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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM WASHINGTON

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

&c. &c. &c.

APPLICANTS FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The following circular has been issued from the Attorney General's office:

By direction of the President, all persons belonging to the excepted classes enumerated in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29, 1865, who may make special application to the President for pardon, are hereby notified that before their respective applications will be considered, it must be shown that they have respectively taken and subscribed to the oath or affirmation prescribed.

Every such person desiring a special pardon should make application in writing or in person therefor, and should transmit with such application the original oath or affirmation as taken and subscribed before an officer authorized under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State, to administer the amnesty oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the President.

(Signed) JAMES SPEED, Attorney General.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The subscriptions to the National loan yesterday amounted to $2,537,000. The largest Western subscription was $203,150 from the 1st National Bank, Chicago; $200,000 from the 1st National Bank, Desmoines, Iowa; $100,000 from the Exchange National Bank, Pittsburg; $100,000 from the 1st National Bank, St. Paul; $30,000 from the 1st National Bank, Evansville, Iowa; $150,000 from the 1st National Bank, Zanesville, Ohio; $50,000 from the 1st National Bank, Quincy, Illinois.

The largest Eastern subscriptions were $100,000 from C. A. Pittman & Co., Boston; $321,750 from Fisk & Hatch, New York; $200,000 from the Fourth National Bank, N. Y.; $200,000 from the Ninth National Bank, N. Y.

There were 1,773 individual subscriptions.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The steamer Liberty from Havana on the 7th has arrived. The order for the definite evacuation of San Domingo had been received from Spain.

The "Eve Novelle "does not think that American emigration will be dangerous to the interests of the Mexican Empire. The "Sociedad" confirms the report that the confederates at Eagle pass near Piedras, Negras and Brownsville, had tendered armed aid to the Imperial authorities, but the tender was declined.

The entertainments extended to the officers of the American iron clad fleet at Havana passed off most satisfactory. The authorities visited the monitors expressing great gratification. The squadron sailed on the 6th.

GUERILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, June 9.—Major General Murray's army arrived here several days since.

Colonel Duvall, the rebel guerilla leader, who came in two weeks ago, has returned to his old quarters, in the vicinity of Columbia and Pulaski, and is busily engaged in reorganizing guerilla bands.—His plea is that the Government, or some representative, promised them that no Federal raiding party should traverse that section. No such promise, of course, was given. Vigorous measures are being taken to bring his guerillas to justice.—Major General Upton is in town superintending the reorganization of the cavalry command.

THE CHATTANOOGA EXPLOSION.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The Times has a special Chattanooga despatch of the 10th, saying that a tremendous explosion and fire occurred there on the evening of the 9th, as was supposed through carelessness by a spark from a locomotive igniting the bare powder. Shot and shell were sent hissing about the town, and many persons were killed and wounded. The immense quartermaster buildings took fire, and were soon destroyed, including a loss of about a quarter of a million dollars worth of stores. Some think the fire was the work of an incendiary, as it occurred simultaneously with the Nashville and Gallatin fires.

The railroad is nearly completed to Atlanta.

Prominent rebels are being arrested in Northern Georgia.

AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The Tribune's Richmond correspondence details the treatment that the negroes are subjected to in that city and vicinity, showing that the poor are treated by our authorities far worse than they were by the slave owners and slave driving authorities, both before and after the rebellion. An appeal from the Richmond negroes for protection is also published closing with the declaration that all that is needed to restore slavery in full is the auction block.

TROTTING MATCH.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The trot to day between the horses Dexter and Lady Thorn, resulted in the latter winning the first, second, and fourth heats. The best time was 2:21, the first heat.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The shackles were removed from Davis last week. His suit of rebel gray has been exchanged for one of black, and he is now permitted more freedom. A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, writing from the Fortress, says:

"He now walks his cell almost constantly, and amuses himself as he approaches either wall by trying to put his finger on the careless flies that dot the whitewashed surface, but they invariably, like the throne he sought to grasp, elude him. He talks in a loud, strong voice, and is very inquisitive. The privates had strict orders not to speak to him, yet occasionally they will answer a question."

WRECK OF THE ADMIRAL DUPONT

She is Run Down by a British Ship—Fifteen to Twenty Lives Lost—Names of Her Passengers, &c.

[From the New York Herald, 11th.]

The mystery which yesterday enshrouded the fate of the Admiral Dupont and her passengers and crew has been dispelled. She was sunk by a British ship, which came in collision with her on the 8th inst., sending her and fifteen or twenty of her crew to the bottom in ten minutes.

