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

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

RETURN OF GEN'L GRANT FROM THE WEST.

HARRISBURG, June 14.—General Grant met with an enthusiastic reception at three o'clock this morning at Altoona, and at this city he also met a fitting ovation this morning as he passed on his way Eastward. The Grand Commanders of the Knight Templars, now in session here, made an imposing demonstration.—Previous to the arrival of the train they formed in line, dressed in full regalia, and accompanied by a splendid band, arranged themselves in double columns at the depot in front of the Logan House.—The line extended from the track to the door by which the General was to enter the hotel.

The train stopped a short distance above the depot to take on the committee appointed to inform General Grant of the arrangements made for his reception. Thousands of people were assembled at the depot, occupying every available foothold, and it was with difficulty that the Knights Templars could keep the line and passage open. When the train halted at the station the appearance of the General upon the platform was greeted with deafening cheers, and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." The General was received at the head of the column by Sir Knights Strickland, Turner and Robinson, after which he passed between the lines, hat in hand, while the people sent up cheer upon cheer. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and showered boquets in his path.

The Knights remained in line until the General had taken breakfast, when he passed out again in the same manner, taking the train for Philadelphia.

THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HONDURAS.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Honduras, is officially proclaimed. It provides for perpetual amity and a reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation.

Honduras engages to open negotiations with the various governments with which it may have relations, for their separate recognition of the perpetual neutrality, and for the protection of the contemplated Honduras inter-oceanic railway, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

Honduras agrees that the right of way or transit over such route shall at all times be open and free to the Government and citizens of the United States for all lawful purposes whatever; and, in consideration of these concessions, the United States engages, in conjunction with Honduras, to protect the same from all interruption, seizure or confiscation, from whatever quarter the attempt may proceed, so long as the spirit and intention of this article on this subject shall be preserved.

FROM HAVANA—THE EVACUATION OF SAN DOMINGO BY SPAIN.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The steamer Moro Castle brings Havana dates of the 10th inst. The evacuation of San Domingo by the Spaniards was really to take place on the reception of the final order. Many persons loyal to Spain were leaving San Domingo as refugees for St. Jago. Some were expected at Havana. The Wren and other blockade runners were to leave Havana for England to be sold.

The weather at Havana has been cool and healthy.

The rebel Gen. Slaughter had arrived at Havana from Matamora.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14th.—The subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 loan in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, amounted to $1,690,850, including $200,000 from the First National Bank of New York; $100,000 from the National Bank of the Republic, Boston; $100,000 from the Second National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; $50,000 from the First National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa; $60,000 from the Franklin National Bank of Columbus, Ohio; $107,350 from J. T. Hill, Cashier at New York. There were 1,157 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 making up portions of the above aggregate.

FROM MARACAIBO.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Arrived, barque Teresa, from Maracaibo. She reports that a raid took place on the night of May 20th, under Gen. Pullager, with 200 followers.

The death of President Lincoln caused great grief. The flags were placed at half-mast, and other demonstrations of sorrow and respect made.

CALAMITOUS FIRE.

BEAUFORT, C. W., June 14.—A very destructive fire occurred here this morning. About half the principal business part of the town is destroyed. The fire was doubtless caused by an incendiary.—Thirty buildings were burned, valued at over $100,000, on which there is insurance to about $50,000.

EXECUTION OF A CRIMINAL.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—Marshal Stewart, a guerilla, and Lewis (colored), the murderer of McGrath, at Shelbyville, were executed at the military prison today. Preparations are making to give Sherman's troops in this vicinity a barbacue on the 4th proximo.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 14—Midnight.—A serious fire is progressing on the premises of R. A. Robinson & Co., involving a large stock of drugs, which will probably be a total loss, estimated at from one to two hundred thousand dollars.

ARREST OF JOHN MITCHELL.

NEW YORK, June 14.—John Mitchell, editor of the Daily News, and lately editor of the Richmond Examiner, was arrested this afternoon and taken to Fort Lafayette, it is supposed.

CONGREGATIONAL NATIONAL COUNCIL.

BOSTON, June 14.—The National Council of the Congregational Churches convened here to-day. About 400 delegates are present.

