

The Weekly Colonist

Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

Later Eastern News

DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN

REBELS ARRESTED

New York, June 2.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: Colonel W. H. Taylor, General Lee's Adjutant General, Surgeon W. J. Moore, and about fifty Confederate soldiers are at present residing at Norfolk, Va. They were summoned to appear before the United States District Court this morning, with a view to testifying against R. E. Lee and other prominent officials on the charge of treason.

The Herald's dispatch says: Charles O'Connor had applied to the War Department for permission to tender Jeff. Davis, his professional services in case he is assigned upon the indictment found in the District Court. The President has decided that O'Connor's application be granted, to the end that the constitutional provision, which secures the accused persons the assistance of counsel, may be respected.

A Washington special says: The movement of Sherman's army to Louisville is actively progressing.

The Times' special says: Longstreet's business in Washington is to make special application to the President for pardon and restoration to full civil rights. He had already taken the amnesty oath.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says: Ex-Governor Smith, of Va., is remaining in the woods back of Staunton, and is determined to fight it out if it takes all summer. He has a bodyguard of guerrillas with him.

John Minor Botts has been invited to Richmond by Governor Pierpont.

It is said a large number of Mosely's men are still at large in the mountains.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

New York, June 2.—The Post's special says: The trial of Jeff. Davis in the United States Court in this city will take place before a full bench, consisting of Judge Carter, of Ohio, Judge Olin, of New York, and Judge Wyles, of Virginia.

The Delegates of Alabama are receiving very little countenance here. The President will not consent to the call of the rebel legislature of that State.

THE TEXAN EXPEDITIONS.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.—The Texan expedition, under the command of General Witzel, which has been fitting out in this harbor during the past week, is now fairly on its way to its point of destination, somewhere along the coast of that State.

Preparatory to its sailing, orders were issued to the commanding officer on board of each vessel, to proceed first to Mobile Bay, in the vicinity of Fort Morgan, and with a view to making rendezvous at that harbor, in order to coal the steamers thoroughly before proceeding further. The steamers comprising this expedition are among the largest and best adapted to a long sea voyage.

The major portion of the fleet, comprising some fifteen of the largest steamers, has already sailed. The remainder are now lying in the roads, and will sail this evening or to-morrow. Everything seems auspicious for the safety and success of the steamers with the troops in reaching the point of rendezvous within about seven days.

FROM SAVANNAH—REBELS UNDER THE

New York, June 3.—The steamer Savannah brings Savannah dates to the 31st. The Savannah Herald says:—A large public meeting was held on the night of the 30th, at which resolutions were adopted, indorsing President Johnson's policy; that sympathizers with secession should not be supported for office, and asking for a military governor for Georgia.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Columbia, under date of May 28th, says: Governor Smith has issued a notice that his functions as executive have ceased, and the State is now in the hands of the military authorities of the United States. After issuing this notice he decamped. Couriers have been sent after him.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. O. C. Clay and party, had reached Savannah.

Chief Justice Chase and party had arrived at Jacksonville, Florida.

Colonel Sanderson, author of the Secession Ordinance, had come into Jacksonville to pay his taxes.

D. L. Yulee and McCormick, also came in; they are now ready to take the oath of allegiance.

LONGSTREET BEGGING FOR MERCY.

New York, May 3.—The Commercial's dispatch says: The application of Longstreet for pardon is regarded as a test case, as to the treatment of a large number of rebel military men, included in the various Confederate armies.

DETAILS OF KIRBY SMITH'S SURRENDER.

New York, June 3.—New Orleans papers contain the details of the surrender of Kirby Smith's forces. The capitulation was completed May 26th. General Buckner, it appears, conducted the last capitulation as he did the first at Donelson. He showed Gen. Canby indisputable authority to act for Smith.

