

show that they had not been mistaken in their first accusation against Pelizzoni, especially as several of them had given strong testimony to his identity. It is asserted that the police determined to make up the case against him, and devoted their energies to it. Accordingly, Pelizzoni, still under sentence, for the crown had not yet pardoned him, was placed on trial again, and now for assault with intent to kill upon a man who was stabbed in the same way. Here was of course a curious combination. Two men were lying in prison, both under sentence for the same crime, which it was conceded only one of them could have committed. For a peculiar feature of the evidence on the part of the prosecution had been that only one Italian was in the room where the murder and assault were committed, and that the same man committed both crimes. On the second trial of Pelizzoni, for the minor offence, Moggi, the other condemned man, was brought from prison and testified in favor of Pelizzoni. Moggi declared that he committed both crimes, and on a rigid cross-examination detailed all the circumstances with such clearness and accuracy that no doubt remained that he was speaking the truth. He was sentenced to a term of years, and the result was the acquittal of Pelizzoni.

It is an Italian gentleman of the name of Negretti that Pelizzoni and the English public are indebted for preventing a judicial murder.

#### COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

[From the Daily News.]  
Such is our lesson for the future from the defects in our criminal system which this trial has brought to light. That they have not in this case made as all unwittingly guilty of a judicial murder we must thank fervently Mr. Negretti. That gentleman discovered the true offender, directed him to justice, and when the Home Office, which has twice prosecuted Pelizzoni, with unaccountable indecency, refused to prosecute Gregorio, Mr. Negretti undertook the painful duty himself, and, in spite of all official obstruction, at last succeeded in establishing the truth. It is a service done to us all, for which we can offer him no adequate reward save that which lies in our grateful acknowledgments. But since he has not only done this, but has also, in the discharge of his duties, shown a noble independence of spirit, and a readiness to do what he believed to be right, we must insist on Government now so far adopting it as to relieve him from the heavy expenses to which he must have been put in performing a good deed, which has wiped away a stain from the character of the English nation.

#### [From the Daily Telegraph.]

In the first instance, the Agents of the law honestly believed that Pelizzoni was the guilty man. As the case went on, their pride and interests became involved in the maintenance of the view to which they rashly committed themselves; and thus, from impartial investigators of the truth, they became embittered and unscrupulous partisans. Not even official apathy can disregard the proofs by which almost the gravest offence that servants of the law can commit has been brought home to a portion of our police force. Before, however, the guilty are punished, a prior duty is incumbent upon the authorities of the Home Office. The wrong done to Pelizzoni can never be undone in its entirety; nothing can atone to him for the long torture and death agony to which he, being innocent, has been cruelly subjected, and there may be difficulties in creating a precedent for direct compensation to the sufferer from a judicial blunder. An immediate discharge is the one scant act of justice which Sir George Grey, as representative of the administration of the law, has in his power to confer upon the prisoner, who must now be treated with the mockery of a pardon. But surely some public acknowledgment is due to the kind-hearted and courageous Italian gentleman, who, in defiance of official insolence, in the face of an organized conspiracy to baffie his efforts, at the risk of much cost and trouble and obloquy, volunteered to do what the law had failed to accomplish, and, by thus doing, has not only saved an innocent man's life, but has rescued English justice from a fatal and terrible error.