THE RECENT FIRES AT CHATTANOOGA AND NASHVILLE.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Official information was received to day concerning the recent fires at Chattanooga and Nashville. The Chattanooga fire occasioned a loss of about $200,000; that at Nashville upwards of $3,000,000, which amount may possibly be reduced one half, from the iron chains and machinery which may yet be saved from the wreck. About the same time a fire occurred in Gallatin, Tennessee. The loss is not reported.—There was also one near the Chattanooga Depot, Nashville, which was soon suppressed. It is the opinion of the Quartermaster's Department that these fires were the work of rebel incendiaries. But for a firewall built by Gen. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster at Nashville, in the Taylor Depot, the place of the fire, that portion of the building where the commissary stores were deposited, worth $5,000,000, would also have been destroyed.

THE PROPOSED FRENCH MEDAL IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following information has been received in this city. Recently a popular subscription of about two cents a head was commenced at Nantes in France for a gold medal for Mrs. Lincoln. This medal was to bear the following inscription:—"Liberty; equality; fraternity. To Lincoln, twice chosen President of the United States. From the grateful Democracy of France. Lincoln the honest, abolished slavery, re-established the Union, saved the Republic without veiling the statue of Liberty. He was assassinated the 14th of April, 1865." About the 30th of April, when the number of the subscribers had reached 11,129, the subscription papers were seized by the police, who stated that the scheme was to be stopped everywhere in France.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Post's Vera Cruz correspondence of June 1 says the Emperor is still on his pleasure tour through the country, while everything is at a stand still in the capital awaiting his return.

The Liberals have gained more ground during the last month than they have lost during the last year.

General Negrete still holds Monterey, Saltillo, and all the country between those cities and the coast.

The attack on Matamoras failed owing to the threatening position taken by the Rebels at Brownsville when the Liberals approached Matamoras.

The whole State of Tamaulipas, with the exception of Tampico and Metamoras, is in the hands of the Liberals.

In the State of Michoacan the Count de Portier has been badly beaten by the Liberal troops, under Gen. Regulus, and in the States of Tobasco and Chiapas not a Frenchman nor Imperialist is to be found. The veteran Gen. Alvarez still holds his position as Governor of the State of Guerrero. The whole coast south of Vera Cruz, except Campeachy, remains in the undisputed possession of the Juarists.—The French despair of pacifying the country unless fifty thousand more French troops are sent there.

Dr. Gwin has arranged his Sonora project. It only awaits Maximilian's signature. He goes as Director General of Emigration to the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango and Tamaulipas. Eight thousand French troops go with him to protect the emigrants and fortify the frontier against the excursions of the dreaded Yankees. Dr. Gwin's sons to get all the railroads of Sonora. Of course no emigrants are to be admitted except picked Confederates, and all Northerners are excluded. The French Admiral has gone to persuade Maximilian to purchase the Stonewall at Havana, with which he is confident he can defend the coast against the whole American fleet.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The arguments in the Salvador piracy case were concluded to-day. The commission will probably not allow its finding to be publicly known until the President has been advised. The parties charged with the attempt to seize the steamer Colon have been held to answer before the county Court on the charge of grand larceny.

The evidence does not clearly show what was the purpose of the intended seizure. Efforts are still quietly making to induce parties to enlist in the emigration association for Mexico.

Arrived, steamer Brother Jonathan, from the Southern coast, with $155,005 in gold, from Victoria, and $192,000 from Portland, Oregon. The northern mines are reopening to trade, and begin to yield largely again.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The overland mail has arrived with New York dates of May 13. Preparations are making here for the grandest celebration of the Fourth of July ever known on the Pacific coast.

Arrived, steamer Constitution.

FROM BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 13.—We learn from an entirely responsible authority that a man calling himself F. A. St. Lawrence, and claiming to have been a Colonel in the rebel army, is acting as an agent of Geo. N. Sanders, Tucker, Cleary & Co., in Canada, endeavoring, by the offer of large sums of money, to induce persons to go to Washington to rebut the testimony of the witnesses against the assassination conspirators.