The rebel navy was represented by Captain Carter. General Dick Taylor was present. It is probable that competent Federal officers will move forward at once to occupy the principal cities of Texas. In the meantime the rebel representatives will remain in our lines to give counsel and advice as to the execution of orders, while Smith proceeds through his department to prepare the people for coming events.

A petition was in circulation in Mobile to President Johnson for measures to bring Alabama again into the Union.

The Post's Washington special says that many leading rebels are expected at Washington to-day or to-morrow under arrest.

HARRIS OF MARYLAND, FOUND GUILTY.

New York, June 2.—The Herald's special says that Congress has found Harris, of Maryland, guilty of treason for persecuting rebels of Lee's army, and for taking the oath of allegiance, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and forfeiture of all civil rights. The President approved the findings but remitted the sentence.

The same authority has the following: It is believed here that the President is not in favor of negro suffrage, except in some modified form, and under certain qualifications.

WHY HALLECK COMES TO CALIFORNIA.

New York, June 2.—The Commercial's says there is much complaint of Halleck's management in Richmond. It is charged that the rebels are getting into power under his influence. These charges, together with others, explain his transfer to California.

GOVERNOR MAGRATH ARRESTED—SOUTH CAROLINA A SUPPLICANT.

New York, June 4.—The Herald's Charleston correspondent reports the arrest of Governor Magrath at Columbia, on the 24th for high treason. He was taken to Hilton Head, and will soon be sent for trial. He surrendered quietly to Lieut. Brock, who was sent to make the arrest.

Wade Hampton has escaped. His whereabouts is unknown. Before the arrest of Magrath, he published a proclamation suspending his functions as Governor of the State, and stating that as all was over, it is the duty of the people to forbear an opposition which is hopeless, and to reconcile themselves to that submission which the Government of the United States can impose and they cannot resist. He urges them to resume their respective pursuits, and said that he was ready to answer the charges against him at any time.

Advices from New Orleans have a report that some rebel generals requested permission of Canby to be allowed to take 20,000 of their troops across the Rio Grande into Mexico, to the assistance of Juarez.

The rebel General Price has gone to Galveston.

Generals Buckner and Brent had returned to Alexandria, accompanied by General Herion, who will arrange for the occupation of the country by the Union armies.

Gen. Bailey's expedition from Mobile had arrived at Baton Rouge, and was well received by the people along the whole line of march. No armed bodies were seen, except a few guerrillas.

GRANT'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—General Grant has issued the following congratulatory address to the armies:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., June 2.—General Orders No. 108.—Soldiers of the Armies of the United States: By your patriotism to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, your bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution; you have thrown all opposition to the Government, and of the proclamation abolishing slavery—the causes and pretexts of the rebellion, and have opened the way for the authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis, on every foot of American soil. Your marches and battles, in distance and duration, and in brilliancy, will add to the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriotic precedent in the defense of liberty and right in all time to come.

In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families, and volunteered in its defense. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen and the highest honor you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizenship.

To achieve these glorious triumphs and secure to yourselves and your fellow countrymen and posterity the blessings of peaceful institutions, thousands of your gallant countrymen have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. Their graves a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 2.—In the Admiralty case of the Queen vs. Seely of the Chesapeake, to-day, Sir James Carter, Chief Justice, and Judges Parker and Wetmore presiding, the jury went out, but there is no probability of agreeing. The trial excites no interest.

New York, June 2.—The trot to-day on the Fashion Course between Dexter and General Butler was won by the former in three straight heats—time 2:26 1/2, 2:26 1/2, 2:24 1/2. Flora Temple and Lady Ella did not appear.

Washington, June 2.—Governor Brown, of Georgia, has been released on parole. His release greatly displeases the soldiers, as they hold him responsible for the horrors of Andersonville prison.

The city is fast filling up with political leaders excepted in the amnesty proclamation. Many of them have had frequent interviews with the President.

New York, June 2.—Newbern, advices of the 30th state that the proposition to pay off the national debt meets with much favor. Many business men there will take shares in it.

