# EUROPE.

## THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

**The French Government and the Mexican "Emigrants."**

**Energetic Measures to be Adopted Against the American Volunteers.**

**The Restrictions on American War Vessels Removed.**

**Prince Napoleon on American Institutions**

**Letter from Garibaldi on the United States and England.**

The steamship New-York from Southampton on the 24th of May, arrived here yesterday, with three days later news from Europe.

The Africa arrived at Queenstown May 21.

The Peruvian arrived at Greencastle May 22.

The Great Britain has arrived from Melbourne with £190,000.

The True Britain has arrived from Melbourne, with 12,000 ounces of gold.

### Great Britain.

In the House of Lords on Monday, May 22, Earl Granville postponed the second reading of the Clerical Subscriptions Bill. The Tories, Robbers and Rapparees' Bill was read a second time. Several other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, May 22, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the opinion he had expressed with reference to the retention of public money by officers in a similar condition to that of the Clerk of the Patents.

Mr. Griffiths, upon a motion for the adjournment of the House, detailed at some length the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins, accusing the proceedings against that officer of undue severity and irregularity. After further discussion, Lord Palmerston protested against the unfair, irregular, and inconsistent course adopted in bringing this case before the House. Ultimately, the House divided upon the only question before it, namely, that for the adjournment, which was negatived by 172 to 112.

The House then went into Committee, when sundry votes for the civil service were agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a series of resolutions, modifying and extending the stamp duties upon mortgages, receipts and policies of insurance. The resolutions were agreed to and ordered to be reported.

Her Majesty the Queen and suite have arrived safely at Balmoral.

The late Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Hugh Rose, arrived in London on Sunday last from Paris.

On Saturday last the second celebration of the Newspaper Press Fund took place at the Freemason's Tavern, Mr. Charles Dickens in the chair; 300 persons assembled on the occasion. In the course of the evening subscriptions were announced amounting in the whole to about £1,200.

*The Times* has the following: The *Tribune Gazette* states that the experiments made in cultivating cotton in Venetia have extended to Venice itself. The proprietor of a bathing establishment on the sea shore planted the sands downs of the Lido with cotton and succeeded. The Chamber of Commerce and dealers in cotton have declared the article superior in fineness and in length to American cotton.

### France.

The *Patrie*, of May 21, says: We have reason to believe that the attention of the French Government is occupied with the news of the clandestine enrollments in the United State, and that if necessary it will adopt energetic measures against the American Volunteers. Vice-Admiral Didelot will leave Brest on board the Themis, with instructions on the subject, as soon as the Emperor returns from Algeria.

The *Pays* says: The Government has revoked the measure limiting to 24 hours the stay of American war vessels in the French ports.

A letter from Toulon says it has been officially announced that the Emperor will return about the end of May.

A telegram from Algiers of May 18, says: An expedition has been undertaken against the tribe of Biapore. It is expected to terminate shortly. In a night attack, nine French soldiers were killed and eight wounded, but no real resistance has since been encountered, and the tribes are now submitting.

The French Oaks was run on Sunday last at Chantilly: Dellane, 1; Lalla Rookh, 2; La Fortune, 3; Dellaine won easily by two lengths.

A telegram from Oran, of May 19, says: The Emperor left here this morning for St. Denis du Sig, and will return this evening. His Majesty is in perfect health.

A telegram from Oran, of May 20, says: Yesterday the Emperor made an excursion to Sig, and returned in the evening. He leaves this morning for Mostaganem. His Majesty is everywhere most enthusiastically received, and continues to enjoy excellent health.

A telegram from Mostaganem of May 21 says: The Emperor Napoleon arrived here this morning and met with an enthusiastic reception. He will visit Relizam, and embark to-morrow at Arzeu for Algiers.

A telegram from Tangiers of May 21 says: The Embassy from Morocco accompanied by the French Minister, has returned to this town after having been received by the Emperor Napoleon.

The *Patrie* of May 22 contradicts the news it published yesterday relative to the special mission of Vice-Admiral Didelot, and says that he will go to America simply to replace Rear-Admiral Rossi, the term of whose command has expired.

*The Times* Paris correspondent says: The city of Paris is now raising a loan equal to 10,000,000 francs, and the Credit Foncier of Paris 24,000,000 for Algeria.

SPEECH BY PRINCE NAPOLEON.