BRECKINRIDGE REPORTED IN CUBA.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 12.—Reliable information has reached the friends of John C. Breckinridge, at this place, that he has arrived safe in Cuba. How he got there they refuse to say.

FIRE IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—The Evans House, at Petroleum Centre, was burned last night. The loss amounted to $10,000, on which there is no insurance.

Lamb & Merrick's store was also burned. Loss, $2,000.

ROBBERY.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, June 13.—The law office of Wm. H. Rollin was robbed yesterday of four $1,000 bonds on the Marysville, Kentucky, Railroad.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Flour is moderately active. Wheat quiet, and prices have declined 2¾@c. Corn is active and prices have advanced ½c. Oats are firm and have advanced ½c.

THE SHERMAN-HALLECK IMBROGLIO.—Generals Halleck and Sherman have written letters to the War Department in reply to the strictures upon them made by General Sherman. General Halleck is understood to throw all the responsibility of his action in the premises upon Lieutenant General Grant, and Gen. Hitchcock to claim that by acting upon his own judgment he compelled the fugitive Jeff. Davis and his party to take up a line of march which resulted in his capture by the troops sent out to head him off. General Halleck has forwarded a defense of his conduct of affairs at Richmond, denying the charges of mal-administration attributed to him.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Fourth Section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas the President of the United States is by the Constitution, made Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief Executive Officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas, the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of Mississippi of all civil government; and whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Mississippi in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of Government;

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility ensured and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practical 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 of said State 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 said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Mississippi to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State 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.

Provided that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State Convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29th, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi in force immediately before the 9th of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called Ordinance of Secession; and the said Convention when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualifications of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State, a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time.

And I do hereby direct, first, that the military commander of the Department and all officers and persons in the military and naval service aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State Government as herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment, assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed.—But if suitable residents of the district shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. The District Judge of the Judicial District in which Mississippi is included shall proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale property subject to confiscation and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal Courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having applicable to said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the interior department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

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

Done at the City of Washington, the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ANDREW JOHNSON

By the President:—

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

THE CASE OF MRS. PERRINE.—Mrs. Perrine, who was tried in Washington by a military commission about a month ago for giving aid and comfort to the enemy, &c., when the train was captured beyond Baltimore in July last, had an audience with the President at 5 o'clock on Friday evening. She asks to be unconditionally released from custody and the charge against her, or, if there be a conviction and sentence in the case, that she be pardoned. The President holds the matter under advisement. It is understood that the military commission found Mrs. Perrine guilty, and imposed a light sentence upon her, but the sentence has not been officially promulgated.—*N. Y. Times.*

MARYLAND POST OFFICES.—The post office at Rawling's Station, Alleghany county, Maryland, is re-established, and Stanley Grean'ap appointed postmaster. This office, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will be a great convenience to that rapidly improving neighborhood. The offices at Roquville, Maryland, being discontinued, of course the special service between that point and Ridgeville has ceased.

REBEL EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL—A NEW ENTERPRISE OF THE DESPERATE "CONFEDERATES."

The New Orleans Picayune makes the following statement:

"We understand that a number of the most prominent Generals and Engineers of the Confederate armies, for the moment uneasy, or apprehensive for the future, contemplate going to Brazil, where they expect to find a more independent home and better employment for their skill and talent. We also learn that the same movement is contemplated by officers and engineers of the Confederate navy, with whom, personally acquainted as they are with the Brazilian shores, the idea probably originated.

"It is likewise said that many of the rank and file, both of the army and navy, apprehensive of the difficulty of getting employment, and following the example of their leaders, are preparing to emigrate to the Valley of the Amazon. This is properly discountenanced by the leaders, in the best interest of their followers, as ill-judged and every way unwise. Indeed we cannot see how it is possible for many of them who have families, or even those who have not, to raise the necessary means for such emigration. It would probably cost $1,000 for even a small family to go to the Brazilian shores and support themselves six months, a year, or whatever length of time it might take to find or establish themselves in their new homes, if ever found; for it is the experience of all mankind that the life of an exile, whether voluntary or involuntary, is that of a discontented wanderer.