The former citizens of Newbern are returning to meet with hospitable treatment from their servants, who not only relieve their wants, but furnish them money to pay their taxes.

The slaves who followed our army through the South are returning to their homes in large numbers, having experienced much suffering. They are satisfied there is no place like home.

New York, June 4.—A Mobile letter of May 20th gives some details of the late explosion. The buildings from St. Louis street, including Water, Commerce and Front streets, were nearly all destroyed. Wall street, for a considerable distance, shared the same fate.

Private despatches quote gold in New York on 9th June at 136 and 137, sterling exchange 110.

EUROPEAN.

New York, June 4.—The Remus has arrived with dates from Liverpool to the 23d and Queenstown to the 24th of May.

The news of Mexican emigration settlements in the United States attracts attention.

The London Daily News remarks: That if Johnson intended to give France cause to

declare war, he would not now be disbanding armies and recalling ships. The throne of Maximilian may be endangered by the help of which Juarez may get from the American people in ways which will give Napoleon no right to remonstrate with Johnson.

The London Morning Post says: That reliable information leads to the inference that so far as Johnson is concerned, he has no intention of interfering either in Mexico, or what is more important, in Canadian affairs.

A characteristic letter from Garibaldi is published, earnestly hoping for continued friendship between England and America.

Dierrell has issued an additional manifesto for the conservatives, advising to an extension of the franchise. He goes in for the admission of all classes in the State.

The Paris Patrie has reason to believe that the attention of the French Government is occupied with the news of the clandestine enrollments in America, and that if necessary it will adopt energetic measures against United States volunteers.

Admiral Dido will leave Brest in the frigate Thomas, with instructions about the end of the war.

Two hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling has arrived in England.

The French Government is much displeased at Prince Napoleon's speech at Agassiz's Course.

Liverpool, May 24.—It is stated that some of the French Ministers threaten to resign unless the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico.

The French Government has revoked the measure of limiting to twenty-four hours the stay of American vessels in French ports.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

DATES TO APRIL 30TH.

Mr. Gladstone's Budget.—The English budget has been laid before the House of Commons, and is, as was expected, a very prosperous one. For the current year Mr. Gladstone showed a surplus of £4,031,000, before the reduction of duties on which he decided. Of this he proposes to apply £1,868,000 to the reduction of the tea duties by 6d in the pound—one-half; £1,650,000 to the reduction of the income tax over the remaining portion of the year by 2d in the pound; and £260,000 to the reduction of the fire insurance duties from Midsummer to 1s. 6d. The net surplus will therefore be £283,000, which Mr. Gladstone proposes to retain. The expenditure for the army for the year is set down at £14,248,000, and for the navy, £10,392,000. The Spectator says the Times betrayed the strictest of Cabinet secrets in publishing the heads of the budget twelve hours before they were announced by Mr. Gladstone—a course by which dozens of speculators might have been ruined.

John Leech's sketches and pictures in oil have been sold and realized a sum of £6,560.

The Canadian delegates, Messrs. Cartier and Galt, were entertained at a banquet on April 26th, by the Fishmongers' Company. They both made speeches on the Confederation scheme, which were very well received by the assemblage. The prevalent idea seemed to be, however, that without the lower provinces nothing could be done.

Dr. Pusey has written a letter in regard to the contest between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Gathorne Hardy for the Oxford election, in which he earnestly deprecates the University partying with a representative who has served her, the Church, and the State, with a very intelligent, illustrious and devoted service.

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.—It is affirmed that a second poison, the action of which is "masked" and strengthened by antimony, has been detected in the body of Mrs. Pritchard. The accused doctor remains quiet and self-possessed and confident of acquittal, and no evidence as to motive has as yet been secured.

