BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

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Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM THE SOUTH

PUBLIC MEETING IN SAVANNAH.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY ENDORSED.

Governor McGrath on the Wing.

THE CAPITULATION OF KIRBY SMITH

Probable Indictment of Gen. Lee for Treason.

&c. &c. &c.

From Savannah.

LARGE PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS—PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY ENDORSED.

NEW YORK, June 31—The steamer Weybossett has arrived at this port, bringing Savannah dates to the 31st ult.

The Herald says a large public meeting was held on the night of the 13th, at which resolutions were adopted endorsing President Johnson's policy, that sympathizers with secession are not to be supported for office, and asking a Military Governor.

The Charleston Courier of the 28th learns from Columbia that Gov. Magrath had issued a notice stating that his functions as Executive had ceased, and that the State was now in the hands of the military authorities of the United States. After issuing this notice he decamped, but couriers have been sent after him.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. C. C. Clay and party had reached Savannah.

The Augusta Constitutionalist speaks in high terms of a parade by Gen. Washburne's command.

Justice Chase and party had arrived at Jacksonville, Fla.

Colonel Sanderson, author of the Florida secession ordinance, had come into Jacksonville to pay his taxes; also, Hon. D. L. Yulee, Colonel McCormick and others. They are ready to take the oath of allegiance.

The steamer Delaware went ashore in a gale on the 27th ult. at Hilton Head.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury has published a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books, Treasurer's returns, and requisitions in the Department, on the 31st of May, 1865.

The recapitulations show the amount outstanding bearing interest in coin to be eleven hundred and eight millions one hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and forty two thousand dollars, the interest being sixty four millions four hundred and eighty thousand four hundred and eighty nine dollars and fifty cents.—The debt bearing interest in lawful money is one thousand and fifty three millions four hundred and seventy six thousand three hundred and seventy one dollars, the interest being sixty millions one hundred and fifty eight thousand three hundred and eighty four dollars and fifty two cents. Debt on which interest has ceased, seven hundred and eighty six thousand two hundred and seventy dollars; debt bearing no interest, four hundred and seventy-two millions eight hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy dollars and fifty-seven cents. Total indebtedness, twenty-six hundred and thirty-five millions two hundred and five thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty-three cents.—Interest both in gold and paper, one hundred and twenty-four millions six hundred and thirty-eight thousand, eight hundred and seventy-four dollars.

The amount of legal tender notes in circulation is $650,160,509.

These include $432,087,966 of the new issue, and $160,143,620 of compound interest notes issued under act of June 20, 1864.

The uncalled for pay requisitions are $40,150,000, and the amount in the Treasury is over $25,000,000. The amount of fractional currency is $24,667,000.

ROBERT E. LEE—HIS PROBABLE INDICTMENT FOR TREASON.

Special Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.

NORFOLK, Va., May 31.—Col. Walter H. Taylor, Gen. Lee's Adjutant General, Surgeon W. J. Moore, and about fifty Confederate soldiers, at present residing in Norfolk, have been summoned to appear before the United States District Court, at 10 o'clock this morning, with the view of testifying against Gen. Robert E. Lee and other prominent Rebel officials, on a charge of treason.

The summoning of the above-named witnesses has occasioned considerable excitement and speculation as to the probable disposition the Government will make of this notorious Rebel chieftain.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Secretary of State visited the State Department again, to-day, accompanied by his youngest daughter. He walked up the steps of the building unassisted, but was compelled to take a seat at each landing and rest for a few minutes. The Secretary remained at the Department for a considerable length of time attending to official business.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The former official statement of the Public Debt, of March 31st, as contrasted with that ending with the month of May, shows an increase in the two months of $202,250,000 of principal and nearly $22,000,000 of interest.

GEN. LEE'S ENGLISH ADMIRERS.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A Richmond letter says that a member of the English Parliament has offered to Gen. Lee, a splendid residence in London, and a sum of money, the interest on which would support himself and family for life.

DINNER TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

NEW YORK, June 3.—General Sherman was magnificently entertained by the Union Club this afternoon, at a dinner. He will leave for the West on Monday.

LT. GEN. GRANT'S ADDRESS CONGRATULATING THE ARMIES OF THE UNION.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Lieut. General Grant has issued the following congratulatory address to the armies:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 2d, 1865.

General Order No. 108.

Soldiers of the armies of the U. States: By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and of the proclamation forever abolishing slavery, the cause and pretext of the rebellion, and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil.

Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defence of liberty and right in all time to come.

In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defence. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purposes of your patriotic hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest promise a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens.

To achieve these glorious triumphs and leave to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen and posterity, the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. General.

