New-York Daily Tribune

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gold Closed Last Night at 137¾.

THE WAR.

The recent expedition from Baton Rouge captured Col. Hatch, Collector of Customs at New-Orleans under the Rebel Government; also, all the records of the Custom-House during his administration. Col. Hatch says that the books and records of the Custom-House prior to secession are secreted in New Orleans.

The major portion of the fleet which will take part in the Texas expedition has already sailed from Fortress Monroe under command of Gen. Weitzel. It will rendezvous at Mobile Bay before proceeding further Southward.

Great dissatisfaction prevails among the Pennsylvania one year troops at the order reducing their bounties 25 per cent. An effort is being made to have the order rescinded.

The Eleventh New-York and Ninth Massachusetts batteries, and the Fourteenth Connecticut and Nineteenth Maine regiments, arrived in this city yesterday morning.

Work has been suspended at the navy-yard in Mound City, and a rumor is current that the naval depot at that place will soon be removed to Pensacola.

Five millions of dollars have been received at New-Orleans to pay off the troops of Gen H. J. Smith's corps, stationed near Selma and Montgomery.

Gen. Frank P. Blair left Washington for this city yesterday en route for Louisville, where the army of the Tennessee will rendezvous.

The Provost-Marshall's will be retained in all the States, save Rhode Island, and the system extended throughout the South.

The Sixth Army Corps, Major-Gen. Wright, went into camp at Baily's Cross Roads, near Washington, last evening.

Ten thousand Union prisoners from Tyler, Texas, are at the mouth of the Red River, on their way North.

During the month of May requisitions for $97,000,000 were made on the Treasury to pay off the armies.

The 165th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Duryea's Zouaves, left Washington for New-York yesterday.

Gen. Rosecrans has received six months leave of absence to visit the Pacific Coast.

The Rebel Gen. Forrest has arrived at Memphis.

GENERAL NEWS.

A terrible outrage is said to have been committed on the person of a young lady, who has since died, near Washington on Thursday, by three drunken officers. They were subsequently captured, and yesterday tried by a drum-head court-martial, and sentenced to be shot.

A notice was yesterday issued by the State Department to the effect that the order of December 17, 1864, requiring passports of all persons entering this country from foreign ports, excepting emigrants, is rescinded, the reason for its enforcement no longer existing.

Gen. Sherman, after holding quite a levee at his host's, Mr. Scott, yesterday rode down town, visiting the Exchange and the Astor House. There was a private reception at Mr. Scott's last evening and there will be a public one at the Union League this evening.

The British steamer Bosphorus, from Liverpool, reports, May 31, off Cape Sable, that she collided with the fishing schooner Northern Chief of Gloucester. The schooner sank immediately, and out of a crew of eleven persons, six were lost.

The Washington police have taken possession of the implements and stock in trade of an alleged gambling concern known as the New-York Manufacturing Jewelers' Association operating in that city. The parties were held to bail.

Two hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton passed Cairo on Thursday, for Evansville, 85 of which were for Cincinnati and about 300 for St. Louis. The steamer Decatur has brought 1,000 bales of cotton out of the Washita river.

Spencer, the Washington Post-Office clerk, arrested on Monday for purloining $160,000 worth of bonds, and lodged in jail in default of $100,000 bail, has been set at liberty, his bail having been reduced one-half, which he found.

Congressman Harris has been found guilty and sentenced to three years imprisonment and the forfeiture of all political rights. The President approved the finding but remits the penalty, and Harris has been released.

Persons attending the assassination trial at Washington assert that they recognize Payne, the man who attempted Secretary Seward's life, as Richard Lee, son of the Rebel Admiral Lee, and nephew of Gen. Lee.

A portion of the bluff at Columbus, Ky., fell into the river yesterday, carrying with it Fort Halleck and several buildings. The extent of the loss is not yet known, but it is feared that a number of lives were lost.

The trial of Jeff. Davis in the United States Court in Washington, will take place before a full Bench, consisting of Judge Carter of Ohio, Judge Olin of New-York, and Judge Wylie of Virginia.

The Rebel prisoners on Hart's Island observed the Fast-Day with appropriate religious services. There are several members of Southern Churches among them, who hold prayer-meetings every evening.

The delegation from Alabama it is said, receives very little countenance at Washington. The President will not consent to a call for the meeting of the old Rebel legislature of that State.

The proposition to pay off the national debt by voluntary subscription is said to be received with much favor at Newbern, and many of the citizens are reported as willing to contribute.

The horses, carriage, &c., bought for presentation for President Johnson, were sold at auction yesterday. The carriage brought $1,400, the harness, $435, and the horses, $1,900.