The Admiral Dupont, Captain S. Pepper, sailed from New York on the 7th inst., at one o'clock P. M., for Fortress Monroe and City Point. She had on board a crew of about thirty men all told, and twenty steerage passengers. The following are the names of the passengers, all of whom were soldiers, and the designations of the regiments of which they were members:

Corporal J. Dutton, Twelfth Connecticut; A. G. Lee, Seventh Connecticut; C. Phillips, Forty seventh New York; F. Hayes, Fourth New Hampshire; J. Byrne, Seventeenth Massachusetts; Sergeant J. Holton, Forty-eighth New York; C. W. Peray, Forty-eigth New York; Sergeant J. Henky, Forty eighth New York; J. McMahon, Forty-eighth New York; J. N. Nesbitt, Forty-eighth New York; W. H. Alburtis, Forty eighth New York; P. J. Mahony, Forty-eighth New York; S. Duncan, Forty-eighth New York; S. V. Owen, Forty-eighth New York; J. Barnes, Forty eighth New York; William Conklin, Forty eighth New York; Owen Reilly, Third New York; J. Donohue, Forty-seventh New York; John S. Call, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York; P. Burns, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York.

The names of the crew are not known. There were various rumors in circulation concerning the fate of the steamer, all the result of fear or idle speculation One was that she was blown up by ammunition alleged to be on board; another, that her boiler exploded, and many others. These impressions seem to have been originally formed by the crews of the vessels which first brought the intelligence of the wreck of the steamer to the city. These ideas were set at rest, however, by the circumstance, ascertained at the Quartermaster's office, that the Dupont had no powder on board, and that Government transports are now run at so low a rate of steam pressure that an explosion of a boiler is simply out of the question. The only cargo the steamer had on board was coal sufficient to take her to her destination and back. About two o'clock yesterday afternoon the following despatch was received, which was the first definite intelligence concerning the fate of the unfortunate craft which reached this city:

NANUCKET, June 10, 1865.—The ship Stadacona, (British), Stewart, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B., is ashore on the end of the island in a bad position. Her crew is saved. On the 8th of June she ran into and sank the steamer Admiral Dupont, from New York for City Point with troops. All on board of her were landed at Nantucket, except fifteen or twenty, who were lost at the time of the collision. The Admiral Dupont sunk in ten minutes after being struck.

This dispatch was publicly posted in the newsroom, and attracted a good deal of interest and observation. It was the only intelligence received, and under the circumstances was a relief to many who feared that all on board the unlucky steamer might have perished. A singular incident in connection with the loss of this vessel was a remark made by her captain before he sailed, to the effect that he had a presentiment of some kind that an accident would befall her on the trip, and that he would prefer not to go in her on that trip. Who will explain such coincidences?

The steamer Admiral Dupont was formerly a blockade runner, but, being captured and sold, was in the service of the Government as a transport. She was an iron side wheel boat of about five hundred tons burthen, and was considered safe and staunch. Her estimated worth was $75,000, and she was insured for about $50,000.

The following dispatch contains some additional particulars of the disaster:

Boston, June 10.—The steamer Admiral Dupont, from New York for Fortress Monroe, was run into and sunk on the night of the 8th instant by the British ship Stadacona, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B.

The steamer sunk in ten minutes after the collision. The crew and passengers, with the exception of fifteen or twenty, were saved.

Captain Simon Pepper and all the officers of the steamer are safe, and have landed at Nantucket, together with other survivors.

The names of the lost are as yet unknown.

The Stadacona, having sustained considerable damage by the collision, was run ashore on Smith's Point, Nantucket, where she remains in a bad position.

MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

This estimable lady died on Saturday, June 10, in Hartford, after a lingering illness. She was born at Norwich on the 1st of September, 1791, and was consequently in her 74th year. During the quarter of a century ending, perhaps, somewhere about 1850, her name was more widely known, in either hemisphere, than that of any other American authoress. Latterly her poetry has given place, in most libraries, to that of a more modern and varied school, though it will never be wholly superseded.

She was early addicted to verse-making, possessed a temperament which, while it never marred her sound and solid health, was nevertheless keenly susceptible to the varied beauties and subtle influence of nature. She removed to this city in 1814, where she opened a select school for young ladies, and where her poetical talent and many lady-like and christian graces soon attracted the notice and engaged the personal interest of the late Daniel Wadsworth, a gentleman whose artistic and literary taste was fortunately equalled by his pecuniary means; and he was the means of introducing her to the public, in a volume of "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse."

In 1819 Miss Huntley became the second wife of Charles Sigourney, a well known merchant of this city; and since that time she, while engaged in the domestic affairs of rearing a family of children, found time to contribute largely to the serious literature of the country, both in prose and verse. Her published works number altogether nearly fifty volumes. Her prose is marked by vigor, beauty and good sense, and, like her poetry, is full of good moral precepts.