"Some of the officers, we understand, are the more apprehensive for the future, because of the fact that before secession they belonged to the United States army, or were in service under the Government. It is doubtless true that such persons, if they desired it, would not be permitted to go back to their old places and employment. They cannot, therefore, avail themselves of the generous permission of General Orders, given to the mass of the Confederate army, to resume their former avocations in life."

JOHN MITCHELL.

The Pilot, an Irish-American Democratic paper in Boston, publishes a communication from an officer who sends his name to the editor, and holds himself "personally responsible" for his statements, in which he brings the following charges against the Southern rebel:

There never was, in Ireland or on earth, a man who once loved John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, with a purer devotion than I. I now loathe and despise him for his cowardice. It was my misfortune to be severely wounded in Carolina during Gen. Sherman's recent campaign. Falling into rebel hands, I was twenty-seven days in hospital at Charlotte, North Carolina, when I was sent to Richmond. Beside me, in hospital, was Major Warren Adams, 1st South Carolina artillery, who frequently detailed to me the manner of Captain Mitchell's death, and his dying words to his comrades; and, if Adams be alive to-day, he can bear witness to the fact of my speaking in the highest terms of old and young John Mitchell.

—Neither at Charlotte, Chester, Salisbury, Greensborough, Danville or elsewhere was I insulted by man, woman or child; rebel soldier and citizen pitied rather, than gloried in my condition. The foul fact was reserved for John Mitchell alone, who not only refused to have "anything to say or do with Lincoln's hirelings," (when we sent him word who we were), but, in the next issue of the Examiner, directed the citizens to treat this human *fungi* not as prisoners of war, but as "robbers, murderers and hireling assassins!"

So severely wounded was I, that, taking pity on me, they refused to confine me in Richmond; and many of the citizens, among them Robert Tyler and Major Dooley, both officers in the rebel service, ashamed of Mitchell's conduct, offered me any service in their power. Mitchell, the faithless ingrate, the villifier of race and countrymen, alone took advantage of my misfortune; he alone went out of his way to insult, to calumniate, to trample upon the wasting, emaciated frame and wearied hearts of his countrymen in Libby, and for this he will be forever cursed by those Irishmen who were fated to come under his merciless and cowardly lash.

THE NAPOLEON IMBROGLIO.

[Paris correspondence of London Times.]

The curiosity of the public was roused on Tuesday by the mere mention in the Moniteur that the draft of a Senatus Consultum was to be communicated to the Senate in the course of three days. As the impression made by the Ajaccio manifestation and the Emperor's letter has not yet quite passed away, people at once jumped to the conclusion that the Senatus Consultum proposed some modification of the constitution in what relates to the position of princes of the blood. One of the rumors most credited was that the Emperor was about to formally prohibit any of his family making speeches in public without his permission, or something like what was done under the Restoration to put an end to the indiscretions of the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X.—All these conjectures, however, were dissipated when it was found that the Senatus-Consultum in question only referred to an exchange of a piece of land belonging to the State for another piece of land the property of a private citizen.

The day after Prince Napoleon returned to Paris from Corsica, he received a letter from the Minister of the Interior to say that the Empress wished to see him. The Prince who knew very well what it was all about, resolved to put the best face he could on the matter. He entered the Empress' apartment in a careless, joyous sort of manner. "Fair cousin," said he, "the Minister of the Interior has asked for my head, and I now bring it to you." "Sir," replied the Empress with as much stateliness and gravity as she could muster up, "the Minister has conveyed my orders to you, and I am now awaiting those of the Emperor. I wish you good morning." She then left the room. Prince Napoleon went home to the Palais Royal and is now at Meudon, awaiting the Emperor's orders.

La Press denies that Prince Napoleon has any intention of quitting Paris.

