BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

From Savannah.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT ON THE SAVANNAH—AMOUNT OF COTTON IN THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamer Port Au Prince brings Savannah dates to the 23d.

The Savannah Herald has a despatch dated August 21st, announcing the loss of the steamer Solebury, by running on a snag fifteen miles below that city. Two lives were lost, but most of the cargo was saved. Many rebel paroled prisoners are arriving at Savannah. The Savannah and Ogeechee Canal will soon be repaired and put in order.

The order prohibiting the wearing of rebel uniforms is being strictly enforced.

A writer in the Savannah Herald gives as the nearest approximate to the stock of cotton of the last crop, yet to come to market, about one million and a quarter bales.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, June 26.—The steamer Perritt arrived here from Moorehead City, N. C., to-day with the mails and thirty passengers.

The English frigate Styx arrived here this morning.

Surgeon Eli McClellan has discharged 2,256 convalescent soldiers from Hampton Hospitals since the 1st of this month.

The steamer George Washington, Capt. Ingraham, has been discharged from the government service, and sailed for Wilmington, Del., this morning.

A serious disturbance took place in Portsmouth, Va., last night, between some disorderly blacks and white people. Pistols were freely used, and a Mr. Tyler was shot and badly wounded. Also one or more colored men.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CUBA.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamer Cuba has arrived with advices from Liverpool to the 17th inst.

American securities were active and advancing.

All the Paris journals quote Lord Brougham's speech urging the policy of clemency upon the American Government, and generally praise it.

The Paris Patrie says that the apology made for the insult offered to the American Consul's flag at Honolulu by the English Captain, last April, not being satisfactory to the Washington Government, demand was made for a further satisfaction, which the English Government has just given in a despatch to President Johnson, expressing regret for the occurrence.

In Parliament Mr. Hadfield made inquiry as to the re-establishment of English Consuls at Southern ports. Mr. Layard said that the Consuls were now placed at short intervals at the principal ports.

Mr. Berkley made his annual motion in favor of the vote by ballot. Lord Palmerston opposed it, and the motion was lost by a vote of 44 majority against it.

The French fleet will not visit the English ports till August, owing to repairs requisite first to be made.

The Ascot cup was won by the horse "Ely" after a dead heat with "General Peel."

The Moniteur, in denying the rumors of large reinforcements for Mexico, explains that the army in Mexico will receive before the 31st of December the number of men necessary to replace those whose terms expire at that date. The object of the movement is to maintain, not increase, the strength of the army.

The foreign Ambassadors have waited upon and congratulated the Emperor Napoleon on his safe return to Paris.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 18.—Consol 90¼@90¾. U. States 5-20's, 60¼@60¾.

Liverpool, June 17.—Cotton has advanced ¼d; Breadstuffs quiet and prices steady. Provisions quiet; Beef quiet. Pork has declined 2s. 6d.@5s.; Bacon is 1s.@3s. lower. Lard 65s@67s.

The United States frigates Niagara and Sacramento, sailed from Southampton on the 17th, destination unknown.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 loan in all parts of the Union as telegraphed to Jay Cook, subscription agent, amounts to $2,301,700, including the following:—21 National Bank of Chica, $125,330; 3rd National Bank of Chicago, $100,000; 1st National Bank of Cincinnati, $100,000; 1st National Bank of Elmira, $300,000; 1st National Bank of Alexandria, $100,000; 1st National Bank of Roundout, $50,000; 2d Nat. Bank of Boston, $100,000; Merchants' Nat. Bank of Boston, $290,000; 9th Nat. Bank of New York, $101,900; Nat. Bank of the Republic, Washington, $50,000; 1st Nat. Bank of Sandusky, $50,000; 1st Nat. Bank of New York, $100,000. The number of individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 by the workingmen and women, making up portions of the above aggregate was 1,610.

MEDICAL BIGOTRY.

BOSTON, June 27.—At the late session of the American Medical Association it was charged that Surgeon General Barnes had been *guilty of unprofessional conduct by consulting with an irregular practitioner*, (Homeopathic) in the care of Secretary Seward, whom it will be remembered had a Homeopathic physician in attendance upon him. It is now announced that the *charge* has been dismissed in consequence of its emphatic and unequivocal denial by Dr. Barnes.

EARNINGS OF THE ERIE RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27th.—The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for May, 1865, was nearly $158,000, being an increase of nearly $76,000 over the same month last year.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—President Johnson's health is somewhat improved to-day, though not sufficiently to enable him to receive visitors. He will probably attend the usual Cabinet meeting.