In the Chesapeake case, being argued at St. John, N. B., the jury yesterday retired to deliberate, but with no prospect of agreeing. The trial excites but little interest.

The slaves who flocked to Newbern when Gen. Sherman's army passed through the State, are, after much suffering and privation, returning to their homes.

Gov. Brown of Georgia, Congressman Boyce of South Carolina, and Gov. Hamilton of Texas, had separate interviews with the President yesterday.

Another extensive land-slide has occurred at Algiers, near New-Orleans, and a crevasse is impending which threatens immense destruction.

Six hundred and thirty Mormons arrived in this city on Thursday; 558, chiefly Germans from Hamburg, are said to be on their way to this port.

The United States steamers Cahawba and Jersey were sold at auction in this city yesterday, the former bringing $16,550, the latter, $6,800.

A call has been issued by Simon Cameron for a meeting of the Union State Convention in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, 19th of July.

Capt. Horace James left Newbern on the 30th ult., for Washington to consult with Gen. Howard on matters pertaining to the freedmen.

The former wealthy citizens of that town, on returning to Newbern, are hospitably received by those who were once their servants.

Gen. Grant will probably be present at the Great North-Western Fair. His Vicksburg horse and saddle will be sold for its benefit.

Trade has fairly opened with Northern Alabama. Two steamboats loaded with merchandise have left Cairo for that section.

Secretary McCulloch announces that the restrictions heretofore placed on the exportation of anthracite coal are removed.

The Summer meeting of the Fruit-Growers' Society of Western New-York will be held at Rochester on Wednesday, June 21.

Mrs. Gen. Gains has again gone to New-Orleans to secure the estate long in litigation, of her father, Daniel Clark.

Francis Skinner, of the well-known dry goods house of Frank Skinner & Co., Boston, died in that city on Thursday.

The shock of an earthquake, lasting nearly a minute, was felt in St. Louis on the morning of the 29th ult.

New specifications for the cleaning of the streets have been adopted, and bids will be opened today.

The people of Northern Mississippi are represented as in a destitute and impoverished condition.

Capt. Fisher's Idaho expedition will start soon. It is said that Gen. Meagher will accompany it.

Hon. John Minor Botts was expected in Richmond yesterday or to-day.

Seven-Thirties were subscribed for yesterday to the amount of $1,513,890.

Gold opened yesterday at 138¼, sold as high as 138¾ and closed at 137¾. Exchange is hardly so firm. Government Stocks are higher at the close of business. At the morning quotations quite an active demand was shown, and 103¾ was bid; there was a good market. Railroad Bonds are hardly offered at the Board. In the miscellaneous list little doing. The railway share market is stronger, and there is an increased disposition to operate for an advance by the public. Sellers options are readily taken, and there is less promptness shown in offering them. At the Second Board and in the street, the market was very strong, and stocks in active demand with but small amounts offering. Money is easy, and stock houses have more offered at 6 ⅌ cent than they can use. The range is 5@7 ⅌ cent. In commercial paper no change.

"NEGROMANIA."

The Democratic press of our City has recently been strengthened by the accession to its editorial ranks of Mr. John Mitchel, whose published aspirations for an Alabama plantation, well stocked with fat negroes, have been blighted by the sudden and utter collapse of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy, whereof he was one of the founders and remained a pillar until its precipitous downfall. Mr. Mitchel, having probably done more than any other live man to imbue the Southern Whites with his own vitriolic hate of the North and the Union, and thus to incite the wholesale murders of our soldiers by exposure, cold, starvation, &c., &c., which have filled twenty thousand Northern homes with mourning, has come North to counsel and instruct us in the great and difficult task of conciliation and reconstruction, and is now doing that work through the editorial columns of *The Daily News*. We are filled with unutterable emotion by assurances that so eminent a philanthropist and patriot finds much to approve in the recent course of THE TRIBUNE; but it grieves us inexpressibly to learn that we have not yet attained perfection in his eyes, because of our inveterate leaning toward the delusion characterized as above. Let us quote the first count in his indictment and give it due consideration. It is a follows:

"We have had occasion, lately, to commend the liberal and equitable views expressed by THE TRIBUNE in regard to the policy that every consideration of justice, honor, humanity and expediency suggests should be adopted in the final settlement of accounts between the North and South. Our regret is, therefore, the greater to perceive that the old leaven reasserts its influence and the same misguided philanthrophy that engendered sectional quarrel now threatens to complicate and retard the process of rehabilitation. Not only THE TRIBUNE's better judgment, but its innate kindliness of heart is obscured and rendered ineffective by its extravagant devotion to the negro. Let our contemporary stand away but for the moment from beneath the shadow of its fanaticism and confess that the agitation of the question of negro suffrage is just now most inopportune, to say the least. Yet, in its precipitation to establish that point, THE TRIBUNE seems to ignore the real and pressing consequences of our political situation, and is even willing to betray the first principles of our system of Government to its inconsiderate anxiety to solve a problem that is not ready for solution."