**The Herald.**  
Wednesday, May 31, 1865.

#### MEXICO.

Now that the civil war which has so severely raged in the United States, during the last four years, is terminated, speculation is on the quiver to learn how Maximilian and the Mexican Empire are to fare for the future. From the days of its conquest by Cortes, in the early part of the sixteenth century down to the revolution of 1824, when Spanish power was almost swept from this continent, Mexico has made slow progress in the path of civilization. Many theories, which we do not at present intend to detail, have been advanced by historians and political writers to account for its stagnation in all that related to national greatness. To the mere politician who views everything from a self-interest point of view, the policy and legislation adopted by Spain towards her American Colonies, and particularly towards Mexico, and the social laws which obtain therein, are sufficient to account for the slow advances of the ancient kingdom of the Aztecs, either in material prosperity, science, literature or political freedom, during the three centuries in which Spain held sway on the central and southern portions of this continent. But to those who perceive the finger of Providence in the affairs of nations, the deplorable condition of Mexico ever since her first conquest has been permitted to exist as a glaring reproach against Spain for the alleged unnecessary and wanton cruelty of the Spaniards in their conquest of the country. It is a curious fact, that at the expiration of three centuries, an attempt should be made for the subjugation of Spain by getting possession of its Sovereign, not very dissimilar to that which had been practiced by Cortes and his adherents in Mexico. In point of treachery and deception, there is little difference in the two cases; and if the sins of nations are visited upon their posterity, the designs of Bonaparte against Spain and its monarch might be regarded as retributive for the violence and treachery of the Spanish adventurers against the inefficient inhabitants of America—accuses which can only find a parallel in the rapacity and cruelty of Ciri in India. We do not, however, by any means, wish to class Ciri and Cortes together as similar either in their genius or character, for while we look upon the former as an intriguer, a hypocrite and a forger, we regard the latter as an honorable and high-minded cavalier, whose chivalrous nature, inventive genius and implacable perseverance, demand our admiration; and if we were to examine, by those abstract principles by which alone we can judge in the matter, and which are very difficult and abstract in themselves, the question whether the conquest of Mexico was justifiable or not, we would be at some trouble to arrive at a just conclusion. Many facts might also be adduced to show that the conquest of Mexico was not stained by any unnecessary acts of cruelty; but without dwelling upon these points, we cannot conceal the fact that the Mexicans have not been much improved by their connection with Europeans. We wish, now, merely to allude to a period of Mexican history, with which the majority of our readers are more conversant, namely, since the revolution of 1824, down to the intervention of England, France and America, some three years ago, for the restoration and maintenance of law and order. When, after a long and bloody struggle, Mexico emerged from the condition of an oppressed Spanish Province into the dignity of an independent Republic, the friends of progress throughout the world entertained sanguine hopes for the regeneration and rapid progress of the country in everything pertaining to civilization; but these hopes were doomed

to disappointment. The history of Mexico, as a Republic, is one of the most unsatisfactory and contemptible that could be written. Anarchy and rapine, and insecurity for either life or property, have been the prominent points in the history of Republican Mexico. The people, owing to many causes and influences which might be mentioned, but which space forbids us to enter into at present, were evidently unfit for self-government, and an able leader and faction contended against another in succession, until finally the interests of law and order imperatively demanded the intervention of some strong power for the establishment of a stable government, which would give peace to a long-distracted country and security to its inhabitants. These, we believe, were the objects which induced England, France and Austria to despatch a joint expedition to Mexico some three years ago; but this expedition had not been very long in the country when dissensions arose among the allies, and finally the defection of the English and Austrians from the French took place. France alone virtually ruled the country since. The Archduke Maximilian was selected as the Emperor of Mexico, and his selection was approved, we have reason to believe, by a majority of the Mexican people. The great opponent to Maximilian's rule is ex-President Juarez, who has surrounded himself with a body of restless spirits, who have subsisted, during the last quarter of a century, by preying as freebooters upon their country, and to whom the establishment of a stable Government, and the restoration of permanent peace, would be worse than death. It is to be regretted that Juarez and his followers should be encouraged in their acts of lawlessness—even though perpetrated under the name of liberty and patriotism—by any portion of the American people.

The Monroe doctrine is all very well in its place, and we have nothing to say against it; but those who know best the character of the native Mexican, are aware how adverse he is to the regular and peaceful pursuits of life, and to the restraint of law; and on this account, every enlightened person would hail with delight, and as a direct benefit to the cause of civilization or human progress, any success on the part of Maximilian in establishing a strong Government in Mexico. When the passions which have been engendered in civil strife shall have subsided, we sincerely hope that the American Government will discountenance all migration schemes, which have, for their object, the aid and succor of such disturbers of the peace of Mexico, as Juarez has proved himself to be. At all events, the Emperor Napoleon, whose political sagacity is universally admitted, is determined on maintaining Maximilian on the throne of Mexico, and France, which has never yet, even in the face of threats and hostile demonstrations, receded from a position which she has once determined assumed, will back the Emperor in sustaining the honor of the national flag, should the American Government be as unwise as to assail it. We will not speculate on the result of a war between the United States and France, but we will say that should such a war unfortunately break out, it would leave Mexico in a worse condition than it has been at any time since its conquest, and would waste to no purpose the strength and energies of two nations, who, in times of trial, have been fast friends, and who ought, instead of quarrelling, join hand in hand in striving to diffuse the blessings of peace, law and order to this long-distracted country, Mexico. The great history of that rich and fertile land possesses all the charms of romance to us, and its future, which must with necessity be shaped by its Government, will be watched with intense interest by every lover of law and order, and the blessings attendant upon peace and good government.