GRANTING PARDONS.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.—By direction of the President, Attorney-General Speed has prepared a circular on the subject of granting pardons to the leading Rebels, which will be issued immediately, and will relieve the President from the great amount of labor to which he has been subjected recently in examining into scores of cases of this character. This circular will be issued to each Provisional Governor now appointed, or hereafter to be appointed; and it authorizes each Governor to receive applications for pardon from persons residing within his jurisdiction, and collect testimony and examine into all the facts in each case, and report the same to the President for final action.

It is understood to be a prerequisite to any pardon being granted, that the favorable recommendation of a Provisional Governor or acting Governor, must accompany the application when the case is forwarded to the President for final decision. The effect of this measure will be to strengthen greatly the hands of Provisional Governors, in reorganizing their respective States, and will prevent, as far as possible, any risk of granting pardons to avowedly disloyal or improper persons. The reports from a Governor will also embrace the statement in each case as to whether the applicant is likely to make a peaceable and useful citizen in the future, and whether any proceedings have been instituted against him under the confiscation act.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The government of Salvador has issued an official bulletin, giving the details of the battle at Union, which overthrew the recent rebellion. The loyal troops surrounded the place and entered it after severe fighting. Cabanas, the rebel leader, when he saw the day lost, bravely rushed forward, and when within a few feet of the loyal General Catruch, fired his revolver at him, but missed his aim. Catruch returned the compliment, and Cabanas fell wounded. In the struggle which ensued around the two leaders, Cabanas disappeared.

The official bulletin declares that he sought and obtained refuge on a North American war vessel in the harbor.—Another account says that his body was subsequently seen on shore, and that his friends were apparently conveying it to a place of burial. It was supposed that he died on the American war vessel. The papers of the rebel chief were captured, as well as a quantity of arms and ammunition, and several leading officials.

FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—A 3 P M, to-day, a fire occurred which completely destroyed the store of J. B. Bussier & Co., Chesnut street wharf, for the sale of fire works. The flames extended North and Southward to the establishments of Messrs. Neff & Bro., grocers, and W. T. Allen, coal oil dealer. The fire is still burning, but has been gotten under control.

IRON WORKS DESTROYED.

BUFFALO, June 27.—Messrs. Pratt & Co.'s Iron Works at Black Rock was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire caught from the sparks of a passing tug boat. Loss estimated at $150,000 and insured for about half that amount.—The New York Central Railroad bridge, adjoining the one on the Niagara Falls branch, was also destroyed.

VERMONT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BURLINGTON, June 27.—The Vermont Democratic State Convention met to-day, and nominated for Governor C. N. Davenport. Resolutions were passed reaffirming Democratic principles, and declaring their confidence in the wise and constitutional measures of reconstruction adopted by President Johnson.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The steamer Borussia, from Southampton on the 14th, and the Monterey, from New Orleans, arrived at this port this evening. Their advices have been anticipated.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Cotton is firm. Sales of 2,000 bales at 46c. Flour has declined 5@10c. Sales 17,000 bbl State at $9@9.20; Ohio $6.10@6.65; Southern $8.90@$11. Wheat had declined 1@2c. Sales of 42,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1.30@$1.36; Amber Milwaukee $1.37@$1.38; Michigan $1.48@1.76. Corn has declined 2@4c. Sales 20,000 bush. at 86@87c. Beef steady. Pork is firm; Sales 10,000 bbls. at $24.25. Lard firm; Sales of 2,000 lbs. at 19¾@19¾c. Whiskey closed firm at $2.05@$2.14. Sugar quiet; Muscovado 12¼@13c. Naval Stores quiet. Petroleum firm. Freights quiet.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Flour is dull and has declined 10@15 cents. Wheat is quiet, and prices have declined 1@2 cents; sales at 110¼@111¼ cents for No. 1, and 93@95 cents for No. 2. Corn is quiet and prices have declined 2 cents; sales at 84¼@85 cents for No. 2—Oats are quiet and prices have declined 2@2½ cents; sales at 45¾@46 cents for No. 1.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Flour is dull. Grain are dull. Whiskey sold to-day at $1.97@2. Mess Pork is firmer; $24 was refused for small lots. Lard sold at 17¾@17¾ cts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Beef is lower; receipts 5,600 head; quoted at 11@18 cts. Sheep have declined 1@1½ cts; receipts 1,300 head; quoted at 4½@8 cents. Swine are firm; receipts 14,000 head; quoted at 9¾@10¼ cts.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH.

[From the New York Herald.]