—We will examine first *The News's* objection that "the agitation of the question of Negro Suffrage is just now *inopportune*." Let us see:

Ten or eleven of our States are about to resume that relation to the Union which their ruling caste deliberately, scornfully renounced and repudiated four to five years ago, with the hearty approbation of *The News*, and with the still more positive coöperation of its present Editor. Their Secession was avowedly based on devotion to Human Slavery and Negro subordination to the White race. It had no impulse, no meaning, no reason, apart from this. Southern pulpit, rostrum and legislative forum were unanimous in declaring Northern "fanaticism," with regard to the rights and the enslavement of negroes, the fundamental cause of Secession. On this ground, they have fought us four years; on this ground they are beaten, and own it. They submit to the Union, because they can no longer resist its power; but they do not pretend to love it. If they could dissolve it, they would; but they can't, and so submit to its authority. (They will think better of this in time; but we are dealing with existing facts, and would fain deal with them in a practical manner.)

Now, side by side and intermingled with these Three Millions of beaten Rebels in the South live Two Millions of loyal Whites and Three and a Half Millions of devotedly loyal Blacks. (We have made diligent inquiry of returned prisoners for any "Secesh nigger" whom they encountered in their Southern travels, but can hear of ne'er a one.) Now, then, *to enfranchise the Southern Blacks is to make their several States preponderantly loyal: To leave them disfranchised is to leave all their political power in the hands of a caste preponderantly disloyal.* The issue is now imminent. On one basis or the other, those States must soon be reorganized, and must elect a third of our present Congress. In the name of all that is rational, what question could be "opportune," if this of Negro Suffrage is not? And when could this be "opportune" if not at this moment. We are asked to let the enemies of the Union in ten States choose representatives of those States in our Congress; and when we say "Let the friends of the Union in those States vote also," we are accused of "extravagant devotion to the negro," and of starting a question "most inopportune." Why, when *could* this question be "opportune" if not now?

II. *The News* charges THE TRIBUNE with being "willing to betray the first principles of our system of government." On the contrary, we are but insisting on that first and most important principle of our political system set forth by Thomas Jefferson in our fathers' Declaration of Independence in these memorable words:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that *all men are created equal*; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from *the consent of the governed*."

Having just sacrificed Half a Million precious lives and at least Four Thousand Millions of property by our infidelity to this cardinal principle, it seems to us important that it should now be asserted and maintained. Just acknowledge and practically affirm that "all men are created equal," and that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and even South Carolina becomes indisputably loyal and Union-loving by a majority of many thousands. What can be more important, what more opportune, than this?

III. So of "the pressing consequences" agitated by *The News*. We have worsted the Rebellion in fair fight; and now we are asked to give ten States of the Union into the power of its partisans by agreeing that the bulk of the loyal people of those States shall remain for an indefinite period the serfs and tools of the Disunionists who formerly owned and still hate or despise them. Now, we are most anxiously, determinedly favorable to clemency in the treatment of the late Rebels. If we had our own way, not one of them should be harmed simply for his share in the Rebellion, unless he had done something contravening the laws of honorable warfare. But, if we are asked to put the Unionists of the South under the feet of the Disunionists, we demur, not so much on any sentimental or philanthropic ground, as because we judge that *the Union cause cannot afford it*. Is *that* "Negromania?"

MEXICO.

Maximilian has signalized the first anniversary of his acceptation of the throne by announcing to the Mexicans, through the columns of his official organ, the *Diario del Imperio*, the new Constitution of the country. The salaried writers of the Empires of Mexico and France hasten, of course, to pay the dutiful homage of their admiration to this singular document, and the Paris *Moniteur* even ventures to hope that it will be received by the Mexicans with acclamation, and abroad with unanimous approval. The idea which serves as the basis of the Constitution is declared by the *Moniteur* to be "eminently liberal."

If the *Moniteur* understands by "eminently liberal" a form of government which is not quite so despotic as some opponents of Liberalism desire, its remarks may be applicable to a few of the articles of the new constitution. Maximilian again promises to the Mexicans "the exercise of their religion," for which promise it will be remembered the Pope some time ago denounced him to the entire Catholic world. Another article (64) provides that "as Slavery does not exist by fact or by right in the Mexican territory, any person who arrives in it is free by the simple act of being on its soil," a provision which leaves to the Mexicans at least one of the good laws which they had under Juarez, but which even for this negative merit would have deserved greater praise had they been promulgated before the collapse of the Slaveholders' Confederacy.