The Road Murder Found Out.—The mystery of the Road murder, which for five years has perplexed the police and all who feel an interest in undiscovered crime, has been at last revealed. On April 25th Miss Constance Kent appeared before Sir Thomas Henry, and surrendered herself as the murderer of her half-brother, Francis Saville Kent, a child of four years old. It appears that after her acquittal in 1860 she was sent abroad, but returned two years since to England, and obtained a home in a religious house at Brighton, where she has remained ever since. Her confession of guilt was first made to Mr. Wagner, the well-known Vicar of Brighton, but the idea of a public confession came, he says, from herself. Before the magistrate she was perfectly calm, and exhibited no trace of that tendency to insanity which it is said has been manifest in her mother's family. No motive has yet been assigned either for the murder or the confession, and a part of the public seems inclined to believe that the criminal's belief in her own guilt is a mere delusion. The prisoner was examined at Trowbridge on the 26th, and was remanded till the 4th May.

CAPITAL FOR THE COLONIES.—The Colonial and General Land Credit Company—capital, £1,000,000, in 40,000 shares of £25 each—proposes to undertake the business of a land and credit company in the British colonies and adjacent territories. The operations will at first be confined to South Africa.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—The trial of Moses Frank, on indictment No. 4, for forging the acceptance of H. Bloomingdale & Co. to a draft drawn by his partner, Baum, on the Utah Mining Company, is proceeding in the County Court. Judge Cowles denied the motion to dismiss indictment No. 2, on which two trials have been had, and on both of which the jury disagreed. A venire was issued, returnable on Wednesday, for the retrial of the case.

Patrick Sharp, who was severely kicked by a horse a few days since, died of his injuries in the County Hospital this morning. Deceased was near twenty years of age and a native of Ireland.

The rates of passage by the Moses Taylor (which sails to-morrow), are first cabin, outside state-rooms, \$140; inside, \$125; second cabin, \$70; steerage, \$50. She carries a large number of passengers.

Flour.—Moderate home trade demand, with special change in quotations. Nap.

family, in sacks, sold at \$14 1/2 bbl. Local extras, \$15. First new wheat of the season, comprising 840 sacks from Martinez has been received since our last. It is from Sonora seed and raised on summer-fallowed ground, quality good and held at 40c.

Barley.—We have only to note, jobbing lots of old feed, \$1 40 @ 1 45; new at about \$1 10 @ 100 lb.

Corn.—A small lot of yellow, 85 sacks, \$2 85 @ 100 lb.

Oats.—Dull at \$1 50 @ 1 62 1/2 @ 100 lb.

Judge Dwinelle to-day granted Mrs. Archimandorf a divorce from her husband, J. Archimandorf, on the ground of his extreme cruelty.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, April 22, 1865.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The Easter Monday Volunteer Review, has now become quite an established institution with us, and to the satisfaction of the nation at large, no less than of the volunteers themselves. This year's gathering was, by general consent, quite as good if not better than those which have preceded it. There was much fear that every year would see an increasing difficulty in getting the members of the different corps to attend to their drill, and that as the novelty was off, the interest in the force would diminish. It has not so proved. A healthy rivalry has been created between the various corps, and the efficiency of the force is fully maintained.

The gathering at Brighton was of course confined to the corps from the metropolis and the south-eastern counties, but nearly 21,000 men were under arms on the Downs. The weather was favorable—the dust had been laid by showers during the night, and the day was all the more suitable because dull. It is estimated that there were not less than 150,000 spectators on the ground, by whom the different regiments were most enthusiastically greeted, as they marched past. There was a sham battle, and a number of ambitious manoeuvres were executed in very good style. There were 48 guns upon the ground, and the manner in which they were served by the artillery corps excited special admiration. There were other local reviews that day in different parts of the country.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

There seems every reason to hope that the stow and pluck of our British youth will not be allowed to deteriorate. Manly sports and exercises grow in favor. Cricketing is universal, and the University boat race never excited more interest than it did this year. It was rowed over the usual course, from Mortlake to Putney, but the eagerness of persons who fill several steamboats to view the race, so materially interfered with the rowing, that it is seriously proposed to remove the scene of this classic contest to some other river where no smoky monsters can disturb the stream, or endanger the boats.