Official,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—George W. Chamberlain, of Illinois, who is highly recommended by Governor Yates and the Supreme Court of that State for the District Attorneyship of Montana Territory, came here to secure his appointment, but after waiting a few days and seeing how beset the President was with place seekers, he enveloped his recommendations to the President with a note, saying that he thought of asking an office from him, but observing the crowd boring him for such purposes, he could not do it.

The President saw the papers and at once endorsed upon them the name of Mr. Chamberlain's appointment. Not a few of the office hunters who intrude upon the time of the President, profess to be intensely loyal, but defeat their own purposes by disgusting importunities. Appointments are made with a view to the public interests, and not for the rewarding of mere partizans.

Last week as soon as Sherman's army began to move west, at the rate of some eight thousand men per day, the United States Sanitary Commission opened feeding stations at Harper's Ferry and at Martinsburg, where hot coffee and fresh bread were taken to the cars by a corps of relief agents constantly in waiting, and served out to the soldiers.

THE SURRENDER OF KIRBY SMITH.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Advices from New Orleans give the details of the surrender of Kirby Smith's forces, but the main facts have been stated. Report says that some of the rebel generals have requested permission to be allowed to take 20,000 troops across the Rio Grande to the assistance of Jures. The rebel generals are very anxious to obtain permission to ship and sell cotton enough to pay their troops, but the scheme fell through. The rebel General Price has gone to Galveston on the transport Clinton, and Generals Buckner and Brent have returned to Alexandria, accompanied by Gen. Herron, who will arrange for the occupation of the country and the National armies.

General Bailey's expedition from Mobile had arrived at Baton Rouge. They were well received by the people along the whole line of march. No armed bodies were seen except a few gamblers, a party of whom dashed into our lines at Eton, Miss., and shot one of our men and escaped, though the citizens of the county operated with our troops in the attempt to catch them.

FROM CHARLESTON—ARREST OF GOV. MAGRATH.

NEW YORK, June 4—The Herald's Charleston correspondent reports the arrest of Governor Magrath at Columbia, on the 27th, for high treason. He was sent to Hilton Head, and would soon be taken North for trial. He surrendered quietly to Lieut. Breck, who was sent to arrest him. Wade Hampton has escaped, and his whereabouts is unknown. Columbia is garrisoned by the 128th regiment Ohio Volunteers. The citizens are taking the oath of allegiance in crowds. Other towns in the interior of the State are strongly garrisoned.

Secretary Welles and Postmaster General Dennison and party, visited Charleston and Savannah on the Santiago de Cuba, Captain Gliason. A large number of Admiral Dahlgren's vessels will shortly be sent North.

THE MEXICAN EMIGRATION PLOT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The leaders of the Brontes' expedition were brought before the United States Court this morning on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. The examination was postponed to Monday.

Advices from Washington are anxiously awaited. It is said that the steamer Colon will be sent to Mare Island Navy Yard for protection.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The steamer Pennsylvania from Liverpool May 24, has arrived.

Consols closed at 90⅛@90⅞. United States 5-20's closed at 65½@65⅞.

☞ Ten thousand Canadians, it is estimated, have emigrated to the United States within three months.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

A Great Land Slide near Algiers—Capture of a Rebel Collector of Customs—Arrival of Forrest at Memphis.

CAIRO, June 1.—New Orleans dates of the 27th ult., says that Gen. Canby will establish his headquarters in that city in a few days.

Another great land slide has occurred below Algiers, and a fearful crevasse is impending, threatening immense destruction of the crops and other property.

The $5,000,000 received by the steamer McClellan goes to General A. J. Smith's corps, stationed around Selma and Montgomery.

A recent expedition from Baton Rouge captured Col. Hatch, the Collector of the Customs at New Orleans under the Rebel rule, and also all the records of the Custom House during his administration.—Hatch says that the books of record of the Custom House prior to Secession are secreted in New Orleans.

Two thousand Union prisoners, from Tyler, Texas, are at the mouth of the Red river, on their route for the North.

The rebel General Forrest has arrived at Memphis.

The people of Northern Mississippi are represented as greatly impoverished and destitute.

Trade has fairly opened with the people of Northern Alabama, two steamers from Cairo having gone with merchandise for that section, which was readily and satisfactorily disposed of, money being found in unexpected abundance.

Work has been suspended at the Navy Yard at Mound City, and the rumor is current that the naval department at that place will soon be removed to Pensacola.

The steamer Decatur brought one thousand bales of cotton out of the Washita river. Two hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton for Evansville, eighty-five bales for Cincinnati and three hundred bales for St. Louis, have passed Cairo.