But what are a few isolated provisions of this kind—which give to the Mexicans nothing but what they had before—in comparison with the spirit of the most unmitigated despotism which pervades the document as a whole? While the principle of representative government is now fairly established in every country of Europe (Russia having held this year its first provincial Diets), this Austrian Archduke, one year after having been called to the throne of a country of eight million inhabitants, by an assembly of about 200 mercenaries and fanatics, proclaims a constitution which is entirely silent about the representation of the people, and, therefore, of course, suggests the inference that it means, at least temporarily, to deprive them of the privileges which, since the declaration of their independence, they have enjoyed under every government. "The Emperor," he says (Art. 4) "represents the sovereignty of the nation;" he "governs (Art. 6) through a Cabinet composed of nine departments." It requires a degree of sycophancy more than common, even in court journals, to find this "eminently liberal."

The reception of Maximilian's manifesto in Europe has been somewhat different from the "unanimous approval" anticipated by the *Moniteur*. It finds a few "official" admirers in the organs of the French Emperor and in some of the organs of the High Aristocracy of England and Germany; but the liberal press everywhere either ridicules or denounces it. The *Gazette de France*, the organ of the French Legitimists, says that Maximilian has decided that he will do without a Legislative Assembly, and that, according to this constitution, the Mexican Empire, which is based upon the sovereignty of the people, in no way whatever admits the Mexican people to participate in that sovereignty which he reserves to himself. An organ of the English Government, *The Globe*, expresses a doubt that Maximilian will succeed. When the Persia left for the United States, about two weeks ago, the wildest rumors startled England and France, and the money market was greatly agitated by the report of the assassination of Maximilian. All the leading papers of England agree in regarding the condition of Mexico as entirely unsettled and the prospects of the Empire as anything but favorable.

THE LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

We can scarcely imagine that Mr. Wendell Phillips seriously contemplated a repudiation of the National Debt in his recent Boston speech. That debt has become an institution, and must be managed with consummate prudence and statesmanship. The idea that it can be paid off in the manner customary to actors and persons who live by testimonial benefits, is empirical. Some philosophers consider a large debt an advantage; others an injury. We do not discuss that, but call attention to what we consider the most sensible plan for paying the National Debt. *Subscribe for the great National Loan.* It probably would be a grand spectacle to see our rich men stepping up and paying the debt by a subscription. But is it not grander to see the poor man contributing the hard-earned savings of years to the support of the Government, and carrying home preciously, tenderly, proudly, in his horny fist, the bright and modest 7.30 and its nest of coupons. We are disposed to regard the charity of the widow who threw her mite into the Lord's treasury as of a higher order than that of the wealthy Pharisees who gave their shekels with ostentatious liberality. If we desire to see the debt paid, let us begin by assuming it. We do not want English or German loans; we do not care to parade our credit in London, Paris and Hamburg, and offer it to the highest bidder. It is ours, and is as dear as our flag. We, the people who have fought these bloody and desolating wars; we, the people who have once more established peace and domestic tranquillity; we, the people who have slain Slavery and treason, propose to take this debt and keep it and wait the patience, enterprise and progress of the Government to pay it.

Therefore, we say again, if it is really desired to pay the Nation's Debt, subscribe to the Nation's Loan—the great 7.30 loan—the last issue of which is now before the people. Every 7.30 bond makes its holder a friend of the Government. Adam Smith, we believe, bases his great book upon the theory that all men are controlled by their interests. Every poor man who holds a 7.30 is, to the value of that bond, above all political management. When the Copperhead politician bids him beware of the men in power, for they are false and contemplate repudiation, he looks at his bond and coupons and remembers that he is thus placed as a mortgagee over all this vast country, and that every gun and ship, and dwelling is pledged to their redemption. In managing the loan we see that Mr. Jay Cooke is carrying out this idea with energy. His object is to have the loan taken and at the same time *have it taken by the people*. He is courting subscriptions of one and two hundred dollars, for he knows that if every one of his bonds can be made to represent a ballot, that ballot will be freer and more intelligent. The citizen who votes with a 7.30 in his pocket will be above the influences of Slavery and corruption. To reach this class a system of night agencies now exists in Philadelphia, and meets with great success. Offices have been opened in the various wards and districts during the early hours of the evening, and the working man has an opportunity of acquainting himself with the character of the loan and subscribing to it. The same plan is about to be introduced into New-York by some of Mr. Cooke's agents, and the indications are that it will be very successful. The enterprise is noble and patriotic, and will be of great advantage to the people as well as to the Government.

