BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL GODON OF HIS VISIT TO CUBA.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Navy Department has received a communication from Admiral S. W. Godon, dated on board the flagship Susquehanna, Hampton Roads, June 12th, in which he says: "I have the honor to inform the Department of my arrival here this day in company with the Monadnock, Chippewa and Monticello. The Cannoniens in tow of the Fahkee was sent into Port Royal on the 9th instant, when abreast that place, for coal, as she had less than one day's supplies.

In my letter of the 2d inst., I informed the Department of the intended visit of the Captain-General to the Monitors. On the following day he was accompanied by a number of barges and a large staff, comprising most of the dignitaries of the place, and as he passed ahead of the flag ship on his way to the iron clad, he was saluted by the former vessel. With very little urging the Captain-General was induced to go on board the Monadnock, and after having thoroughly examined her, the Cannoniens was visited, and the party finally came on board this ship.

I accompanied the Captain-General in his barge, and he remarked to me that in making these visits he was acting contrary to usage, if not to Spanish law, but he evidently desired me to understand that in doing so it was his wish to be marked in his attention. At my request, we also visited the "Stonewall" and the unfavorable light in which that vessel appeared when contrasted with our own iron clads, could not fail in making an impression.

The squadron left Havana on the 6th instant. The houses and wharves were crowded to witness the departure of the monitors, whose movements created the greatest surprise and interest. The Monadnock I consider a perfect success.—She has steamed along with this ship, has given no trouble and has caused me no anxiety.

I will not be guilty here of the bad taste of expressing my regrets at not falling in with the Stonewall at sea in her destructive career, in order to prove with what ease she could have been taken.

I think it better that her end should have been the insignificant one it is. One half the force at my command could have captured her and yet not been entitled to special praise. The Monadnock alone I have already said is her superior in every way.

I am happy to say that we are without sickness in the command.

I enclose a characteristic letter from N. F. Murray, formerly of our navy, received the day before I left Havana. The rebellion could hardly have well ended without a special parole to that gentleman.

LETTER OF COMMANDER MAURY.

AT SEA, May 25.—Sir: In peace as in war I follow the fortunes of my native State, Virginia. I read in the public prints that she has practically confessed defeat and laid down her arms. I am here without command officially, alone, and bound on matters of public concern abroad.

Nevertheless, and as I consider further resistance worse than useless, I deem it proper formally to confess and to pledge you, in the word of honor, that should I find myself, before the final inauguration of peace, within the jurisdiction of the United States, to consider myself a prisoner of war, bound by the terms and conditions which have been or may be granted to Gen. Lee and his officers.

Be pleased to send your answer through my son, Col. R. L. Maury, a paroled prisoner of war, in Richmond.

In the meantime, and until I hear to the contrary, I shall act as though my surrender had been formally accepted on the above named conditions.

Respectfully,
M. F. MAURY,
Commander C. S. N.

To Commander U. S. Naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FULTON—LATER FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The steamer Fulton brings Savannah dates of the 9th, and Charleston and Port Royal on the 10th. Among her passengers are Major General Grover and staff.

The Savannah *Herald* says the 26th Massachusetts Battalion of Volunteers, and the 37th Pennsylvania Volunteers, arrived on the 6th.

The Charleston *Courier* gives a gratifying account of the revival of business there. Every day at least half a dozen new stores are opened. It says that the burnt district will be rebuilt speedily.

The correspondent of the Port Royal New South claims that the deep water of its harbor, its readiness of access, the salubrious climate and fertility of soil, render it the place of all others indicated by nature for the great commercial city. All that it needs is a short piece of rail road to connect with the main land.

ORGANIZATION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Johnson to-day appointed Judge Wm. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, Provisional Governor of that State, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of that State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable the loyal people of the State of Mississippi to restore the State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a Republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

The proclamation is substantially the same in form and wording as the one issued recently in reference to North Carolina.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTION UPON INTERNAL COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following was issued to-day:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 29th of April, 1865, all restrictions upon internal, domestic and commercial intercourse, with certain exceptions therein specified and set forth, were removed in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi River as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation; and

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 22nd of May 1865, for reasons therein given, it was declared that certain ports of the United States which had been previously closed against foreign commerce should with certain specified exceptions be reopened to such commerce on and after the first day of July next, subject to the laws of the United States and in pursuance of such regulation as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and, whereas, I am satisfactorily informed that dangerous combinations against the laws of the United States no longer exist within the State of Tennessee. That the insurrection heretofore existing within said State has been suppressed. That within the boundaries thereof the authority of the United States is undisputed and that such officers of the U. S. as have been duly commissioned are in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions.