At home she was best known and loved for her domestic virtues and her rare neighborly spirit of friendly kindness. Her heart and purse were ever open to all needs of philanthropy and charity; and she had a host of friends and never an enemy. Many will miss her kindly, genial presence, her active sympathy, and her large-handed charities.—*Hartford Courant.*

HIS GRAND SCHEME.—Recently, (say some of the Paris papers,) the Emperor of Japan had reason to be highly dissatisfied with one of his officers, and rent him the "resowed" sabre. It is a sort of honorary sword, very beautifully carved and finished. At this officer held high rank and had hitherto given his price every reason to be satisfied, the latter sent him, in order to alleviate the effect of the message as far as possible, one of his own swords set with diamonds, and selected his prime minister as bearer. The officer received the present, and was well aware what it signified. After reverently regarding the instrument of his punishment he quietly left his house, went to the port, got on board a French ship bound for Havre, and safely reached Paris, where he sold the sabre for 150,000f.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN AT FATHER POINT—FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS—WAR DECLARED AGAINST PARAGUAY BY BUENOS AYRES.

FARTHER POINT, June 11.—The steamship Peruvian from Liverpool June 1st, via Greencastle June 2d, passed this point at a late hour this evening.

Falcher & Co., Liverpool and East India merchants, have failed. The liabilities are £500,000.

It is stated that Buenos Ayres has declared war against Paraguay. A triple alliance has been formed between Brazil, Uraguay and the Argentine Republic.—The allies are marching a strong force against Paraguay.

Bombay telegrams of May 29th had reached London. One mentions further disasters, but another is understood to speak of bank failures, and the tone of both is very gloomy.

The steamer Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st.

The steamer City of Manchester, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st.

The steamer America, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 31st.

The steamers Etna and Erin, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 3d.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The journals continue discussing the fate of Jeff. Davis.

The Daily News hopes mercy will be extended; not but that he fully deserves punishment, but because the principle the Federal Government represents, is already vindicated so triumphantly that nothing can be added. No punishment could be greater than failure, and mercy would cause no regret in future years.

The Times says after the ominous language of the President, we can no longer regard the case with confidence or unconcern. It may prove a fortunate or fatal success, as the policy of the government may be so affected by the personal views of the President.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS ON GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons questions were asked as to the reported demands of the American government on account of the Alabama's depredations. Lord Palmerston said communications had been taking place. The claims lately made were of the same kind as formerly made. He could not say whether the instructions were issued by President Johnson or Lincoln.

Mr. Forster said an impression prevailed since Mr. Johnson's accession that new claims had been made in a totally different spirit than formerly. That impression was altogether unfounded.

Mr. Layard said no fresh demands had been made.

The London Times says the attitude of the United States on the question of the Alabama is, perhaps, more important than the demands themselves. The correspondence opened in 1863 on the part of the United States, and nothing can be more courteous. Mr. Adams said the United States desired to maintain amity as well as peace. England had many counter claims for the arbitrary enforcement of the right of blockade and search. These will have to be examined at the same time, and England is unconscious of hostile intentions in urging them. She will decline to infer such intentions from the mere renewal of outstanding demands which she believe to be unfounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Atlantic cable was completed on the 29th.

At a banquet given by the contractors all parties seemed satisfied with the great results already obtained, and expressed almost a certainty of the enterprise being a great success.

In the House of Commons, in answer to a question, Mr. Cardwell said efforts had been made for the colonization of the Red river district, but without present result. The government acknowledges rights of property in land by the Hudson Bay Company under their charter.

The Owl says:—The Canadian delegates have established a complete mission with the imperial government as to the fortifications of Quebec and Montreal. They firmly believe the proposed confederation will be carried out.

FRANCE.

The rupture between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon was complete.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says the great unpardonable fault was in the present delicate crisis of the Mexican question, the Prince's glorying in the Monroe doctrine, he feeling persuaded that the consequence of the restoration of the Union would be the utter impossibility of prolonged French occupation of Mexico without a fear of war.

M. Elom, Chief of the Cabinet of Maximilian, had arrived in Paris, and has since gone to Brazil to visit till the return of the Emperor.

Advices from Florence state that negotiations are progressing favorably.

It was asserted that several foreign envoys have proposed a collective remonstrance against Prince Napoleon's speech; but the project was frustrated by Lord Cowley declaring that the language could not affect England, and that any collective step would be offensive to the Imperial Government.

The Paris Bourse on the 31st was dull. Rentes closed at 67f. 25c.

BRAZIL.