STATUS OF THE NEGRO IN TENNESSEE.—The lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill, by a majority of over two-thirds, fixing the legal status of the colored people of that State. The bill is substantially the same as one which had previous passed the Senate. It guarantees the sanctity of the matrimonial relation among them, but forbids intermarriages with whites. All laws in force for the benefit of married women and children are to apply to them, provided that colored children are not to be admitted to the same schools with white children.—Colored persons may be witnesses in all State courts, for or against each other, but not in cases to which the parties are white, and no contract between a white and colored person shall be binding, unless reduced to writing and witnessed by a white person. Colored persons are subject to the same penalties for crimes as whites, with the addition that rape by a negro upon a white woman is punishable with death. These are the most prominent and important features of the bill, which is said by the Nashville papers to be the most liberal towards the colored people of that the Legislature was ever disposed to grant.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE MEDICAL SURVEY OF PAYNE—HE IS NOT INSANE—THE DEFENCE CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, June 75.—The military court met this morning at eleven o'clock, but without transacting any business of importance, took a recess until two o'clock, in order to allow Surgeon General Barnes, who had arrived, time to make an examination of the prisoner Payne.

After the recess the first witness called was Dr. Hall, who testified that he, with Dr. Norris, Surgeon General Barnes, and Dr. Porter, had continued the examination of Payne.—Witness propounded the same questions to him that he did yesterday. His answers were the same, and given with more promptness than they were yesterday; witness thought there was no evidence of mental insanity; his mind was weak, feeble and uncultivated.

Cross examined.—Witness asked him the question, did he believe in a God? He replied he did, and he believed there was a just God. He also said at one time he was a member of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Norris testified that he was a surgeon in the regular army; this morning, in connection with Dr. Hall and others, had examined the prisoner Payne; thought he was a sane man; his look was natural, his speech and actions perfectly natural; there was nothing to indicate the presence of mental insanity.

Cross-examined.—Witness had visited institutions for insane and seen some cases; he was not familiar with insanity; Witness had never been in charge of insane men; thought there was cases on record where monomaniacs had gone for weeks without referring to the subject on which they were insane; had never seen such a case.

Surgeon General Barnes testified that with other medical gentlemen he had made the examination of Payne, and found no evidences of insanity. His (Payne's) reiteration of the statements made by him yesterday and this morning, were strong evidences of sanity.

Cross-examined.—Witness was in charge of a ward in an insane hospital some years ago. Heard Payne say he considered such a crime as the one he was charged with justifiable under certain circumstances.

Dr. Porter testified that he was engaged with others in making the examination this morning. Witness had arrived at the conclusion that Payne was sane. Payne had been under the care of witness while in the prison. During all that time his conversation and conduct was that of a sane man.

Cross examined—witness knew the definition of moral insanity; had examined the pulse of all the prisoners: found that Payne's pulse was as high as 80 and 83; had found Payne asleep when the other prisoners were awake. An evidence of insanity was watchfulness and restlessness. Accused might be insane, but to the best of witness's knowledge and belief he was not insane.

Judge Bingham here offered in evidence the examination of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State. He also offered in evidence the qualification of President Johnson before the Chief Justice on the 15th of April.

The reading of the testimony taken yesterday was here resumed, and finished at ten minutes before three o'clock, when Gen. Holt announced there were no witnesses present, though some additional witnesses had been summoned on the part of the Government as to the general conspiracy.

Mr. Aiken said it was the wish of the counsel that all the testimony which the Government had to offer should be in before the argument was commenced. He said it was expected that Mr. Johnson would be present to-morrow to deliver the argument. If he was not, Mr. Clampitt would present the argument in his stead. It would take some time to study it out.

He said for himself he would be able to present the argument for Mrs. Surratt on Monday next. The argument of Mr. Johnson was badly written and have to read.

General Wallace said if the argument as to the jurisdiction of the court was ready, he moved that it be read now. The fact that the counsel could not read the writing was no reason why the court should delay. He moved that the court be cleared to consider the subject. At quarter past three the court was cleared.

The doors were opened about 4 o'clock, when it was announced that the court had decided to adjourn for Mr. Johnson's argument on the jurisdiction of the court, and it will therefore be delivered by Mr. Clampitt on Friday at 12 o'clock. The court then adjourned to 11 o'clock on that day.

From New Orleans.

CAIRO, June 13.—New Orleans advices of June 8th state that the crevasse, eight miles above Carrolton, which threatened serious damage, has been closed, but another in the same vicinity is reported imminent.

A special dispatch from Mobile to the Times states that a reconstruction meeting was held in that city on the 6th, which asked for a Military Governor and permission to take steps to get back into the Union. Affairs in the interior of Alabama are quiet and hopeful. The soldiers are at home cultivating their farms, and business is reviving.