Cotton was firm at Memphis, ranging from 31 to 34c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—Major Gen. Sheridan and staff arrived here to day.—Reports from Natchez state that the rebel Gen. Hood offered to surrender himself to Gen. Davidson, commanding there. Gen. Herron has left for Shreveport, the headquarters of the Northern division of Louisiana.

Yesterday was universally observed, according to the President's Proclamation.

A fire yesterday destroyed nine buildings in the First District.

A fire occurred at Lakeport this morning, destroying one half that place.

Cotton closed at 41 cents for middling. Gold 138.

NEW YORK, June 3.—New Orleans papers contain the details of the surrender of Kirby Smith's forces. The capitulation was completed on the 25th. Maj. Gen. Buckner, it appears, conducted the last capitulation as he did the first, at Fort Donelson. He showed General Canby indisputable authority to act for Smith. The rebel Navy was represented by Captain Carter. General Dick Taylor was present. It is probable, therefore, that a competent Federal force will move forward at once to occupy the principal cities in Texas. In the meantime the rebel representatives will remain within our lines to give counsel and advice as to social order, while Gen. Smith proceeds through his department to prepare the people for the coming event.

A petition is in circulation in Mobile to bring Alabama again into the Union.

From Charleston.

NEW YORK, June 3—The Charleston Courier of the 31st says that Ensign Neil, who was sent to consult the planters on Cooper river concerning the making of contracts with freedmen, reports that the planters are willing to do all in their power to promote the interests of the common country. They suffer from depredations of idle and roving people, mostly colored, and are anxious to secure farming implements, mules, horses, etc.

Among these are the Lillie, J. P. Wetman, Neptune, Atlanta, Western Metropolis, Empire City and others. These, however, will all get off in the course of a day or two.

From Fortress Monroe.

(Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1st—The arch rebel still remains secure within his dungeon. No preparations are as yet on foot here for his removal, though he can be taken away at short notice. The officers who have the chief traitor in charge would be delighted to ship him for Washington or anywhere else. They have quite enough of the presence of their notorious charge. His health is not suffering at all from his confinement under the present regime. He has more air than prisoners in the dungeons of penitentiaries have, and cannot at present be permitted to promenade the ramparts or shaded walks of the fortress. He is an important prisoner, and his safe keeping is as much an object as his comfort.

THE FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN VIRGINIA.

The New Era School at Camp Hamilton is the first free school in Virginia. It was planned by General Butler, and put in active operation by General Howard. It is exclusively for white children. The school is attended by upwards of one hundred children, two-thirds of whom are the children of Virginians. The building was erected by the government with the moneys collected on certain commercial privileges, granted in the department.

Although the locale of this first Virginia public school is called Camp Hamilton, there is neither tent nor barrack in sight. A camp was established on these grounds by General Butler in 1861, and ten thousand troops lay here for a year. The tents have been succeeded by the school house.

If on every camp-ground of the war there be erected a school house, no thought of treason to the Union will enter Southern minds for decades of centuries to come.

☞ We have sufficient authority for saying, that the telegraphic report published in our paper of Saturday morning, representing that "Major General Frank Blair, to-day announced to some of his friends, that he would go to Mexico and take an interest in the Republic," is untrue.

☞ A singular accident occurred a short time ago in the Church of St. Paul, at Tre ves, in Prussia. A number of young girls were taking their first communion, when a lighted taper fell on one of their white muslin dresses, which was set on fire. The flames instantly spread to others, and, although extinguished in a short time, several of them were seriously burned.

☞ The toad alleged to have been recently found in a "perfectly compact and sound block of the magnesian limestone," twenty five feet from the surface, at Hartlepool, continues alive and vigorous. It is said that, with the exception of some clumsy difference in his hind feet and a "brighter skin," this permain toad differs little from his congeners of the present day.

☞ Somebody, who saw Mrs. Jeff. Davis, after her capture, says she wore two splendid diamond rings on one finger.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

FORT MONROE, June 2.—The Texas Expedition has now nearly all left here, and many of the vessels must by this time be well on their way along the Florida coast. A large number of steamers attached to the first division are still here, however, anchored in the roads, watering and coaling preparatory to sailing.

Secretary Welles and party visited Port Royal on the 29th, returning to Charleston on the 31st.

The work continues on the sunken monitor. Her guns have been raised, but the vessel is considered worthless. Only fragments of human bodies are now recovered.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

HOW AND WHY MASON WAS SNUBBED BY EARL RUSSELL.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer makes a curious statement concerning the rebel agent Mason and Earl Russell, as follows:

"It is said that after Mr. Mason had addressed several diplomatic notes to Lord Palmerston or Russell (we do not remember which), he was formally notified that on a certain day he would be received in his diplomatic character, and an audience granted him in London. Two days in advance of the day named for his reception, Mr. Mason repaired to London to await the summons of the British minister to the appointed conference.