The Brazilian mail reached Lisbon with Rio dates to the 10th May.

Lopez had seized, in the port of Assumpcion, without a declaration of war, the Argentine steamer Salter. His squadron had taken the port of Corrientes and two vessels of war. The town was occupied without resistance by 7,000 Paraguayans.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 1.—Cotton—The sales of cotton for the four days sum up 75,000 bales, including 29,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been buoyant, and prices of the fair and middling qualities are one penny higher. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency, except for Eastern descriptions.

Bread stuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report:—Flour dull and irregular. Wheat inactive and 1d@2d lower for inferior; winter red 8s 6d@8s 8d. Corn heavy and 6d lower; mixed 29s.

Provisions—Beef quiet and steady.—Pork very dull and easier. Bacon quiet. Butter firmer, with an improvement on inferior qualities. Lard flat and lower. Tallow quiet.

Liverpool, June 2, 1865.—Cotton—The broker's circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 105,500 bales, including 21,500 to speculators, and 23,500 to exporters. The market has been buoyant, and prices are 1d a 1½d higher for American and Egyptian, and ½ a 1d higher for other descriptions. The sales to day (Friday) are estimated at 15,000 bales, market closing excited with an upward testimony.

RESIGNATION OF MARSHAL LAMON.—The resignation of Col. Lamon as Marshal of the District of Columbia will take many by surprise, and occasion no little regret. His official relations with the people of the District have ever been pleasant, and in the performance of his duties he has been vigilant and untiring. Among the letters received by Colonel Lamon on the subject of his retiracy is one from the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, expressing the warmest appreciation of his services as Marshal, and expressing his regret at his determination to resign.—*Star.*

The Emperor Maximilian has just assigned himself of a salary of two millions of dollars per year from the Mexican treasury.

Spicy Correspondence.

(Correspondence New York Herald.)

ONE OF THE WISE FAMILY ASKS ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

NORFOLK, Va., June 6, 1865.—I have been furnished with the following highly interesting and important correspondence between John A. Wise, brother of Henry A. Wise, ex-Governor of Virginia and brigadier general in the rebel army, and brigadier general Geo. H. Gordon, commanding this district:—

MR. WISE'S LETTER.

NORFOLK, May 30, 1865.

General Gordon:—

I feel it my duty to inquire of you, as the only officer of the government in reach, to inform me of the nature of the relation existing between the government and myself. Am I to consider myself a citizen of the United States, entitled to the privileges and franchises of such, or am I excluded from their enjoyment? Three years ago the government troops found me confined to my bed, as I had been for more than half a score of years. Without a shadow of justification they seized the greater part of my estate and rendered unavailable the balance. I mean to make no complaint or any statement that I cannot prove beyond all possibility of doubt. For more than three years my large family has been entirely unprovided with means for subsistence, without any laborers' assistance, and this family has been increased by an addition of four members since the surrender. Destitute of means, I appeal to the magnanimity and humanity of the United States to enable me, not as a mendicant, but because they owe it to themselves to procure implements, teams, seeds, &c., for such farming crops as may be cultivated the coming summer and fall. I will not elaborate; but it is almost incredible how my family have subsisted for more than three years. It is impossible for us to provide longer. My sons have no clothes, while they are ordered to pull off their uniforms.

May they be permitted to keep a boat, enjoy citizens' privileges, or will that government which cannot and will not taint me with even a suspicion of a charge of disloyalty, drive my innocent family to the extremity of starvation.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. WISE.

REPLY OF GEN. GORDON.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA, NORFOLK, VA., May 31, 1865.

Mr. John A. Wise, Norfolk, Va.:

SIR—I am directed to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 30th ult., in which you address to the General commanding certain statements, draw certain conclusions, make certain inquiries and prefer certain requests as follows:—First—You assert that, "without a shadow of justification, they (the government troops) seized the greater part of my (your) estate and rendered unavailable the balance."—Second—That "for more than three years your large family has been entirely unprovided with the means of subsistence."—Third—That you have no laborers' assistance. Fourth—That "your family has been increased by the addition of four members since the surrender." Fifth—That "it is almost incredible how my (your) family has been subsisted for more than three years." Sixth—That "it is impossible for us (you) to provide longer."—Seventh—"That your sons have no clothes, while they are ordered to pull off their uniforms." Eighth—"That the government cannot and will not taint me (you) with even a suspicion of a charge of disloyalty." And you inquire: First—"Am I to consider myself a citizen of the United States, entitled to the privileges and franchises of such; or am I excluded from their enjoyment?" Second—"Will the government drive my innocent family to the extremity of starvation?" Third—"May my sons keep a boat?" Fourth—"May they (my sons) enjoy citizens' privileges?" And stating that you are "destitute of means," you appeal to the "magnanimity and humanity of the United States to enable me (you,) not as a mendicant, but because they owe it to themselves, to procure implements, teams, seeds, &c., for such farming crops as may be cultivated the coming summer and fall."