M. W., born in this country, and 45 years old, says he never voted till last Fall, and thinks the law should require every elector to vote at each election. We think his doctrine better than his practice.

"THE WAR FOR THE UNION."—The first of a series of lectures to be given by veteran soldiers, who have served in the war, will be delivered by Capt. John J. Miller, 121st Ohio Vols., Sherman's army. Subject: "The War" with illustrations of camp life, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, this (Saturday) evening. A prominent general officer is expected to preside.

We understand that the Prison Association of New-York has appointed Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, LL.D., and the Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., a commission to visit the several States of our country, examine their prisons and prison sufferers, and make full report thereof, in aid of a most import work undertaken by the Association—that, namely, of devising a comprehensive plan for an improved system of prison discipline for our own State.

Henry S. Foote is made to say in his letter lately published by us, that in 1860 he "*hated* and spoke against" the Breckinridge ticket. He wrote "*voted* and spoke against" that ticket. The name of *Swan*, member of the late Rebel Congress, is misprinted *Tibbs* in that letter.

OUTRAGE.—The chief officer of the ship Belle Wood, recently arrived from Liverpool, was set upon, yesterday, and dreadfully beaten by a number of sailor runners. After he became insensible, they continued their brutality by jumping on and kicking him, until they thought they had killed him. The captain and others succeeded, after getting the injured man on board, in restoring him to consciousness. The cause of the assault was the officer's refusing the runners admission on board the ship while she lay at anchor in the river.

EXAMINATION AT WEST POINT.—The following named gentlemen compose the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, on the occasion of the examination about to take place: Ambrose P. Velley of Me.; Gen. John M. Forbes of Mass.; Col. Alfred P. Rockwell of Conn.; Col. F. A. Conkling of N. Y.; Lieut.-Gov. Cox of Md.; the Rev. A. W. Campbel of W. Va.; Gov. R. C. Schenck of Ohio; the Hon. John F. Driggs of Mich.; the Hon. M. S. Wilkinson of Minn.; the Right Rev. H. W. Lee of Iowa; the Hon. James W. Nye of Nevada; J. B. Thomas of Col.; Willie Woodbridge of Ga.

The Raleigh Progress is now printed on a whole sheet, and makes a creditable appearance.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Grand Reception Last Night—Serenade—Reception of the Ladies To-day—Speeches by the General—Gens. Rosecrans and Butterfield—Parade of the Thirty-Seventh Regiment in Honor of the Occasion.

The announcement of the arrival of Maj-Gen. Sherman in this City, has caused great excitement among our citizens, and a general desire to see the hero of scores of battles, is manifested. Nearly all day yesterday, citizens were congregated in front of Mr. Scott's mansion in Twenty-third-st., between Third and Fourth-aves., in hopes of catching a glimpse of the distinguished soldier.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock General Sherman, accompanied by Mr. Scott, entered a carriage and drove to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he had an interview with the members of his Staff, after which he reëntered the carriage and proceeded down Broadway for the purpose of calling upon some of his old California friends and to transact business of a private nature. About 11½ o'clock the General stopped at the Metropolitan Bank, in Broadway, to transact some business. His presence there soon became known to those outside, and in a few minutes several hundred persons congregated in the vicinity. A number of policemen stationed themselves on the bank steps and would allow no one to enter who could not show that they had business to transact within. After nearly an hour the General made his appearance, when the assembled multitude gave him cheer after cheer, and called for a speech. The General took off his hat, bowed repeatedly, but declined to make a speech. He shook hands with those in his immediate vicinity, and as soon as he was permitted to pass walked down Cedar-st., and subsequently visited Wall-st., returning to the residence of Mr. Scott about 6 p. m.

Soon after the General's arrival in the city he was called upon by Police Superintendent Kennedy, who was most cordially received by the hero soldier. Mr. Kennedy asked him if he was going to be in public much during his stay in the city, to which he replied that he had made two engagements, one for Friday evening and another for Saturday evening, and he did not intend to make any others, as he had come here to attend to some private business, and not to make a show of himself. Mr. Kennedy said: "The people want to take a look at you, and I suppose it was natural that they should." "Well, I suppose so," replied the General. "I suppose so."

On Thursday evening the General visited Niblo's Garden, and occupied the private box of Mr. A. T. Stewart, and upon being recognized, was most enthusiastically cheered. While there, a deputation of Episcopal clergymen called at the residence of Mr Scott to pay their respects to him, and in his absence they were received by members of the family. Among the gentlemen present were the Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, Rev. Dr. Higbee, Rev. Dr. Thrall, Rev. Messrs. Diller and Hopkins of Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. Gallaudet.