#### A "CHANGE OF BASE."

THE accounts of the operations of General Grant before Richmond previous to the fall of that city have, we presume, made our readers quite familiar with the new military expression which heads this article. Those who were favored by circumstances to make many changes of their "base" before they succeeded in accomplishing the object of their mission to the "Sunny South." Those who advocate the formation of a Confederation of British America on the plan devised at Quebec, likewise find it advisable to make very material modifications in their "base" laid down by them at the commencement of their attack on the fortress of Public Opinion. The Union forces, although led by generals some of whom have won renown, if not on the battle-field, at least on our Market Square, in putting "battalions" of our Volunteers through their evolutions, and, although having the advantage of being "every man an officer," and, therefore, well acquainted with military tactics, and the still greater advantage of three weeks' training in the most improved mode of modern warfare, under the watchful eyes of the eminent politicians of the military school at Quebec, suffered most disgraceful defeats in every encounter with the "rebels" and Unionists. Now, however, they are beginning to believe that the mode in which they conducted the campaign was very faulty; and, in order to make amends for their past failure, they commenced many points which, at the "breaking out of the war," they went to considerable trouble to defend by means of fortifications. In order to show the change of base made by the Unionists, we shall lay aside figurative language and give our readers the benefit of the opinions at present propounded by some of the advocates of Confederation. Our readers may remember that when, last autumn, the editor of the *Islander* was endeavoring to impress upon the minds of his readers the desirableness of accepting the terms contained in the Quebec Report, he stated that the period of progress for F. E. Ireland had ended, and that, for the future, the Council could make no further advancement; in fact, he asserted that instead of progressing, the Island would retrograde. This plea was urged by the *Islander* to show that the fixed annuity which, under Confederation, would receive from the Federal Government would be amply sufficient to meet our expenditure for all time to come. The *Islander* of the 19th of this month joins issue with that of the 9th of December last, and shows most conclusively that, without the great boon of Confederation at all, the people of this Island, by exerting themselves as they have hitherto done, cannot fail to proceed from year to year in a steady course of progress in commercial, agricultural, mechanical, as well as in literary pursuits. After giving his reasons for this belief, the editor says:

"That the advance of the country in wealth, the offspring of this Island of agriculture, is, if not with a stride as rapid as in some countries, yet proceeds at that steady pace, and promises to be lasting and gradually increasing in power."  
Of course no person will doubt the truth of this statement, particularly when it is known that the quotation is from the pen of Mr. Secretary Pope, a man whose political career has proved him to be no friend of F. E. Ireland.

#### THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

WILMER says the Dublin International Exhibition was inaugurated by the Prince of Wales under highly favorable circumstances. It cannot fail to attract large numbers of people from the British side of the Channel to the British Isles, and the belief is entertained that strangers from all parts of Europe will find their way to the Irish Metropolis. In painting and sculpture the Exhibition will be unusually rich and attractive. It is creditable to the liberality of the Continental Crowned Heads, and other owners of works of art, that they have sent their treasures so liberally to swell the attractions. The probability is that the Queen, at some parts of the season, will cross the Channel to inspect an undertaking, which her lamented husband was the first to introduce into England, and in undertakings of this kind she has shown a deep interest up to the time of his death. "One result will be the introduction into Ireland of much money that would not otherwise have found its way there."