The banks were lined by thousands of persons—the ladies wearing the colors of their favorite boats—dark blue, (Oxford); light blue, (Cambridge). The latter started off at a tremendous pace, rising sometimes to 44 strokes in a minute, and shot a considerable distance ahead. They kept up their lead full three miles, but the Oxford crew, which had kept coolly and steadily to its long stroke, 39 to the minute—then drew slowly up to them, and the Cambridge crew being by this time spent, their antagonists eventually won easily, and thus Oxford has won for five years in succession.

PUGILISM.

The glorious weather which we have enjoyed this week, for we seem to have leaped into summer at a bound, has greatly encouraged the holiday making. Good Friday was wet and cold, but the High Church or Anglican party, which gives many tokens of rapidity increasing in numbers and influence, endeavored in vain to change the national habit of spending the day in outdoor jaunts and amusements, by covering the walls of most of the large towns with bills headed by a black cross, and threatening those who did not attend service in the churches with the pains of judgment.

RETRIAL AND ACQUITTAL.

This week Serafino Pelezzeoni, the Italian lately sentenced to death for the murder of Michael Harrington, and then reprieved in consequence of another Italian named Gregorio Moggi being found guilty of the same act, was again put on his trial for stabbing a potman named Rebeck in the same disastrous broil. The trial lasted four days. Rebeck distinctly swore that Pelezzeoni stabbed both him and Harrington, and other witnesses swore to the same fact. The counsel for the defence insisted that the police in their anxiety to get up a case against Pelezzeoni had suppressed material evidence. Moggi, who is now under sentence of five years' penal servitude for stabbing Harrington, was called as a witness, and swore that he himself was the man who stabbed both Harrington and Rebeck. Other evidence was given, and this extraordinary case ended in the acquittal of the man who a month ago was expected to be hung. His discharge was sent by the Home Secretary the same evening, and he was set at liberty.

BANK FRAUDS.

The trial of Terry and Burgh, the manager and secretary of the unfortunate Unity Bank, on a charge of deceiving the shareholders by making out a false balance sheet, has also occupied four days of another court, and has excited the greatest interest in the mercantile world. Ald. Mechi, who was a leading director of the bank, was a principal witness. He admitted that though the directors professed to examine the accounts every week, they had no knowledge of the real state of affairs. The jury in returning a verdict of not guilty, expressed their opinion that the accounts of the bank had been kept on a vicious principle, and that the directors ought to have investigated the books more closely.

Much indignation has been excited by revelations of the treatment of sick paupers in some of the Metropolitan Workhouses. The circumstances attending the death of two, named Daly and Gibson, have been the subject of official inquiry. Gibson was in Marylebone Workhouse, and a post mortem examination discovered that he was full of undressed sores, and his hair was swarming

with vermin. The evidence given before the Poor Law Inspector, discloses a shameful neglect on the part of doctors and nurses.

JOHN STUART MILL.

The most remarkable fact at present to be noted in connection with the expected election, is the candidature of Mr. John Stuart Mill, the well-known political writer, for Westminster. Captain Grosvenor, son of the Marquis of Westminster, had offered himself in the Liberal interest, but his flippancy disgusted some of the party, and they suggested Mr. Mill. He will serve, if he is elected, without a canvass and without expense. He has published his political programme. He would open the suffrage to all grown persons, whether men or women, who can read, write, and can perform a sum in the rule of three, and who have not received parish relief, but insists on some plan for the representation of minorities. He would be prepared to support a measure which would give the laboring classes a clear half of the national representation. He will not support the ballot. On other matters his opinions do not materially vary from the received Liberal creed. A subscription is being raised to pay the expenses of his election, and it is just possible that by doing so, his return would mark an epoch in English politics.