On the subject of the United States, the Prince expresses himself in these words:

"To develop a State with which we can have no dispute either with regard to frontiers or supremacy of influence which can and ought to be our natural ally, carrying on an extensive trade, producing raw materials which we cannot raise in our climate, purchasing our manufactures, which its incipient civilization does not allow it to produce, powerful by its navy, and unable to be other than the ally of France—all these considerations decided Napoleon to make the friendship of the United States an axiom of his policy. He well knew that democracies are especially sensible to respectful attentions, and that to gain their friendship it is not enough to consider their interests, but that an appeal must also be made to their generous sentiments. On receiving intelligence of Washington's death, on the 15th of December, 1799, Napoleon not only went into mourning himself, but caused the whole army to do the same by issuing the following order of the day:

"'Washington is dead. That great man fought against tyrannies he consolidated the liberties of his country. His memory will ever be dear to the French nation, as to all freemen in both the old and new worlds, and especially to the soldiers of France, who like him and the American soldiers, fight for equality and liberty.'"

"He even went further, when, in 1803, he ceded Louisiana. To cede a French territory for money, to furl the tricolored flag, thus to abandon an entire territorial possession of France in the New World, might appear to narrow minds immense concessions to the United States; but here again we observe that eagle glance, that prompt intelligence which does not hesitate over details, but goes straight to its aim. This question of Louisiana raised some clouds of dissatisfaction between England and France. Napoleon solved it in the sense of moderation, wisdom, and the true interests of France, and he whose foreign policy none can accuse of weakness, sold our territory to the United States for eighty millions of francs. Napoleon thus explained this act before the Council of State in 1804:

"'I foresee that France will be compelled to abandon her colonies in the Atlantic Ocean. All those in America will, in less than 20 years, be ceded to the territory of the United States. It was this consideration which determined me to cede Louisiana.'

This fact appears to me important, and, by a singular coincidence, the extraordinary ambassador who, in concert with Mr. Livingston, representative of the United States at Paris, treated for the purchase of New-Orleans and the Floridas, and signed the treaty less than 20 days after his arrival, was Mr. Monroe, the celebrated statesman who has given his name to the doctrine propounding the principle that the Governments of Europe must hold no possessions in North America. The life of Napoleon is full of these coincidences, so instructive and so curious. Let us ardently desire the pacification of the American Union, and not suffer ourselves to be influenced by those fallacious arguments which would transform the character of a revolt condemned by right, by reason, and by interests, supported with courage, but which is only the unjustifiable effort of an aristocracy of some few thousands of slaveholders against the constitution of the most liberal and the most respected Power of any in the world."

It is certain that the speech of Prince Napoleon has caused the utmost displeasure to the Government.

One or two Ministers have spoken of their determination to resign if the French troops are not all recalled from Mexico within two months.

Trade in Paris is still suffering greatly from the strikes among several classes of workmen.

The Havre Cotton market is firm, and prices are rising.

The Paris Flour market is quiet, and prices fell 25 centimes the sack. Flour of the six marks is quoted 49f. 25c. Choice samples of Wheat are quoted at 26f. 50c. to 27f. the 120 Kilos.

The Paris Bourse has been firm.

Rentes closed on Monday at 67f. 35c.

### Spain.

The Madrid *Epoca* says: "The Spanish Government awaits the conclusion of the negotiations between the Papal and Italian Governments before deciding whether Spain shall recognize the Kingdom of Italy or not.

### Austria.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, of May 23, the proposal of the majority of the committee to agree to the treaty of commerce between Austria and the Zollverein, as modified by Prussia, was adopted by a large majority.

### Italy.

The National Bank announces that it will return four-fifths of the first installment of the subscription to the loan. The further reduction will take place as soon as the amount of the subscriptions is accurately ascertained.

A telegram from Turin of May 21 says: The public subscriptions in Italy to the new loan amount to 80,000,000 lire of rente; 45,000,000 lire have been subscribed for in Turin alone.

### China.

SHANGHAI, April 22.—The news that Prince Kung remains in office is confirmed. The Amoy Rebels are committing great devastations, but their movements are politically unimportant. The Japanese Government have announced a foreign policy which excludes the subjects of non-treaty powers. Tea dull. Silk little doing, total export to date, 28,125 bales. Exchange on London, 6/2d. Freight unchanged.

CANTON, April 22.—Shirtings and twist unchanged. Total export of tea to date 113,250,000 lb. Exchange on London 4/5½.

### By the Pennsylvania.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer Pennsylvania, Capt. Grogan, which left Liverpool early on the morning of the 23d, and Queenstown on the 24th May, arrived here yesterday.

The Africa reached Liverpool at 9 o'clock, and the Peruvian Londonderry at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 23d ult.

The news from America in regard to the "Emigration" movement from the United States to Mexico, attracted considerable attention.

*The London Morning Post* of the 22d, says: Reliable information leads to the inference that so far as President Johnson is concerned, he has no intention of interfering either in Mexico, or what is more important, in Canadian affairs.

*The Daily News* of the same date remarks: "That if President Johnson intended to give France cause to declare war, he would not now be disbanding armies and selling ships; it is probable, however, that the throne of Maximilian may be endangered by the help which Juarez is likely to get from the people of the United States and which he may get in ways which will give the Emperor of the French no right to remonstrate with President Johnson."