The Exhibition had a fair share of visitors on Wednesday, notwithstanding the attraction of the military review at the Phoenix Park, where from 80,000 to 100,000 persons assembled in the course of the afternoon, in spite of the rain. In the evening Her Royal Highness the Princess and the Duke of Cambridge dined with Sir George Brown, Commander of the forces in Ireland.  
On Thursday the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Exhibition. His Royal Highness appeared to be particularly attracted by various articles of Irish manufacture, and testified his admiration by ordering liberally of several of the exhibitors. The Royal party proceeded to visit St. Patrick's Cathedral, and was met by Mr. Guinness and a select deputation, who conducted them through the building. The Prince expressed his admiration of the venerable pile, and having congratulated Mr. Guinness on the success of his undertaking, shook hands warmly with that gentleman on his departure. The London "Times" in a leader on the subject says:—These things are more than mere trifles, they are more affectionately welcomed. Unhappily, there is no part in which so little is seen of them. The Queen herself spends three months of every year in Scotland, and not unfrequently stays for weeks at Coburg, whereas in a reign of twenty-eight years she has certainly not resided half as many days in Ireland. There may have been good reasons for this; at all events, there are reasons now, which are above all criticism; but it does seem a great pity that the Prince and Princess of Wales should not more frequently represent her where their appearance would call forth such heartfelt gratitude. Ireland abounds in princely mansions, and there's Irish noblemen who would feel it high honor to entertain them. Irish discontent, is closely allied to a sense of neglect, and for this feeling there could be no better palliative than occasional residences of the Her Apparent in Ireland.

#### THE APPOINTMENT OF DR. MANNING AS ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

The appointment of Dr. Manning as Archbishop of Westminster, is announced. The selection, though confidently anticipated in some quarters, has caused surprise in others. Dr. Manning, it will be remembered, was the Protestant Archbishop of Chichester, and succeeded from the Church of England, some years ago. Since he was ordained priest for the purpose of consulting him as to the future government of the Roman Catholic Church he has had charge of

another article, the editor of the *Islander* says:— "Without Confederation, we believe it will be impossible for us to remain a portion of the British Empire; and separation from the Mother Country means nothing more or less than absorption into the American Republic."

Well, those who advocate the adoption of the Quebec Report say that Confederation is the first step towards separation, and the "sane and temper of the press of Britain and of public men in England indicate that, should Confederation be consummated, the American Colonies might be separated from the Mother Country without incurring the danger of leaving a small and helpless community at the mercy of powerful and warlike neighbors; therefore, we think, it may fairly be concluded that Confederation means separation from the Mother Country; and the *Islander* says separation means absorption into the American Republic, therefore Confederation means absorption into the American Republic. But the strongest part of Mr. Pope's article has yet to come. He says:

"Convince the majority that by annexation to the United States the great markets of the Republic would be open to the producers—that the enormous coasting trade of America would be opened to Colonial vessels—and that American capital and American energy would be available to develop the resources of the Colonies and enhance the value of property; convince our people of this, and attachment to monarchical institutions, so far as the majority is concerned, will quickly be lost and forgotten."  
We do not think it would be a very difficult task to convince the majority of the people of P. E. Island that all the good things shown forth in the above extract might be obtained by annexation. The people of this Island know that the trade with the Americans during the last ten years has been of great advantage to the Colony.

Again the *Islander* says that, should the Reciprocity Treaty cease, "Colonists will be made to feel the value of free trade with America, and, unless we are greatly in error, the numbers of those who, in order to procure a paying market and other advantages, will advocate annexation, will be very large. Union with America, and not with Canada, will be the cry. It is faintly heard even now."

Yet, under Confederation, we would have restrictive duties imposed on all American productions! We need not make any further comments on the above extracts. They speak for themselves and convey a pretty clear idea of the lipposity of some of those who advocate Confederation, *come que coude*.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE!



#### Arrival of the "China."

HALIFAX, May 24.

The R. M. Steamship "China" arrived at this port at noon to-day, in eleven days from Liverpool, via Queenstown. Dates received by this arrival are: the 19th; The opening of the Dublin Exhibition, the visit of Napoleon to Algiers, and the appointment of Dr. Manning as successor to Cardinal Wiseman, form the principal topics in the English press.

The impression in France is that a compromise between Rome and Italy is an impossibility. It is thought that Victor Emmanuel would gladly effect some arrangement, and that his views are concurred in by the Emperor of the French; but the College of Cardinals is opposed to any compromise whatever, and "The Liberal party of Italy, it is said, would regard any arrangement with Rome as a crime fraught with most disastrous consequences."

A rumor exists, the truth of which time only can solve, that Louis Napoleon, on his return from Algeria to Paris, was accompanied by a young girl named Miss Ken, and that he was so much attracted by her beauty, that he determined to marry her. The rumor is said to be founded on the fact that Miss Ken was seen in the presence of the Emperor, and that she was accompanied by a young man, who is supposed to be her betrothed. The rumor is said to be founded on the fact that Miss Ken was seen in the presence of the Emperor, and that she was accompanied by a young man, who is supposed to be her betrothed.

