New-York Daily Tribune.

VOL. XXV.....No. 7,541. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ASSASSINATION.

THE TRIAL ON TUESDAY.

THE CASE OF DR. MUDD.

Attempt to Invalidate the Evidence of Thomas.

DIRECTIONS AS TO THE SUMMING UP.

THE SUPPRESSED TESTIMONY.

The Character of the Witnesses.

THE EVIDENCE YET TO BE GIVEN.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

The suppressed testimony causes a very profound sensation here, while its publication takes the War Department and the Court by surprise. It was furnished to *The Cincinnati Commercial* by Mr. Ben. Pitman, one of the reporters of the Court, and a brother of the inventor of Phonography, and was published at the peril of the lives of the witnesses, some of whom are, it is believed, still in Canada.

Montgomery is an intelligent and educated man, formerly a resident of New-York, and remembered here as having taken out several valuable patents at the Patent Office.

Your correspondent became acquainted with J. B. Merritt, while he was here offering the testimony which has been withheld. He is a cultivated and well-bred gentleman, of excellent manners, a physician by profession, and evidently entirely truthful—indeed, after he concluded his testimony before the court, Gen. Grant, being present, rose and stated that he knew the witness and desired to vouch for his credibility. Dr. Merritt was brought not to return to Canada, both by his friends here and his wife there; but he persisted in going to settle up his business, intending to return here immediately. He has not been heard from.

Nothing was done before the conspirator's Court today except with the case of Dr. Mudd; and if testimony can prove anything, it is clearly established that he was not here during the first week of March.

Counsel appeared to indicate this evening that there is little or no more evidence to bring forward in behalf of Atzerodt, Spangler, O'Laughlin, Herrold and Arnold.

Two or three witnesses will be called for Mrs. Surratt, and at least half a dozen for Dr. Mudd. Four witnesses are summoned for Payne.

Hopes are expressed that the taking of testimony will close on Thursday.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1865.

The reading of the previous day's record occupied the Commission until 1 o'clock, when the body took a recess until 2 o'clock; at which hour they reassembled.

TESTIMONY OF D. J. MIDDLETON.

D. J. Middleton, Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, being examined by Mr. Ewing, testified: That Marcus P. Norton, a witness who had been before the Court, argued a motion before the Supreme Court of the United States on the 3d day of March last. The object in calling this witness is to fix a certain day in regard to which Norton, a witness, had previously testified.

A REQUEST IN BEHALF OF DR. MUDD.

Mr. Ewing, counsel for the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, then addressed the Court as follows: "By reason of information which I have received since the witness Daniel J. Thomas was last upon the stand, I ask the privilege of the Court to recall this witness for the purpose of further cross-examination in regard to a single point. I wish to show that this witness, whose testimony is of vital importance in the case, gave that testimony from corrupt motives. I expect to show, through five or six of his neighbors, that by his own declaration, made since he appeared upon the stand for the prosecution, that he did it from the hope and expectation of a large reward. To be more precise, I expect to prove that he stated to Elias Watson, on the 1st of June, that he had testified here, and that Dr. Mudd would surely be convicted; that he asked Watson for a certificate of the fact that he was the first person who gave information which led to the arrest of the accused; and he then stated to Watson, if he could get such certificate from him and others, he would get a reward of $25,000, because of the information leading to the arrest, and because of the fact of a conviction. I expect to show further that subsequently, on the same day, in conversation at William Watson's house, near Horsehead, with J. R. Richards, Benjamin J. Naylor, George Lynch, Lemuel Watson and William Watson, he stated to them that he wished them to give him certificates as being the first person who gave information which led to the arrest of Dr. Mudd, that he had been present here and testified, and that Dr. Mudd would shortly be convicted; and that if they would give him the certificates he desired he would receive a reward of $10,000 by reason of his efforts in the cause. I wish to show further, that subsequently, upon a magistrate of the neighborhood, Mr. James W. Richards, riding up, Thomas, in the presence of these last-named gentlemen, submitted to that gentleman the question as to whether, upon his getting these certificates he would not be entitled to the reward of $10,000 in case Dr. Mudd should be convicted; it seems to me that if the witness stood before this Court fair on all the testimony which has preceded, this evidence should justly go to diminish the weight of his testimony in the minds of the Court by showing that he was testifying under the hope of a large reward, and in the light of the evidence that he has given, that he manufactured a lie to procure the arrest and conviction of Dr. Mudd, being actuated by a corrupt motive.