The following is a translation of a letter which Garibaldi had addressed to the editor of the London *Public Opinion* on the relations between England and America:

SIR: I always considered from the beginning that the American question was one which concerned all humanity and the whole world, and I was grieved to see that part of the English public were opposed to the restoration of union in the Great Republic—which arose, it is well known, from causes of rancor which preexisted between England and America, but it was a satisfaction that the good sense of the people, who first established the principle of the emancipation of the slaves, did not manifest itself in applause to the North Americans, who showed themselves to be the instruments of Providence in carrying out that sublime idea.

May these lords of the ocean agree then for the good of oppressed humanity! Sons of the same mother, may they see that their noble race is now-a-days the bulwark of the right of nations, and that despotism foments dissension, because it fears them, and because it knows that if they were on good terms it would be impossible for it to execute its designs, which are fatal to liberty everywhere. Yours, &c., G. GARIBALDI.

*Capera*, May, 1865.

In view of the approaching dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Disraeli had issued an address to his constituents, announcing his intention to offer himself for reelection. The address is, of course, regarded as the manifesto of the Conservative party. He shows up the failures of the present Government, and declares army for the upholding the Constitution in Church and State. He contends that an extension of the franchise should embrace the best of every class, and not fall into a democracy.

### Latest.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—The steamships City of London and Glasgow, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

It is stated that some of the French ministers threaten to resign unless the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico.

### Commercial Intelligence.

*The Times's* City Article of Tuesday says: The symptoms that an aggression upon Mexico and a renewal of anarchy in that country were about to receive direct encouragement from the Washington Government caused the funds to open with great heaviness. Ultimately a belief seemed to gain ground that the contingency of a war between France and America must be equally distasteful to both countries, and that the best efforts of diplomacy on each side will be employed to bring about by peaceable means an adjustment that may enable the two powers to cooperate in suppressing all irregular expeditions.

Consols closed at 90⅛@⅜.

An increase of confidence continues to be exhibited among the discount establishments, and the demand at the Bank was very slight.

Mexican Stock declined ¼. Confederate Loan, 33@33. Illinois Central Shares recovered ½. United States 5-20s improved ¾. Panama Railroad, 2d Mortgage, improved 1. Erie, railway shares, further declined ½.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—COTTON—Sales yesterday 20,000 bales, and to-day the same amount. Speculators and exporters took each day about 2,000 bales. Market yesterday steady, and 1@1/16 higher. Market to-day is still buoyant.

MANCHESTER MARKET is still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat flat. Corn quiet, and partially ½ lower; Mixed, 29 3/2@9. Market closed steady, but quiet, except Corn, which is easier.

PROVISIONS.—Beef dull. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon tends downward. Lard firm. Tallow quiet. Market closed dull.

PRODUCE.—Ashes easier. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Rice quiet and steady. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turpentine—no sales. Petroleum quiet and steady. Market closes quiet and steady generally.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, May 24.—Console, on Wednesday afternoon, 90 3/4@⅞ for Money; Illinois Central Shares, 34; Erie Shares, 31@32; United States 5-20s, 66@66¾.

## THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

**The Second Division Sailed—The First Embarked—The Third Division—Transports, &c.**

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, NORFOLK, June 1, 1865.

The public are aware that an important expedition has been fitted out at City Point, and that its destination, after rendezvousing in the vicinity of Mobile, is Texas, where, as an army of occupation and observation, it is expected to render important services to the country.

The expeditionary force will consist of two divisions of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, and is composed entirely of colored troops, whose discipline and gallantry in the field cannot be excelled by any body of troops (without regard to color) of similar strength in our army.

ALREADY SAILED AND ABOUT TO LEAVE.

The Second Division, under the command of Gen. Jackson, is, at the time of writing this dispatch, at least 500 miles on its way to Mobile, and it is confidently expected that the First Division, Brevet Major-Gen. Giles A. Smith, late of the Fifteenth Army Corps, will be ready to leave some time to-morrow or the day after. The greater part of the Division is already "on board ship," and as soon as some additional transports, which are hourly expected, shall have arrived, the whole expedition will be fairly under way, bound for the Rio Grande.

THE THIRD DIVISION,

Gen. Paine, of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, was sent with Gen. Terry's command on the famous Fort Fisher expedition, and is at present serving with the Tenth Army Corps at Raleigh, N. C. During a review which Gen. Sherman held at Raleigh a short time since, on the occasion of the entry of his army into that place, Gen. Sherman remarked to Gen. Schofield as this colored division was "marching past," that he (Sherman) never saw or reviewed a finer looking body of troops in his life. The same remark would be applicable to the two divisions composing this expedition as regards discipline and soldierly appearance, and if, at any time, they should be called on to defend the national flag against whatsoever foe, the country may rest assured that they will acquit themselves with the gallantry that becomes American soldiers, who having experienced the blessings of freedom, know that it cannot be bought at too high a price.