Now, sir, stripped of all disguise, your letter amounts to this: My sons (probably four of them) have been for four years leagued with traitors in a most damnable and devilish effort to destroy their common country. They and their co-conspirators have reduced me to beggary and want. Can you inform me whether the government, which my sons and others could not destroy, hardly disturb, fold me and them in its loving arms, pay me for all my losses, give them (your "innocent family") the rights of patriots? In fine, whether the buccaneers may not cling for safety to the sides, and climb upon the deck of the noble old frigate they have tried in vain to scuttle? You are informed, sir, that your government will protect you, and in its own good time give rights of citizenship even to those sons of yours, who have nothing to wear but the insignia of treason; but for the manner of its protection, and the time when full rights of citizenship will be conferred, you will await until the deeds of your sons and relatives can be counteracted.

In the meantime you will be governed as follows:—First. Make your claim against the Government for remuneration for property taken and destroyed, through such agent as you may elect, and when you choose. If you or yours are suffering for food, make your wishes known to the "Commissioner of Charities," who takes charge, in the inaction of the civil authorities, of the public poor.

Your sons cannot wear their uniform. They may keep a boat. You cannot be supplied from the United States Treasury with "implements, teams, seeds, &c., for farming purposes." I am, sir, very truly, &c.,

S. R. MORGAN,

Lt. and A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

ORDER FROM GEN. SHERIDAN ON COTTON TRANSPORTATION.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3—7:30 A. M.—The following order has just been made public:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 3.

Headquarters, Military Division of the Southwest, New Orleans, La., June 1, 1865.

In order to facilitate the shipment of cotton from Louisiana and Texas, all commanding officers in Texas and in Louisiana west of the Mississippi, are hereby notified that there must be no military interference to its coming out of the country. Such Confederate cotton as comes into their possession will be turned over to the agents of the Treasury Department. For the special purpose of looking up Confederate cotton, however, commanding officers are not authorized to employ military authority in any way that might embarrass the public service or impede the shipment of cotton in private hands.

By command of

Major General P. H. SHERIDAN.

F. C. Newhall, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

The Wheeling Register says a novel suit will come before a West Virginia Circuit Court at its next session. A Mrs. O'Brien, whose husband was killed in one of the West Virginia regiments, sues Mr. James Palmer for five thousand dollars damage for the injury she has sustained by the death of her husband. She claims that Palmer was a sympathizer with the South, and contends that he should therefore be held accountable to the extent of five thousand dollars for the death of her husband.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

MORE NEW TESTIMONY.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

Explanation of the City Point Explosion.

C. C. CLAY INVOLVED IN THE EVIDENCE.

(From the Washington Star.)

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

This morning the prisoners were brought from their cells into the court room shortly before 11 o'clock. Mrs. Surratt came into court as usual, leaning upon the arm of an attendant, apparently almost prostrated, and as soon as she reached her seat immediately assumed the same position she had occupied throughout the trial—leaning back in her chair with her head supported on her arm and holding a large palm leaf fan over her face. Herold is seeing more like a mischievous child this morning than otherwise, and as if he was soon to be released. His moustaches have been shaved off since Saturday.—Payne, alias Wood, Isoll, Powell, since Saturday has had his hair "sniffed," making quite a change in his personal appearance.

The proceedings of Saturday were read, and at the close the examination of witnesses was resumed.

TESTIMONY OF LUCY ANN GRANT.

(For the Accused.)

Witness lives at Warrenton. Recognized Payne as a person she saw near her house about last Christmas. There were three Union soldiers in charge of a guard, and Payne was with this guard when the prisoners were attacked by Confederate soldiers, and Payne drew his pistol and said if they shot the man he ought to be would kill them at the risk of his life. One of the prisoners was killed by the soldiers. Payne saved the lives of two prisoners; at any rate they went off with him.

TESTIMONY OF REUBEN HENDERSON

Witness has known Michael O'Laughlin for six years, and came from Baltimore with O'Laughlin on the afternoon of April 13th, and they went to Hallman's Hotel. The party went out to see the illumination about nine o'clock and returned to the hotel about 10 or 10½ o'clock; witness is certain that O'Laughlin did not near Franklin Square that night; witness is certain that O'Laughlin was with him all the evening until bed time, and witness saw him the following morning; witness was with him on Friday up to 10 o'clock at night, when O'Laughlin went out with a man named Fuller.