News from Spain, of an alarming character continues to be received. The "Paseo" says that agitation, uneasiness, and discontent have now risen to such a height that it is impossible to foresee what may happen or to what extremities Spain may be reduced if it remains much longer in the power of General Narvaez. Madrid is tolerably quiet, but Barcelona is said to be feasting with discontent. Popular agitation in that city is on the increase; crowds parade the streets uttering seditious cries, and the patrols, hooded and hissed, can scarcely go their rounds. The "Diario" says that political manifestations are made even in churches, and that the Catalonians call out loudly not only for a new government, but even for a change of dynasty.

Such is the unsettled state of public feeling in Madrid and the apprehension of a revolution, that the Government has determined to double the police force of that city.

#### FRANCE.

The Empress of the French has approved the project for the erection of a statue to the Duke de Broglie in the municipality of Devalle.  
The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that the tragical death of President Lincoln has revived the political spirit of Democratic France in the large towns.  
The manner in which the Empress of the French is discharging the duties of the Regency gives great satisfaction in Paris. Daily audiences, frequent private councils, and the ordinary routine of State business are said to fully occupy the time of Imperial Majesty.

The news of the capture of Booth has been received with satisfaction in Paris, but it is regretted that he should not have been brought to trial, for he might have made revelations which would have entirely cleared the South of the foul and malignant aspirations against it.  
Abd-el-Kader is about to visit France, and is expected to spend six months in Paris. There is said to be no truth in the report that the Emperor of the French has invited Abd-el-Kader to Paris for the purpose of consulting him as to the future government of Algeria, that the warrior chief having

himself applied for permission to spend a few months in the French capital.  
Great uneasiness is said to exist in Paris as to the health of the King of the Belgians, and private accounts from Brussels express a fear that should anything happen to his Majesty an annexation movement might be set on foot. The latest accounts, however, state that considerable improvement has taken place in the King's health.  
The "Cologne Gazette" asserts that an attempt against the life of the Emperor Napoleon was contemplated by some 60 conspirators at Lyons. The conspiracy was, however, discovered in time, and a large number of persons were arrested before the Emperor visited the city. The guilty are Hafians and Folses, who intended to place themselves at the narrow entrance of the Rue Bourbonnais, where they meant to fall upon the Imperial carriage.

#### NAPOLEON IN ALGERIA.

The official accounts received from Africa speak of the reception given to the Emperor of the French as most enthusiastic. On arriving his Majesty proceeded to the cathedral, accompanied by Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta, and all the affluent residents in the Colony, when divine service was performed. All the principal Arab chiefs have been invited to the capital to pay their respects to Sovereign. The Emperor Napoleon has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Algeria, in which he declares he has visited the colony to learn in person the interests of his subjects, to second their efforts, and to assure them of the protection of the mother country. He urges the people to increased attachment to the land, and to treat the Arabs as fellow-countrymen, and he justifies the act of France 55 years ago, when she planted her banner on the soil of Africa. The Emperor is in excellent health.

#### THE ALABAMA CLAIMS ON ENGLAND.

The "Daily News," referring to a statement in the Herald of the 11th says, most persons are aware that the Government of the United States considers it has claim upon England for the damage done by the Alabama, and that our own Government is of contrary opinion. The question will come on for adjustment some day in the ordinary way, and we do not know that it might not be considered now as well as any other time; as a matter of fact, however, President Johnson has done nothing.

The question stands at this moment just where President Lincoln left it. The depositions of the Shenandoah have been also made the subject of representation to our Government. Those representations were made by order of President Lincoln, and far from being of an unfriendly nature, they brought out more plainly than before the amicable disposition of both Governments. It is hoped that Mr. Sewall will soon be restored to the duties of his department, and he will find these claims on England in the situation in which he left them, President Johnson having reserved them for his treatment.

#### THE ROAD MURDER.

The Road Murder, now that that excitement arising from the American War is rapidly subsiding, comes in opportunely to fill the void. Every feature and circumstance connected with it is stamped with so much of the horrible and the idealistic, that minds and imaginations of all grades find food for curiosity and thought in the conduct of this strange Constable Kent, the assassin of his little half-brother. The latest phase in the history of this terrible and mysterious crime is a letter which the Rev. Mr. Wagner, the Puseyite clergyman, of Brighton, has written to the newspapers respecting the arrangement, and that his views are concurred in by the Emperor of the French; but the College of Cardinals is opposed to any compromise whatever, and "The Liberal party of Italy, it is said, would regard any arrangement with Rome as a crime fraught with most disastrous consequences."

