ledged by all the Christian Powers. He later dates the diminution in deaths onsiderable. On the 17th May a hurrinever doubted that the domestic foe would occurred at Cape of Good Hope, Over be annihilated. In this faith he repeatedly y vessels were wrecked, and numerous dilated upon relative and reciprocal national s were lost. The cotton market was duties, and doubtless had frequent conces-Breadstuffs ditto. Consols were 90@901/8. sions as to the application of these principles. nive-twentics 71@71%.
rus W. Field, in a private letter, says that England probably did not believe she would porters have been excluded from the be called upon to act upon them; be-Eastern whilst she is laying the cable, cause her statesmen had not conceived a full journal of the trip and the results be given to the people. As the cable is the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Breton and Newfoundland is injured, such a collapse of the rebellion, and such an overwhelming triumph for the National Government. But when nearly every spatches will, for some little time, have word written by Mr. Seward comes up in transferred across the gulf by steamer. judgment against her, and in cloquent supmportant reports of the Committee on anduct of the War will be found in our port and confirmation of the justice of our as this morning. One relates to the two cause, Great Britain resorts to the mean and ions against Fort Fisher, and the other miserable subterfuge so admirably exposed e believe that General Butler was justiin his letter to Sir Frederick Bruce. in not assaulting Fort Fisher, and also t the success of the second attack was nly attributable to the better result of the I bombardment, and to the greater degree mony displayed between the militar dicers than was shown during th attack. They also show the efficacy of heavy ordnance, and give some advice to ENCOURAGING INTERNAL REVENUE

levernment as to what guns should b in the service. he trial of Miss Harris for the shooting o reasury Clerk Burroughs, was brought e yesterday, by the acquittal of the pri-This verdict was hailed with much by those present. Before it, was rendered, ne occurred in the court between the Dis-Attorney and the lawyers of the defence h was, to saythe least, verylinappropriate ices from Savannah say that the rebel

retary of the Treasury has been remanded Fort Pulaski. The city is infested with s desperadoes. On the 14th eight hunlales of cotton arrived in Savannah, and expected three or four thousand more or General Meade is in Boston, where he the recipient of a banquet from the city horities. The coroner's jury, in the case of

murder of the Joyce children, find that children were murdered by some parties Nashville despatch says that President mson has expressed his determination to that the laws passed by the Tennessee Leture are carried out, especially those in l to illegal voters. he great tournament of the German singers is country came off in New York on Tuesevening. The judges decided yesterday ive the two prizes to the Sængerbund and nachor Societies of this city. A full report

his tournament, and also of the jubilee at Woods yesterday, will be found in anhes to the people throughout the State. the State Union Convention of New Jersey at to-day at Trenton. It is said Mr. Colb, forris county, has a good chance of being nion nominee for Governor. om California we learn that Speaker Coland party had arrived there. The treareports for the past six months show a off of over seven million of dollars, as

red with previous six months. The gold ilver on the coast is much larger than it dward Howdan, the sailor who escaped with utenant Cushing after destroying the rebel a Albermarle, was murdered near Gosport vy Yard last Sunday. The Union State Committee of this State as. abled yesterday, and adopted a resolution ointing the 17th of August as the day for meeting of the State Convention at Harthe army is to be further reduced to 100,000,

then probably to 50,000 men. neral Ewell has taken the oath of alcons applications for pardon continue ive in Washington. Among them is one General N. R. Forrest, of Fort Pillow acre notoriety. Shington is full of prominent Southerners dentified with the rebbellion.

stock market is still inactive. Governloans were in fair demand yesterday, st city sixes slightly advanced. Reading ad closed at 50; Pennsylvania declined nd Camden and Amboy 1/4. Canal stocks e dull, so were oil. Gold closed at 1431/2. he subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan sh ground Flour is firmly held, but the ad is limited. There is more wheat offernd prices are well maintained. Corn is ctive. Cotton is quiet at former rates.

and prices have an upward tendency. ky is rather firmer. d closed in New York last night at 142%.

ETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, July 19, 1865. Mr. Seward's letter to Sir Frederick uce, the British Minister at Washingin reply to Earl Russell's explanation an apology for the action of his Governnt on the matter of withdrawing the cession of belligerent rights to the res, is a new count in the indictment inst the English statesmen. Instead coming out of their connection with rebellion with clean hands, they n to get deener and deener into mire. Instead of candidly regrettheir double-dealing, they deliberately to the proofs of their duplicity. No nation has withheld from the United that meed of justice which is our according to the laws that bind and the highest and the lowest; no other England—she who claims to be the i's school master and the exem-The Turks long ago rebuked sympathy with the corsairs and ers of slavery and of treason, by ng them harbor or hospitality in their s. Russia has been hereditarily manly, , and friendly. Spain, as if animated e best spirit of her ancient chivalry, ntarily repealed the order recogng the rebels as belligerents, and fully surrendered the privateer "Stonewithout asking security for the rement of the \$16,000 assumed by Havanese authorities for a Spanish litor of the owners of the ship. The the same righteous direction. France. r coquetting with England, and enterinto a sort of compact to act with that er on the American question, overthe agreement, and yielded the whole leaving England to stand on her connal assertion of what ought to have been servedly, boldly, and voluntarily done! t a pitiable, what a melancholy dilemfor the nation that claims to be the der of the civilized world! The more to understand the fatal attitude of t Britain towards this country, and the editable contrast she furnishes to other ons, read the following strong ds from Mr. Seward's despatch to Sir

derick Bruce, above referred to:

gain, it is my duty further to state that. United States caunot admit, and, on the carry they controver and protest against, ecision of the British Government, which I allow ressels of war of insurgents or

allow ressels of war of insurgents or to enter or leave British ports, whether imament or otherwise, or for assuming

n mag or otherwise. As to all insur-piratical vessels found in ports, har-waters of British dominions, whether thered into such ports, harbors or

ared into such ports, harbors, of fore or after any new orders of her Government may be received by any of her Majesty's Government esta

ts flust ench vessels are forfeited to and t to be delivered to the United States, reasonable application in such cases, and that if captured at say under whatso-leg, by a nacal force of the United States, updare with be lancful."

least one rebel pirate, the "Shenan

' a British-built, British-owned, and

l-manned thip, is still afloat. It was

sive such property as this that the

nty-four hour detention of American

VOL. 8.—NO. 221.

this. There, is no threat, as you will per-

ceive, but there is almost a defiant and

certainly a deliberate resolution which

looks like a readiness for results, what-

Probably no stronger evidence of the con-

cert between certain British merchants and

capitalists, and the rebel blockade-runners,

could be furnished than this attempt of Earl

RUSSELL to save the forfeited rebel property

from just and lawful seizure by the United

States Government. There is no escape

placed by Mr. SEWARD. Long before the

rebellion broke down, and before the

English and French believed that it

would break down, Mr. SEWARD was as-

serting, in his foreign correspondence, those

principles of international law acknow-

WASHINGTON.

RECEIPTS.

THE ARMY TO BE FURTHER REDUCED.

Gen. Ewell takes the Oath of Allegiance.

GENERAL FORREST APPLIES FOR PARDON.

Movements of Prominent Southern Poli

ticians.

Southern Men now Here—Complete
Destruction of Slavery.
WASHINGTON, July 19, 1865.

A number of Southern men remain and

arrive here daily. James L. Orr, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives is among

them. His letter in which he discouraged the

maintenance of the forces under Magruper in Texas, on the ground that it would be impossi-ble to resist the Federal Government, is indica-

tive of his appreciation of the duty of the Southern men. Intercourse with these people must

lead any one to the conclusion that any hope

of the restoration of slavery, or of bringing back into place the men who have so

long ruled American polities in Congress

and the country, is the most ridiculous of

absurdities. We should bear steadily in

lion, we destroyed the most formidable and dangerous aristocracy in the known world.