TESTIMONY OF MR. —— SWEENY.

(For the Accused.)

Witness knows John M. Loyd, and met him on the 14th of April in Marlboro, and rode with him towards his home. Loyd was considerably in liquor, and either drank or attempted to drink from a bottle.

Mr. Aiken said that since he stated on Friday that he had no desire to delay the court he had found some important information, and he would like the privilege of introducing that testimony. He proposed to contradict the statements of Captain Cottingham relative to the confession of Mr. Lloyd to him (Cottingham). This testimony would effect the evidence of the Robys also.

Colonel Burnett said that if this course was persisted in, the trial would be interminable.

Judge Holt said, inasmuch as there was important testimony for the Government, which had not arrived, he did not think there would be any delay, and he was disposed to allow the defense this privilege.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. E. D. TOWNSEND.

(For the Government.)

Witness is acquainted with H. J. Raines, who resigned his position in the United States army as Lieutenant Colonel in 1841, and went South.

A letter was here handed to the witness who identified the endorsement on a report of J. Maxwell, of Captain Z. McDaniel's company, secret service, as being in Raines' hand writing.

The report (which was here read to the court) on which the endorsement is made is that of John Maxwell, of the Confederate secret service, and states that he left Richmond on the 26th of July last in company with R. K. Dillard, and made his way to City Point, for the purpose of introducing their machines upon the vessels discharging stores. The report then goes on, "requesting my companion to remain behind, I approached cautiously the wharf with my machine and powder covered by a small box. Finding the Captain had some schooners from a barge then at the wharf, I seized the occasion to hurry forward with my box; being hailed by one of the wharf sentinels, I succeeded in passing by representing that the Captain had ordered me to convey the box on board. Hailing a man on the barge I put the machine in motion and gave it in his charge. He carried it aboard. The magazine contained about twelve pounds of powder. Rejoining my companion, we retired to a safe distance to witness the effect of our efforts. It is about an hour the explosion occurred. Its effect was communicated to another barge beyond the one operated upon, and also to a large wharf building containing their stores (enemy's), which was totally destroyed. The scene was terrific, and the effect deafened my companion to an extent from which he has not recovered; my own person was severely shocked, but I am thankful to Providence that we have both escaped without lasting injury."

The endorsement is as follows:—"Respectfully forwarded with remark that James Maxwell and K. K. Dillard were sent by Captain McDaniel into the enemy's lines by my authority for some such purpose, and the supposition was strong as soon as the tremendous explosion occurred at City Point on the 9th of August last, that it was done through their agency, but of course no report could be made until the parties returned, which they did on Wednesday last, and gave an account of their proceedings."

[This testimony affords a solution of the cause of the tremendous explosion at City Point at the time referred to.—Bar.]

Judge Advocate Bingham presented certified copies of the proceedings of the House of Representatives showing that Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin were elected President and Vice President from the 4th of March, 1861; and Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson from March 4th, 1864.

Mr. Dexter stated he had just received a note informing him that Dr. Nichols' wife died last night, and consequently he hoped the Court would change the commission to inquire into the sanity of Payne. He suggested that the Court direct Dr. J. C. Hall to make the examination.

Judge Holt suggested that Dr. R. K. Stone be also appointed.

The Court thereupon designated the two gentlemen named to make the examination.

TESTIMONY OF MR. —— MONTGOMERY.

(For the Government.)

Witness was handed a letter, which he identified as the one he had received from C. C. Clay, Jr., at St. Catharine's, in November, 1864, and was instructed by him (Clay) to deliver to the Confederate Secretary of State; there were several blanks in the original, which witness saw written by Mr. Clay, (who, in writing a portion of it, used witness' pen,) which blanks witness was directed by Clay to say to the Confederate Secretary were to be filled with certain names known to the Secretary; Mr. Clay left St. Catharine's in the latter part of December or the 1st of January; Mr. Clay's signature was not signed, in order to prevent witness from getting into trouble; witness delivered the letter to the Hon. U. A. Dana, our Assistant Secretary of War.