THE TRANSPORTS,

numbering some sixty odd, are of the very best class, and are mostly A 1 steamers, admirably fitted up and well adapted for the purpose for which they are being used. Many of them have been for some time past in Government service transporting troops to Hilton Head, Savannah, Morehead City, and other points along the coast.

RATIONS, AMMUNITION, &C.

The command will take about 40 days' rations, and 500 rounds of ammunition for each man, and the transports are ordered to take on board all the water they can possibly "stow away," which, in connection with the water-condensing machinery with which most of the transports are supplied, will insure a bountiful supply of that all-important and necessary element for the preservation of life, comfort and health.

THE STEAMER CRESCENT

has been designated as Gen. Weitzel's headquarter boat, and is being fitted up accordingly. The General is expected to go aboard on Saturday, by which time the last man of his command will have embarked and left the city.

R. T. S.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

**Arrival of the Alabama—Mrs. Jeff. Davis and Party at Savannah.**

By the Alabama, from Charleston, we have Savannah papers to May 31. *The Republican*, of that date, says:

Yesterday afternoon the steamship W. P. Clyde, Capt. Emery, Moore, from Fortress Monroe on Wednesday night last, arrived at this city. Among her passengers on this steamer we find the following persons: Mrs. Jefferson Davis and four children; Mrs. C. Clay, and Miss Howell. On board the steamer were also 150 Union troops, belonging to the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, in charge of Lieut. W. C. Townsend, and Lieut. Joseph W. Grant. She also had as passengers, four paroled Confederate officers and 30 men.

Mrs. Davis and family have taken rooms at the Pulaski House.

## The Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New-York.

A State Medical Society bearing the above title was duly authorized by legislative action at the late session of the Legislature of this State, the terms of which are embodied in the following extracts quoted from the Act of Incorporation, passed April 24th, 1865. The names of the Corporators specified in the first section of the act are: Robert S. Newton of the City of New-York, A. W. Russell of Albany, Benjamin F. Arnold of Pawling, Dutchess County, Calvin S. Tolman of Syracuse, William W. Hadley of Brooklyn, D. R. Smith of Brooklyn, N. Y., Jacob Van Valkenburgh of Charleston Four Corners. They and their associates are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the style and name of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New-York.

The following are the important and controlling provisions of the act:

"The said Society shall hereafter be composed of members duly chosen as its by-laws shall direct, and at its annual meetings the members in attendance, not less than fifteen in number, may elect a President, and such other officers as may be deemed proper, who shall hold their offices for one year, and till others shall be chosen in their places. It shall be lawful for said Society to purchase and hold real property for its use, not exceeding in value the sum of $20,000.

"The Secretary of the Society shall, in the month of January in each year, make a report to the Legislature, embracing the journals, records of scientific discoveries, and other papers upon medical or surgical subjects which may be prepared under the direction of the Society.

"Physicians who subscribe to the constitution of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New-York may meet together in each of the counties of the State, or in other localities to be specified in their call for such assemblage, and organize medical societies for the county, district or locality in which they reside, subject to the approval and sanction of the aforesaid State society. Such societies when so organized and stationed, shall elect a president and other officers, and shall file in the office of the clerk of the county where such meeting shall be held, a copy of the constitution, by-laws and proceedings held at such meeting.

"All the powers, privileges and immunities now conferred by law upon the State Medical Society and the State Homeopathic Medical Society and upon the county medical societies and upon the county homeopathic medical societies, are hereby conferred upon the several societies incorporated pursuant to this act, and the said societies shall be subject to the duties and responsibilities to which state and county medical societies are subject under the laws of this State."

The Society thus incorporated has been in existence for two years. At its last annual meeting Dr. Robert S. Newton of this city was elected President, Dr. W. W. Hadley, Secretary. The next annual meeting to organize under the act above recited will be held at Rochester, N. Y., on the 14th inst. There are more than 500 Eclectic practitioners of medicine in this State, who recognize the theory, practice and ethical code of the Eclectic school of medicine, with a much larger number who partially adopt the remedies and system of practice of that school. The question of organizing and establishing the new Eclectic medical college in this city will be one of the leading questions before the Society, the favorable issue of which will be of much benefit to our city and its various established medical institutions, which will be compelled to look to their laurels by the progressive and aggressive character of Eclecticism.

The following extract from the "ethical code of the Eclectic School" in relation to advertising is sensible and business-like. Nothing shows more completely the absurdity of the prevailing notions on this point, among those who are known as old school physicians, than the fact that the members of the Faculty of every medical college are advertised *ad libitum* in connection with their respective institutions at the expense and to the experience of the great body of the profession.

