

Later by Telegraph.

WARLIKE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

AMERICA'S DEMAND ON ENGLAND.

EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE ABOUT MEXICO.

By Telegraph to the "Colonist."

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The President issued a proclamation to-day providing for the reorganization of North Carolina, and appointed N. N. Holden, late editor of the Raleigh Standard, military governor, with power to call a convention for the amendment of the State constitution.

Admiral Buchanan, of the rebel navy, surrendered himself at Mobile, May 20th.

William M. Walker has been appointed one of the ten "agents" authorized by a recent Act of Congress, and assigned to the Pacific coast.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Herald's special says the generals of the regular army are assigned as follows: Halleck, to command the Pacific Department; Sherman, the military division of the Mississippi, comprising Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and probably Louisiana; Meade, the Atlantic States; Sheridan, the trans-Mississippi Department; Thomas, North Carolina, and perhaps other Southern States.

Warren has resigned his commission as Major General of volunteers.

General Logan has received orders to transfer the Army of Tennessee to Louisville.

The Times special says: Stanton is not going to Berlin, but intends to resign tomorrow.

It will take sixty millions to pay off the army; the money is ready.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Howell Cobb and Mallory passed through Chattanooga yesterday for Knoxville, under guard.

Detachments of Wilson's cavalry are daily arriving at Chattanooga.

The Commercial's, Frankfort, Ky., correspondent says: recruiting is going on bravely among the slaves in Kentucky. A few months more negro enlistments will settle the question for Kentucky, independent of constitutional amendment.

The Gazette's Nashville dispatch says: General Upton has arrived with the State archives, and \$65,000 in specie.

The Tennessee Senate passed the elective franchise bill yesterday—56 to 5.

The rebel champion, O. Ferguson, has been captured, and closely confined in irons at Nashville.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Herald announces that the Memorial Diplomatique of May 24th, makes public the following important fact: That President Johnson has instructed American ministers at London to require of the English government, a prompt decision as to indemnities due the United States for losses caused to Federal citizens by cruisers, such as the Alabama and other vessels constructed and equipped in English ports since the beginning of the war. It adds, the demand has several times been made by the United States, but its justice has never been conceded by the British government. Lincoln has nevertheless persisted in the demand, renewing it a short time before his death. Johnson, far from abandoning the demand, has reiterated it, asserting it with more vigor and energy than before.

In the opinion of the Memorial, this question which up to the present time, had not seemed a serious or pressing, may perhaps cause a conflict between the two nations.

The English Cabinet cannot ignore the accounts, amounting to many millions sterling, and it seems certain that the Federal government will not modify the demand, at the present point at which matters have actually arrived. The Memorial thinks the English government will hardly persist in the negative, which would be followed by bad consequences, but will make this new sacrifice to peace, after having made so many heroic sacrifices for the same end during the past few years.

The Madrid Epoch, of May 1st, mentions a precedent to sustain the claim of the United States. It says: "We are of the same opinion as the Memorial Diplomatique because, apart from the justice of the American demands, they are uttered by a powerful State Cabinet. St. James will always be found disposed to make heroic sacrifices in any conflict of personal strength, reserving all the tender of its traditional pride for difficulties with nations inferior in strength."

NEW YORK, June 1.—Fast day has been closely observed. Services were held in many of the churches, and all places of business closed.

General Sherman arrived this morning and leaves to-morrow for the West.

The Herald publishes resolutions passed at a Union meeting held at Montgomery, Ala., on the 11th, acknowledging restoration of the United States authority, and expressing the desire of the people to resume former relations with the Union, and pledged to support the Government, also deprecating the assassination of President Lincoln, and hope for the speedy punishment of the assassins. A letter has been addressed to President Johnson asking permission for assembling the Legislature to call a Convention to repeal the Secession Ordinance, or if this course is not proper, to ask that a military Governor be appointed. A committee of persons passed through New York yesterday on their way to Washington.

PORTLAND, 11th.—The Sierra Nevada arrived at three o'clock this morning, and will leave for Victoria on Tuesday evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—The double team trot over the Ocean House course yesterday between Shot and Billy, Frank and Edwards, was well contested heat. Time 2:56, 2:48, 2:46, 2:48. Second heat won by Hector, and Don, who were distanced in the third.