The great three mile trotting match for $5,000 between the br g. Dexter and b. g. Stonewall Jackson, of Hartford, came off yesterday at the Fashion Course, and was witnessed by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, notwithstanding the deluging rain which began in the morning and continued to fall in torrents until the race was over. Had the day been clear the probability is that as large a crowd would have been at the Fashion Course as was ever congregated to witness a trotting match. The trot was made to come off rain or shine; and the desire to see these celebrated horses contend in a three mile race brought together people from far and near.

But such a day and track have not been seen since Hector and Lady Suffolk contended on the Union Course some thirteen years ago. The track resembled a canal more than a race course, the water, and mud being fetlock deep. The state of things upset all the calculations, as well as the bets on time. Large amounts had been wagered that the time of the great Dutchman—7:32½—would be beaten on this occasion, although it has stood at the head of the record for about a quarter of a century. There is no doubt, had everything been favorable, that the above time would have been wiped out, and one or the other of these horses have headed the list. Three very severe heats were trotted, Stonewall winning the first and Dexter the last two and the race. Dexter was ridden by a young man named Murphy, and Stonewall by Dan Mace. The latter was the favorite at one hundred to sixty previous to the start.

☞ Two Indian chie's named Two faced and Blackfoot, were hung at Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, on the 27th ult. They boasted on the scaffold of the number of white men they had killed, and said they would kill more if permitted to live, but as they were about to join their fathers in the happy hunting grounds, they would leave further murders to be committed by the surviving braves of their tribe.

Interesting Private Letters.

JUDGE CHASE TO MR. LINCOLN.

BALTIMORE, April 11, 1865.—My Dear Sir:—When all mankind are congratulating you, one voice, heard or not, is of little account; but I add mine.

I am very anxious about the future; and most about the principles which are to govern reorganization; for as these principles are sound or unsound, so will be the work and its results.

You have no time to read a long letter, nor have I time to write one; so I will be brief.

And first, as to Virginia. By the action of every branch of the Government we are committed to the recognition and maintenance of the State organization of which Governor Peirpont is the head. You know all the facts, and recapitulation would be useless. There will be a pressure for the recognition of the rebel organization, on condition of the profession of loyalty. It will be far easier and wiser, in my judgment, to stand by the loyal organization already recognized.

And next, as to the other rebel States. The easiest and safest way seems to me to be the enrollment of the loyal citizens without regard to complexion, and encouragement and support of them in the reorganization of State Governments, under constitutions securing suffrage to all citizens of proper age and unconvicted of crime. This, you know, has long been my opinion. It is confirmed by observation more and more.

This way is recommended by its simplicity, facility, and above all, justice. It will be hereafter counted equally a crime and a folly if the colored loyalists of the rebel States are left to the control of restored rebels, not likely, in that case, to be either wise or just, until taught both wisdom and justice by new calamities.

The application of the principle to Louisiana is made somewhat difficult by the organization which has already taken place; but, happily, the Constitution authorizes the Legislature to extend the right of suffrage; and it is not to be doubted that, on a suggestion from the national authorities that its extension of colored citizens, on equal terms with white citizens, is believed to be essential to the future tranquility of the country, as well as just in itself, the Legislature will promptly act in the desired direction.—What reaches me of the condition of things in Louisiana impresses me strongly with the belief that this extension will be of the greatest benefit to the whole population.

The same result can be secured in Arkansas by an amendment to the State Constitution, or, what would be better, I think, by a new Convention, the members of which should be elected by the loyal citizens, without distinction of color. To all the other States the general principle may be easily applied.

I most respectfully but most earnesly commend these matters to your attention. God gives you a great place and a great opportunity. May he guide you in the use of them.

I noticed this morning your proclamation closing the ports, and was glad to see it. I presume the law of forfeiture was well considered, and also the effect of discrimination against foreign vessels.

Most respectfully and truly yours,
To the President. S. P. CHASE.

The next day the Chief Justice addressed the President again on the same subject:

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Dear Sir:—The American of this morning contains your speech of last evening. Seeing that you say something on the subject of my letter to you yesterday—reorganization—and refer, though without naming me, to the suggestions I made in relation to the amnesty proclamation, when you brought it before the heads of the Departments, I will add some observations to what I have already written.

I recollect the suggestions you mention; my impression is that they were in writing. There was another which you do not mention, and which, I think was not in writing. It is distinct in my memory, though doubtless forgotten by you.—It was an objection to the restriction of participation in reorganization to persons having the qualifications of voters under the laws in force just before the Rebellion. Ever since questions of reconstruction have been talked about, it has been my opinion that colored loyalists ought to be allowed to participate in it; and it was because of this opinion that I was anxious to have the question left open. I did not, however, say much about the restriction. I was the only one who expressed a wish for its omission, and did not desire to seem pertinacious.