It was an aristocracy of force, fraud, and

cruelty, and more fatal because of its assump-

tion of intellectual, physical, and even

moral superiority. Other aristocracies had

some just pretensions to great names, excellence in arts and science, and some-

times to philanthropy. They always aspired to set a good example to their de-

pendents. Such is the landed aristocracy and the titled nobility of England. With the

depentall of the stypendous slave aristocracy, how

ever, passed out of sight that which can never be restored. Slavery dies a quadruple death—by mili-

tary success, by proclamation; by the vote of the people of several of the States; finally, by

Constitutional amendment—so that by every process and by all modes it is extinguished,

and with it everything dependent upon it.

We have not begun properly to estimate this fact, but the slaveholders do. Hundreds of them have fled into foreign lands. Al-

though much complaint is made of the par-dons necessarily granted by the Executive,

this elemency; and finally those who get

conditions as tie them to obligations, which is like a sleepless sentinel over all their actions.

There is not an hour these men do not feel

they have committed "a crime" in yielding to

the rebellion. No matter how they "brave it

at their hearts. Men who are asking confi-

dence from their former creditors in the North are compelled to pile up pledges

of sincerity and fidelity in order to be able to be believed; and those who are looking for a renewal of foreign

commerce, know that the curse of repu-diation, which went hand-in-hand with re-

bellion, will operate against them in every

maritime capital of the earth. It will be per-

ceived, then, that every element, personal

t secure it under such implied or expressed

mind that, in breaking down the rebe

Special Despatch to the Press.]

OCCASIONAL.

from the position in which England is

ever they may be.



has won his admiration, as it has of all her counsel.

He would repet the slander thrown upon this district—that it was the resort of criminals. It was without foundation. If the court must punish crime committed here, let it be the party who merits it, but not on this poor, in nocent girl. He would now give the case to the jury, and hoped they would be governed by both justice and mercy in ther deliberations.

by both justice and mercy in ther deliberations.

Mr. voorhees concluded his address to the
court at one o'clock, and the court took a recess. On reassembling

Mr. Carrington began his argument for the
prosecution. He congratulated the jury and
the court that they were reaching the end of
this long and tedious trial. He knew the jury
were guided by the fear of the Almighty, and
not by the influence of man. The defence
would have you believe this Mary Harris a
model of virtue and purity. They tell you that
laddes in Chicago curry pistols and avenge
their wrongs, and they would introduce the
same custom here. He felt a heavy responsibility rosting upon him, and hoped he would
be aided in the performance of his duty.
Would the jury say that this woman
was guilty of murden? They could not
say otherwise. He would remind them of
their solemn oath. They must dry up their
tears and proceed to the strict performance of
their duty.

ot murder or manslaughter?
Mr. Carrington was continuing with his ad-

[ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT.]

SHE IS ACQUITTED.

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The trial of Miss

Mary Harris for the killing of A. T. Burroughs

twelve days. The room was densely crowded with spectators, including many women, long

in behalf of the accused, contending that, from

all the affecting circumstances and wrongs in flieted upon her by the deceased, the homicid

District Attorney Carrington delivered th

oncluding argument for the prosecution. He said appeals had been made to the sympathie

of the inry-nothing else, and he would prove

of counsel—Joseph H. Bradley, the great and

Before he had finished the sentence, Marsha

Gooding interrupted the speaker, telling the

audience they must cease laughing, or he

Mr. Carrington said: "Let them laugh,

Judge; they have the right to laugh or cry."

Marshal Gooding responded: "Mr. Carrington, I will regulate that matter."

Mr. Carrington, resuming, said: "Very wells I submit;" and, continuing his remarks, said:

"If the jury acquit this woman on the groun

of insanity, they put upon the records of the court a fact that would make them look ridicu-

lous. The scene is laid in Chicago. We find Mary Harris meets Mary Devlin, who keeps a

millinery establishment. What kind of an

Judge Hughes here called the attention of

the court to the misrepresentation of the evidence by the District Attorney.

Judge Wylic informed the District Attorney

that he should not retaliate upon Miss Devlin

as to the character of the house, because the

counsel for the defence had attacked Dr.

nothing in the evidence against the character of the house of Miss Devlin, and he would not

permit him to make an attack upon the house, though he might comment as much as he pleased on the testimony of these ladies, but

1e-should not assuil her house, against which

there was no evidence.
Mr. Carrington said, "No man shall say that

was ever seen to cower. I discharge my duty

Judge Wylie. You shall not go on in that

con and myself to be determined by the jury

Judge Hughes said he did not desire to in terrupt the District Attorney, and he there

ore hoped he would confine himself to the evi-

Judge Wylie said it was unpleasant for him

to interrupt the counsel, but, in the closing argument, the counsel must limit themselves

Mr. Carrington resumed his plea, and again

Mr. Bradley said such conduct was v

becoming a gentleman, and no gentlema

would use such language. He could not sit quietly and suffer this unprotected lady

to be insulted by Mr. Carrington, or anybody

else. Mr. Carrington said he would do his duty.

Mr. Bradley rejoined, "No gentleman would

Mr. Carrington said he would return the insult—the gentleman having used such lan-

Mr. Bradley said that Miss Devlin was

her. An attack upon her was an attack upon him, and he would resent it. The Court ordered Marshal Gooding to stop

this quarreling between the lawyers, and in

formed Mr. Carrington that he was going be-

yond bounds, in using such language toward

the lady against whom there was nothing in

After Mr. Carrington had concluded his

plea, Judge Wylie said to the jury that the law had been laid down by the court; feeling

entisfied that they understood it, he now sub-

mitted the ease without further charge. He hoped they had made up their minds, and would soon render their verdict.

The jury retired, and in about ten minutes

The announcement was received with loud applause, and some of the women cried with

joy. Handkerchiefs were waved and hats

thrown up. A large number of the spectato

ushed towards Miss Harris to congratulat

her on her acquittal, but she had fainted, and

was carried out of the court room in the arm

of Mr. Bradley, her senior counsel.

eturned with a verdict of "Not guilty."

brought here by him, and he would protect

to the recognized bounds.

enounced Miss Devlin.

use such language."

guage against Dr. Burroughs.

in the fear of God and without fear of man.

Burroughs. Judge Wylie said there was

"Great God," he exclaimed, "what an array

terminated this afternoon, having occupie

before the court was formally opened.

was an act of insane impulse.

eminent lawver

would arrest them.

stablishment was that ?"

a litti,

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1865. chough to remind her of you and yours; spare her! It is enough! it is enough the could searedy restrain his tears. He had shown that she had been borne on the arm of Burroughs, and suddenly dropped. Need he read to the jury from medical works? They were piled up here all ayound him. [The speaker here read from Sir William Ellis, several liberturing of the effect on the mind of disappointment in love.] These cateses, he argued, were all parallel. Wherever a jury finds a case like this they should clear the prisoner, and thus show that they would not be a party with the deceased in crime. As Judge Hughes said yesterday, retributive justice guided that bail. The deceased had gone into the presence of a just God, and justice would be meted him. The deceased had gone into the presence of a just God, and justice would be meted him. The deceased of entire the properture of the presence of a part the whole case, and it was his view that it was an act of insanity, and was not the result of hatred or revenge. The doctor was now in court, and could speak for himself. It is proven by an expert that such was the fact. Has he sworn to the trulh! He has. Not only Dr. Nichols, but Dr. May, who is here, pronounces the act to have been committed in a fit of paroxysmal insanity. It has been assorted by the prosecution that these doctors are not to be relied on—that they are mad doctors. Shall we listen to the prosecution, and thus agree that all the progress of the age is a fanety, and countismothing the supposed they would have to go back to the age of barbarism, and from behind those fortifications attack the 'prisoner' at the bar. In view of this array of eminent doctors when he would enver entitled to the greatest amount of credit. It would be arged blab Dr. Young visited the prisoner at the july bring in a verdict against the prisoner' he would enver the prisoner' at the bar. In view of this array of eminent doctors who have testified bere, can the jury bring in a verdict against the prisoner' he would enver the firm of the

the required oath, President Johnson to-day permitted her to return to Nashville, her for-mer residence, and take possession of the pro-perty, as decreed by the Court for the District

Raltimore Appointments.