The Eclectic code says on this point that, "Medical men have an undoubted right to bring themselves and their claims before the public by every fair and honorable means, as much so as any other class of persons. They may enter into general or special practice as they may consider best adapted to their interests or to their peculiar views. They may freely introduce themselves to the notice of the public by printed creeds or other publications, by public or private lectures, or by the publication of certificates of cures actually performed. Any deviations from the simple truth for merely sensational purposes, however, are unjustifiable and unprofessional."

### Personal.

The New-York correspondent of *The Boston Journal* says that a distinguished Methodist clergyman recently located at the West, but lately transferred to an Eastern conference, is about to give in his adhesion to Unitarianism. We understand that the gentleman referred to in the letter mentioned, is the Rev. Mr. Collier, lately of Chicago; not, however, the Rev. Robert Collyer, the well known Unitarian clergyman of that city.

Ex-Senator David L. Yulee of Florida, has given himself up to the Federal authorities at Jacksonville.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 31, 1865.

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

| Authorizing Acts. | Character of issue. | Rate int. | Amount outstanding. | When Redeemable or Payable. | Interest. | When payable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 28, 1847 | Bonds | 6 per cent | $3,415,250 00 | Payable after December 31, 1867 | $564,915 00 | January and July. |
| March 31, 1848 | Bonds | 6 per cent | 8,960,341 50 | Payable after 20 years from July 1, 1868 | 534,500 50 | January and July |
| June 14, 1858 | Bonds | 5 per cent | 20,000,000 00 | Payable after 15 years from January 1, 1859 | 1,000,000 00 | January and July. |
| June 22, 1860 | Bonds | 5 per cent | 7,022,000 00 | Payable after 10 years from January 1, 1861 | 351,100 00 | January and July. |
| February 8, 1861 | Bonds | 6 per cent | 18,415,000 00 | Payable after December 31, 1880 | 1,104,900 00 | January and July. |
| July 17 and August 5, 1861 | Bonds | 6 per cent | 50,000,000 00 | Payable at pleasure of Government after 20 years from June 30, 1861 | 3,000,000 00 | January and July. |
| July 17 and August 5, 1861 | Bonds exche'd for 7 3-10 | 6 per cent | 139,155,050 00 | Payable at pleasure of Government after 20 years from June 30, 1861 | 8,349,359 00 | January and July. |
| February 25, 1862 | Bonds, 5-20s | 6 per cent | 514,780,500 00 | Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from May 1, 1862 | 30,886,830 00 | May and November. |
| June 30, 1864 | Bonds, 5-20s | 6 per cent | 90,739,000 00 | Redeemable after 5 and payable 20 years from November 1, 1864 | 5,447,340 00 | May and November. |
| March 3, 1864 | Bonds, 10-40s | 5 percent | 172,770,100 00 | Redeemable after 10 and payable 40 years from March 1, 1864 | 8,638,505 00 | March and September. |
| September 9, 1850 | Bonds, Texas Indemnity | 5 per cent | 842,000 00 | Redeemable 14 years from January 1, 1851 | 42,100 00 | January and July. |
| March 2, 1861 | Bonds, Oregon War | 6 per cent | 1,016,000 00 | Redeemable 20 years from July 1, 1861 | 60,960 00 | January and July. |
| March 3, 1863 | Bonds | 6 per cent | 75,000,000 00 | Payable after June 30, 1881 | 4,500,000 00 | January and July. |
| Aggregate of debt-bearing Coin Interest | | | $1,193,113,841 00 | | $64,480,429 50 | |

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 11, 1862 | Temporary Loan | 4 per cent | $460,476 56 | Ten days notice after thirty days | $20,019 08 | |
| July 11, 1862 | Temporary Loan | 5 per cent | 11,365,819 77 | Ten days notice after thirty days | 568,290 98 | |
| July 11, 1862 | Temporary Loan | 6 per cent | 59,412,424 71 | Ten days notice after thirty days | 3,564,745 43 | |
| March 1, 1863 | Certificates of Indebtedness | 6 per cent | 126,536,062 09 | One year from date | 7,592,160 00 | One year from date |
| March 3, 1863 | One and Two Years Notes | 5 per cent | $211,009,000 00 | | | One year from date |
| Less withdrawn and destroyed or ready to be destroyed | | | 160,143,620 00 | 50,856,380 00 | 2,542,819 00 | |
| March 2, 1863 | 3 Years Compound Interest Notes | 6 per cent | 15,000,000 00 | | | |
| June 30, 1864 | 3 Years Compound Interest Notes | 6 per cent | 160,143,620 00 | 175,143,620 00 | Three years from date | At maturity |
| June 30, 1864 | 3 Years Treasury Notes | 7 3-10 p.ct. | 279,088,000 00 | | | |
| March 3, 1865 | 3 Years Treasury Notes | 7 3-10 p.ct. | 70,000,000 00 | 300,000,000 00 | Three years from date | 21,900,000 00 Aug. 15 and Feb. 15 |
| March 3, 1865 | 3 Years Treasury Notes | 7 3-10 p.ct. | | 300,000,000 00 | Three years from date | 21,900,000 00 June 15 and Dec. 15 |
| March 3, 1865 | 3 Years Treasury Notes | 7 3-10 p.ct. | | 29,511,650 00 | Three years from date | 2,091,550 00 July 15 and Jan. 15 |
| Aggregate of debt bearing Lawful Money Interest | | | | 1,053,476,371 64 | Aggregate Lawful Money Interest | 60,195,284 52 |