Last evening a grand reception was given to the General at the residence of Mr. Scott, and during the evening nearly a thousand distinguished officers and prominent citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects to him. A mass of well-dressed people were assembled in the vicinity of the mansion, and on each occasion, when the General was called out, gave utterance of their high regard for him by sending up cheer after cheer.

Among the distinguished officers and prominent gentlemen we noticed the following: Major-Gen. Anderson, Major-Gen. Rosecrans, Major-Gen. Butterfield, Major-Gen. Dix, Major-Gen. Sanford, Gen. Van Vliet, Gen. Baldy Smith, Col. R. N. Clark, Chief of Commissary; Col. Shriv of Gen. Grant's staff; Gen. Hall and staff, Major Stewart, Paymaster U. S. A.; Gen. Wm. H. Morris, author of Army Tactics; Col. Stewart, Paymaster U. S. A.; Major Brown, Paymaster U. S. A. Gen. Sherman's staff, viz: Col. John Moore, Medical Director; Surgeon Charles McMillan, formerly General Medical Director; Col. R. M. Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major J. M. McCoy, Major S. M. Dayton, Capt. W. L. B. Jenning, Engineer; Capt. Edward Anderson, Capt. Merritt, and Capt. Verplanck, Aids; A. T. Stewart, Mr. Wm. Black of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co.; Judge Henry Holton, Geo. B. Butler, esq., John J. Cisco, esq., Superintendent Kennedy, Police Commissioner Acton; Judge Frederick Talmadge, members of the Common Council, Thomas Roosevelt, esq., Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter; Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Nobleby, Rev. Mr. Brown, Rev. Dr. Cummings, Wm. Wood, esq. Wm. Brown, esq., Simeon Draper, Collector of the Port; Lorenzo Draper, Abraham Bininger, esq., Judge Rugles, Dr. Chas. Smith, Wm. H. Draper, esq., the Hon. John Van Buren, Henry H. Elliott, esq., C. K. Garrison, esq., of the Pacific Steamship Company; Dr. Peckham; Messrs. Williams & Sweeney of the Metropolitan Bank; Messrs. Meggs & Greenleaf, the Hon. Mr. Orton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; the Hon. Charles F. Sherman (brother of the General), Judge of the Court of Claims; Francis Skiddy, esq.; Senator Morgan, A. A. Low, esq.; Gen. Charles P. Kirkland; Gen. Wager Swayne, Mr. Bierstadt, artist; members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. McMillan, Dr. Buckley, Dr. Draper, Bowie Dash, esq.; Professor Barnard of Columbia College, the Hon. Jas. A. Briggs, the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie of Trinity church, the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Mr. Sapparas of Portugal, Judge Betts, Judge Nelson, and the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

At 10 o'clock the crowd outside the residence of Mr. Scott was fast increasing, when the steady, military tramp of marching men was heard in the distance, and a few minutes afterward the 37th Regiment filed past, the band taking up position in the center, and the command, "Present arms," rang out in the clear, still night with startling distinctness. Then amid much cheering the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." At the conclusion the crowd vociferously called for "Sherman," "Sherman." The windows were thrown up, cheer upon cheer rechoed, and the proud erect form of the gallant General appeared on the balcony surrounded by a number of officers in brilliant uniform. When the applause had subsided, Gen Sherman said:

GENTLEMEN AND SOLDIERS: I am told that the men whom I now see drawn up in line belong to the 37th New-York Regiment. And right? (A voice, "The 37th.") It makes no matter, New-York piles them on by thousands. I thank you most heartily and sincerely, for I feel assured that you come here to-night to honor me; that this demonstration is meant in kindness to me. It is far better that I should not speak to you to-night, or at any time, for you know the Past, you see the Present; and the Future is in the hands of Him who wisely orders all things. I thank you. Good night. [Immense cheers.]

The band then played "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

The crowd was not satisfied. Loud cries for Rosecrans, Dix, Smith, &c., were thundered forth.

Gen. Rosecrans came forward and made a few brief remarks, thanking them for the kindness with which they mentioned his name, and congratulated them on the termination of the war. He bade them "good night," and retired amid much applause.

The band then played the "Star Spangled Banner," which was cheered vociferously.