"The day passed, however, and no usher appeared to introduce or to convey Mr. Mason to the British Minister's presence. Another passed, and he was still neglected; and yet another, with the same mortifying result. Annoyed at this treatment, Mr. Mason, who had many personal friends at Court, made it known to them, and they, it is said, expostulated with the British Minister at his cavalier treatment and neglect of a gentleman who had been invited to London as an official envoy and on official business. Whereupon the following, in substance, was tendered as an apology for the treatment by an official of the Government:

"That the invitation given Mr. Mason to visit London and have an interview with the minister, and at the time specified, was given in good faith, but on the day preceding, a deputation representing the united cotton manufacturing interests of Great Britain, had been granted an audience, during which they protested against any recognition of the Southern Confederacy by that government, then or in the future. That then England was upon the verge of general bankruptcy, owing to the vast accumulation of manufactured goods of every description, and stored away in every warehouse almost in the kingdom, amounting to a supply more than sufficient for two years' demand, besides enough of the raw material on hand to last them for at least two years more.

"That if the war continued, England would be saved from general bankruptcy, and nothing else could save her. That even if the South were conquered, slavery abolished, and the labor to grow the staple withdrawn from it entirely, it would be better for England and for its manufacturing interests. The former could vigorously encourage the growth of the staple in her East India possessions, and the latter could have time to get off their accumulated stock of goods, to manufacture their raw material then on hand, and to prepare their machinery for the manufacture in future of the coarser East India staple. Two facts and the argument prevailed. The British minister was sorry, very sorry, but Mr. Mason could not be received, and the Southern Confederacy must take care of itself."

The Intelligencer asks why this intelligence was withheld from the people at the time it was communicated to the Confederate Senate, and adds: "Had the delusion then been removed from the people's mind of cotton being king, or of foreign recognition, the war might have closed two years ago, with less advantage to Great Britain and more to the South and the United States than at this late day.—But crimination and recrimination are now out of place. 'Cotton is not king,' was not, and never can be king. This, like some theories of our government to which the South has given credence, and long maintained—such as are embraced in the doctrines of State rights and State remedies—are henceforth to be and must be considered baseless political fabrics. One people, one government, united for the general welfare, at peace, if it will let us, with all the world, but united against it whenever assailed. And so we go for a new, and, we trust, a peaceful and prosperous future."

AN EARTHQUAKE AT ST. LOUIS.—A little before seven o'clock yesterday morning, the shock of an earthquake, lasting for nearly a minute, was felt in this city, and at Carondelet and Alton. A good deal of alarm was excited. Persons not yet up were aroused by the shock, and houses supposed vibrated so much as to cause the overthrow of flower pots, &c. Children were much frightened, and at Alton the bells of a clock were set in motion. There were three distinct shocks, the first being the most serious—the others following in quick succession. What effect may have been produced in the South-eastern portion of this State, where such visitations have been quite common, is as yet unknown. The earthquakes at and around New Madrid are matters of history; there lakes of water suddenly became dry land, trees standing upon high ground were at once hidden from view, and the whole surface for a great many miles was at once changed in position and appearance. The effects are visible at this day, and shocks are of frequent occurrence.—*St. Louis Republican, May 30.*

SPITE.—The rector of the Episcopal church in Salem, Mass., having become unpopular with his flock, and the Bishop refusing to remove him, the society have reduced the Rector's salary to twelve dollars a year. Rather a small income, at the present price of provisions. The Rector is game, however, and continues for the sum to preach the gospel with special application to his flock, vigorously enforced in his plainest language. The congregation are getting to rather like the excitement.

☞ One of the earliest reforms introduced in the cities of the South, when our armies take possession is cleanliness. Gen. Butler drove away the yellow fever from New Orleans by the simple process of cleanliness; Charleston had its rubbish cleared away by the laborers whom our military commanders set at work; Richmond is in decent order for the first time in many years; and in the course of time the Southern people will learn by these examples how to avert pestilence by cleanliness.

☞ An anonymous gentleman in London has given the munificent sum of £10,000 to the almoners of Christ's Hospital for the Blind, in the hope that it may draw forth four additional similar sums for the relief of indigent blind persons of forty years and upwards.

☞ The tunnelling operations at Mount Cenis have received a material impulse from the perforating engine having now to deal with a vastly softer stratum of rock than had to be bored hitherto. There is promise of the completion of the whole passage in 1868.