In the following private despatch received

in this city is a note from Cyrus W. Field, dated London, 17th, he says they have 2200 miles of cable completed, and expected to sail last of June.

ARRIVED.—Stmr Pacific from San Diego; Bark Whistler, 19 days from Honolulu; bark D. C. Moody, 22 days from Honolulu; ship Midnight, 142 days from New York; ship Kingfisher, 49 days from Hong Kong.

EUROPEAN.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Persia from Liverpool the 20th, has arrived.

In the House of Commons on the 29th Mr. Griffith asked Lord Palmerston if his attention had been drawn to the proclamation of forcing a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for the apprehension of Jeff Davis, and whether Ministers were prepared to make any representations to the United States Government in reference to the treatment of Southern leaders.

Lord Palmerston said the only reply he would give was that her Majesty's Government had no intention of attempting any interference in the internal affairs of the United States.

The declaration was received with loud cheers, and with a general outburst of applause.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald says that the news of the opening of recruiting for Mexico in New York, and in Washington created immense sensation in Paris.

The Monitor refrains from any allusion to it. The general impression is that Napoleon will not stand it, and will direct the French squadron to intercept any reinforcements for Mexico.

Strange rumors were current in the Stock Exchange, London, on the 19th that had a depressing effect. The most prominent was that Napoleon had been urged to recall to Paris in consequence of the prospect of American aggression upon Mexico; also that Maximilian had been shot.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says there are two subjects of disquiet which make the Emperor and Ministers long for the return of the Emperor.

These are the recruiting offices for volunteers said to be open in towns of the United States, and the opposition of a committee of the Chambers to the alienation of the State arrests.

The London Globe editorially remarks that Maximilian will be highly favored by Napoleon, and will prove his ability if he can vanquish the adverse circumstances which surround him.

It thinks Maximilian's success is very doubtful, and hopes that it will not be a source of calamity to the people.

LATEST.

A NEW AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th Dec., 1863, and on the 24th March, 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion and inducing all to return to loyalty, and to restore authority in the United States, issue a proclamation offering an amnesty pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in rebellion; and whereas many men engaging in said rebellion have since the issuing of the said proclamation neglected to take the benefits offered; and whereas, many have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty pardon by reason of participation in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the Government of the United States, and who now desire to obtain amnesty and pardon; to the end therefore that authority of Government of the United States may be restored, peace, order and pardon be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby grant all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except those hereinafter excepted, an amnesty pardon with reservation of all rights and property except in cases where legal proceedings under laws provided for confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted; but on condition, nevertheless, that such persons shall take and subscribe the following and henceforth keep such oath inviolate, which oath shall be permanently preserved, to wit: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution and the United States thereunder; I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion in reference to emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation: 1st. All persons who are or have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government; all who left judicial stations in the United States to aid in the rebellion; all who have been military or general officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of colonel of the army or lieutenant of the navy; all who left seats in Congress to aid the rebellion; all who have engaged in treating in any way otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity; all who have been absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion; all military or naval officers in the rebel service who were educated at West Point or the United States Naval Academy; all persons who have held the pretended office of Governor of States in insurrection; all who left homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and who passed beyond the Federal military line for the purpose of aiding rebellion; persons who have engaged in the destruction of commerce on the high seas; all persons who have made raids into Canada; men who were engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States on the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States; persons who at this time may seek the benefits hereof, by taking the oath prescribed, who are in military, naval, or civil employment, or are under bonds to the authorities as prisoners of war, and persons detained for offenses of any kind, either before or after conviction; all persons who voluntarily participated in the rebellion,

the estimated value of whose taxable property was over twenty thousand dollars; all who have taken the oath of allegiance since said proclamation and have not kept the same inviolate; provided, that special application may be made to the President for any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as is consistent with the facts of the case, and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish such rules and regulations for administering such amnesty oaths, as well as to ensure its benefits to the people and good government against fraud.

Done at Washington this 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PORTLAND ITEMS.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A branch of this bank will shortly be opened in Portland under the management of Mr. Edwin Russell. An establishment of this kind will, no doubt, be a great convenience to business men, and to all who may desire exchange on places within the British dominions.