The masses outside then called for Butterfield, Dix, Smith, &c. A kind of Committee was appointed by the crowd to apprise them who was inside and directing them whom to call upon. Mr. Montgomery rendered efficient service in this respect. With stentorian voice he called out the names of the distinguished men inside of the glittering salons of Mr. Scott's hospitable mansion, which were eagerly caught up by the crowd, and repeated with a voice that took of no resistance. Rarely was such a scene witnessed in the Empire City, so always remarkable for its great demonstrations—the talent, the genius, the wealth, the greatness within the walls and outside, penetrate the silent, twinkling stars, the enthusiasm of the people—both bound together by one chain of glorious brotherhood—Democracy—not one link of which is ever destined to be broken. At length in obedience to the stern entreaty of the people Gen. Butterfield made his appearance and said:

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: I am very much gratified and pleased to see you here to-night. I am proud that you can so generously appreciate the services of the noble captain who has led our armies so successfully, and with such telling results, through the heart of the Confederacy, and to do honor to whom you have assembled here to-night. [Applause.] It is indeed gratifying to me to witness the citizens of New-York, making no discrimination between State or section, showering their honors and their plaudits upon every man who has done his duty to his country and to his God. [Cheers.] And who has done his duty more faithfully, more nobly, more steadfastly than our noble Sherman, the hero of a hundred fights, the idol of a gallant army. [Applause and cheers.] I will now ask you to give three cheers for the great and gallant Sherman. [Immense cheering.]

Loud calls for Gen. Baldwin Smith, Mr. John Van Buren, Gen. Dix, &c., were repeated, the multitude of people outside becoming more and more desirous to hear even but a word from the men who have helped to bring them through the bloody ordeal of the past four years. About this time Grafulla's splendid band, numbering 40 pieces, took up position in front of the house, and rendered with fine effect "Overture to Tell," "Thou art so near and yet so far," "Hunter's Polka," &c., &c.

Gen. Sherman's name was again pealed on the still night air. It was useless to think of resisting. The General found it much an easier matter to overcome Gen. Johnston than to withstand the demands of the people of the Empire City. He again presented himself, and spoke as follows:

I have already said, gentlemen, that I will not make a speech to-night. I am glad to hear this beautiful music, which harmonizes with other sounds above me, which harmonizes with our feelings. (Applause.) I beg you will excuse me to-night. I thank you for this manifestation of kindness; I thank you again for it, and I bid you all "good night." [Immense cheering.] The band again discoursed sweet sounds, while the crowd thundered out the names of some of the popular idols.

To-day, at ten o'clock a. m., a public reception for the ladies of New-York will be held at the residence of Mr. Scott, when we have no doubt the fair of our city who can so well appreciate gallantry, manly daring and deeds of prowess, both in the Cabinet and the field, will pay a fitting compliment to him

"Who leaves his name,
A light, a landmark on the cliffs of Fame."

FROM ALABAMA.

March Through the Country—Conduct of the Slaves—Cruelty of Masters—Montgomery Newspapers.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CAMP OF FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 5, 1865.

We arrived here from Blakely, opposite Mobile, on the 25th of April, marching by way of Greenville. The distance is 180 miles; time of marching, thirteen days, including one day of rest at Greenville. Major-Gen. Grierson, with a cavalry command, passed us at Greenville, striking out to Americus, Ga. He has been heard from at Eufaula, Ala., where Gov. Watts had taken up his abode and located the fugitive seat of Government of Alabama.

The first half of the march from Blakely was through pine woods—*barrens* the country is called, the soil being light, but by no means barren—with very few clearings or settlers. A few families of Creek half-breeds, and of the "poor white trash," were the only inhabitants of the country.

For two days before we reached Greenville, and from Greenville to Montgomery, the country is well settled and cultivated.

No Union army had passed through the country before us, and the people were greatly excited and terrified. The wealthy planters tried to hide their stock and supplies, but in vain. The mules and loads of bacon were dragged out of the swamps and hiding places, to replenish our scant commissary supplies, and to replace worn out animals in the train.

The negroes hailed us as deliverers. They thronged the highways, almost impeding our march. I have heard the number that came into Montgomery with the Corps estimated as high as 5,000. In many cases we advised them to stay with their old masters, but they said "No, da was going to be free," and that their old masters had treated them too cruelly.

One old man, 78 years old, born in the North, and a free man, had been kidnapped at the age of 15 and had been held in Slavery *sixty-three* years. He said this was the first chance he had had in all these long years of Slavery to regain his liberty, and he was bound to avail himself of it; he wouldn't risk staying with his old master and take the chance of being made free by the laws.

It was truly surprising to see the correct knowledge these negroes had of the war. They knew the "Yanks" were their friends; they knew that the approach of the Federal army meant deliverance.