You will remember, doubtless, that the first order ever issued for enrollment, with a view to reorganization, went to General Shepley, and directed the enrollment of all loyal citizens; and I suppose that since the opinion of Attorney General Bates, no one connected with your Administration has questioned the citizenship of free colored men, more than that of free white men. The restriction in the amnesty proclamation operated as a revocation of the order of General Shepley; but as I understand you not to be wedded to any particular plan of reconstruction, I hoped that reflection and observation would satisfy you that the restriction should not be adhered to. I fully sympathized with your desire for the restoration of the Union by the change of rebel slave States into Union free States, and was willing, if I could not get exactly the plan I thought best, to take the plan you thought best and trust to the future for modification

I know you attach much importance to the admission of Louisiana, or rather to her right to representation in Congress, as a loyal State in the Union. If I am not misinformed, there is nothing in the way except the indisposition of her Legislature to give proof satisfactory of loyalty by a sufficient guaranty of safety and justice to colored citizens, through the extension to loyal colored men the right of suffrage. Why not, then, as almost every loyal man concurs with you as to the desirableness of that recognition, take the shortest road to it, by causing every proper representation to be made to the Louisiana Legislature, of the importance of such extension?

Mr. Chase entered more in detail into a discussion of the question, covering in the main his often expressed views, and concluded thus:—

Once I should have been, if not satisfied, partially, at least, contented with suffrage for the intelligent and those who have been soldiers; now I am convinced that Universal Suffrage is demanded by sound policy and impartial justice. I have written too much already, and will not trouble you with my reasons. I shall return to Washington in a day or two, and perhaps it will not be disagreeable to you to have the whole subject talked over. Truly and faithfully yours,
S. P. CHASE.

To the President,

That conversation never came. The shot which struck down the Martyr-President, in the midst of splendid success and noble purposes, left the Chief Justice on his return no other duty than that of swearing into office Mr. Lincoln's successor.

☞ A well-known "hotel keeper" in Springfield, Mass., lately encountered a run of bad luck in his domestic arrangements. He introduced a fine, high-spirited gentleman from New York into his family, and showed him around town with much politeness; but he awoke one day to the sad realisation of the truth that his New York friend had eloped with his (the hotel keeper's) wife, and—what made him feel worse than all the rest—had taken along $4,000.

GREAT DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The progress of the Russian arms in Central Asia has just received a serious check. Hitherto everything had favored the progress of General Endokimoff, whose successes were as much due to the exertions of Prince Gortschakoff as to the military talents of the generals of the Czar. Having made friends of the important population belonging to the Khanat of Khokan called Kaissaks, Gen. Endokimoff carried his army of forty or fifty thousand infantry, with a proportionate force of cavalry and artillery, into these districts of Central Asia, knowing well how far he could count upon this people. By this means, on the side of Lake Aral, the Russians, without striking a blow, obtained possession of the fortress of Ak-Medjid, a place of great strategic importance, near the mouth of the Sir-Daria. They claimed the fortress as having been sold to them by the Khan of Kokhan, Kosdaisr Khan, now an exile at Bokhara.

A letter dated at Tiffis, May 17, says:

"The great object of the Russians has been to obtain possession of the town of Tachkend; as occupying a point strategically the most favorable to their views, being on one side the key to Khanat of Khokhan, and on the other seriously threatening the Khanat of Bokhara, if the latter ventured to offer any assistance to the former. Gen. Endokimoff, after his march of twenty one days, was able to arrive almost at the gates of Tchimkett, and he attempted to obtain possession of the place with the view of the future occupation of Tachkend. He imagined, it would seem, that the Khokanese commander would at once open the gates, and little anticipated that in place of an easy conquest he would find the Regent of Khokan, the Emir Mera-Ali-Khanli, at the head of a numerous force, ready to oppose him.

"The Russian General, seeing the town in a perfect state of defence, with a battery of fifty cannon, gave up all idea of attacking it, and gave battle instead to the Emir. The conflict was a bloody one, and ended in the defeat of the Russians, who were compelled to fall back upon Hodja Ahmed with a precipitancy which amounted to a flight. The Khokanese had about one thousand killed and wounded; and the Russians, it is said, about four times that number."

MEETING OF BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Bishops of the Methodist Church had a private conference at Erie last Friday week, in which the important subject of church reconstruction with the South was discussed. Although the sessions were private still all of importance is given herewith to the public. For quite a number of years the Methodist Church of this country has been divided, in organization and government. The division was caused by the Slavery question, and has been complete, the presiding Bishops of the church North having no control over the church South, and the Southern Bishops having no connection with their Northern brethren. An impression has extensively prevailed that during the war the Methodist Church in the rebel States was in a disorganised condition, but the facts are the reverse. The Southern Methodists have preserved intact both their Episcopal and district jurisdiction, and these governing powers have not proposed any reconciliation with the Methodist Church of the North.