A change has been made in the Baltimore Custom-House appointments promulgated. The delegation opposed to the continuance of HOFFMAN, MCJLTON, and CORCORAN in their offices are successful, and the appointments now stand: Collector, Edwin W. Halsted; naval officer, Samuel W. Evans; surveyor, Eddinaton Fulton. This cast is doubtless The French in Mexico-Mr. Seward. The attack upon Mr. Szward has not created perceptible sensation. It is, of course, greedily caught up by the Copperhead press, whose mission it is to weaken the strong and the good, and to help the vicious; but it is only laughed at by those who know. After awhile some notice may be taken of it, to show the utter emptiness of the accusation. Mr. Seward's vindication will be so overming that you will wonder the assault was ever made.

Certificates of Indebtedness.

Export Buty on Cotton. A perfectly constitutional method of laying an export duty on cotton is said to be in course of preparation by one of the oldest and most experienced statesmen of the times. It will be ready for the action of the new Congress. The Navy Department. The Navy Department has no chartered ves sels in its employ, and therefore no money is due to their owners, as has been erroneously

Reduction of the Army. It is stated in official quarters that it is the ntention of the Government to reduce the army to 100,000, if not to 50,000 men, at the eariest possible time. The 7-30 Loan.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

cears from official data to-day, is \$42,500,000.

(Special Despatch to The Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 19, 1865.
The court convened at ten A. M., Judge Wylic presiding.
Every avenue leading to the court room was densely crowded long before the hour for opening the court. The attendance was deeidedly larger to-day than on any previous occasion. The members of the bar were com-pelled for a time to stand, and the criminal box was crowded with ladies. All the members of the jury were in attendance, and responded as their names were called.

Miss Harris entered the court room at 101/2 o'clock, accompanied by Messrs. Voorhees and

o'clock, accompanied by Messrs. Voorhees and Bradley and her female friends.

The argument for the defence was continued By. Mr. Voorhees. He proposed to talk a little while to the jury about the accused, and with his remarks the argument for the defence would close. He did not doem it necessary to try to impress the circumstances of the case on their minds. This was a most important case, and they would never, in all probability, have just such anotation. It his way a relation to any and the circumstances of the case and they would never, in all probability, have just such anotation. her again. If this was a deliberate and ra-tional murder it was for them to convict; if it was not it was for them to acquit. They had been told that a murder had been committed, and that the perpetrator of it was in this court. and that the perpetrator of it was in this court Do you tell me, gentlemen, that this pure gir who sits before you unimpeached did, at one

and that the perpetrator of it was in this court. Do you fell me, gentlemen, that this pure girl who sits before you unimpeached did, at one lean, spring from innocence and purity to the committal of so horrible a deed? Who among you could believe that this act was committed by a rational and well-balanced mind! If it did he training of youth goes for nought, and you might as well tear down your schoolhouses. He denied that Mary Harris had committed murder; that she had committed a crime; that the killing of A. J. Burroughs was a crime. You can but let this poor unfortunate girl go.

In the time of youth, seven years since, when she was but twelve years of age, a robust and happy girl, of humble but respectable parentage, this vile man made her acquaintance, and in time induced her to leave her home and friends. He finds her in her short dresses, takes her on his knees, exerts himself to develope and instruct her mind, to make her a suitable wife for him at a suitable age. He absorbs her every affection and ambition, and makes her a part and parcel of his own life, so that it was death to separate her from him. This was the state and condition to which he brought this innocent and confiding girl. Let us look at her in her childhood. As she said to Mr. Bradley: "O, you should have seen me, then! I was a big, fat girl, as happy as the days were long." We have a wider world to move in than woman. She lives within the circle of her affections. The mother, watching over the cradle of her steeping babe, enjoys a bliss to us unknown. There is no love like that of woman's. Is there any doubt on the subject? Take these Burlington depositions, and you see how one woman loved; how she relied on—confided in the object of her affection; how she was swayed by him.

When the parents of this unfortunate girl saw the perfidy of this man they cautioned her against him. But love is blind, and she followed him, rather than the counsel of her parents. He told her to go to Chicago, and she went. The speaker supposed the prosecution thousands appeal and appeal in vain for He told her to go to Chicago, and sho went. The speaker supposed the prosecution would censure her for that. Should she be blamed for clinging to a man in whom she had learned to place the most implicit confidence? But he deserted her whom he had brought up on his arm. It would be strange if, under such circumstances, she had not become demented, if she had not acted as she did. Such occurrences have filled the asylums of the world with immates.

political, social, pecuniary, and commercial, have combined to make them obedient and mantes.

Take the case with all its circumstances. This man tore himself from this girl after having trained her as he did. His action was the action of a coward, a poltroon, and a vagabond. He trained her to his will, and then left her. All such men should dangle at the end of a rope; they should all die; they should all be killed. He left her a poor human wreck, This, of itself, has ruined many of her sex. He was not satisfied with leaving her brokenhearted—he would leaveher despised, aye, even by her parents. The brother of the deceased has spared no pains to lay this girl's whole life before you—has tried to get other reverend gentlemen to ald him, and even policemen. Did not A. J. Burroughs say in his letter that when he had a thousand or two he would marry a pretty black-eyed little girl. The prosecution asserted he had no stain upon his character. Had he not told this poor unfortunate girl that if ever he should determine to marry another he would bether know? Does this show good character? The speaker then read a portion of the letter in which Burroughs spoke of the interception of the letters, and said that the church was seauning then; that it was known that she had formed an alliance out of her church, and that she contemplated marriage. As to the Greenwood letters, he did not for one moment suppose they would ruin her. He knew she was too lofty. It was known that these letters came to her just at the time he contemplated marfaithful. In other words, they will be loyal because it is their paramount interest to be so.
Who will insist upon suspicious and tyrannical measures against such people as these?
It is said that from such condition no loving reunion can arise; but this is a mistake; and every day proves it to be so. The Southern masses, dislocated by the experiment of the rebellion, terrified at the inconceivable horrors it has inflieted upon them, bowed under the double weight of their own remorse and their keen physical sufferings, look, in their despair and their extremity, to their former fellowcitizens of the free States, for protection, for raiment, and for forgiveness. You need not be told, when all these are granted, there will not be reciprocity and gratitude. The best remembrance, the one that lasts the longest. is that which grows out of an act of charity conferred in the darkest hour of human de-By Associated Press. 7

Financial.

The receipts under the internal revenue law are increasing and encouraging. The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco to-day discontinuing the sale of 7-30s, as the entire loan will be taken before an additional supply of notes can reach California.

The Payment of Soldiers. A statement has been republished in some of the newspapers that the Paymaster General will immediately make requisitions upon the Secretary of the Treasury for \$320,000,000 for soldiers' pay up to the first of July. This appears to be a mistake, for on inquiry to-day it was ascertained that probably \$150,000,000 will pay all that is due to soldiers mustered out, and to those who remained in service to

the above-named date. Applications for Pardon. for pardon were received to-day by the Attorney General. Among them the petitions of Licut. General N. B. Forrest, of Fort Pillow notoriety; W. B. Brooks, ex-rebel Senator herlands (Holland) took the first step from Mississippi, and a member of the convention which passed the ordinance of Secession in that State, and T. B. BLOODGOOD, of London,

England.