On a plantation north of Greenville, in the edge of Lowndes County, an overseer named Chatham, on the plantation of a Mr. Josh. Williams living in Montgomery, shot one negro dead and wounded another, who escaped to the army. The wounded man told me that they, the slaves, only stopped work for a little while to look at some of our stragglers going along the road (it was not on the road our main column was marching on) and that after the overseer supposed all the Unionists were past, he ordered the negroes to resume their work, which they were a little slow to do, telling him that the Unionists told them that they were free. Without any parley he drew his revolver and shot the two men, as above related. Two of his neighbors, one named Carr, were with him, and complimented Chatham on his *bravery* in shooting down unarmed and unresisting slaves. They all went into the house to take a drink in it, when another lot of straggling soldiers came along. Chatham and his friends made their escape by the back door. The soldiers moved his wife and children out of the house and set fire to it.

The negro told me that some of Mr. Williams's hands had seen him in Montgomery, and he expressed sorrow at Chatham's brutality.

Gen. Steele, with colored troops, arrived here by the fleet on the 31st ult. The refugee negroes are rapidly enlisting, over 2,000 having already been recruited. Gen. Steele has command of all the forces in Central Alabama.

The people of Montgomery appear rather sullen. They think they have been *subjugated*, and they don't relish it at all. There are a few Union men who rejoice at our occupation of Alabama. *The Montgomery Mail* newspaper is doing a good work. Major A. D. Banks—formerly, I think, Congressional printer—and Mr. Roberts, son of the old editor of *The Nashville Banner*, are the editors of *The Mail*. They have been as true to the old Government as they could be under the reign of terror and despotism of Davis. They are true men, and will do noble work in regenerating Alabama.

The Advertiser skedaddled to Columbus, where, I believe, Wilson overtook it. The migratory *Memphis Appeal*, which has been successively located at Granada and Jackson, Miss., Atlanta, Ga., and Montgomery, started on its travels again when Wilson came. It, too, was probably stopped at Columbus. RAINEY.

The Case of The Chesapeake—The Verdict Not Yet Rendered.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Friday, June 2, 1865.

IN the Admiralty cause of The Queen agt. Seeley of the Chesapeake, to-day, Sir James Carter, Chief Justice, and Judges Parker and Ritchie presiding, the jury went out. There is no probability of agreeing. The trial excites no interest.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, June 2, 1865.

The British steamer Bosphorus, from Liverpool, reports, May 31, off Cape Sable, that she collided with the fishing schooner Northern Chief of Gloucester. The schooner sank immediately, and out of a crew of eleven persons six were lost. The names of those saved are W. S. Wakefield, E. Nelson, Wm. Cral, Winslow Roberts and John Williams.

Death of a Well-Known Citizen.

BOSTON, Friday, June 2, 1865.

Francis Skinner, of the well-known dry goods house of Frank Skinner & Co., died yesterday.

Jefferson Davis as a Prisoner.

From The Commercial Advertiser.

We learn through an army officer who witnessed the operation, that Davis was placed in irons at Fortress Monroe, as has been previously reported. It was not done, however, from a spirit of revenge and hate, or to render the position of the unfortunate man any more uncomfortable. After being confined in the casemate he became very intractable, stormed about the apartments, abused the guard, "berated the Government authorities, asserting that no Major-General had a right to consign him to such quarters," and threw his rations at the head of the attendant who brought them to him. The shackles were therefore applied to him, partly as a punishment, and partly as a precautionary measure, in the same manner as a refractory offender is manacled at Sing Sing.

The Turf.

TROTTING ON THE FASHION COURSE, L. I.

Yesterday the announcement of a trot for a purse and stake of $2,000, for which four such renowned fast horses as General Butler, Lady Emma, Dexter and Flora Temple were entered, attracted a very large assemblage to the Fashion Course. Yet some few days previous, however, it had been known to sporting men, although not to the general public, that the race would be confined to General Butler and Dexter, as Flora Temple would not put in an appearance, and Lady Emma, being trained in the same stable as Dexter, would be debarred by the laws of trotting from starting. The interest was consequently confined to Butler and Dexter, and the result of the contest was foreshadowed by the betting, which was $100 to $20 on Dexter. He won easily in three straight heats, in 2:26¼, 2:24, 2:24¼. After the race, there was a proposition made to trot the winner against Lady Thorne, mile heats best three in five, in harness, for $5,000, but as the parties could not agree upon the track where the match was to be trotted, no definite arrangement has yet been agreed upon.

VIOLATION OF A NEW LAW.—William R. Merwin, of Walker-st., was yesterday arrested on the complaint of Mr. Oliver C. Patterson, of No. 140 Sixth-ave., for having caused to be posted at various places, along the avenue and in the streets on the curb-stones and lamp-posts, posters setting forth the merits of his medicines, in violation of the law passed by the last Legislature. He was held to bail in the sum of $500 by Justice Dodge.