The letter referred to by this witness was here read, bearing date at St. Catherine's, C. W., November 1, 1864, and addressed to Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Richmond, Va. The letter refers to the St. Albans raid as being made by about 25 Confederate soldiers, nearly all escaped prisoners of war, under the command of Lieut. B. H. Young, and says that 17 or 18 had been arrested.—After stating he met Mr. Young in May last, and being satisfied that he was a true friend to States' rights and Southern independence, and he has developed his plans for retaliation, Clay goes on to say: "I thought them (the plans) feasible, and fully warranted by the laws of nations, and therefore recommended him and his plans to the Secretary of War. He was sent back by the Secretary of War with a commission as first lieutenant, to execute his plans and purposes, but to report to Hon. —— and myself. We prevented his achieving or attempting what I am sure he could have done, for reasons which may be fully explained hereafter. Finally, disappointed in his original purpose, and in all the subsequent enterprises projected, he proposed to return to the Confederate States via Halifax, but passing through the New England States and burning some towns and robbing whatever he could convert to the use of the Confederate Government. This I approved as justifiable retaliation. His attempted to burn the town of St. Albans, Vermont, and would have succeeded but for the failure of the chemical preparations, with which he was armed. Believing the town was already fired in several places and must be destroyed, he then robbed the banks of all the funds he could find, amounting to more than $200,000. That he was not prompted by selfish or mercenary motives, and that he did not intend to convert the funds taken to his own use but to that of the Confederate States, I am as well satisfied as I am that he is an honest man, a true soldier and patriot; title of this character. He assured me before going on the raid that his efforts would be to destroy towns and farms houses but not to plunder or rob; but he said if after firing a town, he saw he could take funds from a bank or any house, which might inflict injury on the enemy or benefit his own government, he would do so. He added, most emphatically, that whatever he took should be turned over to the Government or its representatives in foreign lands. My instructions to him, oft repeated, were—"Not to stop to rob, but if after firing a town he could seize and carry off money, or treasury or bank notes, he might do so, upon condition that they were delivered to the proper authorities of the Confederate States."

TESTIMONY OF HORATIO KING.

(For the Government.)

Witness resides in Washington, and has known Marcus P. Norton for some years, and has regarded him as truthful and correct. Witness would not hesitate to believe him under oath. Witness saw Mr. Norton frequently in March last; recollects that, in conversation with witness, he mentioned the fact of a man having entered his room abruptly.

By Mr. Dexter. Witness does not know Norton's reputation in Troy.

By Mr. Dwyer.—Witness never heard of the conversation of Atzerodt and Booth (referred to by Norton in his testimony) until Norton spoke of it in a letter dated May 15th, addressed to witness.

Witness here read from the letter, "I believe Johnson was poisoned on the evening of the 23d of March or morning of the 4th, as I saw a smithing implements at the National Hotel about that time, and of which I will one day inform you," &c.

By Mr. Ewing—Witness thinks that Norton said he followed the man down stairs.

Judge Holt stated that there were important witnesses for the Government who he expected would have been present, but they may have been delayed. He asked the court to take the usual recess as it was probable some of them would be present by 2 o'clock.

The recess was taken, and on reassembling the examination of witnesses was resumed.

TESTIMONY OF MR. E. ROSELL.

(For the Accused.)

Witness is acquainted with Clement C. Clay and identified the paper referred to by Montgomery as in his hand writing.

No other witnesses being present, the Commission adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

AFFAIRS AT LYNCHBURG—IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. GREGG—THE SAD CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

[Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

RICHMOND, June 8.—A long experience has proven that if you are distant from a town and there is an officer there who is not backward in issuing orders, you can get a very good idea of what is transpiring there from perusing them, and by late orders of Gen. Gregg, commanding at Lynchburg

This principle is applied. Among these orders is this—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, LYNCHBURG, Va., May 26, 1865.—General Orders, No. 12.—In order that farmers may subsist the colored men and their families now employed on their farms, the destitute ration will be issued to them until they can make sale of anything they have convertible into money. Those having tobacco can give it in payment for the ration. In cases where the farmer is unable to give anything at present, in exchange, the rations thus furnished will be returned in kind when the present crops are harvested. The ration will only be issued where families are kept together. Able-bodied men will be prevented, as far as it is possible to do so, from deserting the women, children and aged persons; and where there is no good cause shown why they left, they will be sent back.

By command of Brevet Brigadier General Gregg, commanding.

JOHN B. MAITLAND, Captain and A. A. G.

Read this order in connection with the following:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT, LYNCHBURG, VA., May 27, 1865.—General Orders, No. 13—Owners of plantations on which crops of wheat, rye, oats, corn and other agricultural products have been sown and planted by the present freed people—their former slaves—will not be permitted to turn them loose upon the community without providing for their support. The support of the laborer and his family is a just charge against the product of the land, and the owner cannot escape the payment, either as wages paid periodically, or by giving a fair proportion of the crop.

By command of Brevet Brigadier General Gregg, commanding.

JOHN B. MAITLAND, Captain and A. A. G.