A rumor exists, the truth of which time only can solve, that Louis Napoleon, on his return from Algeria to Paris, was accompanied by a young girl named Miss Ken, and that he was so much attracted by her beauty, that he determined to marry her. The rumor is said to be founded on the fact that Miss Ken was seen in the presence of the Emperor, and that she was accompanied by a young man, who is supposed to be her betrothed. The rumor is said to be founded on the fact that Miss Ken was seen in the presence of the Emperor, and that she was accompanied by a young man, who is supposed to be her betrothed.

Some documents lately found among the rebel archives at Richmond were presented in the assassination trial yesterday. They show that the policy of assassination was entertained by Davis and the Secretary of War, Gen. Lee. Lovett, a witness, was fired upon on Sunday night by four men while returning home.

#### NEW YORK, May 22, P. M.

Augusta, Ga., was taken possession of by our troops under Gen. Molieux, May 9th, who found there 100,000 bales of cotton, 10,000,000 dollars' worth of ordnance and other rebel stores, and 45,000 soldiers in full uniform. A specie train was captured, and 15,000 dollars in gold secured. The Savannah Harbor has been opened, and railroad communication from Louisville to Charleston will soon be completed.  
The evidence for the prosecution in the trial of the assassination conspirators will probably be all in to-morrow.  
Gold 130.

#### WASHINGTON, May 21.

The great review is passing off according to the programme, withdrawing the attention of the community from the conspiracy trials.  
The "Herald's" Mobile correspondent announces the surrender of the Confederate fleet on the Tombigbee river, on the 9th comprising two commodores and 150 other officers, and twelve vessels.  
The "Herald's" Macon correspondent says the people of the interior of Georgia are rapidly settling themselves in the condition of peace.  
Furnace and provisions are brought freely into places occupied by the national troops, and the people are demanding a Convention for reconstruction.  
Gold 132.

#### NEW YORK, May 25.

Advices from Savannah to May 20th, reported that the rebel private Storewell has been placed in the hands of the Captain General of Cuba, as a deposit, and his officers and crew paid off and sent ashore.  
Late Galveston papers state that Kirby Smith has refused to surrender.  
Alex. St. Stephens and other notorians rebels have been sent to Fort Warren.  
Washington correspondents assert that all rebel officers concerned in the atrocious starvation of Federal prisoners will be excluded from the benefits of the amnesty proclamation, also the Fort Pillow murderers and all proprietors of great landed estate will be required to take the oath of allegiance.  
The great review, closed yesterday by the inspection of Sherman's Veteran Army.  
Gold 134.

#### NEW YORK, May 25, P. M.

The "Tribune's" Despatch from Washington says the assassin trial was adjourned to allow the Government time to examine rebel documents forwarded to the War Dept., from which much important testimony, it is believed, will be adduced. The trial was resumed to-day. It is said President Johnson will refer the question of negro suffrage in States late in rebellion to the loyal white citizens.  
Gold 135.

#### NEW YORK, May 27.

The Grand Jury for the District of Columbia has found true bills of indictment against Jeff. Davis and Breckenridge for the crime of High Treason. Breckenridge is still at large.  
Leading papers in Georgia urge the people of that State to accept the emancipation, and submit quietly to the laws of the country. The amount of cotton in Georgia is estimated at 200,000 tons. It is being moved to Savannah for shipment. Strong Federal Forces are concentrating in Texas to clear out the rebels in that locality. Gen. Sheridan is at command.  
Gold 136.

#### NEW YORK, May 27, P. M.

The Tribune's Washington despatch says the Attorney General has decided that the Amnesty proclamation becomes void, the supposition of the rebellion in the desertion of Confederation are in full force and that the exercise of Executive clemency cannot be extended to the future.  
The Herald's Mobile correspondent of the 25th, says the City is thick with the arrival of Paroled officers and soldiers from Dick Taylor's command. They meet our officers and men in the streets and hotels with the utmost good feeling. Quiet and order prevail, trade is improving, goods are selling in large quantities from New Orleans by every steamer Gold 135.

The Hon. T. H. Haviland has been appointed a Q. C. of the Supreme Court of this Island.

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