Several Southern Bishops are still rancorous against the North, though they at present have little or no power in either section. The anti-Slavery or Union portion of the Southern Methodist Church, which portion is mainly composed of the laity, the Bishops, the Elders, etc., being mostly Secessionists, though not strong in numbers, has to some extent, applied to come under the jurisdiction of the Northern Church. The present Conference was called to consider this proposition and several other projected modes of reconstruction. The main questions before the Bishops on Friday was whether to admit the anti-Slavery portion of their Southern brethren as an incoherent body, and thus extend over them the jurisdiction of the Church as it now exists in the Loyal States, or whether to first reorganize the Southern Church by itself, but on a loyal basis, and then make a common union of the church, both North and South. These were the main points at issue, and they were quite fully discussed.

A series of resolutions were drawn up and adopted, which will form the basis of future action in dealing with the Southern members of the Methodist denomination. They declare that the Methodist Church will support the administration of Andrew Johnson so long as it maintains honorable peace with foreign nations, sustains the abolishment of human slavery, and acts in general with equity, and renders justice to all. Those members of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church who apply to be received under the jurisdiction of the loyal portion of the church, on the ground of undoubted loyalty and anti-slavery principles and action, will be welcomed, and every proper effort made to have the Southern church members so apply. To this line of action the Bishops have agreed, and so fast as the Southern church members will come back to the fold as loyal citizens, anti slavery men and Christian brethren, so fast will they be welcomed with open arms.

LETTER FROM JEFF. DAVIS TO THE REBEL GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

Among the State archives recently captured and brought back to Nashville, is the following letter:

RICHMOND, June 27, 1861.

To His Excellency, ISHAM G. HARRIS, *Governor of Tennessee:*

I received this morning a telegram from Gen. Beauregard, as follows:

"Am informed that Etheridge and Johnson sent from Washington on Monday morning ten thousand (10,000) arms to East Tennessee via Cincinnati and Lexington, Ky."

It will be necessary for you to keep a close watch and seize these arms the moment of their entrance into Tennessee. A strong force will possibly be required, if the traitors are organized, to aid in their seizure. Hoping that all the vigilance may be used that the case requires, and a successful seizure be made, I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.

JEFF. DAVIS.

THE ROBBERY OF THE MILFORD BANK.—The parties who robbed this bank have been found out. One of them was a resident of the neighborhood; one of the others was shortly after convicted of other crimes in a neighboring State, and sentenced to the State prison for life, and the other for a term of years. The resident of the neighborhood, who had made his escape to Canada, confessed that he watched for the men and aided them, and that he got a share of the money, which he afterwards buried and dug up, but that he had spent most of it in gambling and drinking. The amount taken by the robbers was $16,000, or within $1,000 of the whole capital of the bank. There was only about $25,000 paid in.—*Delaware Republican.*

VALUABLE RELICS.—Mr. William Allen, chairman of the arms, trophies and curiosity department of the Milwaukie Fair for a Soldiers' Home, has received one of the three Washington pennies said to be extant, dated 1791. This penny has been sold once for $64 90. Also, the identical Continental five-dollar bill that was paid to John Mitchell, of Toppen, New York, for the coffin of Major Andre.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Important Testimony—Foul Play Upon a Government Witness—He is Trapped in Canada—A Pistol Put to His Head—He is Forced to Sign an Affidavit Under Threats.

[From the Washington Star.]

The Military Commission met at 11 o'clock this morning. The full array of counsel for defense (with the exception of Mr. Reverdy Johnson) were present, in anticipation of hearing the argument of Judge Bingham for the Government.

Judge Advocate General Holt recalled for the Government as a witness, Sandford Conover, alias J. Watson Wallace.

The Judge said he held in his hand a volume entitled "St. Albans Raid," giving an account of the trial, and he asked the witness whether certain testimony therein, attributed to him, was truthfully represented.