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 17, 1861 | Notes Three Years | No inter't | $456,100 00 | |
| April 15, 1842 | Bonds | No inter't | 247,000 47 | |
| Acts prior to 1837 | Treasury Notes | No inter't | 104,511 61 | |
| December 23, 1857 | Treasury Notes | No inter't | 2,160 00 | |
| December 17, 1860 | Treasury Notes | No inter't | 600 00 | |
| March 3, 1861 | Treasury Notes | No inter't | 6,200 00 | |
| July 11, 1862 | Temporary Loan Coin | No inter't | 1,200 00 | |
| Aggregate of debt on which Interest has ceased | | | 816,772 08 | |

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 17, August 5, 1861, and February 12, 1862 | United States Notes | No inter't | $60,000,000 00 | |
| Less amount withdrawn | | | 59,527,997 00 | |
| Amount outstanding | | | 472,003 00 | |
| February 25, July 11, 1862, and Jan. 17, 1863 | United States Notes | No inter't | 399,527,397 00 | |
| Issued in redemption of Temporary Loan | United States Notes | No inter't | 49,300,262 00 | |
| Less amount withdrawn | | | 16,127,623 00 | |
| July 17, 1862 | Fractional Currency | No inter't | 10,734,003 06 | |
| March 3, 1863 | Fractional Currency | No inter't | 14,412,795 19 | |
| Unpaid for "pay" requisitions | | | 46,130,000 00 | |
| Amount in Treasury | | | 25,149,702 19 | |
| Aggregate of debt not bearing Interest | | | 472,329,279 57 | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | Amount Outstanding. | Interest. |
|---|---|---|
| Debt bearing interest in Coin | $1,193,113,841 00 | $64,480,429 50 |
| Debt bearing interest in Lawful Money | 1,053,476,371 64 | 60,195,284 52 |
| Debt on which interest has ceased | 816,772 08 | |
| Debt bearing no interest | 472,329,279 57 | |
| | $2,719,735,764 29 | $124,675,714 02 |

| Legal Tender Notes in Circulation. | Amount. |
|---|---|
| One and Two Years 5 per cent Notes | $50,856,380 |
| United States Notes, old issue | 127,602 |
| United States Notes, act of March 3, 1863 | 79,527,997 |
| United States Notes, new issue | 25,149,702 |
| Compound Interest Notes, act of March 3, 1863 | 160,143,620 |
| Compound Interest Notes, act of June 30, 1864 | 279,088,000 |
| | $595,093,301 |

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt as appears from the Books, Treasurer's Returns and Requisitions in the Department on the 31st May, 1865.

HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

## SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

**An Insane Policeman Shoots an Acquaintance, and then Attempts to Commit Suicide by Shooting Himself.—The Coroner's Inquest.**

On Saturday evening, Gustavus Webber, a patrolman in the 11th Precinct, after drinking somewhat during the afternoon, returned to his residence, No. 119 Columbia-st., and while at supper acted in a strange manner, tearing his uniform and using the most abusive language against one of his superior officers. He finally caught up a lamp and threw it on the floor, breaking it. His wife remonstrated with him, and he attempted to strike her, but was prevented by a young man named Albert Alnslee, a friend of Webber's, whom Mrs. W. had called in to endeavor to pacify him. He then turned upon Ainslee and struck him, staggering him somewhat, and as the latter recovered from the force of the blow, he again struck him, and drawing a pistol, fired, the ball taking effect in the left breast of the unfortunate man, causing death in a few moments. His wife and several other females witnessed the transaction, and fearing for their own safety, fled screaming from the scene. The assailant rushed from the house, and proceeding to an open lot in Eighteenth-st., between Avenues B and C, placed the pistol to his left breast, fired, the ball passing through the body. Patrolman Reynolds of the Eighteenth Precinct, witnessed the transaction, and, assisted by some citizens, bore the wounded man to Bellevue Hospital. In the mean time the body of Ainslee had been conveyed to the Eleventh Precinct Station-House, and last evening Coroner Wilkey held an inquest. From the testimony of the witnesses, there seems to be no doubt but that Webber was insane at the time he committed the fatal act. The following is the testimony:

Benjamin H. Gordon of No. 119 Cannon-st., testified: On Saturday afternoon Gustavus Webber, Albert Ainslee and myself were drinking together, when Ainslee advised Webber to go home and think again of a matter of complaint which he had made against a police-sergeant; Webber was then on duty and had not seen his relieving-officer; this was in the liquor store saloon, at No. 122 Columbia-st., at about 7:30. Webber went home, and shortly after Mrs. Webber came to the saloon where Ainslee and I were, and begged some one to go and take care of her husband, as he was in the house tearing off his uniform; I remained in the saloon, but Ainslee went with her to the dwelling. I have known Webber and Ainslee for years; they were on good terms; neither were intoxicated.

Barbara Webber, of No. 119 Columbia-st., states that she seen on Saturday her husband left home to go to the station-house, and she did not see him until 5 p. m. when he brought her his check for his pay; he remained about 10 or 15 minutes; she went home at 8 o'clock on the corner of Columbia and Houston-sts., on the way to the station-house; he came to tea at 7½ o'clock; he was in good humor, and had been in the house but a few minutes when he began to talk like a madman, raving about Roundsman Lynch and began to tear his uniform; he was under the influence of liquor; Officer Bean was in the room; she went out and left her husband in the room with the officer; on her way to her mother-in-law's she passed a liquor-store saloon, and saw the deceased inside; she was crying, and he asked her what was the matter; she had never previously spoken to him; she then told him what had taken place, and asked him if he was going home; he replied that he was, and. she then passed on. In half an hour she returned and met her husband coming from Ellen's liquor beer saloon; he conversed with her to the house, and they there met Ainslee; he had heard having left him in the house; another person was there; they chatted pleasantly, and deceased advised Webber to go to bed; he then began to rave, and seizing a Bohemian harmonica lamp, threw it into the front parlor; she then went to the door and screamed. Webber followed her; she went to the back, and deceased followed him. Webber said: "This is the building of the Police!" he then went toward the front door, and witness said, "Go!" Webber attempted to strike witness, and deceased approached and said, "Don't strike your wife;" Webber pushed him aside, and as he again approached, Webber struck him with his open hand; she heard the report of a pistol and the exclamation, "Oh!" she did not see the shooting; the flash came from where Webber stood; she then ran up stairs and saw no more; deceased had never before been in the house, and never heard that Webber and Ainslee had any difficulty; Webber went to the war with the 1st Fire Zouaves, and afterward with the 12th New-York Regiment; was absent altogether about two years; they had always lived happily together except when he was in liquor; think he was crazy on the night in question.

Harriet A. Beers of No. 119 Columbia-st., second floor, testifies that on Saturday afternoon she met Mrs. Webber, and she told her that her husband was to arrive at about 5 p. m.; her attention was called to the fact that he was in the house by the sound of the lamp; it fell and her mother went up stairs to where Mr. W. was standing; while there Webber came and caught his wife by the shoulder; deceased then came from the back room and begged him not to strike his wife; Webber then struck him on the shoulder, knocking him back to the door; he recovered and was about to strike this time in the face; Mrs. W. then said "My God, will he shoot?" we then started to run, and heard the report of the pistol; and Mrs. W. exclaimed, "My God, he has shot the man!" she had never seen the deceased before; we then ran into a room and locked the door, fearing that Webber might pursue his wife; it is not the first time that he has pursued his wife with a pistol; nor was Saturday the first time that he had struck her.

Mrs. Maria Gilligs corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness.

Henry Reynolds, patrolman of the Eighteenth Precinct, testified that while standing in Eighteenth-st., between Avenues B and C, about 9:45 p. m., he saw a man coming across the open lot, and on approaching the report of a pistol, and saw the man, he then met, accompanied by two men, one of whom picked up the pistol, and handed it to him; the wounded man asked for a drink of water; it was procured, and they then took him to Bellevue Hospital; he received the bullet in his left breast, and it passed through his body; he said that Roundsman Lynch was the cause of it all; he was quite profane, but appeared sober and rational; on reaching the hospital, witness learned that it was Officer Webber.

Officer Wm. S. Bean of the Eleventh Precinct testified that he took his meals at the house of Webber, and that on the evening in question Webber sat down to tea as usual; presently he got up, took off his uniform coat and tore it through the back; his wife spoke to him, and he struck at her; he then came back and sat down at the table, and said that he was done with the Police; soon after he put on civilian's dress and commenced to rave about Roundsman Lynch; the witness attempted to pacify him, and he quieted down; he always seemed to be on good terms with deceased; witness had never seen deceased in the house.