Now therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the products of States heretofore declared in insurrection, reserving and excepting only those relating to contraband of war as hereinafter recited, and also those which relate to the restoration of the rights of the United States to property purchased in the territory of our enemy heretofore comprised in the territory east of the Mississippi river were annulled.

And I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed, and that on and after the 1st day of July next, all restrictions upon foreign commerce in the said ports, with the exception and reservation aforesaid, be likewise removed, and that the commerce of said States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the Customs provided by law, and such officers of the Customs shall receive any captured and abandoned property that may be turned over to them under the law, by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of such property as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following articles contraband of war are excepted from the effect of this proclamation:—Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, and gray uniforms and cloth.

And I hereby also proclaim and direct that the insurrection, so far as it relates to and and within the State of Tennessee and the inhabitants of the said State of Tennessee, as reorganized and instituted under their recently adopted Constitution and reorganization and accepted by them, is suppressed; and, therefore, also that all the disabilities and disqualifications attaching to said State and the inhabitants thereof consequent upon any proclamation issued by virtue of the 5th section of the act entitled an act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved the 13th day of July, 1861, be removed.

But nothing herein contained shall be considered or construed as in anywise changing or impairing any of the penalties and forfeitures for treason heretofore incurred under the laws of the United States, or any of the provisions, restrictions or disabilities set forth in my proclamation bearing date the 29th day of May, 1865, or as impairing existing regulations, suspension of the habeas corpus and the exercise of military law in cases where it shall be necessary for the general public safety and welfare during the existing insurrection.

Nor shall this proclamation, in any way impair any laws heretofore passed by Congress and duly approved by the President, or any proclamation or orders issued by him during the aforesaid insurrection abolishing slavery, or in any way affecting the relations of slavery, whether of persons or property. But, on the contrary all such laws and proclamations heretofore made or issued, are expressly sacred and declared to be in full force and virtue.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(L. S.) Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thous and eight hundred and sixty-five and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA—LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 13, 2 P. M.—The steamer Scotia from Liverpool June 31 has arrived with Queenstown advices to the 4th inst. Her news is two days later than the Peruvian at Father Point.

The Princess of Wales was delivered of an infant on the 31 ult.

The reported success of the Canadian delegation is incorrect. The conference has not terminated. It is denied authoritatively that France is about to send reinforcements to Maximillian.

It is stated from Paris that Mr. Bigelow, U. S. Minister, has given the French Government the most positive assurance that the Washington Cabinet is firmly resolved to respect and cause to be respected the strictest neutrality with regard to Mexico, now placed under the protection of France

The French authorities have prohibited the Lincoln model subscription and seized the money

A Bombay telegram of the 31st, makes no allusion to the reported bank failures, or any further mercantile embarrassments.

Rio advices of the 10th state that an alliance has been signed between Brazil, Uraguay, and the Argentine Republic Forces are marching against Paraguay and it is reported that Buenos Ayres has declared war.

The Times thinks there need be no apprehension that the war will be either serious or prolonged.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Consols closed at 90¼@¾ for money. U. S. 5-20's 67@67¼; Erie shares 50@50½; Illinois Central 76¼@76¾.

Liverpool June 31—Evening.—Cotton is dull. Provisions closed quiet. Produce quiet and prices steady.

London, June 31—Evening.—Consols closed at 89¾ ex-dividend American securities; U. S. 5-20's 65¼@66; Illinois Central 75@75¾; Erie R. R. 42¼@42¾.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Beef has declined 1@2 cents. Receipts 5,000 head, quoted at 12@12c; but very few sales at over 16c. Sheep 8 cent higher. Receipts 9,000 head, quoted at 4@8c—Swine lower. Receipts 1,200 head, quoted at 9@9½c.

Trouble with the Indians.

WAR ON THE FRONTIER—EXCITING TIMES—INDIAN SOLDIERS—GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY—EXECUTION OF TWO NOTED INDIAN CHIEFS—TWO SACK AND BLACKFOOT.

FORT LARAMIE, DAKOTA TERRITORY, May 26.—As the campaign has long been in duration against the hostile bands of Indians, we have at last succeeded in striking terror among them, but yet at a great cost of life and property. Through the dead of winter we have been called upon to follow the war path. During the months of March and May many depredations were committed, the Indians roaming at their leisure, stealing, plundering, &c.