The only pardons granted were to a few obscure individuals. The South Carolina delegation, headed by Gov. Penny, and including four Speakers of the United States House of Representatives, had an interview with the President this afternoon, on the subject of pardons, and the affairs of their States gene-Among other persons in waiting were Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, formerly minister resi dent at the Court of Venice; MILTON BROWN, They were formerly members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and are

now here to obtain the Executive elemency, having been prominent rebels. Presidential Appointments. Among the appointments made to-day are the following; H. Parker, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Nevada; Andrew M. Sea-MAN, TILLA HOUGHTON, and GEORGE HINCK, Assistant Assessors in the First, Eighteenth, and

Twenty-first Districts of New York, respectively. The President has appointed the following named Postmasters: WILLIAM STONE, at Springfield, Mass.; ELISHA M. KEYS, Madison, Visconsin; RENSSAEAER ACEY, at Rondout N. Y.; EZRA FARRINGTON, Newburg; LEVI PLATT, Plattsburg; EDWARD P. PICKETT, PLATT, Plattsburg; EDWARD P. PICKETT, Lansingburg; J. W. VERDER, Schenectady, and WM. KNOX, Waterloo, New York; JOSEPH S. TAPT, at Houston, and WM. P. De NORMANNE, at Austin, Texas; WM. M. Poison, at Wilmington, N. C.; E. G. BRECKINRIDGE, Baton Rouge,

Release of General Ewell. General EWELL, a prisoner of war, having taken the oath or allegiance, and given bonds that he will respect it, has been permitted by the President to return to his home in Virgisels was insisted upon by Earl Russell. | nia on parole, to report once a week by letter demand Mr. Seward refused positively, to the Secretary of War. President Lincoln Emptorily, and sternly. It is not often that Mrs. Ewell, should have the benefit of his diplomatic language is so strong as amnesty proclamation, and she having taken

The issue of new certificates of indebtedness does not equal the amount of those continualmaturing and redeemed. The reduction in this description of paper has been from \$250,-000,000 to less than \$150,000,000. It is probable, from present indications, that the Secretary will be able to meet the requisitions on the Treasury, under the powers conferred by the last Congress, without having occasion to resort to unauthorized loans.

The amount of the last series of the entire oau of \$600,000,000 of 7-30s remaining, as ap-

ACQUITTAL OF MISS HARRIS.

nmates.

Take the case with all its circumstances

contemplated marriage. As to the Greenwood letters, he did not for one moment suppose they would ruin her. He knew she was too lofty. It was known that these letters came to her just at the time he contemplated marriage. He knew that she had letters showing claims upon him, and that she could make him suffer before a court of justice. He knew that if he could get her to enter that house, and could have her seen to enter, he could say he had proof of her visits there. This was he wanted. He knew it would cling to her, and that she would be powerless. He did not assert positively that he wrote those letters, but he had a confidante to whom he dictated. The woman, Ellen Mills, and the post-office clerk identified her. Love, merey, and justice are on the side of this pure girl. The speaker here alluded to the Miss Devlins. They had cluing to the accused when the world had forsaken bee. They are an honor to their sex. One of them went to 14 Quincy street with Miss Harris, and the woman identified him. Here is the picture she identified him by. The post-office clerk identified him, even to the spotted cornelian ring. Have you any doubt about the subject? Here is the testimony. The defence tried to get Ellen Mills here, but the hundred dollars or two met them, and she could not be procured. Instead of Burroughs being in scarch of the truth in this case, he gives his ear to the proposition of a hundred dollars or two. Why did he not bring Ellen Mills here? He knew he dared not do it. He stands convicted of putting these witnesses beyond the reach of the defence. He brings other witnesses here, and pays them for coming, besides the mileage. Whenever John C. Burroughs answers why he did not bring Ellen Mills here; when he will answer why he need not talk about manslaughter here. The act committed is either munder or it is no offence. This man Burroughs is not entitled to one particle of credibility in his testimony. He says his only notive was to clear his brother's character. He anticipated the defence, and brought here

From Mauch Chunk. MAUCH CHUNK, July 19 .- The freshet he caused no damage whatever to the works of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company though the storm was quite a severe one The Fire at Buffalo. Just at the close of metass the prosection put the question: "Have you ever heard the character of Miss Devlin impeached for veracity" They appeared to look to some revelation to help them; to hope that the Almighty would do something in their behalf; but the Lord was not on their side.

If a man can do as did A. J. Burroughs, he can do all elge. It wils A. J. Burroughs that BUFFALO, July 19 .- The destruction of sheds at the New York Central Railroad cattle vards vesterday will not interfere with the If a man can do as did A. J. Burroughs, he can do all else. It wis A, J. Burroughs that was the author of those letters. It is people chough to know that she believed they came from him. This poor girl bundled up the letters, pictures, &c., and took them to J. C. Burroughs, like a child. He says it was on the lidh, but the speaker did not believe him. The Miss Devlins testify that it was the 15th. Their honest faces speak for themselves. He believed it was the 15th, because the prisoner told him so. Dr. Altchols had stated here that she bore an exalted character, and was truthind in every instance. The speaker did not believe she would tell an untruth if the scanfold were in her view. Dr. Burroughs says a girl was with Mary; the Miss Devlins say not. Dr. Burroughs says there was no marriage engagement, but there was, aliss Winton testifies to it, and the letters prove it. Did not J. C. Burroughs ask her if she had a marriage engagement with her brother, and yet did not tell her that his brother was already marriad? She asked where A.J. Burroughs was, and he replied hesitatingly that he was not in town. When J. C. Burroughs and this pure girl meet again, it will be where he will be called to an account for his prosecution of this poor girl. Spare her, Dr. Burroughs. She has The hotel and extensive transfer-house wenty-five thousand dollars. The Health of Governor Brough. CLEVELAND, July 19.—Governor Broug passed an uncomfortable night, having severe hemorrhage from the wound in h oot. He is now easier, but much prostrated. Surgeon General Barr is in attendance. New Jersey Politics. TRENTON, July 19 .- A large number of dete gates arrived this evening, to attend the Re-publican Convention to-morrow. There is

Cobb. of Morriscounty, is here, and his chance are good. Departure of the China. Boston, July 19.—The steamship China sailed at eight o'clock this morning, taking out thirty-seven passengers for Halifax, and one hundred and fourteen for Liverpool. She had no specie list.

onsiderable excitement as to the nomine

EUROPE.

Items.
FORTRESS MONROE, July 18.—Edward How den was murdered near the Gosport Navy Yard last Sunday. He was the sailor who made his escape with Lieutenant Cushing, after destroying the rebel ram Albemaric. Or Smith has been arrested on suspicion of being

the murderer.
Arrived, steamer Columbia, from City Point for Baltimore, with the 65th Illinois Regiments Colonel Stewart, bound home. This regiment numbers 1,021 men, other regiments having been consolidated in it.

John Balcher and Wm. Evans, privates of Company D, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, were arrested last night on suspicion of having olined a soldier of Battery B of \$500. The Rev. Henry Johnson, of Chesterfield, Va. who shot and killed a soldier who was rob

years' imprisonment. SAVANNAH.

bing his garden, has been sentenced to five

FORTRESS MONROE.

Brave Sailor Murdered-Criminal

The Rebel Secretary Trenholm Remanded to Fort Pulaski—The City Infested by Desperadoes—Cotton Expected from the Interior. New York, July 19.—The steamer Nevade brings Savannah advices of July 15th. The Herald publishes an order by Gen. Steed man, assuming command of the District of

Georgia. Gen. Brauch is made commander of the District of Savannah. Mr. Trenholm, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, was remanded to Fort Pulaski on the 14th. He had been permitted to visit Hilon Head and Charleston under parole, and vithout guard. The receipts of cotton at Savannah, on the 4th, were eight hundred bales, and thirty-four bales of domestics.