☞ On Tuesday morning last the express train on the Illinois Central railroad ran over two men at Woodlawn, a station five miles south of Chicago, almost killing them both. Their names were Ferdinand Ulsenwith and John J. Garter.

☞ The journalists of Germany are to meet in congress about the middle of this month. They will discuss many important questions, such as telegrams, advertisements, copyrights, &c., and also the creation of a pension fund.

☞ The small town of Frankenau, in Hesse Cassel, has just been almost destroyed by fire. The church, town hall and one hundred and thirty houses, with their contents, fell a prey to the flames. No lives were lost.

THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA—THE PRESIDENT DEMANDS A SETTLEMENT OF THE ALABAMA INDEMNITIES—FOREIGN OPINION AND PRECEDENT IN REGARD TO THE MATTER.

The Memorial Diplomatique of the 4th ult. makes the important announcement that President Johnson has instructed our Minister at London to "require of the English Government a prompt decision as to the indemnities due to the United States for losses caused to Federal citizens by Confederate cruisers, such as the Alabama and others, constructed and equipped in English ports since the beginning of the war."

The Memorial adds that this demand has been several times made by the United States, but that its justice has never been conceded by the British Government, which has rested its refusal upon the opinions given by the law officers of the crown; that "Mr. Lincoln had nevertheless persisted in the demand, renewing it a short time before his death; and that Mr. Johnson, far from abandoning this demand, has revived it, accenting it with more vigor and energy than ever." It is the opinion that the demands will be acceded to by the English Government.

The Madrid Epoca of two days later, adds:

We believe, finally, that England will end by satisfying the United States, and recognizing the justice of reclamations which we believe cannot in the main be contested, even if they do not in amount fully reach the sums mentioned in this connection. A case which has some analogies with the present one is that of the demand made by Spain, in 1835, on the Swedish Government, growing out of the sale of certain men-of war to an English company for the purpose, as was supposed, of being used by Mexico, then at war with ourselves.

Notwithstanding that these vessels had been originally offered for sale to the Spanish Government; that they were bought by a private subject of a friendly power; that their ulterior destination was not clearly proved, and that they cannot be compared as agents of destruction with the Alabama, since they were ships which had seen twenty five or thirty years of service, our Government made an energetic protest, the Spanish Minister at Stockholm declaring that if the vessels were permitted to sail it would be "an act of hostility, a violation of the rights of sovereignty and a political scandal."—A long correspondence followed, and the result was that the voice of justice uttered by the Spanish Government was strong enough to compel the rescinding of the contract and prevent the sailing of the vessels, the Swedish Government being obliged to idemnify the English company which had bought the ships.

SKELETONS FOUND IN POMPEII.

About two years ago, in a small street, the workmen employed in the excavations discovered a empty space of an unusual form, in which were some skeletons. Before disturbing them they called Sig. Florelli, who was fortunately at hand. A singularly happy thought struck him.—He had the empty space filled with liquid plaster of Paris, and repeated the process in the case of some other openings which presented a similar appearance. As soon as the plaster was hardened, the surrounding ashes were carefully removed, and displayed the perfect casts of four human bodies. All four are now placed in the Museum, and a more singular and affecting sight is perhaps not to be seen in the whole world. The plaster was hardened around the ashes so perfectly in the shape of what may be termed the mould formed by the falling ashes round the living bodies, that the whole aspect of the dying frame is preserved, even to the minutest details, except that here and there the bones of the skeleton within are partially uncovered.

Mr. Monnier contrasts them with Egyptian mummies, which are bare, black and hideous, and arranged in an artificial posture for their burial, while in the exhumed Pompeians we see human beings in the very act of dying. One of them is the body of a woman, close to whom were found a large number of coins, two silver vases, some keys and some jewels, which she was carrying with her when the falling scoria arrested her flight. It is easy to trace her headdress and the material of her clothing; and on one of her fingers are two silver rings. Her hands were so clasped in agony that the nails had pierced the flesh. With the exception of the legs the whole body is swollen and contracted, it is plain that she strove violently in her dying struggle. Her attitude, says M. Monnier, is that of the last agony, and not that of death. Behind her lay another woman and a girl, evidently of humble rank. The elder of the two, possibly the mother, has an iron ring on one of her fingers. The signs of a dying struggle are evident, but the death seems to have been easier than in the case of the victim last described. Close to her lies the girl, almost a child in age.