Witness said the testimony read by the Judge Advocate General gave all the testimony he gave at that trial and a great deal more. There were three persons by the name of Wallace who testified on the St. Albans raid trial—W. Pope Wallace, James Wallace and James Watson Wallace. The testimony in that trial was reported in various Montreal papers, and was reported correctly in the Montreal Telegraph. Witness thinks the confusion of the testimony arises from confounding the testimony given by James Wallace with that given by himself. Witness after giving his testimony before this Court went to Montreal and there met Beverly Tucker, Geo. M. Sanders, C. C. Clay, George Cazoll, Dr. Callan, of Mississippi, Governor Westcott, of Florida, and Lewis Sanders, son of George N. Sanders. Witness had a free conversation with Tucker and Sanders. They had no suspicion at that time that witness had testified before this court. The subject of the conversation was the trial generally. Tucker made the remark that the secondrels Stanton, Johnson and Judge Holt might be able to protect themselves as long as guards surrounded them, but that by the Eternal the day of reckoning would come, and he had a large account to settle with them. Cleary said Beale would have been pardoned by the President if it had not been for Judge Holt. He said blood should follow blood. The assassination of the President was the beginning of the retribution.

The testimony of witness upon the trial of the St. Albans raiders in Canada was in relation to the identification of the handwriting of Seddon, former rebel Secretary of War. After giving his testimony upon this present trial, witness revisited Canada by instruction of Judge Holt to get a certified copy of the record of the court upon the St. Albans raid case. He had been in Montreal but a short time when his testimony before this court was published and discovered by Tucker and others.

Witness received a message from Tucker, Sanders and others named, and also from O'Donnell, the man who boasted that he had been engaged in the attempt to burn the city of New York. They came to the hotel where he was stopping, and accused him of betraying their secrets. He admitted that he had done so. O'Donnell demanded that he should write a letter denying this testimony. Tucker said that a mere letter would not do, that they must have an affidavit. Witness at first refused. About a dozen of them assailed him, and O'Donnell drawing a pistol placed it at his head and threatened that unless he gave such an affidavit he should never leave the room alive. Sanders said that he could see what kind of hands he was in, and hoped he would consent. Witness agreed to it, and they walked down the street with him towards his room, where he was to give the affidavit, but when opposite St Lawrence Hall they said no, that he should go into O'Donnell's room and do it there. When they had got him in there they sent for lawyer Kerr. Two of Morgan's men, armed with pistols, also joined the party. They then went to Ex Governor Westcott's room, where the affidavit was prepared. Witness signed it, but does not know what was in it; there was a form of oath administered; witness thinks that Kerr did not know that the affidavit was a forced one; O'Donnell had said to witness previously that the affidavit to be of any value must appear to be voluntary, and if witness did not give it then he should never leave the town alive; the affidavit given by witness was to have appeared in the Montreal Telegraph, and witness supposes it did appear there.

A copy of the Montreal Telegraph containing an affidavit by James Watson Wallace, in which it is stated that he is the James Watson Wallace who testified in Canada on the St. Albans's raid case, and never testified before the military commission in Washington; that he never corresponded with the New York Tribune; that he had no intimacy with Sanders, Clay & Co., and only a slight acquaintance with them; and the testimony given before the Military Commission by the person assuming to represent him is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, and offering a reward of $500 for the apprehension of his counterfeit presentment, and also making offer:—"That if President Johnson will send me a safe conduct to go to Washington and return here, I will proceed thither and go before the military court and make a *proforo* of myself, in order that they may see whether or not I am the Sanford Conover who swore as stated."

The affidavit is dated June 8th; is certified to by J. Smith, justice of the peace, and with one Alfred Terry as a witness; witness said the dates, &c., corresponded with that of the affidavit; all the matter in the body of that affidavit is false; witness signed it, as before stated, under threats of his life; he never heard of such a person as Terry; the offer of a reward of $500 is part of the affidavit he signed; that at witness' request in his former testimony by saying that he had not been in the Confederate army was that immediately after being conscripted, he was detailed; after giving this affidavit an attempt was made by the friends of these men (Tucker, Sanders & Co.) to detain witness in Canada; witness succeeded in getting free through the interposition of Gen. Dix.

TESTIMONY OF —— AUSBER.

(For the Prosecution.)

Witness resides in New York. Has known Conover for eight or ten years. His character is good, so far as witness knows. Witness recently accompanied Conover to Montreal. Was present at an interview between Tucker and others and Conover. They threatened to shoot Conover like a dog if he did not sign the affidavit. They would not let witness go in the room where the affidavit was given.—There were twelve or fifteen rebel conspirators in the party. Sanders, Tucker, O'Donnell, General Carroll, Dr. Callan, Campbell and others. O'Donnell said if he did not sign the paper he should not leave the room alive.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN CANTLEY.

(For the Prosecution.)

Witness belongs in Selma, Alabama. Is a printer by occupation; was foreman in the office of the Selma Dispatch, in December last; witness was here shown the following advertisement:

"One Million Dollars Wanted, to Have Peace by the 1st of March.—If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or the security for the sum of one million dollars, I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward and Andrew Johnson, to be taken by the 1st of March next. This will give us peace, and satisfy the world that great tyrants cannot live in a "land of liberty." If this is not accomplished, nothing will be claimed beyond the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter the three villians.