These two orders prove a very disorganized state of society in the country surrounding Lynchburg. The radical change in the status of the negroes seems to have worked badly with both whites and blacks. It is patent too, that the overthrow of the Confederacy has left the people without a circulating medium, and that while they are destitute of all the luxuries and many of the necessities of life, they are without values of any kind, save the scant growing crops and a few small remnants of the immense tobacco stores incident to that region. Nevertheless some enterprising merchants have been shipping small lots of goods to Lynchburg, with an evident expectation that there is money enough in the country to buy them. The canal being in order nearly to the ancient burgh, and the James river affording water communication the balance of the way, the cost of transportation between here and there is comparatively small, and some of these trade ventures will undoubtedly yield handsome profits.

The latest of General Gregg's orders is as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT, LYNCHBURG, VA., June 1, 1865.—General Orders, No. 16.—The Mayor and City Council of Lynchburg, Va., Justices of the Peace, Clerks of Courts, and Assessors and Collectors of the Poor Tax of the different counties composing this district, are authorized to resume their functions, so far as the maintenance of law and order are concerned, upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

In cases where the above mentioned magistrates decline taking the oath pre prescribed, or in case of death or removal, the vacancies will be filled by appointment from these headquarters, upon the recommendation of the citizens.

By command of Brevet Brigadier General Gregg, commanding.

J. B. MAITLAND, Captain and A. A. G.

THE LIBRARY RECORDS SENT TO WASHINGTON.—The books used in the office of Libby Prison, and containing the names, regiment, date of capture, &c., of every Federal officer and private that ever passed the doors of that prison, have been sent to Washington, as the records of much high state importance. The whole number of Union prisoners confined in the Libby Prison, from the outbreak of the war to its close, is estimated in round figures at one hundred and twenty-five thousand.—*Richmond Whig, 7th.*

DEDICATION OF MONUMENTS ON THE BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELDS.

[From the Intelligencer.]

At 6 o'clock A. M., on Sunday an excursion train started from the depot on Maryland avenue, with a number of ladies and gentlemen, for the nearest station to there memorable fields.

The party contained a large proportion of officers, many of whom were of high rank and distinction. Among these are noticed Major Generals Wilcox, Heintzelman, Parke, Slough, Meigs and Benham, Professor Henry, Judge Olin, General Farnsworth, and J. M. Brodhead, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, also joined the company.

The day was most propitious, the arrangements complete, and the occasion most interesting, and all felt that they had been especially favored by every combination of circumstances connected with the trip.

At but a short distance from Alexandria evidences of the various conflicts that have occurred in almost every valley and on almost every hillside attracted the attention of numbers of the excursionists, who had never before seen the visible landmarks of war.

The fields—mere commons—were luxuriant with grass; bare chimneys were standing in charming little groves, where once was the abode of peace, plenty and refinement; scattered here and there were the remains of camps (the little log huts, now tottering and almost ready to fall), and at long intervals limited fields were enclosed with a rude fence and put under cultivation.

An occasional face protruded from some half open door or from a paneless window, gazing in mute surprise at so large a company of Yankee citizens.

A short ride brought us to Fairfax Station, where General Gamble had provided ambulances and army wagons, shaded by evergreens, in abundance for all who desired to go forward. His Chief Quartermaster put the train on the military corduroy in fine style and most expeditiously, and the cavalcade made a grand appearance as it wound around and over the hills of this delightful section of Virginia.

Fairfax Court House is passed; and at ten, just as the sun had dispelled the morning clouds that had so persistently and refreshingly shaded us, we ascended the heights of Centreville, and before us lay outstretched the plains of Manassas, all glorious in vernal robes, and so peaceful that it seemed the very breath of Heaven was not lifting the tenderest flowers of the field, and beyond, the deep blue mist upon the mountains only bounded the horizon at a distance of a hundred miles. Before noon we had crossed the stone bridge and stood uncovered on the spot where the first great struggle of the war occurred.

Here a monument of red sandstone had been erected, under the supervision of Lieut. McCallum, on which was the simple subscription, "To the Memory of the Heroes who fell in the Defence of their Country, July 21, 1861."

The dedicatory exercises consisted of the reading of a most touching and appropriate service by Rev. Dr. McGregor, the singing of a hymn written for the occasion by Pierpont, and a military parade of the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Col. Gallup, and the 10th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Scott, accompanied by the firing of cannon.

At the close of these impressive ceremonies, Judge Olin, having been called upon to speak, responded as follows:

Fellow-Citizens and Soldiers of the Union Army:—In connection with the simple and sublime ceremony of dedicating this monument to those who fell on this beautiful plain, I do not feel that it is my place to speak. I am in the presence of many who took up arms in their country's cause, and here meet the foe in mortal combat, and I prefer that they should do the speaking.

"This simple monument is a correct