Dr. Wooster Beach, assisted by Drs. Shaw and Weible, made a post-mortem examination of the deceased, and found that the ball had entered the center of the sternum, penetrating the left lung, passing obliquely downward between the fourth and fifth ribs, and lodged in the superficial tissues below the scapula.

The Jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of Gustavus Webber, on the 3d of June, 1865."

Deceased was a native of this city, aged 33 years, and had lately been employed in the Street Department.

Webber is still at Bellevue Hospital, and the attendant physicians now think there is a chance of his recovery.

### From Fortress Monroe—A Sword for Gen. Butler.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 1, 1865.

A magnificent sword, purchased at the cost of $750, by the colored people of this place and Norfolk, is now on its way to Lowell, Mass., to be presented to Major-Gen. Butler, in token of the services he rendered them while commander of this Department.

### The Seven-Thirties—Their Absorption by the Army—Their Popularity in Germany.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1865.

Jay Cooke reports the sales of 7.30s yesterday at $2,956,100. The largest Western subscription was $240,500, from the Second National Bank of Chicago. The largest Eastern subscriptions were $200,000 from the National Bank of the Republic, Boston; $100,000 from the Second National Bank of Boston; $600,000 from the First National Bank of Norfolk, Va. There were also $3,100 from New-Orleans, $5,000 from Richmond, and 1,576 individual subscriptions for amounts of $50 and $100. The total amount for the week was $6,681,000.

Half a million of the 7.30 notes, of the $50 and $100 denominations, were sent down to North Carolina on Saturday, on the order of a Paymaster, to be paid out to the soldiers. The demand for the 7.30s among the disbanding armies is increasing.

A letter received here from an eminent German banker, dated May 12, says: "I predict, and you will see, that the United States paper-money will be at a premium before long, as it ought to be for its usefulness and convenience. The sensible merchants will soon learn to appreciate it; and when peace is fully restored on your side, there will spring up such speculation as the world has never seen."

### Another Strange Letter.

A man who registered his name as M. D. Beers came to Bonner's Hotel, Buffalo, a few days since. No particular notice was taken of him until a card was found near the entrance to his room, with the following in the same handwriting as his name on the register:

"P. C. DELHI. As Booth is dead, and Davis caught, there is but little hope for the Circle. God must have prevented our plans from being executed. If Surratt had not failed our plans would have been carried. Virginia regained and our cause saved. All is lost.

"P. S.—You failed. If I live I will expose you. Surratt should die. I wish to live, but I think we are all surrounded, and will be caught."

Beers has been arrested and a statement of the facts has been sent to Washington.

### A Singular Letter Found at Morehead City.

*The Star* says that a paper in cipher, found floating in the dock at Morehead City, N. C., on the 2d May, has been turned over to the Government officials. It has been literally translated, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

DEAR JOHN: I am happy to inform you that Pet has done his work well. He is safe, and Old Abe is in hell. Now, sir, all eyes are on you. You must bring Sherman. Grant is in the hands of Old Gray ere this. Red Shoes showed a lack of nerve in Seward's case, but he fell back in good order. Johnson must come; Old Crook has him in charge. Mind well that brother's oath, and you will have no difficulty. All well. Be safe, and enjoy the fruits of our labors. O. B. NO FERR.

### Yearly Meeting of the Orthodox Friends.

An unusually large number of Friends are in attendance—both home members and those from abroad. Among the ministers from other yearly meetings are Wm. Green from Dublin, Ireland; Daniel Barker and Isham Cox of North Carolina; Robert W. Douglass and Joseph D. Hoag of Iowa; William Houghton and Chas. S. Hubbard from Indiana; Caroline E. Talbot of Ohio; Samuel Bettle of Philadelphia; James Van Blarcom, Nathan Douglas, Susan Howland, Eunice Day and Elizabeth Gifford of New-England.

On Friday evening last the Annual Conference of Sabbath School teachers and others interested, was held, at which reports from 30 Friends' Sabbath Schools were received, all within the limits of the New-York yearly meeting. The discussion was mainly on the best methods of organizing Schools, both in city and country. Saturday evening there was a religious meeting, mainly for the Sabbath School teachers. They were urged by some speakers to make the subject of scriptural instruction one of earnest prayer, to fit them for their responsible duties.

Three public meetings were held on Sunday—one in Twentieth-st., in the morning, and another in the evening; also a morning meeting at the Packer Institute in Brooklyn—at all of which there were a large number of prayers and exhortations, mostly from strangers to Friends. The offices of the Savior, as generally believed in by the evangelical churches, were fully acknowledged, and He was pointed to as the only way by which to reach the