The details of her dress are preserved with a startling faithfulness. One can see the material and stitching of her frock, the unmended rents in her long sleeves, and the knots in her little shoes. She had drawn her dress over her head to ward off the torrent of ashes, and falling headlong on her face had rested her head on one of her arms and so died, apparently without a struggle. The fourth body is that of a large and powerful man who had set down to die with his arms straight and fixed. His dress is completely preserved; his trousers are close, his sandals are laced to the feet, with nails in their soles. On one finger is an iron ring; his mouth is open, and shows that he had lost some of his teeth; his nose and cheeks are strongly marked; the eyes and the hair have disappeared, but the moustache remains. The whole sight is tragic to the last degree. After the lapse of eighteen centuries the terrible death seems to be enacting itself before us with all its appalling sufferings. We may add what M. Monnier does not seem to be aware of, that stereoscopic views were taken of the bodies, and that we have seen them here in London. The minute details which the actual plaster casts present are of course less visible, even with all the reproducing powers of the stereoscope; but enough is to be discerned to suggest all the terrors of the dying moments.—*Review of Monnier's "Pompeii."*

REPORTED MURDER OF A MINISTER.—A report has reached this city that seems to confirm the rumor prevalent several days ago, to the effect that Rev. Edward J. Willis, once pastor of the Light Street Church, and subsequently an officer in the Confederate army, had been murdered in cold blood in Fauquier county. A party of out-laws, supposed deserters and disbanded army villians, while prowling in the neighborhood of the occurrence, were said to have been fired upon, when they took an oath to retaliate upon the first man they met. That unfortunate individual was Mr. Willis, whom they took and hung to a tree, after allowing him to sing a hymn and offer a prayer. His body was found the next morning by a negro man in passing the spot.—*Richmond Whig.*

☞ One day last month the omnibus doing duty between Paris and the suburbs of Gentilly arrived at the latter destination under the actual guidance of a corpse, the driver having died at an early stage of the transit. He still retained his grasp of the reins, but along the whole route a strange rigidity and oscillation of the body attracted notice from the bystanders. The vehicle, with its passengers, drew up at the appointed halt, when the dead man was lowered from his seat on the box, cold and stiff.

☞ Thomas Nicholson, aged 70, committed suicide in Marlborough, a few nights since, by lying face downward in six inches of water.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

THE MYSTERY OF PAYNE.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Court assembled this morning at ten o'clock, as usual, and the Messrs. Murphy of Mr. Sutton's corps of official reporters, commenced reading the proceedings of yesterday.

Either from languor from the great heat, or from some other cause, the heretofore erect figure of Payne is somewhat drooping; but his gaze is quite as unperturbed and bold as ever. It is probable that the testimony of to-day may lift up the veil of mystery as to the real name and antecedents of this man. That the name of "Payne," "Wood" and "Powell" are all aliases is quite certain. For some reason he seems disposed to keep his real name secret. From his conversation he appears to be fairly educated, and it is understood that at the time he entered upon his miserable career of crime he had already completed his education as a medical student.

He makes no attempt to deny his guilt, and says he is quite ready to meet his doom, and would prefer that it should be as speedy as it is inevitable. He discloses any animus against the parties he assisted with such murderous ferocity, and says that he was but carrying out his assigned part in a programme. Notwithstanding his apparent audacious self possession in the Court Room, it is said that he expresses the greatest aversion to sitting on a platform in the prisoners' dock. He is under close surveillance, both in the Court Room and in his cell, and is very heavily ironed, and also weighted with cannon balls attached to his ankles.

The reading of the proceedings was concluded at 11 o'clock. The testimony was then proceeded with.

TESTIMONY OF GOVERNOR FARWELL, OF WISCONSIN.

(For the Accused.)

Witness went to the room of Vice President Johnson on the evening of the 14th of April, between ten and half past ten o'clock; witness went from Ford's Theatre to Mr. Johnson's room, directly after the assassination; found the room locked; discovered no one lying in wait near the room; did not see any one at the door; rapped at the door and called Mr. Johnson; rapped again, and said in a loud voice, "Governor Johnson, if you are in I want see you;" is not certain that the door was locked, but supposes it was; witness entered the room and remained half an hour; a number of persons came to the door, but witness locked and bolted it, and let none in but those whom witness thought proper to enter; witness rang the bell for the servants, after taking these precautions. Has no knowledge that Attorott or any other person attempted to enter the room by force while witness was there.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN B. HUTCHINS.

(For the Accused.)

Witness is in charge at times of the prisoner Payne.

Mr. Doster—Have you had conversation with him at times? A. I have.

Q. What was the nature of that conversation?

Judge Bingham objected, and asked what was the intent of the question?

Mr. Doster—To prove insanity.

Judge Holt—The motives of the prisoner may be introduced as evidence, but not his declarations.

After consultation, Judge Holt said that as a confession it would not be relied on, but as solving the question of insanity it may be.

The objection was withdrawn.