By direction of the General commanding, a company of Indian soldiers have been organized, and are under the supervision of Charles Ellston, a white scout. These soldiers are furnished with condemned clothing by the Government.—They are armed with guns, revolvers, bows and arrows. They are sworn friends of the whites, and have vowed deep revenge against hostile bands. They are of great service while on scouts, and have captured a number of prisoners, some of whom we have hung.

Early in the morning there was great commotion throughout the garrison; men with arms bright, their sabres glistening in the sun, all anxious to make the day pass off with good results. The post band was in full attendance, and discoursed some beautiful strains. At half-past one o'clock the men formed to march to the place of execution. The command being drawn up in line in front of the guardhouse the men took a last look at the noted chiefs who, in a short time, would be sent to join their fallen braves in the happy hunting grounds of the red man.

An army wagon being the only conveyance, was brought to convey them to their doom. Previous to their entering the wagon, they had been bound hand and foot. At twenty minutes to two the command moved towards the gallows, the band playing the Grand March in Saul.

All along the road the chiefs remained fearless. They knew they were doomed to die, and were determined to die like brave warriors.

The scaffold being composed of two upright pieces of heavy timber, and a cross-piece at the top, two chains, for hanging, were fastened to this cross-piece. The wagon which brought the chiefs to the place of execution was placed on the platform. While the hangman was placing the fatal noose around their necks, they spoke in their Indian tongue, "Mean washta," meaning "I am brave." They also spoke, and said that they had killed a number of white men, and would kill more, but as they were about to join their brothers in the happy hunting grounds, would leave that for their tribes to do.

The noose being around their necks, the order to drive off was given, and at two o'clock they were hanging, making three which have been hung in the past month.

"Two-face," who was one of the pair of to-day, has been engaged in numerous depredations. Last summer he, with his band, attacked an emigrant train on the Little Blue, killing all but two women and one child; these he retained as captives, making them roam around with him, and endure hardships and sufferings of which none of the women died. The other was captured from them by the friendly Indians, who brought him, with her, to this post.

"Blackfoot," the other, has also been in a great many depredations. He is a noted chief, and was at the battle of Rush Creek; also in several up the road. At the time of his capture he, with his band of five lodges, was camped on Snake Creek. The Indian soldiers hearing of it, made a sudden dash upon the camp, and captured the whole, including Blackfoot, four warriors, seventeen women and fifty-two children, with a large herd of stolen stock, guns, revolvers, &c.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

MAYOR OF SAVANNAH AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Mayor of Savannah, accompanied by two other members of the city government, arrived here to-day to confer with the President.

The proclamation just issued appointing Judge Sharkey provisional Governor of Mississippi is precisely the same as that appointing W. W. Holden Governor of North Carolina, with the exception of the names of the persons and the States. Judge Sharkey is represented to have been a Union man throughout the rebellion, and, from his honesty and purity of character, will doubtless be acceptable to the people of Mississippi.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—As the 3.30 train from Baltimore was approaching Washington this afternoon at a point two miles distant, it came in collision with a train leaving with soldiers en route for home. The result was the death of two of them, and the injury of twenty-eight others—a number probably fatally. The sufferers were at once removed to Douglas Hospital.

A CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The prosecution in the conspiracy trial has three or four more witnesses to examine. The defence has closed and only await the report of the medical survey as to the alleged insanity of Payne. Arnold's father was permitted to have an interview with his son to day. The father was much distressed.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr Frederick W. Seward, Clarence A Seward, Esq, of New York, has been appointed by the President Acting Assistant Secretary of State.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13th.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to day as telegraphed to Jay Cook, amount to $2,054,300. The number of individual subscriptions for sums less than $100 amount to 1535

MARSHAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The probability is that Dr. Goodloe will be appointed Marshal for the District of Columbia, in the place of Lamon, resigned

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Major Genl Terry has been assigned to the military command of Virginia and Major General Ord to the command of Oregon

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—Brigadier General Robert Allen, Sen., Quartermaster of the Valley of the Mississippi, with headquarters here, has been promoted by the President to be a major general by brevet

In the three-mile race to-day Mr Alexander's horse Asteroid, which, on Tuesday last, made the best time on record, won the race on the first heat, Lodstone sulking at the end of the first quarter stretch, and Dr. Lindsay being distanced.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

The Disgrace of Prince Napoleon—The Emperor's Letter to His Cousin.

