubilation over the acquisition of their liberty, have settled down to work on plantations; but many of them

ness are not synonymous. -Late advices from Willsburg, Ark., state that a terrible epidemic is raging among the cattle, resembling cramp, its first appearance being a twitching of the muscles and cords of the limbs, killing in from eight to twenty hours. The disease also attacks horses, hogs, and sheep, and the farmers are much alarmed at the prospect of losing all their stock.

The portice in front of the Suratt house t Washington, has been literally hacked to pieces by curiosity hunters, and one went so far, the other day, as to offer a colored servant of the house one hundred dollars for any piece of Mrs. Suratt's wearing apparel she

could secure.

No distribution has yet been made of rewards offered for the arrest of the assassins of President Lincoln. The subject is under conderation by the Board, of which Judge Ad. vocate-General Holt is president, which has not yet made a report. -The physicians of Augusta, Georgia, recently held a meeting, and agreed upon a feebill, by which charges for their services worked be uniform. They also agreed to exact monthly settlements of their accounts.

-There are six hundred women in Richnond making up garments for the negro troops in Texas. They make from four to six dollars sentatives of the "first families." -The cotton worms have appeared in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, and much alarm prevailed among the planters, who fear that neither cotton or corn can be saved from its visitations,
— Simon Stone, a New York lawyer, employed y the friends of Jeff Davis to obtain a speedy

rial, has been informed by the Government arrives in Washington.
—Prentice says; "When the public look grave over an editor's funny things, and langu over his solemn ones, he had better think that his occupation's gone."

— A lady correspondent of the Home Journal, writing from Newport, says: "We shall be on the lookout for your pet idea (which is gaining ground) of ladies riding astride."

— The Savannah Republican, after having been long compelled to print upon brown paper, has recently reappeared upon white. - It is estimated that it costs ten million dollars annually to feed the dogs in the United States.

- A steeple-chase will be one of the attrac. tions at a Fenian picnic, in New Haven, this - A meteor, equalling Jupiter in splendo was seen, at Newburyport, Mass., on Thursday night, in the constellation Andromeda. — Negro slaves are still owned in Texas, but no value is nut upon them by their owner There is more rye than that, at some hotels. -N. B. Mercury. -Suicides have been frequent of late in California. - It is stated that a museum is to be started y Barnum's rivals in New York. - New Jersey sent out 4,500,000 baskets of strawberries this season.

— The voters of Missouri have decided that

the Missouri railroads must pay their bonds.

— A company are digging for gold in Troy, Vermont, and meet with considerable suc FOREIGN ITEMS.

-The Duke of Brabant, eldest son of the king of the Belgians, has been put up at the Paris Jockey Club by the Prince of Wales, and has been admitted a member. There are only four other foreigners in the club besides the Duke-namely, the King of the Netherlands, the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Orange, and Count Batthyany.

— Miss Lucy Rushton, an English actress of some celebrity, is coming to this country, and expects, says a London paper, "her talents and attractions, combined with a varied reportoire of characters, which embrace the highest range of comedy, will enable her to assume a high position in the New World."

— It is stated that the companies who supply Paris with milk bring it from a great distance and keep it perfectly fresh by putting in it a small quantity of bicarbonate of soda—After grains to the quart.

— Johnny Day, champion pedestrian of Australia, nine years of age, three feet ten inches the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Orange, and The inadequacy of the public halls in this city and elsewhere for the accommodation of the great number of singers who are expected to participate in the festivals in future was spoken of, and the delegates urged the propriety and feasibility of building here large music halls, like those in Dresden and in some other cities of Europe.

The discussion took a wide range, and embraced many minor matters of interest to the musical public. At the suggestion of a delegate, cheers were given for the Sengerfest to be held this month in Dresden; and afters an enthusiastic expression of the feeling with which the Philadelphia singers intend to well-come the singing clubs of the Northern and Eastern States in 1867, the meeting adjourned.

Last evening there was held in the Academy of Music a great singing tournament, fourteen societies competing for the prize. The result is not known.

Markets by Telegraph. Wheat

tribunals for the trial of offences committed by civilians in Hungary. -Queen Victoria's costume in public is black silk dress, trimmed with crape and jet, and a Mary Queen of Scots cap, with long vell. ecklace, and cross of diamonds

- It is stated that it will cost the French cab company 2,500,000f. a year to comply with the demands of the cabmen. —"Cravats of the colors of Count de Lagrange—red and blue," says the Sport, "are now the fashion in England." - The systematic exploration of Palestine is talked of in London. - A new Swedish singer, Mdlle. Enequist, is - Punch says to marry two wives is bigamy; to marry twenty is Brigham-y.

—At the Handel festival, in London, the chorus consisted of four thousand voices.
— Canada's crops will be prodigious.