Witness continuing, said Payne said he was tired of life; he would rather be hung than come back here; he said, about a week ago, that he had been constipated ever since he had been in prison; witness had no personal knowledge of the latter fact; this was about a week ago.

TESTIMONY OF COL. M'CALL.

(For the Accused.)

Witness has had charge of the prisoner Payne, with Col. Patrick and Col. Dodd. Each has eight hours guard in turn; witness knows that Payne has had no passage from the 29th of April until last evening; never had any conversation with Payne as to his death.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN E. ROBERTS.

(For the Accused.)

Witness is connected with the prison, and the day Major Seward testified here, and the clothes were put on Payne for identification, he (Payne) said they were tracing him pretty close, and he wanted to die.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. DERBY.

(For the Government.)

Witness was on guard at Mrs. Surratt's on the 19th; witness found a photograph there. Witness identified the photograph of John Wilkes Booth, and said it was found in the room of Mrs. Surratt; the picture of Booth was covered by others; it was marked in pencil on the back "Booth."

TESTIMONY OF JAMES R. O'BRIEN.

(For the Accused.)

On the 14th of April, witness was employed at Ford's Theatre as usher. The keeper of box 8 was broken off previously, as witness had observed; witness cannot say how long before the assassination he noticed this. The keeper of box 7 always appeared to be all right. The box used by the President's party was box 7—this was always open.

By Mr. Bingham—The corridor door leading to the box had no fastening. Box 8 is nearest the stage.

TESTIMONY OF DR. STANFORD, RECALLED.

(For the Accused.)

Witness is partially acquainted with the country in Prince George's county. Is acquainted with the locality of Dr. Mudd's house.

Witness was here shown a Lloyd's map of Maryland and Virginia, and designated certain towns and points marked in ink as showing the relative positions of Bryantsville, Dr. Mudd's house and Pope's Creek.

TESTIMONY OF MR. ESSERTON.

Witness was ticket-seller at Ford's Theatre, and his business required him to be present about half past six o'clock in the evening; none of the private boxes, except those occupied by the party of the President, were applied for on the evening of the assassination; and no tickets were sold for those boxes during the day.

No further witnesses for the defence being in attendance, Mr. Doster made application for a personal examination to be made of the prisoner Payne by Dr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Government Institution for the insane, for the purpose of testing the sanity of the prisoner; which application was granted.

Mr. Doster also requested that the testimony for the defence be not considered as closed until George Powell, the father of Payne, and other witnesses, who had been summoned from Florida, who would testify in respect to Payne's antecedents and tendency on the part of the family to insanity, should be present.

Judge Bingham—Then are we to regard that as an authentic statement that the prisoner's name is Powell?

Mr. Doster—I have stated that his father's name is Powell, and I take it for granted the inference will be drawn that it is the name of the prisoner.

Col. Burnett stated that a reasonable time would be allowed for the defence to meet the new evidence introduced by the Government to-day. Further than that he hoped there would be no postponement.

The President of the Court said that ample time had been allowed to obtain witnesses for the defence, and that the request of Mr. Doster would not be granted.

The Court then adjourned until Monday at 10 A. M.

JUSTICE TO THE DOWN—The Administration has not been affected by the sickly sentimentality set afloat here, but will see that the leaders of the rebellion, in civil and in military life, are punished, and that there is no reason developed why Lee should be exempt. There has been evidence turned up within a few days that makes him a worse man than Davis.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

☞ Andrew McGinley, a murderer under sentence of death, escaped from jail in Danville, Ohio, a few days since, by sawing off six thick iron bars of the window of his cell, lowering himself to the ground by means of his bed sheets, and digging a hole in the ground under the stone wall of the prison yard.

☞ The barn belonging to the Shaker family in Harvard, Mass., was destroyed by fire on the 20th instant, with 15 tons of hay and 10 cows. Loss about $3,000.

☞ Miss M. Davis, a beautiful young lady in Chesterfield, Va., daughter of a prominent citizen, was shot dead last week by a discarded lover, named Sublett, who is under arrest.

CHARLES SUMNER ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. Sumner delivered an eulogy on Abraham Lincoln before the municipal authorities of Boston on Fast Day. He began with a comparison of the lives of Washington and Lincoln, and showed that the war for independence and the war against the rebellion did not differ in the scale of operations and in the tramp of mustered hosts more than in the ideas involved. The first, he said, was for national independence; the second was to make the Republic one and indivisible, on the indestructible foundations of liberty and equality. The first only cut the connection with the mother country, and opened the way to the duties and advantages of popular government.