The Mayoralty of New Orleans continues a vexed question.

Colonel Quincy has exhibited no disposition to vacate the office. It is rumored that Canby would refer the whole subject to Washington.

Clark, the rebel Governor of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation ordering the Sheriffs of the several counties to hold elections on the 19th of June, to elect delegates to a convention to be held at Jackson, on the 31 day of July, the day appointed by the bogus Legislature. The secesh leaders openly boast that by this movement of Clark and the legislature, they have obtained recognition of the State and amnesty for the past.

The supply of cotton in New Orleans is scant, with little inquiry; good ordinary, 33@33c; low middling, 35@36c. Cuba Sugar 11½; Cuba molasses, 55c. The steamer Adam Jacob, from Memphis had one hundred and sixty four bales of cotton for St. Louis. The Memphis cotton market was dull and nominal.

A DECISION CONCERNING EXPRESS COMPANIES.—An interesting point has just been decided by the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire at Manchester, in an action brought against Messrs Hill & Co., expressmen. It seems that a package of clothing was sent to Derry by defendants' express, which was refused by the party to whom it was sent on the ground that it was not what he bought.—The cash on delivery which this party had paid was handed back and the package returned to the plaintiffs, who refused to receive it, and demanded $24 which had been paid for it, but refunded by the express company's agent. The court held that the defendants were not liable, and that when a package is delivered to an express company marked "cash on delivery," the consignee is entitled to a reasonable time to examine its contents before he makes his election to take it and pay the price.

A SACRILEGIOUS VANDAL.—An attempt was made on Wednesday night last on the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Norfolk, one of the oldest church structures in the country. St. Paul's has the honorable distinction of having been the legal church of Norfolk during our late national troubles. Ever since the restoration of the city the Star Spangled Banner has been suspended within the edifice, with the inscription "God and Our Country." A man has been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary.

☞ What is the difference between reputation and business was expounded by Lord Palmerston thus:—"The French are in occupation of Rome, but they have no business there."

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

News from Salt Lake.

HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY EXTENDED TO HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX AND PARTY—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS, &c.

SALT LAKE, June 12.—Speaker Colfax and party arrived yesterday morning, eight days from Denver. They were delayed by Indian hostilities. The Indians attacked a Mormon train at North Platte Crossing, in sight of them, and at Eagle Creek Station, a few hours after they passed, and killed or wounded all the stock tenders and soldiers.

The City Council and citizens met the party two miles from this city. W. H. Hooper, in a welcoming speech, extended the hospitalities of the city. Mr. Colfax replied, predicting a brilliant future for Utah if her people prove true to the Union and obedient to the laws.

To-night a meeting of three thousand people was addressed by Speaker Colfax, Lieut.-Gov. Broas, of Illinois, and A. D. Richardson.

The party will remain here until next Monday.

Gen. Conner has sent out troops to stop the Indian depredations, and will keep the mail route open.

ONE OF MANY.

A few days ago an old man, gray headed and infirm, arrived at the Bremen street station house, begging for food.—The keeper, a kind and genial German, procured some bread and cheese from an adjacent bakery, and the old man devoured the victuals with a voracity painful to behold. He was without money, he said, and had wandered, weary and faint, through the heated, dusty streets of the city, and always too proud to ask relief. Two days had passed since a morsel had passed his lips, and the famished, cadaverous face, the weak steps, did not belie the statement.

After having somewhat appeased his hunger, the strange visitor told his simple story. A few words sufficed, but, few though they were, they embodied a long history.

When the rebellion broke out he was a wealthy and influential citizen of Richmond. He espoused the Confederate cause, entered the army, and had been a Colonel, and finally a Brigadier General. About a year ago he had been captured, since when he has been a prisoner at Camp Chase.

Meanwhile two sons had been killed in the rebel service, and his wife died broken hearted. Family, property and all were gone, and now released from confinement, alone in the world, he the survivor, was going he knew not whither.