I will give, myself, one thousand dollars towards this patriotic purpose. Every one willing to contribute will address Box X, Cahawba, Alabama.

December 1, 1864."

Witness said the advertisement appeared in the Dispatch four or five times. Saw it in the manuscript in the handwriting of O. W. Gayle, of Cahawba, Alabama. His signature was also on it. The Dispatch had about 800 circulation. It exchanged with the Richmond papers. Gayle is a lawyer of Cahawba, of considerable reputation. He is noted for extreme and fanatical views on the subject of slavery, witness has heard.

Judge Advocate Holt here announced that the testimony for the prosecution was closed.

Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham proceeded to read the argument upon the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Bingham closed his argument at about 3:20 P. M., when the Court adjourned to 1 P. M. to-morrow, at which time Mr. Bingham announced that he would be in readiness to proceed with his argument on the evidence.

☞ A young man named Lewis was arrested in St. Louis on Thursday evening on the charge of having swindled the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad Company out of over $30,000.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The National Cemetery at Gettysburg.—The matter of laying the corner stone of the monument in the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg on the Fourth of July, has caused considerable commotion in this city, a great desire being expressed by many to view the battle fields, where so many brave men were killed and wounded. At the laying of the corner stone of the monument the following programme of the procession and order of exercises will be observed:

Chief Marshal, Major General John W. Geary; one Battalion of Cavalry; one Battery of Artillery; one Regiment of Infantry; Major General Meade and Staff; Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac; Officers and Soldiers of the other Armies of the United States; Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States Marines; Soldiers of the War of 1812; THE PRESIDENT; Lieut. General Grant and Staff; Vice Admiral Farragut and Staff; the Cabinet Ministers; the Diplomatic Corps; Ex-Presidents; Lieut. General Scott and Rear Admiral Stewart; the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; the Orator, Chaplains and Poet; the Committee of Arrangements.

The Governors of the several States and Territories and their staffs; The Senate of the United States, presided by its officers; The House of Representatives of the United States presided by its officers; The Heads of the Departments of the several States and Territories; The Legislatures of the several States and Territories; The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery; The Federal Judiciary and the Judiciary of the several States and Territories; The Assistant Secretaries of the Departments of the National Government; Officers of the Smithsonian Institution; Military and Christian Commissions; Masonic Fraternity; Knights Templar; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; other Benevolent Associations; Corporate Authorities of Cities; Society of the Cincinnati; The National Union Musical Association of Baltimore; The Clergy; The Press; Religious, Literary, Scientific and Industrial Associations; Loyal Leagues; Fire Companies; Citizens.

Order of Exercises in the Cemetery.—Music—Band; prayer by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.; Music—"French's Hymn"—Union Musical Association; Introductory remarks by the President of the United States; Music—"Hayward's Ode"—Union Musical Association; laying of the Corner Stone by the Officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania; Music—Band; Oration by Major General O. O. Howard; Music—Band; Poem by Col. C. G. Halpine; Music—Union Musical Association; Benediction—by Rev. D. T. Carnahan; Music—Band.

Arrested.—Philip Getting, for assaulting and beating Elizabeth Kels; held to bail by Justice Dryden. Geo. Gennings, for violating ordnance 18, sec 35, relating to throwing nauseous liquors in the street; fined $20 and costs by Justice Dryden. Rose Sterling, for stealing 40 yards of calico, value $10, from M. C. P. McGinnis, 65 Baltimore street, committed by Justice Spicer. A Eschebaup, Wolf Springer and Wm. Zerkie, B. Goldman and James Trott, confessed judgment to violating sec. 178, art. 30, Maryland Code of Public General Laws; each fined $5 and costs; released on payment by Justice Spicer. Wm. J. Moore, for robbing Horace Hammerson of $400, held for a hearing by Justice Spicer. Al. Lynn, Philip Redding, James Mooney, Wm. Johnson, Robert Black, James Black and William Smith, were arrested in the cars coming from Washington to Baltimore, by detectives, they not being able to give an account of themselves, yet having a large amount of money; returned to Washington for examination. Anthony Stark, runner for clothing store, 179 North Howard street, arrested for robbing a discharged soldier of $123. George W. Clapsaddle, a discharged soldier of Pennsylvania volunteers, arrested by officers Brown and Dunbar, for robbing John Davis, another discharged soldier, of boots, coat, pants and $484 in greenbacks; all this in Carroll's restaurant near Camden street depot.