The 102d Regiment of colored troops have been sent to Fort Pulaski, to garrison the Aman named Moore, a member of Compa ny B, 8th Iowa, was killed by lightning, or he lath.

vas being paid off. The Republican has an article showing Savannah to be very healthy, and attributing this condition to the sunitary measures adopted by the military officers in command there.

The city is infested by desperadoes, who were released from the penitentiary to go into the rebel army. An extensive burglary at the store of John C. Maker & Co. is attributed to these thicycs. Within two weeks between 3,000 and 4,000 oales of cotton are expected from the interio

The 176th New York Regiment, at Augusta

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ALL REPORTERS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM

THE GREAT EASTERN. Journal of the Trip and its Results to b

Given to the People.

Boston, July 19.—A private letter from Cyrus V. Field states that the Great Eastern will probably leave the Nore on the 14th and Valencia on the 15th of July.

All the representatives of the press of England, America, and France are to be excluded from the Great Eastern during the laying of the cable, the Telegraph Construction Comtheir duty.

There were four questions: First, Was the murder committed by the prisoner at the bar? Second, Was it committed within the purisdiction of this court? Third, Was it a justifiable homicide? Fourth, If not, was it pany, having charge of the undertaking, believing this course necessary, as some mem here of the press might enter into conversa tion with the engineers, and thus distract their attention from their highly important duties A journal of the trip and its results will, however, be furnished the Associated Press mmediately upon the arrival of the Great Eastern at Heart's Content, and the connec ion being made with the shore at that terminus of the line.
As the cable across the Gulf of St. Law

rence, between Cape Breton and Newfound-land, is now seriously deranged for the first lime in seven or eight years, it is probable that messages to and from the cable will have to be sent across the Gulf by a steamer, which will delay the press report from four to six ours. Should there be enough of the Atlantic cable left to stretch across the Gulf eighty miles, which is confidently expected, it will we understand, be immediately laid, and thus in a few days, not only restore the continuity of the New York and Newfoundland line, bu place the two continents in uninterrupted

elegraphic communication. CALIFORNIA.

Arrival there of Speaker Colfax-The Mining Reports Favorable. San Francisco, June 30.—The steamer Bro ther Jonathan, from Victoria and Portland, brings nearly \$300,000 in gold. The cable of the Russian American Tele graph has been successfully laid across the 'razer River. Reports from the Northern mines are very avorable.

The Hon, Schuyler Colfax has arrived i Late advices from Australia say that the war n New Zealand appears to be dragging heavily The Mexican emigrants indicted for at tempting to steal the steamer Colon, were arraigned in the County Court to-day. When asked if they desired counsel, they replied that they did not, but would be satisfied to be ried by a jury and leave the case to their countrymen, and would abide the result. No other emigration movements have transpired. The treasury reports for the last six months how a falling off of over \$7,000,000 as compared

with the same period last year, yet the gold and silver product on the coast is known to be much larger. The deposits at the Mint last month aggregate \$2,227,000, the largest mount during the same period of time in hree years. The ship Seaman's Bride, owned in Boston was totally lost on a reef on Baker's Island on he lith of March, with a partial cargo of guano, bound for Europe.

The Central Transit Company's steamer America, has arrived from Panama via Sar Juan Del Sur, with the passengers who sailed in the Golden Rule from New York, May 220 and who were wrecked on Rancado's Reef, Also arrived, Pacific Mail steamship Colora lo, from New York via Cape Horn, in good condition, after a favorable passage. SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—A fire at Jackson, county, to-day, destroyed property

Amador county, to-day, destroyed property valued at \$12,000. Sailed, Pacific Mail steamer Sacramento, for Panama, with passengers and mails for New York, and \$95,700 in treasure, of which \$29,900 goes to New York. Schuyler Colfax and party arrived here or Sailed, July 1st, ship Britannia for New

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 .- The Fourth of July was celebrated in this State, as well as Nevada and Oregon, with unparalelled enthusiasm. schuyler Colfax spoke in this city, after the regular exercises. The day passed quietly, ex. cept some feeling produced among a certain class by the appearance of colored men in the General McDowell has published an order containing the findings of the Military Commission in the case of the Salvador pirates They were found guilty, and sentenced to b panged, but General McDowell commutes th

entence to imprisonment for life in the case of the leaders, and ten years' ach for the rest of the gang, six in number The offence charged was a violation of the

rules of war. BOSTON.

Movements of Gen. Meade—The Find ing of the Coroner's Inquest on the Murder of the Joyce Children. Boston, July 19.—Major Gen. Meade attended the marriage of his nicce, a daughter of Col Fraham, to John H. George, at Portsmouth vesterday. In the evening an informal dinner vas tendered him at the Revere House, at which Governor Andrew and staff, and son wenty others, were present. Later in the eve ning the General was serenaded.

The custom-house and banks are closed to day, on account of the Harvard Commence

The Coroner's inquest on the murder of th Joyce children has closed. They find that the marders were committed by some person or persons unknown. The examination of Stew art, under arrest for the crime, is expected to commence at Dedham to-day.

Boston, July 19.—Arrived, brig Isadora, from Trinidad. Spoke, July 8th, lat. 29, long. 74, burk Mary and Louisa, from Philadelphia for Markets by Telegraph

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, July 18.—Flour is very firm; sales of Western extra at \$7.50. Wheat dull and declined 5c. Corn steady, with a light supply Provisions buoyant; sales of 300 bils of Prime Mess at \$25. Western Lard dull. Whisky firm at \$2.15. Sugar buoyant; the stock has been much reduced.

Chicaco, July 19.—Flour dull. Wheat dull, and i @1½ elower; sales of No. 1 at \$1.102.1114, and No. 2 at \$4.00. Corn steady; No. 1 at 55% of No. 2 at \$4.00. Corn steady; No. 1 at 55% of No. 2 at \$4.00. Corn steady; No. 1 at 55% of No. 2 at \$4.00. Corn steady; No. 1 at 55% of No. 2 at \$4.00. Corn steady; No. 1 at 55% of No. 2 at \$4.00. Site and No. 2 at \$4.00. Sit

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—Colonel Charles H. Lowis, Secretary of the Commonwealth, has left the city on a brief visit. During his absence the duties of his office will be performed by Dr. Wing, State Treasurer.—Richmond Republic, 18th.

Further Correspondence Relative to the Termination of the War.

THE REBEL ORGAN "INDEX' SUSPENDED.

Sailing of the Fleet to Lay the Atlantic Cable.

IN EGYPT. FEARFUL HURRICANE AT THE CAPE

THE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA

OF GOOD HOPE. OVER SEVENTY VESSELS WRECKED.

The Pirate "Rappahannock" Still at Liverpool.

HALIFAX, July 19.—The steamship Africa has arrived here with Liverpool advices of July Sth, via Queenstown on July 9th. Livenpool, July 9.—The Sidon from New York, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

The reported seizure of the pirate Rapps hannock at Southampton is false. The vesse is safely in dock at Liverpool. Further correspondence between the Eng-lish and French Governments on the cessation of the American war has been published. Earl Russell says the opinion of the Britis Government is that ships belonging to the Confederate Government, and not lawfully transferred to other owners before the total cessation of hostilities, may be claimed as public property by the Federal Government, if found in any British territory, and any coun ter claim must be decided in the ordinary course of law by the civil tribunals. In a despatch to the British Minister at Washington Earl Russell says the enemy's commissione

ships-of-war cannot, during the continuance of the war, be relieved from the risk of cap-ture by any sale or transfer to neutrals. The Persian Gulf cable is interrupted, and elegraphic communication with India is consequently stopped.

The Index, the rebel organ in London, has suspended publication.