The old man's form trembled as with palsy while making the mournful recital. He looked strange and wild, like some weather-beaten wreck, stranded on an inhospitable shore. The war has been prolific in such wrecks, and he is only one of many. Transportation was procured for the old man over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and he left the next day for the city of Richmond.—*Cincinnati Times.*

DECENCIES OF FOREIGN JOURNALISM.—The London Herald is just now affording some rich examples of its aristocratic manners. It rakes up all the elegant epithets familiar in the London suburbs, and showers them, with rare relish, upon the head of President Johnson. The offence of the President, which has roused this indecent wrath, is that, rising from the condition of a mechanic to preside over a great nation, he has the fate of Davis and of Mexico in his hands. This is very aggravating to such refined sensibilities; but it need not make the Herald curse like a scullion, by way of showing its superior breeding.

President Johnson, though originally a tailor, has been much longer a statesman, and with the sense, intelligence and experience fitted for the character, the measure of his present merits ought certainly not to be the deficiencies which innate good sense, active mental habits and industrious application to study have enabled him to overcome. The old English adage, "that nine tailors make a man," does not apply in America. Here President Johnson has made a man of superior mark out of a single tailor. This is a specimen of American manufacture in which Britain cannot compete with us.—*Phila. Ledger.*

A MR. MCGUIRE, of Albany, New York, so says the journal of that city—some twenty-five years since picked up, and treated as his own, an orphan boy named Cleary. The boy grew up to be of age, when he with the consent of his adopted father, went to California some ten years since. There he saved two thousand dollars from his salary, embarked in business, became worth fifty thousand dollars, went to Australia, remained there a year or so, and then removed to London where he died some three months since. Mr. McGuire has just received legal notification that Cleary has left him by will fifty thousand dollars. The Journal gives the tale, we point the moral. Let every childless man pick up and adopt an orphan boy, and the same reward will be the result. If it does not come in the shape of fifty thousand dollars it will come in an equally valuable shape—the consciousness of having befriended an orphan.

THE FUGACIOUS CABINET OF THE C. S. A.—The report comes from Washington that Judah P. Benjamin, formerly Secretary of State of the exploded C. S. A., has found a sanctuary in Bermuda.—Breckinridge and Trenholm are also said to have effected their exit from the country, and probably will soon be heard of at the same place. This fugacious trio might have stuck to J. D., their late Chief, and Mallory and Reagan, their imprisoned colleagues. But conscience made cowards of them, and nobody need regret their flight. Let us warn the unsophisticated people of Bermuda, who have a weakness for lionizing persons of this class, to look out that they are not swindled in the same manner that the pirate Braine got the best of them last year. These runways do not visit Bermuda to make holiday with their stealings.—*N. Y. Times.*

AN INCIDENT IN THE EMPEROR'S ALGERIAN TOUR.—A curious incident has happened to the Emperor Napoleon in Algeria. A tribe of semi-savages determined to waylay him, and to present a memorial for the liberation of some of their fellow-countrymen who are prisoners in France. So well did they keep their secret that ten thousand of them, fully armed, pounced upon the Emperor and his party and urged their requests with loud cries and with warlike gestures, ostensibly in honor of their sovereign. Refusal was impossible and might have been fatal, and so his Majesty, in order to avoid death, or at least capture, said that he would gladly use his clemency.

A REBEL GOVERNOR TAKING CARE OF HIS OWN INTERESTS.—Isham Harris, the ex rebel Governor of Tennessee, had a prudent regard to his own interests while promoting rebellion. Among the State stealings has been found another lot from Brown, Brothers & Co., acknowledging the receipt of forty-three thousand $1,000 State bonds, to be applied to Harris' credit by Brown, Shipley & Co., London. A $1,000 State bond was found with the coupons all cut off. While urging the people of his State to the verge of confiscation of their property, this immaculate patriot was recruiting at their expense a snug competency abroad, in the event of his having to leave the United States.