RICH QUARTZ.—Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, late of this city, has specimens of rock from the discoveries near Grande Ronde, which should be termed "gold with veins of quartz running through it." It certainly must be the richest quartz ever found, and when fully and practically tested, will exhibit a mine of wealth for every inch. Feels would be useless in such a lead. These new developments only go to show what unparalleled richness abounds in the upper country. There is no lack of the precious metals. Discoveries are being made nearly every day, and we already know of enough to make the country wealthy.

SHOOTING IN IDAHO CITY.—We learn from Mr. S. Straus, who has lately arrived from Idaho City, that the editor of the Boise Statesman had been wounded by a pistol shot fired in the hand of John M. Murphy, County Auditor. The altercation grew out of the refusal of the former to retract certain statements made in relation to the public acts of the latter. Murphy gave himself up to the authorities for examination. At the time of the fire in Idaho City one man was shot while endeavoring to steal goods. Some thirty or forty others are under arrest for stealing at the same time.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A gentleman present at the great conflagration in Idaho recently, recounts an adventure which comes within the range of half-breed escapes as deftly as could be well settled. He had a favorite dog which was about to be enveloped in the flames, and wrapping himself in wet blankets, started in to rescue the much admired canine. He succeeded, and both escaped from the dire calamity of suffocation by about the 48th part of an inch. He was met with applause upon joining his friends, but still bears the marks of the excessive heat upon his back, the fire having scorched through blanket, coat, vest and undergarments, burning the flesh.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The Overland Line is still down beyond Salt Lake.

The Executive Committee of the Lincoln obsequies has a surplus of \$2,500 on hand, which they have proposed to employ in the coming 4th of July celebration. One thousand dollars is to be contributed towards a grand regatta on the bay, and the balance to be expended in fireworks.

The case of William Pickering, et. al. vs. the bark Paramatta, is on trial in the United States District Court. The suit is brought by the passengers on the vessel during her late voyage from Sydney to this port, to recover \$1,000 damages each, for a breach of passenger contract in furnishing them in food not fit to offer a hog.

Orders will soon be issued from the military headquarters for the creation of a new sub-military district, including Forts Klamm, Crook and Bidwell on Goose Lake, the district to be under the command of Major Miller. This action is taken by the authorities to guard the approaches and protect the emigrants to the Owyhee country.

The jury in the Frank forgery case have been out since five o'clock yesterday afternoon and fail to agree.

Charles McFadden, a carpenter's apprentice, fell off a building yesterday afternoon, receiving internal injuries, from which he died before he could be taken home.

John Dunnovan and William Fitzgerald were convicted in the County Court to-day of using reasonable language. Dunnovan rejoiced at the assassination of President Lincoln, and Fitzgerald proclaimed himself a Jeff Davis man.

It is represented that Dr. Isaac Powell, late candidate for Mayor, has been offered the position of Surgeon General of the Mexican Liberal army by General Ochoa, the Commander-in-Chief, who is now in this city, and that the offer has not yet been accepted.

Antonio Masch, the alleged murderer of Walter, is said to be a well known desperado. On the day of the murder he was looking for Captain Soule, whom he had once before assaulted. He made threats of dire vengeance against the Captain, should he happen to meet him.

The Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Captain Appleton, met at the Presidio to-day. Captain Appleton was commanding the Harrison street barracks, and it was charged that he refused to allow citizens to walk on the side-walks.

Beriah Brown, late editor of the Democratic Press, embarked on board the brig Agassiz for Mexico to-day.

The steamer Constitution arrived at four o'clock this p.m.

Coffee sales—100 bags Rio, 2 1/2; 100 mts Java, 2 1/2.

Rice—The market shows, if anything, rather more tone to-day. No. 1 Obis, quoted firm at 10 1/2 cts, at which price 250 mts sold.

Flour—A moderate jobbing demand; with

out any material variation in prices; the National Mill, the only one of the local mills having any considerable stock of wheat, is understood to be running night and day on orders. Sales of 49 gunnies Oregon private.

Barley—Sales of 400 sacks new at 105@110, and 450 do old, 145@172 1/2 cwt., the latter an extreme for choice brewing.

Oats—Sales of 1,000 sacks at 1 45 cwt. Potatoes—New, 3@5c.

Legal tenders 76 1/2@76 1/2.