(To be continued.)

CALIFORNIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE COLUMBIAN.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—In accordance with the recent order of Gen. McDowell, the parties under arrest for uttering treasonable sentiments, and rejoicing over the assassination of President Lincoln, were turned over to the civil authorities.

Last evening's boat brought down 13 from Benicia, with the Green Valley secessionists—29 more were brought over from Alcatraz this morning. All the parties were brought before Judge Hoffman, when upon motion of their counsel, seconded by District Attorney Lake, they were allowed to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, and depart in peace.

The firm of Greenwood & Newbauer have been indicted by the United States Grand Jury, for perjury in making false statements of the amount of their business affairs to the internal revenue assessor. The indictment charges them with swearing that their business transactions did not exceed fifty thousand dollars per annum, while it charged that it in reality exceeded one hundred thousand, at the time of making such statement.

A preliminary examination into the case of the murder of Max Walter, was held this a.m. Mr. Spitz has so far recovered as to be able to give his testimony, fully identifying Antonia Seizovich alias Macks, as the murderer. He was held to answer on the charge of murder in the first degree.

The United States Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against A. Cummings and other of the Brones Arizons expedition, charged with violating neutrality laws, in enlisting men in the United States to serve a foreign power.

A party of Mormons, consisting of nine men, twelve women and one hundred and thirty children, are expected to arrive from Salt Lake on Saturday, and sail immediately for the Sandwich Islands. They are the pioneers of a colony that Brigham Young is establishing there.

John Perry, Jr., who for years has been a leading stock and exchange broker in this city, failed to-day, for upwards of ten thousand dollars. His failure is due to heavy losses on mining stocks and greenbacks.

A new newspaper edited by B. F. Washington, has sprung from the ruins of the Democratic Press.

Frank Hudson, corporal of Company 32nd cavalry, California volunteers, who is under sentence of death for killing sergeant Levergood at Chico, will be hanged at Sacramento to-morrow.

Sailed on the 15th, the bark Vernon, for Puget Sound, the brig Adelaide, for Puget Sound.

MARKETS.

Legal Tenders—72 @ 72 1/2.

Business in exchange for Saturday's steamers is moderate, currency bills, 30 premium; coin, 1 1/2 @ 2.

Rice—sales, good No. 2 China, 10c.

Sugar—auction sales, 3,000 barrels Hawaiian, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$12 50.

Flour—moderate trade at current prices.

New wheat received from Martinez, comprising 895 sacks, has been sold on private terms; another lot for which an offer of 3 1/2 cents per pound was refused.

Barley—700 sacks Chile, for brewing, at \$1 70; also 500 sacks old bay, at \$1 40.

Hay—sales 500 bales new, yesterday; today, \$13 @ \$14 50 per ton.

FEMALE AID ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Report of the Honorary Treasurer and Secretary of the above Association appears elsewhere. The total amount of subscriptions and donations, obtained mostly by the untiring exertions of the ladies, for the year ending 30th ultimo, amounts to \$4,089 29, and the expenditure on account of site, building, and furniture, &c., for the Female Infirmary \$3,928 2, leaving a balance of \$161 29, in the hands of the treasurer to carry on that useful institution. The Committee have managed admirably so far to keep out of debt, and we trust the benevolent public will never allow the funds to fall into arrears.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—The tenders for building the additions to Castle Cary called for by the Government, were opened yesterday, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. Graham & Morris, their tender being the lowest. The other builders tendering for the work were Messrs. Thos. Trounson, Robt. Ewing, Bruce & Geary, and J. G. Maedey. The amount of the lowest tender, had not transpired, but as Castle Cary, and grounds cost \$20,000 we presume the improvements will be limited to the remainder of the \$25,000 set apart for building a Government House.

THE NEW STEAMER.—We learn from Capt. Conard, of the Sierra Nevada, that the next mail steamer, to leave on the 17th, will not come direct, but will first proceed to Port