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.—A railway train on the Glasgow (Scotland) line recently rushed into a water spout in a cutting on the road. The water spout burst, and so filled the cutting with the deluge that it rose above the floor of the cars, and the firemen had to fix his damper over the furnace to prevent an explosion.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Military Courts.—The military commission, Col Ely, president, Major Lord judge advocate, assembled yesterday at its rooms in Holliday street, on the case of Richard G. Burk, of Ireland, but recently of New York, charged, in company with John Digan and others, with presenting forged and fraudulent soldier's claims to paymasters, with the design of obtaining money thereon. This case has been pending a long time, having been frequently postponed for important witnesses on both sides, who resided in New York and elsewhere. John Digan, one of the accused parties, (the principal in this fraud) was tried some months ago by a military commission in this city, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary. It appears from the testimony that Burk, being an ignorant man, and unacquainted with the ways of the country, was made a tool of by the more designing and guilty parties. He was employed by them to do a portion of their work in carrying out the fraud; in doing this he committed the fatal error in falsely representing himself, when presenting the forged papers, to have been a soldier in the United States army and honorably discharged, when in fact, he never had been in the army at all. Archibald Stirling, Esq., was his counsel, and in making the defense instanced various mitigating circumstances which were calculated to elicit clemency towards the prisoner. The case was finally decided upon, and sent to headquarters for approval. The commission adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Relics.—We were shown yesterday by Mr. Samuel Jennings, an old resident of this city, a collection of rare and valuable coins. One of the coins was an English shilling, bearing the date of 1556; another was a dwat, a very rare coin, dated 1176, and a number of other pieces, which date back more than three hundred and fifty years ago.

For Court.—James Ellis, charged with beating Wm. Colton, residing No. 55 W. Monument street, was arrested on Saturday night. Justice Spicer committed the accused to jail for court.

Maryland Ladies' Soldiers' Home Association.—A meeting of this Association will be held at the New Assembly Rooms this morning at ten o'clock. See advertisement.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Circus.—The pleasant entertainments presented by the above establishment have been liberally patronized, and great regret is expressed that the exhibition will close on Friday night next. To-night Le Jesse Burt, the wonderful bare-back rider, will appear in a thrilling act.

Maryland Institute.—The efforts of Mr. O. B. Doud, in presenting the drama of "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" to our citizens, has proven a complete success—the hall each night being crowded by an appreciative audience. A family matinee will be observed on Saturday afternoon.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

FIRST BRANCH, June 14th, 1865.—Present James Young, Esq., President.

A communication was received from the Mayor, enclosing an invitation to the City Council to participate in the laying of the corner stone of the Gettysburg Cemetery, on the 4th of July next; accepted.

Mr. Oault submitted a resolution to arbitrate the case of D. Crouch vs. the city; referred.

Mr. Gorsuch presented a petition from the heirs of James Smith, relative to the opening of Cathedral street from Hoffman street to Lovegrove alley; referred.

Mr. Foreman called up the resolution in relation to the purchase of the gas works of this city, and the appointment of a commission to examine the gas works of other cities; decided in the negative.

Mr. Hatch submitted a preamble and resolution making an appropriation for the purchase of swords, to be presented to Generals Keely and Dennison; adopted.

Mr. Cox submitted a resolution to repave Holliday street from Lexington to Fayette streets, with granite blocks; adopted. Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—There was no business transacted in this Branch yesterday, a quorum of members not being present.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

Judge Bond having been summoned to attend the court at Towsontown, a recess was taken until half past twelve o'clock.

The case of Alexander Smith and Charles Kelouver, indicted for assaulting Daniel Bendane, was postponed until this morning, until which time the court adjourned.

Superior Court.—Before Hon. Judge Martin. The following business occupied the attention of this court on yesterday:

Harper vs. the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company—before reported. The argument was concluded yesterday and case given to the jury, who were out at the time of adjournment.

Assignment for to day from 880 to 909.

City Circuit Court.—Judge Alexander.—The following business was transacted in this Court on yesterday:

Margaret Johns vs. William Johns. Bill for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii.*

Florence A. Smith vs. J. Mianisk. Bill to set aside a deed.

Ed Little and others vs. Joseph S. Solomon and others. Decree for sale of real estate.

Court of Common Pleas.—Before Judge King. The following business was transacted in this court on yesterday:

The trial docket was called from 1 to 40, and cases assigned.

Assignment to day from 40 to 80.

Orphans' Court.—Before Judges Supplee, Anders and Hoffman. The following business was transacted