The steamer Beatrice, late Rappahanno

The steamer Beatrice, late Rappahamock, which left Calais July 2d, for Liverpool, put into Southampton, and is reported to have been seized at the instance of the American minister. A United States war-vessel has been cruising off the Welsh coast with the object, it was supposed, of seizing the Beatrice on her way to Liverpool. [Norz.—The latest news, via Queenstown, shows the report to be unfounded.]

The stramer Caroline, with the shore end of Yan Quecustown, shows the open to so the founded.]

The steamer Caroline, with the shore end of the Atlantic cable, salled from London for Valentia July 5th, and the steamer Huwk left on the 7th to assist in laying it. The war steamers Terrible and Spinx had both sailed for Valentia, and the Great Eastern would leave the Nore for the same place on the 15th. It was expected the fleet would leave Valentia July 19th, and would arrive at Heart's Content about the beginning of August. Messages are constantly being sent through the whole cable in the most nerfect manner. nost perfect manner. England was for the moment without a Par-

beginning of August. Messages are constantly being sent through the whole cable in the most perfect manner.

England was for the moment without a Parliament. The dissolution immediately followed the prorogation on the 6th, and writs for the new election were forthwith issued. The election in London is fixed for July 10th, and in the provinces on the next and following day. Lord Falmerston has issued an address again, soliciting the votes of his constituents at Tiverton. He lays his claims upon the events of the past, making no promises for the future, and is altogether silent on the question of reform.

Disraell has also issued a brief address to his constituents. He says the character of English institutions, perhaps forever will mainly depend on the new Parliament, and he prays the country will unmistakely decide on securing its happy constitution in Church and State.

The appointment of Lord Cranworth as successor of Lord, Chancellor Westbury is confirmed.

Dr. Fritchard has been found guilty of poisoning his wife and mother-in-law at Glasgow, and sentenced to death.

A scrious railway accident occurred on the Lyons and Marseilles Railway. Three persons were killed, and twenty wounded.

The Austrian Minister of War has anounced in the Upper Chamber that, on financial and political grounds, the Emperor has ordered the reduction of the army in Italy and Dalmatia to a complete peace footing. The England has a political grounds, the Emperor has ordered the reduction of the army in Italy and Dalmatia to a complete peace footing. The Content has forbidden partisan manifestations of every description ou the birthday of Frince Angustenberg.

A letter from Alexandria, dated June 28th, gives details of the cholera, and says its existence was officially declared on the Ith of June, on which day three deaths occurred by the end of the first week the deaths increased to about one hundred per day, and on the 27th of June the number was two hundred and fifty. There was muchalarm, and about thirty thousand people had quitte

Bay.
In the London money market the funds were steady, and the electioneering causes quietness. Money was easy. Scott, Bell, & Co., East India merchants, had suspended, with Inbilities of £800,000. The Africa passed the City of Manchester on July 13th. The Africa sailed at ten o'clock for Boston.

where she will be due on Friday morning.
PARIS, July 8-P. M.—The Bourse is firm;
rentes closed at 675.15. Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

The Manchester market is firmer but quiet. Flour flat, and declined 1@2d. Amber red Wheat, \$8. 60.@8s. Corn quiet and caster; mixed, 28s.@28s. Beef steady, and fine qualities rather higher. Pork very dull. Isleeon easier. Lard firm, at 67@9s. Tallow dull and unchanged. Ashes quiet and mateady; pots, 28s.; pearls, 29s. Sugar buoyand. Rice steady. Linsced advancing. Linseed oil steady. Sporm oil steady at 53s. Rosin quiet. Spirits Turpentine dull; small sales at 53s. Petroleum quiet at 2s. dd. for refined.

London Marrets.—Brendstuffs declining under the favorable weather for the erops. Iron steady. Sugar active, and 6d higher. Coffee buoyant. Tea declining; common Congon 18 5d. Tallow flat. Spirits of Turpentine dull. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined 2s 6d. Sperm oil dull at 59c. Consols, Friday, 90% 90% for money. Illinois Central 86% 18; Erie 53% 653%; U. S. 520s 11% 422.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France, show an increase in cash on hand of upwards of 8,250,000 frances.

The Rourse was flat and lower on Friday. Rentes, 66.92.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, July 8.—Cotton sales to-day six thousand bales, of which one thousand were to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull and unchanged.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions quiet and Steady, Lard firm. London, 8 P. M.—Consols, 90@90% for mo-ney. Illinois Central, 87; Eric, 52@32½; U. S. 5-20s, 71@71½. OHIO, TENNESSEE, AND GEORGIA.

A REUNION OF THE TURNER SOCIETIES-PRESI-DENT JOHNSON ON THE LAWS OF TENNESSEE-GOVERNOR JOHNSON MAKING SPEECHES I GEORGIA. CINCINNATI, July 19 .- A grand reunion of all the "Turner" societies will be held in this city September, being the first reunion of the kind in this country.

The piers of the suspension bridge across the Ohio here are nearly completed, and the wires will be suspended in a short time. The bridge will have a span of 1,057 feet, being the longest in America.

A Nashville despatch states that President Johnson has expressed the determination that the laws passed by the Tennessee Legislature shall be obeyed, and that all illegal voters at the approaching election shall be kept from

Governor Johnson, of Georgia, addressed a large audience at Atlanta, on Monday, and speaks at Macon to-day, from whence he will go to Milledgeville and enter upon the discharge of his official duties. General Cheatham arrived at Nashville yes terday. OUR TURN MUST COME.-" Generation afte

Our Turn Must Come.—"Generation after generation," says a fine writer, "have felt as we now feel, and their lives were active as our own. They passed like a vapor, while nature were the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. The world will have the same attractions for our offspring yet unborn that she had once for us as children. Yet a little while, and all will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stifted, and We shall be at rest. Our funeral will find its way, and prayers will be said, and we shall be left alone in silence and darkness for the worms. And, it may be for a short time we shall be spoken of, but the things of life will creep in, and our names will soon be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the room in which we died; and glisten again with joy, and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to lisp our names."

THREE CENTS.

Meeting of the Union State Committee

The Convention to be held on the
17th of August—Presentation to Ge-Union State Central Committee, held to-day, in this city, a resolution was unanimously adopted providing for the assembling of the Union State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 17th of August. The reports of the members from the different parts of the State indicate an effective and thorough organization of the Union men throughout the State. After the adjournment of the committee the members retired to the residence of Gen Cameron, to be present at the presentation of a life-size portrait of himself by a party of gentlemen from Philadelphia, representing the Union men of that city.

James H. Kearns, on behalf of the com-mittee, presented the portrait to General Cameron, who replied in his usual happy

style. Afterwards the guests partook of The arrival of troops at this post continues minterrupted, and the paymaster and mustering-officer are constantly hard at work.
Orders have been received to provide accom

modations for a regiment of Hancock's Corps, which has been detailed for guard duty at this General Kning, who has been rendering suc efficient service in the Southwest as the commander of a cavalry division, was in Harris burg to day, to receive his old regiment, the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

THE SÆNGERFEST.

THE GREAT CONCERT TOURNAMENT.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETIES AWARDED BOTH PRIZES.

On Tuesday night the great tournament between the different singing societies assembled in New York, took place at the Academy of Music. An immense audience assembled to

or Music. An immense indience assembled to listen to the curious concert. The Sengerunde, of Philadelphia, was the first to appear, and was received with applause, and their singing, with that of all the rest, is described in the New York Tribune. "The worst piece of the programme," it says, "fell to the Sengerunder Philadelphia which proposly we gerunde, of Philadelphia, which probably had some effect upon their singing, for although their execution was fair, their intonation was very faulty. Their success was very mode-

very faulty. Their success was very moderate."