The Constitution came in this evening, bringing 290 bags of mail, and freight on English steamers Fire Queen and Form, ex Elia from South America, ex steamers Ariel and Costa Rica.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Davis and Breckenridge Condemned.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

Execution of Davis and Breckenridge.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The trial of Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckenridge, which has been progressing for the past week before a military tribunal, has been brought to a termination. The Court has found them guilty of high treason, and accessory before the fact to the murder of Abraham Lincoln.

Although the result of the trial was almost a foregone conclusion, yet the most intense excitement prevailed in Washington when the decision was made known. Excited crowds rushed towards the prison, which was strongly guarded. The execution was fixed for 11 o'clock on Friday the 9th, in front of the old Capitol Prison.

June 9.—At an early hour this morning vast multitudes of people began to collect in the streets, in the neighborhood of the old Capitol Prison, and by 6 o'clock no standing room could be found between two or three squares of the prison. At eight o'clock an excursion train arrived from Baltimore, consisting of forty-seven cars, thronged with a large and excited crowd, intent upon witnessing the execution of those infamous traitors, Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckenridge. A strong force of troops under Gen. Williams were distributed throughout the city to prevent any danger which might arise from the disloyal element, as well as to keep within bounds the intensely excited local citizens. The news was immediately telegraphed to all parts of the United States, producing the most intense excitement, the people in some places indulging their feelings to the extent of cannon, bonfires, &c.

As the hour for the execution approached the crowd and excitement in the neighborhood of the prison was intense. The place was strongly guarded and the most rigid regulations were enforced.

At 11 o'clock Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckenridge, emerged from the prison, and under a strong guard, marched across the yard to the place of execution. The gallows was one which has been used on several similar occasions, except the cross-beam.

Here the telegraph line, which had been working very imperfectly, completely gave out.—Ed. B. C.]

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, April 8.

THE COLOMBO DECISION.

Perhaps the most noteworthy fact since my last is the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Colombo case. It was read by the Lord Chancellor, who was certainly also its writer. Lord Chancellor Bethell is by no means an intellectual looking man—his face is old-womanish and owlish, but that he is a singularly clever man no one can doubt. He has for some reason or other conceived an intense dislike to the Bench of Bishops, and the feud between them is becoming intensely bitter. Now this Colombo case gave him a fine opportunity for trading on their corns, and he used it. Almost his first words were "The Bishops are the creatures of the law," and so he went on reiterating that they had no existence or functions whatever, except such as were conferred upon them by the Crown as the Sovereign of the realm and Head of the Church. The Guardian, which is the organ of the High Church party says that the Lord Chancellor's language was "abominably indecent!" The upshot of the judgment is that the colonial bishops have absolutely no jurisdiction, no power, no dioceses unless the colonial legislatures confirm the patents granted by the Crown without such confirmation these patents, grandiloquent as they usually are, are absolute nullities. But the bishops, being bishops of the Church of England, are still subject to the headship of the Queen, and all their proceedings are subject to the revision of the English courts. Thus the sentence of deposition passed on the Bishop of Natal by the Bishop of Capetown is declared to be void and of no effect. Bishop Colenso is triumphant, but it will be understood that no decision whatever has been given as to his opinions. When he goes back to Natal he may perhaps find that none of his clergy will submit to his authority; the Bishop of Capetown will scarcely venture to appoint another bishop in his place, as he threatened to do. The churchmen of Natal may no doubt institute proceedings against the bishop for heresy, but the law under which they would have to proceed is in a very confused state.

THE CANADIAN DEFENCE DEBATE.

On Thursday night another very important debate took place on the propriety of voting \$50,000 for the defence of Quebec. The feeling out of doors seems decidedly to be that it would be bad military tactics to attempt any defence of the Canadas in the event of any war between ourselves and the United States. The immense length of frontier to be defended seems to put it out of the question, but Government, on the report of Colonel Jervis, have decided that it

must be done. The debate was a most interesting one. Mr. Bentinck moved the omission of the vote, contending that no fortifications of Quebec could avail for the defence of Canada, and that the pretence of such fortifications was calculated to invite aggressions. Mr. Lowe contended that in any war with America we should not attempt to defend Canada but strike our blows elsewhere. Mr. Bright took the same view, and protested against Canada being taxed as was proposed, for the war purposes of the mother country. The majority of speakers were of opinion that Canada must not be abandoned and that we were bound to do what we could towards putting her in a state of defence. Lord Palmerston insisted that the vote should be passed and Mr. Bentinck would have withdrawn his amendment but other members would not permit it, and a division took place which resulted in carrying the vote by 275 to 40.