The General Court Martial—Colonel Sharp, President, and Major Head Judge Advocate, was in session yesterday at its rooms, No. 6 South Gay street, and tried the case of Hospital Steward Adolphus Wenderothy, of the Soldiers' Home, stationed at Camp Bradford, charged with drunkenness when on duty. The defence was that the accused had been subject to epileptic fits, and that he was laboring under one of these attacks at the time of the alleged drunkenness. The case was closed and decided upon by the court, and the record sent to headquarters. John Wills, Esq., was counsel for the accused.

The case of William S. Waldo, charged with desertion to the enemy from the Eighth Maryland Volunteer Regiment, which has been under investigation for some days, was again resumed, and two witnesses for the prosecution examined, when it was again postponed until this morning, at eleven o'clock, to which time the court adjourned.—This is an important case, involving life and death. The accused has no counsel.

By Military Commission.—Richard Cleary, alias Burke, tried some time ago and sentence now published, to imprisonment for one year and $1,000 fine. George B. McCubbin was arrested for piracy and acquitted. Stephen F. Crough, arrested May 11 for selling liquor to soldiers; fined $50. John Kelly, private 17th Company, 2d Battalion V. R. C., on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; sentenced to be confined at hard labor at such place as the General Commanding may direct for the period of one year. James Hopkins, private 89th Company 21 Battalion V. R. C., on the charge of theft; acquitted. Barney Lowrie, private Company H, 5th New York Artillery, on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; acquitted. Lieut. George R. Whitmore, 155th Indiana Volunteers, on the charge of violation of 7th article of war; acquitted.

Verdict.—The inquest in the case of Rev. Mr. Austin, who was killed by the railroad accident of Monday morning, on the Washington Railroad, closed yesterday with the verdict "that Rev. Mr. Austin came to his death whilst on the train from Washington to Baltimore, on June 26th, 1865, by neglect of the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in not removing the car injured on Saturday sufficiently far from the track to prevent any accident."

Drowned.—Yesterday afternoon a young man employed upon an oyster barge, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned near Locust Point. His body was recovered and brought to his residence in Washington st., where an inquest was held resulting in the verdict: "accidentally drowned." Name not ascertained.

Charged with Robbery.—Thomas Sullivan was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch and upwards of $300 in cash, from Mrs. Margaret Smith, residing 54 Thames street. Mrs. Smith is the proprietress of a boarding house, and the accused boarded with her. Justice Whalen committed him for a hearing.

The Minstrels.—Another excellent audience was in attendance last night at the Institute, and the efforts of the Minstrels to please their patrons was satisfactory in every respect. An entire change of programme will be had to night, Harry Lehr appearing in several of his most popular characters.

Correction.—The notice of Monday of Mr. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson & Behr, No. 17 Baltimore street, having broken his arm, etc., is to be corrected to the end, that he received his injuries whilst on the train from Washington, at the time of the serious accident reported yesterday.

Serious Charge.—Thomas O. Wallis, Government contractor for cattle and horses, was arrested yesterday upon the oath of Mr. Wm. A. Johnson, Jr., of 11 South Charles street, upon the charge of having obtained $11,000 from Messrs. Knight & Johnson, under false pretences.

Paralyzed.—Sergeant Richard Pryor, of the Central police station, was seized with paralysis, recently, and is now lying in a critical condition at his residence on Central avenue. He is receiving the attention of Dr. Buckler Jones.

Discharged.—The Wm. J. Moore, who was arrested on Monday, charged with having robbed a soldier of $400, was released yesterday, there being no evidence adduced to implicate him in the affair.

To Soldiers.—Lieutenant Colonel Woolley, Provost Marshal of this Department, desires to communicate with Federal officers and soldiers who were prisoners at Castle Thunder in February and March, 1864.

Leg Broken.—Amos C. Hall had his leg broken yesterday while at work on Fort Carroll. He was removed to his residence on Ann street, near Orleans, where he was attended by Dr. Dwinelle.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

John L. Thomas, Esq., State's Attorney, prosecuting.

John McLaughlin, indicted for stealing a cashmere coat, worth $10, from Philip Frankel, adjudged not guilty. Mary Shafer, indicted for stealing a pair of gaiter boots, worth $7, from Richard Moebbie, and also a sheet and some plated spoons and forks, worth $2 90, from John Casperine, was adjudged not guilty in both cases. Martha Harris (negress) indicted for stealing household goods, worth $8 40, from George Poe, was adjudged guilty. Christian Scott, indicted for stealing a horse, buggy and harness, valued at $415, from Thomas W. Humphrey, and also for breaking into the store of Ferdinand Gephart and stealing boots and gaiters, worth $288, remov