The second will have failed unless it performs all the original promises of that declaration which our fathers took upon their lips when they became a nation. In the relation of cause and effect the first was the natural precursor and herald of the second. National independence was the first epoch in our history, and such was its importance that Lafayette boasted to the First Consul of France, that though its battles were but skirmishers, they decided the fate of the world.

The orator reviewed the public life of Mr. Lincoln, and gave copious extracts from his messages and speeches. Of his second inaugural address, Mr. Sumner said: "It was briefer than any similar address in our history; but it has already gone further and will live longer than any other. It was a continuation of the Gettysburg speech, with the same sublimity and gentleness. Its concluding words were like an angelic benediction."

Mr. Sumner concluded as follows:

"The colored suffrage is now a necessity. But beyond this, in making it an essential condition of the restoration of Rebel States to the Union, we follow, first, the law of nature, and secondly, the Constitution, not only in its text, but as interpreted by the Declaration of Independence. By reason and nature there can be no denial of rights on account of color, and we can do nothing which is thus irrational are unnatural. By the Constitution it is stipulated that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government; but the meaning of this guarantee must be found in the Declaration of Independence, which is the controlling preamble of the Constitution. Beyond all question, the United States, when called to enforce this guarantee, must insist on the equality of all men before the law, and the consent of the governed. Such is the true idea of a republican government, according to American institutions.

"The slave-masters, driven from their first intrenchments, already occupy inner defences. Property in man is abandoned; but they now insist that colored persons shall not enjoy political rights. Liberty has been won. The battle for equality is still pending. And now a new compromise is proposed by which colored persons are to be sacrificed in the name of State rights. It is sad that it should be so.—But I do not despair. The cause may be delayed, but it cannot be lost; and all who set themselves against it will be overborne, for it is the cause of humanity.—Not the rich and proud, but the poor and lowly will be the favorites of an enfranchised republic. The words of the prophet will be fulfilled: 'And I will punish the people for their evil, and the wicked for their iniquity, and I will cause the arrogance of the proud to cease, and I will lay low the haughtiness of the terrible.—I will make a man more precious than fine gold, even a man, than the golden wedge of Ophir.' I catch these sublime words of prophecy and echo them back as the assurance of triumph.

"Fellow citizens, your task is before you. Mourn not the dead, but rejoice in his life and example. Rejoice as you point to this child of the people who was lifted so high, that Republican institutions become manifest in him. Rejoice that through him emancipation was proclaimed. Above all, see to it that his constant vows are fulfilled, and that the promises of the fathers are maintained, so that no person in the upright form of man can be shut out from their protection. Then will the unity of the Republic be fixed on a foundation that cannot fail, and other nations will enjoy its security. The corner stone of national independence is already in its place, and on it is inscribed the name of George Washington. There is another stone which must have its place at the corner also. This is the Declaration of Independence, with all its promises fulfilled. On this stone we will gratefully inscribe the name of Abraham Lincoln."

CHAMP FERGUSON.—This noted guerrilla is at present a prisoner in Nashville. Col. Blackburn some days ago sent him an order from Gen. Thomas to surrender, with his men. A parley took place between Ferguson, his men, and Colonel Blackburn, with whom was Capt. Walker. The men surrendered, but Ferguson declined to do so, unless on such conditions as had been granted to the officers of the Confederate army. He was willing to take the oath. Such terms would not be granted to a man stained and steeped in crime as Ferguson is. Col. Blackburn afterwards sent a party after him, to his residence, a cottage on Cathlifler's creek, twelve miles north of Sparta, Tennessee.

He was found to be in the stable. The men got between the stable and the house, cutting him off from his weapons, which were in the house, and he was readily taken. He bore his capture with coolness, but his wife showed much vindictiveness, and used all an excited woman's angry eloquence upon the men. Ferguson's only child—a good looking, well mannered, well-educated girl of fourteen—was wild with grief. He acknowledged to Col. Blackburn that he knew of thirty three persons, white and black, whom he had himself killed. The neighborhood of Sparta is now clear of guerillas.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ The late Duke of Northumberland, from motives known probably only to himself, had a decided objection to die from time to time at his half-pay as a retired army officer, as it became due, the result of which was that at the time of his death a large amount had accumulated. The executors, however, have since claimed the amount, and are about to receive the whole of the arrears of twenty years' accumulation.

☞ The worms are laying waste the apple trees in all directions in Connecticut. The Hartford Times says "they have eaten every green leaf off nearly all the apple trees and from half the elms. Cherry and other fruit are also suffering. Apple trees everywhere look as if a fire had passed over them."

☞ A boy 16 years of age, was brought up at one of the London police courts on the 5th, and bound over to keep the peace for assaulting his wife. It appeared from the evidence