Monsieur and Very Dear Cousin:—I cannot help apprising you of the painful impression I have experienced on reading your speech delivered at Ajaccio

In leaving you, during my absence, near the Empress and my son, as Vice President of the Privy Council, I meant to give you a proof of my friendship and my confidence, and I hoped that your presence, your conduct and your language would testify to the union which reigns in our family.

The political programme which you place under the ægis of the Emperor can only serve the enemies of my government. To judgments which I cannot admit, you add sentiments of hatred which are no longer of our day.

In order to know how to apply the ideas of the Emperor to the present time, it is necessary to have passed through the stern trials of responsibility and power. And, besides, are we really capable, pigmies as we are, of appreciating at its just value the grand historical figure of Napoleon? As if standing before a colossal statue, we are unable to view the whole at once. We only see the side which strikes our sight; hence the incompleteness of the reproduction and the divergences of opinions.

But what is clear to the eyes of every one is, that to prevent anarchy in men's minds—that redoutable enemy to true liberty—the Emperor had established, first in his family, and afterward in his government, that severe discipline which admitted but one will and one action; I cannot henceforth deviate from the same rule of conduct.

Whereon, Monsieur and dear cousin, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

A CURT REPLY FROM THE PRINCE.

SIRE: In consequence of the letter of your Majesty, dated May 23, and of its publication in the Moniteur of this morning, I hereby resign the Vice Presidentship of the Privy Council, and the Presidentship of the Universal Exhibition of 1867.

Pray receive, sire, the tribute of profound and respectful attachment with which I am your Majesty's most devoted cousin,

NAPOLEON JEROME.

PALAIS ROYAL, May 27, 1865.

A CAPITAL HIT.

We have been permitted to publish the following letter from the gallant commander of the Department of Florida, which has not yet previously appeared in print:

HEAD'Q'RS, 1st DIV. CAV. CORPS,
MILITARY DIV. OF MISS'PPI,
Tallahassee, Fla, May 21.

Sig—I would call your attention to the fact that in your religious services to-day you omitted the usual prayer for the President of the United States.

Although it may be inconsistent with your own personal feelings to offer this prayer, yet as it is part of the formula prescribed by the House of Bishops, and as many who may probably hereafter worship with your congregation will desire the privilege of praying for the President, I must request that in the future you include this customary prayer, otherwise your church will be closed.

I heard you this morning solemnly ask the Lord to deliver us from "hatred, malice and all uncharitableness; from all sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion." If you were sincere in these petitions so devoutly offered to Heaven, with the assent of your congregation, did you think how much you might be *promoting* "hatred, malice and uncharitableness, sedition, conspiracy and rebellion," by omitting a prayer which your Church has prescribed, and which, now, more than ever, all good men men who have the peace of their country at heart, should cheerfully offer.

I should think your own sense of Christian propriety might have suggested that, as the professed Vice-regent of Him who taught peace on earth and good will to men, you are in duty bound to soothe any feeling of irritation existing in your community, instead of endeavoring to keep it alive by so unwise and unchristian a course as you pursued this morning.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD D. MCCOOK,
Brigadier-Gen. Commanding.

To Rev. W. J. Ellis, Rector St. John's Church, Tallahassee, Florida.

At the evening service on the same day the prayer was read.

EUROPEAN OPINION OF OUR COUNTRYMEN.

The Count de Montolambert, who is one of the leading Catholic writers of Europe, and a gentleman of the highest philosophical as well as literary culture, has just published an article in the Correspondent, headed "The Victory of the North in the United States," in which he argues that the military virtues displayed by the Americans during their tremendous struggle of four years' duration, are nothing in comparison to their civil virtues. The citizens of the United States, he says, did not have recourse to suicide to get away from fear and suspense. They were not the people to imitate those despairing rick who prefer immediate death to prolonged suffering.

He thinks their conduct in time of trial a grand lesson for those European nations which, though as heroic as need be on the battle field, are "intimidated and demoralized by every civil danger." The Americans have given to the world the "glorious and consoling example of a people who saves itself without a Cæsar." This is intended, no doubt, as a rebuke to the unpressive and despotic policy pursued by Napoleon; but, at the same time, it expresses the real feeling, the sincere and genuine admiration, which the patience, the energy, the fortitude and the self-respect of our people have excited in all liberal minds, whether of the Catholic or the Protestant Church, in Europe.—*N. Y. Post.*

INFERNAL MACHINES AT MOBILE.