During the debate Mr. Cardwell read the following dispatch from Washington amid much cheering: "The Secretary of State (Mr. Seward) announces that the Government intends to withdraw its notice for the abrogation of the treaty of 1817 (concerning gunboats on the lakes) and that the passport system will cease immediately. The utmost credit was given in the debate to the United States Government for pacific intentions."

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

As yet the Army Estimates have not been discussed. The most interesting point was the difference between the Secretary of War and Sir Morton Peto as to the probable cost of arming the forts which are now being erected for the defence of Portsmouth and our Arsenal. The Marquis of Hartington set it down at three millions, while Sir Morton calculated that it would amount to at least seventeen millions. He quoted the prices which the Russian Government had just paid to contractors in this country for artillery and ammunition, and laid his calculations before the House. The difference between himself and the Marquis appeared to arise from the latter reckoning that there were many points in the new forts which might be defended sufficiently by old fashioned guns, of which we have plenty lying by in our Arsenal. Anyhow it is certain to be a very costly matter, and when all is done we shall have to rely on our fleet.

MODERN WEAPONS.

The costliness of modern weapons is as likely to be as deterrent of war henceforth as their destructiveness. An iron-clad with all its armament costs nearly half a million of money, and each first class gun costs £4,000—every steel shot and charge costing £25 or £30.

THE EDMUNDS SCANDAL.

The Committee of the House of Lords on what is called "the Edmunds scandal," continues to sit with closed doors. Mr. Edmunds, with the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Lemon, who is solicitor to Mr. Edmunds, and Lord Brougham have been examined. Very little will come of it. The story goes that the Prince of Wales wanted the place of reading clerk in the House of Lords for a Mr. Storer, husband of a lady in the Princess's suite, but the Lord Chancellor professed to be indignant that an enquiry should be sent to him on such a business. Then it is said the Prince sent a message to the Lord Chancellor asking him to call upon him; but the noble and learned Lord replied that he was too busy!

It is announced that the Princess of Wales will only be able to give one more drawing-room this season, "in consequence of the probable occurrence of an event which will fill loyal subjects with joy." The Princess Alice or the Princess Helena will hold drawing-rooms in her stead. The statement that an increase of the grant to the Prince of Wales will be asked for, is repeated.

PARLIAMENT.

The dissolution is now fixed for July. The prospects of the Conservatives do not improve; for instance in both divisions of Essex their party are quarrelling, and influential Liberals are proposed with every chance of success.

THE IRON TRADE STRIKE.

The great lock out in the iron trade continues, and it is said that as many as 50,000 men have already been thrown out of work. The men in the northern districts seem really anxious to come to terms with the masters.

FATAL ACCIDENT—TWO MEN DROWNED.

About 12 o'clock yesterday, three men, named respectively Taylor, Turner and Bannerman, left Victoria in a canoe for Nanaimo. When off Trial Island the wind commenced to blow rather fresh, and they put in to land. Taylor refused to go any farther, but the other two being determined to proceed on their journey, pushed off in the canoe and spread a blanket for a sail. They had only, however, got a short distance from the shore when the canoe upset, and the two men were left struggling in the water. Taylor was about to run for assistance when the men called upon him for God's sake not to leave, but to remain and endeavor to save them. No assistance, however, could be rendered, and the unfortunate men were drowned within half of shore. The last words that Bannerman shouted before he sunk were, "It was all Turner's fault." Bannerman (a Scotchman) was about 30 years of age, and his companion (an American), 34. The whole of the party had been working lately for Mr. Morris on the Craigflower road. The casualty occurred about eight o'clock, the party having camped for some time on the shore. Taylor ran into town and acquainted the police authorities with the above melancholy circumstance. It was then too late to look for the bodies, but a search will be instituted to-day.

FRANK SOUND.

The election returns, so far as known, give Danny the Union candidate a sweeping majority over Major Tilton, Democrat. The Union ticket for the Legislature has, in most instances, been returned by a large majority. The ladies of Olympia intend giving a Calico Dress Ball on the 4th July, in aid of the Cascade Road Fund.

AMERICA.

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