The Liedertafel of Buffalo followed in a composition by C. L. Fischer. The composition was very charming, and the singing took the audience by surprise and held it breathless. The voices are very line, and display a thorough training. They sang in admirable taste, their pianos and fortos were strictly observed, and in both effects their intonation was perfect. Their crescendo was admirable, no varying in the quality of the tone being observable. The effects produced corresponded with the points of high excellence mentioned, and drew forth an overwhelming encore, when another piece was substituted, which still further proved the splendid accomplishments of the Liedertafel of Buffalo. We felt satisfied that whatevermight follow, this Society would be the foremost class among which the prizes would be awarded.

The Orpheus of Philadelphia is by no means a strong club; the tenor voices are weak, the others not very good, and their style is rough, and somewhat unrefined.

The Sexagerbund of Hartford sang the spirited "Weinehor," by Kreuger, with such a force and vivacity, and at the same time so much delicate phrasing, and such breadth of artistic effect, that they gained a unanimous demand for repetition, but they did not comply. They have fine voices—the solo was especially beautiful; they are prompt to time, and have but one fault, which may, however, only be occasional—namely, a little want of firnness in the passing modulation.

The Arion of Baltimore were evidently not in singing order, for they same out of time;

their intenation was generally faulty, and in their intenation was generally faulty, and in the modulations they were decidedly uncer the modulations they were decidedly uncertain.

The Sængerbund of Buffalo sang "Der Wald" of Hasser most admirably, and gained a tumulations encore. Their voices are very fine, they sing in admirable taste, and in point of tome, coloring, and general artistic effect of contrasts—pianoforte, crescendo and sentiment, and expression, it must certainly stand in the foremost rank of competitors.

The second part was opened by the Sængerbund of Philadelphia, with a charming work by Kalliwoda, which was sung in a masterly manner. They have evidently been finely trained, and it is just as evident that they are pliant material, that can be moulded in the way required. They possess all the excellencies montioned as belonging to the first class of competitors. They were encored, of course, and substituted another piece, which was more finely sung, if possible. Both pieces were of a higher class of composition and were very difficult, which, as they were sung so well, is significant as to their standing among the singing societies on this occasion.

The Germania of Baltimore sang well. The voices are good—one bass comes out like a thirty-two-foot.

The Germania of Battimore sang well. The voices are good—one base comes out like a chirty-two-foot pedal pipe, but they are not reliable in intonation.

The Commania of Battimore sang well, they are not reliable in intonation.

The Commania of Battimore large were apt to be very shaky as to time. They were apt to be very shaky as to time. They were, however, encored.

The Liederkranz of Baltimore have very fine voices, and sing admirably. They sing promptly; their pianos are exquisite, and their orescendos all that could be desired. The baritone solo was charmingly sung, and tho whole performance was full of taste and sentiment. It made a great impression on the audience, and won a hearty encore. This Society ranks first-class.

The Liedertafel d. f. d. Gemeinde, Philadel-

and won a hearty encore. This Society ranks first-class.

The Liedertafel d. f. d. Gemeinde, Philadelphia, created well-deserved enthusiasm by its exquisite rendering of Abt's Abendfeler. The composition and the singing were gems worthy of admiration. In all the points of excellence which we have mentioned, this society is distinguished, and they can take their rank among the first.

The Junger Mannerchor of Philadelphia was received with enthusiasm, and their fine singing proved that they deserved their welcome. They sing in fine style, have admirable voices, and are good in every point. At first their intonation was a little imperfect, but they speedily recovered and went on without a blemish to the end. A hundred bouque to be their performance amid loud applause. First class, too larged the

were thrown to them, and they had to repeat their performance amid loud applause. First class, too.

The Liedertafel of Philadelphia closed the concert, and sang in a very creditable manner. It will be seen by our remarks, that the singing, generally, was of a very high order of merit. We have designated seven societies as first class. They are the Liedertafel of Buffalo, the Sungerband of Hartford, the Sengerband of Huffalo, the Sengerband of Philadelphia, the Liederkrans of Baltimore, the Liedertafel d. f. d. Gemeinde of Philadelphia, and the Junger Manner-chor of Philadelphia. We do not presume to anticipate the judgment of the prizujudges, but we think the victory will rest between the Liedertafel of Duffalo and the Sangerband of Philadelphia. Both are equal in all points of excellence, excepting perhaps that the Buffalo Society displayed more delicate artistic perception of the finer shades of tone-coloring. The music they sang was of a simple character, while that of the Philadelphians was ambitious in its difficulties. The singing of both was equal in excellence, and with us the decision would rest in favor of Philadelphia, judging by this single learning, which is hardly fair, because of the higher character of the music performed. In every way it was a delightful concert, and the public of New York is indebted to the enthusiastic amateur German musicians for a rare enjoyment which we shall not soon forget. May these societies prosper, and may they spread far and wide over our land, bearing with them the spirit of harmony, peace, friendship and good-fellowship!

The RESULT OF THE CONTEST.

The judges—Messrs. Timm, Theo. Thomas, and Mayerhofer—after due deliberation, have awarded the two prizes to two of the Philadelphia societies. These prizes are a handsomely-chased silver goblet and a richly ornamented banner.

The PROCEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY. The jubilee at Jones' Woods yesterday thus described by the Express of last evening thus described by the Express of last evening:

From an early hour in the morning the
streets in the eastern section of the city were
alive with well-olad people, who hurried to
the Bowerr, where the procession of singers
on their march through the city was to start.

But the excitement was not confined alone to
the Germans, for the publicity given by the
press of this city, to the Sangerfest, attracted
a large number of people from other nationalities, so that by 8 o'clock, the Bowery, from
Houston to Eighth street, was alive with the
populace.

ties, so that by 8°c'dock, the Bowery, from Houston to Eighth street, was alive with the populace.

The appearance of the procession, as it moved through the streets, was very fine. The flags of every society fluttered gayly in the morning breeze, and many tokens of public appreciation were bestowed as these passed the crowds of people who lined the streets. Several times the crowd burst forth in a loud cheer, which was particularly enthusiastic as the white silken flag of the Virginia of Richmond passed the corner of Bowery and Broome streets.

The little German national flag of the Mannercheor of Philadelphia, the first basiner of a singing society on this side of the Athantic, which was presented in 1814 at Philadelphia, at a time when only the Mannerchor was in existence, was also honored with cheers.

About halfpast ten the military cortege entered the park, followed immediately by the singers. They were reviewed by the Mayor, who was attended by Dr. Bergman, but by none of the city officials except a representative from the Controller's office. The procession marched past the reviewing office in quick time, with drums beating, and colors drooping. Contrary to public expectation, no addresses were made.

THE MARCH TO JONES' WOODS.

Pussing out of the west gate of the Park, the

Passing out of the west gate of the Park, the procession moved up Broadway to Bond street, Second street, avenue A. Tenth street, avenue C. to the foot of Eighth street, where they took the steamboats Magnolia and Chase, and larges Robert and Stella. Which broads' them the stemmonts magnona and Chatse, and barges Robert and Stella, which brought them to Jones' Wood.

The artillery, who had preceded them, were stationed on the dock, and, as the flottlin hove in sight, fired a salute of thirty-two guns.

The preparations at the woods were on the most extensive scale! Mossrs. Schildknacht, the proprietors, had put up over 800 hirge tables, 1,900 extra seats, and provided many of the societies with awnings.

Shortly after 12 octock the scene in the woods began to assume a quite picturesque appearance. Every society was camped on the green sward, their banner fastened to an old tree, which gave them shade.

The Battle of Waterloo.—The London THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—The London Times recently published the following:
At Waterloo the disturber of the world's peace was punished, but that is all. The ideas which he represented survived; the dynasty which he founded rose again, and the ruins which his throne had been raised it was on which his throne had been raised it was found beyond our power to reconstruct. Unfounder such circumstances, we think the celebration of Waterloo might as well be discontinued.