Two torpedoes were discovered on Monday in one of the rooms of the Custom House. The room had not been opened since the abandonment of the city by the Confederates, and when the door was unlocked, and the knob turned by the orderly, some obstruction was felt that would not allow it to open, and, on being pushed with force enough, the door swung round, disclosing a torpedo attached by a wire to the side of the door. Providentially the cap did not explode, although the lock was sprung. In the same room was found another torpedo, concealed under some loose papers in a desk, with strings leading among the papers, so that an explosion would be produced by any one attempting to remove the rubbish. The first had made the party a little cautious, and this one was also got rid of without doing any damage. Such fiendish vindictiveness as displayed here, should be punished summarily if the proper parties can be found to whom the matter is chargeable. The explosion of the torpedo attached to the door would have torn the upper part of the Custom House to pieces, and great loss of life must have necessarily ensued. —*Mobile News, May* 31

DISAPPOINTMENT IN LOVE.—A suicide was recently committed by a young woman employed as stewoman in a shop in the Rue de Rivoli, Paris. Before lighting a pan of charcoal, with which she put an end to her existence, she had decorated her room with flowers, and then dressed herself in white. When found, she was lying on her bed, her hands folded on her breast, and her countenance bearing a look so placid that she might have been supposed to be sleeping. She had written a letter to her mother, asking for forgiveness, and stating the motive which had prompted her to suicide.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The court met as usual, when the following witnesses were examined:

TESTIMONY OF DR. C. HALL.
(For the Defence.)

Examined Payne this morning as to his sanity. First physically: his eye lacked intellectuality, and there was a want of symmetry in the head, the left side of the head being more fully developed than the other; his pulse was stronger than a healthy pulse. The physical condition of the prisoner was good, with the exception of constipation and great rapidity of pulse. Witness thought it that his intellect was of a low order, but saw no sign of insanity. Witness asked the prisoner certain questions, and witness concluded that the prisoner would perform acts which he would think justifiable, which a man of better moral culture would condemn.

Witness described the act the prisoner was charged with having committed to him, and asked how such an act could be justified; he replied that in war a man was justified in taking life; witness thought there was reasonable ground of suspicion of insanity; there was a feebleness of mind and a very low order of intellect; in witness' opinion, no sane man could exhibit the insensibility of the prisoner.

By Judge Holt:

Witness from this examination would not give an opinion positively that the prisoner was not a responsible agent, but the examination gave ground for suspicion that he was not perfectly sane; witness thought his memory very slow. Payne in reply to a question as to the maiden name of his mother, said; witness that her first name was Caroline, but he could not remember the other name; witness thinks the conduct of the prisoner on this occasion was not feigned; witness does not pretend to say that the forgetfulness is evidence of insanity.

Mr. Doster stated that as Dr. Hall had testified that there was grounds for suspicion of insanity, he would ask the court to direct him to continue the examination. Dr. Hall stated that not having made insanity a speciality, he would not like to make the examination alone, and suggested that as Dr. Nichols through adventure sickness would not beable to attend to it, that Dr. Stevens, assistant at the Government Hospital for the Insane, be designated to assist him.

DR. JOHN T. MOTTER,

for the defence, testified as to the character of Mrs. Surratt for truthfulness and Christian character; witness also testified to the loyalty of J. Z. Jenkins; witness never heard of his committing a disloyal act.

W. W. MOTTER,

for the defence, also testified to the character of Mrs. Surratt; never heard her say anything disloyal; witness knew J. Z. Jenkins, who was a strong Union man when he was drafted, but it was said he had changed since on account of having lost his negroes.

Henry Hawkins, colored, Rachel Lemons, colored, severally testified to the kindness of Mrs. Surratt to Union soldiers, and to her defective eyesight

John M Lloyd was recalled and examined for the defense. Witness thinks the carriage that six men came up in shortly after they were left there; when they were first brought to the house, witness and John Surratt put them over the ceiling where they remained until Mrs. Surratt called on Friday, and they were placed in witness' bed room; witness prepared two bottles of whisky. It was Herold who said "Lloyd, for God's sake, get those things."

Mr. Olin was re-examined for the accused, and testified to having seen John Lloyd on the evening of the 10th of April, when he was very much in liquor, more so than she had ever seen him

Mr. Aiken here announced that Mrs Surratt's case was closed.

RE-EXAMINATION OF MAJOR RCKEY.

By Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham—Witness stated that the party on which Gen. B. F. Butler was ordered to leave New York after the last Presidential election, was the 12th of November, and that Gen. Butler made application to be allowed to remain until the following Monday the 15th, which application was granted.

Witness identified of Richard Montgomery by Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham.

Witness stated that the hour for the departure of the train which left Montreal, Canada, to connect with the through trains for Washington was 3 o'clock P. M. That the distance between Montreal and Washington was usually travelled in 36 to 38 hours. That a person leaving Montreal at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th who April could reach Washington before day light on the morning of the 14th.

Cross Examination.

By Mr. Aiken—A person leaving Montreal on the afternoon of the 12th would arrive in the city of New York at the farthest at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 14th; leaving New York at six or seven in the evening, one would arrive at Washington in ten or eleven hours

RECROSS-EXAMINATION OF J. R. DE CONAY

By Mr. Ewing—At the time the pistol was fired on the evening of the assassination witness was on the stage of Ford's theatre, leaning against the corner of a scene on the left hand side; when I first saw the prisoner Spangler, after the escape of Booth, he was sweeping the scenes back, so as to allow the people to get upon the stage.

That was about a minute and a half after Booth ran across the stage, followed by Mr. Stewart; Spangler then came to the green room to get some water for the persons in the President's box; saw Spangler go to the door when Booth called him previous to the assassination; did not hear any conversation between Spangler and Booth; witness was on the pavement in front of the Theatre about three minutes before the assassination; did not see Spangler at any time there; never knew Spangler to wear a heavy moustache.

John Rill and Andrew Gallduck were then called for the defence, the former sustaining the character of one of the witnesses for the defence J. R Jenkins and the latter testifying in regard to a remark made by Mr. John M. Lloyd, that he had been innocently persuaded into that matter, referring to his custody of the shooting irons by Mr Surratt or Mrs Surratt's family.

The counsel for the prisoners except in the case of the prisoner Payne, whose alleged insanity is yet to be reported upon, severally stated that their defense had closed.

There being no further witnesses present the commission adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

From Missouri.

ADOPTION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION—MAJORITY FROM 5,000 TO 6,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Returns from seventy-one counties, together with a portion of the soldiers' vote, leaves no doubt as to the adoption of the new Constitution by a decided majority.

Thirty-two counties are yet to be heard from, nearly all of which will give a majority for the Constitution, which, together with several thousand soldiers votes yet to come in, will make the majority in favor of its adoption from 5,000 to 6,000

FROM HAYTI

Progress of the Revolution—Defeat of the Rebels—Remarkable Activity of President Geffrard.

BOSTON, June 12.—By arrivals here advices are received from Hayti to the 26th of May.

The revolution was still in progress without decisive results

The recent report of the defeat of the rebels was not confirmed

There had been some fighting near Gonaives, and it was thought the national troops would abandon that place and fall back upon St. Marie

President Geffrard was making great exertions in forwarding troops to Port au Prince and neighboring towns

EXPLOSION AT FRANKFORT, KY.—FOUR PERSONS KILLED—EIGHT OR TEN WOUNDED.

FRANKFORT, June 12.—The boiler of the freight locomotive in front of the rail road depot exploded this afternoon, destroying a large portion of the depot. Four persons were killed and eight or ten wounded. Cause of the explosion unknown.

ARREST OF GOV. CLARKE, OF MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, June 12.—It is reported that Governor Clarke, of Mississippi, was arrested a few days ago, and had been paroled until further orders.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Baltimore Agricultural Aid Society.—A meeting of this association was held yesterday morning at the rooms of the Corn Exchange. In the absence of James Hooper, Jr., the President of the association, Chas. J. Baker, Esq., Vice President, was called to the chair, and after briefly stating the object of the meeting, introduced Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who proceeded to address the assembled.

Mr. Smith was listened to with marked attention, and much interest seemed manifested by those present.

Mr. Geo M. Gill followed him in a few brief remarks, hoping that the society would not stop with the mere furnishing of implements of husbandry, but would also remember the thousands of helpless women and children, widows and orphans, who had been left without either sustenance or means of support, and were even now in a starving condition. He hoped every man in the community would take hold of the matter with a whole souled determination to carry it out successfully. There would be no trouble in insuring success if the effort was made, and if not all, at least a great mass of the suffering and impoverished community of the South might be relieved.