THE MARCH TO JONES' WOODS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

neral Cameron.
HARRISBURG, July 19.—At a meeting of the

few days ago, on account of some hell-hound cutting her tail off. Any one guilty of such tricks is a dangerous person in a community, and if apprehended should be severel - A vein of silver ore, from one to four per cent. pure metal, was discovered a few days since about nine miles south of Reading. - The 2d Pennsylvania Provisional Cavairy are going West.

— Another soldier robbed in Pittsburg on Thursday. It's a steady business there. HOME ITEMS.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

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. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty.

STATE ITEMS.

-The Reading Record of Monday says: "A prize fight between two young men of this city was arranged for this afternoon, and the probability is that it will come of about the

time we go to press. If so, we will give par-ticulars to-morrow. It is barely possible, ac-cording to our information, for the police to

prevent the fight. Several officers were on a

prevent the fight. Several omicers were on a look-out for the parties in the vicinity of Seventh and Penn streets, but according to our latest report the parties were also on the look-out for the officers, and confident that they would succeed in their proposed practice

of the 'manly art.'"

— The Pennsylvania Argus, published in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, says: A

valuable cow, belonging to Miss Kate Steel-smith, of this place, almost bled to death a

in extra copy of the paper will be given.

cate, \$2.00 per copy.

- A committee of citizens residing at and in the neighborhood of Spottsylvania Courthouse. Va., have issued an address, setting forth that the people are totally destitute of nearly everything. They say: "Before the close of the war the authorities of the county were aiding in the support of two hundred and eighty destitute families, embracing about 1,400 persons. The class of destitute and suffering poor is increasing daily. For obvious reasons, the county authorities have no ability to extend them any present help. Yet, if speedy help does not come from some quarter, actual starvation must fall upon many families. The Federal authorities have furnished some food for the suffering, but the amount is wholly in-sufficient to relieve the present need of the sufferers; nor is there any certainty as to how long this source of partial aid may be continued. If the alarming necessities of the present time—say a period of four months—can be supplied until the corn-growing crop is gathered, then, and in the meantime, some

plans of permanent relief may be devised and set to work." - A letter from Saratoga says the nightly assemblies at the various hotels are in full blast, and diamonds and lace, belies and heiresses—and the roll of honor in the last named field beats the fabled wealth of Gol. onda-dazzle and bewilder the light headed fortune hunters who sport a cane and moustache, thinking, no doubt, that an unknown man, with plenty of impudence, wants no better passport to favor.

— Mr. Barnum will probably open the Winter Garden with his dramatic company, as the

use of that theatre has been tendered him. The manager of the Old Bowery Theatre has ffered the use of his wardrobe property. A complimentary benefit for the actors and thers who suffered by the fire is also talked -The citizens of Boston are writing to the newspapers requesting them to suggest the propriety of employing an extra police force.

The frequent robberies which have recently aken place have brought this about. The conspirators whose lives have been spared, it is now said, have been sent to the Dry Tortugas, where a writ from no State can - At a hotel in Oxford Village, N. H., there hangs a root of rye containing 153 stalks from me kernel.—Exchange.
— Mr. Quilp, upon censuring his nephew for bad speculations in "oil," was shocked at the retort that "the money was well spent." - We do not know that the fat woman is engaged to be married, but she certainly had a flame in Barnum's Museum.—Boston Post. -The destruction of Barnum's Museum leaves New York city without a single place

of amusement south of Grand street.

— The report of the trial case in Washington made a pile of MS. over twenty-eight inches -The oldest man in the world is Joe Crele of Wisconsin. He foots up one hundred and thirty years. - How to correct mistakes in whisky-recti-- A locomotive out West got cross the other day and blew up its engineer.

— Λ Government tannery in Georgia is rum

The last was the hottest June ever experienced in Virginia.

by an underground creek—a great curiosity.
— Two graceful danseuses from the Villenueva Theatre, Havana, areat the Mobile Theatre.

FOREIGN ITEMS. The struggla for supramacy which has been waged, in London especially, for some years past, between pure Italian artists in opera and either German, French, Spanish, or imerican, is fast being decided against pure Italian. Germany now sends to London each season new claimants for that city's highest musical estimation, and notwithstanding occa-sional rebuffs like those which sent off Cszillag. Luces, Wachtel, and several other German celebrities, in a huff, that influence extends its sphere each year. Even fastidious Paris gulped down its disgust at impure French, and begged an Italian tenor kindly to help "L'Academie" ont of a terrible dilemma, and sing in "L'Africaine" for a very large consideration, only stipulating that he should

ake lessons in "pure Parisian" for a quarter before singing. The personal appearance of the composer,
Franz Schubert, is described as having been
anything but attractive. His round, thick, and somewhat puffy face, low forehead, pouting lips, bushy eygbrows, flat nose, and frizzled hair, imparted a Moorish character to his head. He was under the middle size, with round back and shoulders. His arms and ands were fleshy, and his fingers short. The expression of his countenance could be condered neither clever nor amiable, and it was sation, more especially where Beethoven was oncerned, that his eye began to flash fire and his features to grow animated. -The Anglo Brazilian Times says that the naval strength of Paraguay was reported to onsist of sixteen steamers, including the

Argentine vessels. They carry mostly one or two cannon only, but of excellent quality. The Taquari has six guns. Many of the steamers are of light draught and weak construction, having been packet steamers, and some are of fron. In addition, there are five flat-bottomed floating batteries, carrying each a thirty-sixpounder pivot gun, at Humaitá, and eight others are constructing. Some accounts give the number of steamers at twenty-two. One of the returns under the head of "Taxes in Europe," has just been issued. It clates to the Turkish Empire, and shows that he following sums were raised from the difrent sources of revenue, according to the oudget of 1864-5: Direct taxes £3,311,707 14s 11d ; indirect taxes, £10,923,918 0s 4d; and tributes, £501,879 9s 11d-total, £14,737,505 5s 2d. - A gentleman of Belfast, England, who had lately come into possession of a splendid for-tune, invited a few friends to a trial sail on the lough, on board a yacht which he had lately purchased. By some means the yacht sunk, and all on board were drowned. Lord Derby, when asked why he had not sent his translation of the Iliad to his son, said that he was waiting till it should be

printed in prose and published in the form of blue book. -The editors of the French papers have been directed by the Home Min publish any Papal bulls or decrees without the previous sanction of the Government. - Another work by a member of the Bonaparte family is mentioned. It is a collection of verses in praise of Corsica, from the pen of the Princess Marie Bonaparte.

— A London paper says, Mrs. Adah Isaacs Menken cannot consent to end her perform ance yet. She is advertised to appear again. It is envious how she objects to clo - There were in France 55,093 deaths by accient among men, to 13,285 among women, from the year 1854 to 1860. - The Dresden Musical Festival will omploy u, 000 vocalists. -Victor Emmanuel made some of the best

shots at the Italian national shooting festival.

— The Cubans are gambling from ondously at aratoga this season. NEW YORK CITY.

New York, July 19. ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMER SERAGO.
The United States steamer Schago, Licht. D.
B. Harmony commanding, has arrived here
from a nineteen months' cruise in the Gulf of she took part in the battle of Mobile Fort Morgan, and in the later naval operations. inst the city of Mobile

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.
SECOND BOARD. THE EVENING STOCK BOARD. THE RYNKING STOCK BOARD,
Gold. 143, closing at 1424; New York Central, 1834; Eric, 814; Michigan Southern, 6234; Illinois Central, 1274; Rock Island, 1054; Northwestern, 254; to preferred, 39; Cumberland, 40; Reading, 254; Mariposa, 124, Market dull but steady.

Arrived, brigs Milwaukee, Mayaquez; Solfe-rino, Arnealbo; Henry Lawrens, Buhamas. Arrived—Bark Eliza and Maria, Rio; brig squimaux, Goniaves. Below—Bark R. W. Grimth, Matauzas.