Mr. Wm. H. Street, an old merchant from Winchester, Va., stated that he was an accidental visitor, but after having heard what he did, he could not refrain from expressing, in behalf of the suffering people of the section from whence he came, his grateful acknowledgements to the people of Baltimore for their noble efforts. He felt confident it would be met, and the proposed aid received, in a proper spirit by the people of Virginia. He corroborated all that had been said in relation to the horrible devastation. The people had been terribly impoverished, but, with their acute wants, would arise a new energy among all classes, and in a short time Virginia would be herself again. He knew of cases wherein persons who had never before done labor could now be seen with their wives and daughters in the field, tilling their lands as best they could with the contracted means they were able to command. He hoped the people of Baltimore would continue their efforts, and he felt confident they would at no distant day be largely repaid.

Mr. Israel Parr offered a resolution proposing that every gentleman present be added to the Committee of Collections, as all felt an interest in this matter, and all would do their share. Adopted.

The subscription paper was then produced, when the following amounts were subscribed.

Charles M. Dougherty, $1,000; Charles J. Baker $1,000; Wm Devries $500; Armstrong Cator & Co., $500; Daniel Miller & Co., $500; James Armstrong & Co., $500; Wm H. Baldwin $500; James Hooper & Sons $500; J. J. Bankard $500; Wakefield, Brown & Co., $500; Wm. A. Boyd & Co., $500; Smith & Corlett, $500; Hamilton Easter $5,000; T. J. Magruder & Co; $400; L. Pasano, $500; Hugh Gelston $500; J. A. H. Warder, $500; John H. Williams & Bro., $500; Charles A. Gambrill & Bro., $500; J. R. Brinkley $500.

Mr. Baughman, of Hagerstown, announced that the city would be divided into twelve districts, and a committee of prominent gentlemen be appointed to receive subscriptions. The following are the gentlemen forming the collection committee:

First District—(Alleast of Broadway)—George W. Corner, John W. Randolph, Geo. A. Coleman.

Second District—(All east of the Falls)—J. G. Ramsey, John S. Gilman, H. W. Biller

Third District—(East of Gay to the Falls)—R. R. Kirkland, Hiram Woods, Jr., John M. Smith, James Worden

Fourth District—(East of 11th Gay)—John S Williams, H. H. Hunt, Decatur H Miller, Hugh Sellman, George Sanders, Wm E Hooper, G. H. C. Neal, H. M. Warfield, Joshua Vansant.

Fifth District—(East of Calvert and South)—H Washington Ward, Wm Crighton, Thos McCormick, Sylvester Appold, A. Fuller Crane, Wm. Kersey, J. E. Binney, H. Stockbridge.

Sixth District—(East of Light and Calvert)—Hon. S. Teagley, Sam M. Shoemaker, S. G. Mills, George W. Webb, Thomas H. Sullivan, Wm H Graham, Geo. M. Gill.

Seventh District—(East of Charles to Light)—L. Bevan, Wm. Niemas, H. Janes, Hon. Easter, G. J. Hopkins, George Needham, Charles Reeder, Christian Ax.

Eighth District—(East of Hanover to Charles)—J. M. Orem, W. A. Dean, B. F. Cator, Isaac Coale, Jr., John Leary, Chas J. Baker.

Ninth District—(East of Liberty to Hanover)—James Carey, John S. Harris, Jos. Merriheld, Chas. E. Wetherel, Thos. W. Atkinson

Tenth District—(East of Eutaw to Liberty)—Daniel Miller, William Devries, Jonas Dashiell, W. Wilson.

Eleventh District—(East of Green to Eutaw)—George W. Howard, Robert Coleman, Edward Rose.

Twelfth District—(West of Green and Paca)—Louis Turner, Charles Hallman.

The meeting, after the transaction of some further domestic business, adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

The office of Messrs. Bangs & Co., the Secretary, is located temporarily at the establishment of Carey, Bangs & Co., Baltimore street, opposite Hanover.

The Military Commission.—Col. Ellis, President, Major Lord, Judge Advocate, was in session yesterday at its rooms, Holliday street, and proceeded with the trial of George H. McCobbin, of Queen Anne's county, Md., charged with piracy and with violating paragraph 96 of general order No. 100 of the War Department. Three witnesses were examined upon the part of the defence, one of whom testified that the sloop "Sally," alleged to have been forcibly taken possession of, was really hired by the owner, Beecher, to the parties accused of seizing her. It was also shown that McCobbin came within our lines to avail of the "amnesty proclamation, and reported for that purpose at the provost marshal's office of Old Woolley, in this city.

John Wills, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, made an oral defence, which was taken down by the official phonographist, Mr. Ristine. Mr. W. contended the case was one, in either place, which really did not come within the jurisdiction of a military tribunal. If at an at all, it should be turned over either to the United States or the civil courts, though he was not unwilling to entrust its decision to the Commission. He also demonstrated that the second charge in the indictment, that of violating military order No. 100, and paragraph 96 thereof, by attempt, of passing out of the lines of the armies of the United States into Virginia, was outlimited, as the order alleged to have been violated was not in existence until a year after the presumed offence was committed. Major Lord, judge advocate, replied at some length in combatting the arguments of Mr. Wills, after which the case was fully submitted to the commission and decided upon, the prisoner below remanded to jail to await the final announcement from headquarters.

Daniel Sullivan, charged with aiding soldiers to escape, and with putting men into the service who previously belonged to it, was also set for trial, but the witnesses on the part of the prosecution were not present. J. Wills, Esq., was also his counsel.

The case of Burk, which has been under investigation for some time, will be resumed to-day. The commission adjourned.

Nisi Jurors.—The following juries, to serve for the second three weeks of the May term of the several city courts, were drawn yesterday afternoon by Sheriff Danaker, in presence of James B. Lowry, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and John Askew, Clerk of the Criminal Court:

Superior Court Jury—Thomas McKenzie, G. W. Jessop, Anthony B. Bond, George H. Bowen, W. H. Bassemer, R. H. Walsh, Ira G. Brown, Benj. F. Willis, H. F. Gardner, A. V. Hunt, J. Henry Stickney, Thos. J. Flewharty, Wm H Milton, R H. Hyatt, Martin Cassiday, Samuel B. Heath, Enoch H. Courtney, Thomas S. Sumwalt, Richard Copeland, Charles J. Pippin, Augustus G. Davidson, Israel Griffith, Joseph Owens, Robert Dryden, Thomas Perry.

Criminal Court Jury—Adolph Steff, P. T. Tilyard, William Claggett, Edward W. Robinson, Henry Hollins, George W. Gettier, Allen Polen, Thomas Morris, Thomas J. Charles, Israel F. Williams, Augustus Gambrill, Philip Heim, William H. Reid, P. G. Morris, H. Butler, James Moorehead, Thomas Hudson, George H. Bird, Samuel Day, Nicholas Hutchings, L. P. D. Newman, Joseph Fink, Charles Horse, E. George Matthews, Thomas H. Belt.

Criminal Court—Petit Jury.—Wm Moody, John Beachman, Nelson H Bell, Jos O Merritt, Alexander R Burns, Francis Neal, E Bennett, Saml Kirk, Wm H Taylor, W H Pelan, Franklin Horkan, Geo Patterson, W F. Saffell, Henry Duvall, Wm Turnbull, R S Anderson, Henry Carr, Thomas Wardle, James W Berry, Wm A Trout, Wm Lumping, John Murray of Peter, Hollins McKim, Wm Nansen, Geo Slater.

The Trot Yesterday.—The trot yesterday afternoon at the Herring Run track was won by the mare owned by Doctor Slater. The race was decided in favor of the mare on the second and third heats. The time being 2:35 each heat, her opponent being distanced on the last heat. The attendance of persons fond of such sports was exceedingly liberal: It is rumored that an exciting trot is on the tapis for $1,000, between two of the most celebrated trotters of the age.

Drowning Cases.—At eleven o'clock yesterday morning a colored boy fell into the water at Hughes wharf and was drowned. We could not learn his name at three o'clock yesterday afternoon A boy son of Mr. John Creamer, residing No. 40 Philpot street was drowned at Jenkins wharf. Inquests were held by coroner Sparklin, the juries rendering verdicts of accidental drowning.

Destroying Property.—Owen Murphy and John Black were arrested yesterday, charged with destroying the property of Geo. Thomas, residing No. 57 West Fayette street. Murphy was committed to jail and Black fined by Justice Spicer.

Theft.—A man named Gardner was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $50, the property of P. Nally, barber, on Eager st., near Forrest. The accused was committed for court by Justice Spicer.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Circus.—This enterprise is being liberally patronized by our amusement seekers, and as the stay of Messrs. Stone & Kemton is limited to Friday night, no person should fail to witness the attractive performances. Two performances are given every afternoon and night.

Ten Nights in a Bar Room.—This exceedingly interesting drama is attracting to the instituto large and discriminating audiences, and the lessons derived from the representation of the play are fraught with great good. A matinee will be presented this afternoon.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.—Judge Bond.—The following business occupied the attention of this Court on yesterday:

The case of Alex. Smith and Charles Kelloway, indicted for assaulting Daniel Hedans, was part