[As Assistant Judge-Advocate Burnett stated that the prosecution would interpose no objection to the evidence, the following witness was called.]

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DANIEL J. THOMAS.

By Mr. Ewing.—Was at Mr. Watson's, near Horsehead, on Thanksgiving day, the 1st of the present month, with John R. Richards, Benjamin J. Naylor, George Lynch, Lemuel Watson and William Watson, when James W. Richards, a magistrate, rode up; did not say to James W. Richards that I had been asking the gentlemen for a certificate as proof of the fact that I was the first person who gave information leading to the arrest of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd; neither did I say I had stated to them that Dr. Mudd would be convicted, and that if they gave such a certificate and Dr. Mudd should be convicted, I would secure a reward of $10,000; did not say to any of the persons in whose company I then was what I have just denied saying to Mr. Richards; I never expected a cent for what I might do in this case as a witness; I did not tell Richards that I was the person who gave the notice which led to the arrest of Dr. Mudd; I never told any one that I told the gentlemen referred to that the expression in Washington City in regard to Mudd was that he would "go up;" I also asked their opinion as to whether I would be entitled to any portion of the reward in the event of Dr. Sam. Mudd being convicted, but never asked them for a certificate of the fact that I was the first to give them information concerning Mudd; the other day I was telling John D. Moran and Daniel B. Moran about the conversation between Dr. Mudd and myself previous to Dr. Mudd's arrest, when John D. Moran said that I had told him about that before; I had forgotten having told him that before the assassination of the President, but I have no recollection of it; I never said to Elias Watson that I wanted him to certify that I gave the information which led to Dr. Mudd's arrest, nor that I was entitled to a reward of $25,000 for giving that information.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH H. RICHARDS.

By Mr. Ewing.—Am acquainted with the witness, D. J. Thomas; was with him and others in the dooryard of William Watson, at Horsehead, Prince George County, on the 1st of this present month; he stated that he had called on William Watson and B. J. Naylor for a certificate that he was entitled to a portion of the rewards offered for the arrest of Booth and his accomplices; that he had informed the officers of Dr. Mudd's arrest, and that if they would certify to that fact he would be entitled to the reward; that if Dr. Mudd was convicted he would receive $10,000; the certificate he wanted was that he informed them concerning Dr. Mudd's arrest, or of his having been arrested; he did not certify to having led to the arrest; the reputation of D. J. Thomas in the community in which he lives is very bad; if I believed he had any prejudice or any money at stake I would not believe him under oath; his reputation for veracity before the war was pretty much the same as it is now.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham.—The day this conversation took place at William Watson's was Thursday; when I rode up, Lemuel Watson remarked to me, "I am glad you are come; you are a justice of the peace; Daniel says he is entitled to so much reward, and I want you to say whether he is entitled to it;" I do not recollect what I said at the time; Thomas said he applied to Watson for a certificate that he had informed them of Dr. Mudd's arrest; that if he could get this certificate he could get a portion of the reward, or words equivalent; if he had said "If you give a certificate that I informed you of Dr. Mudd's arrest, he would be entitled to a reward that would have been words equivalent;" we told him we thought he was entitled to $20,000; we meant it as a joke and told him so afterward, but did not at the time; he replied that he did not want a certificate of me, or words to that effect; he told me he did not want me to swear to a lie for him to get $20,000.

Q. Didn't you swear a little while ago that you had told him that he had better take $20,000? A. If I did I recall it; what I intended to say was that I told him and Watson told him he was entitled to $20,000; but that was a joke; I did not know he was entitled to anything; I have had no connection at all with the Rebellion, and have not sympathized with it; I have been all the time during the Rebellion in Charles and Prince George Counties, teaching school; I have been a hearty supporter of all the measures of the Government to suppress the Rebellion; Mr. Thomas was not a hearty supporter of the Government in 1861; I met him on the way from school during that year, and he stated he was going down to join the Southern army, and when Beauregard came over he was going to come back and hang a man named Thomas P. Smith; Thomas was not a loyal man at the beginning of the war.

[Mr. Ewing at this point introduced in evidence the general order of the War Department of April 20, 1865, offering $100,000 reward for the arrest of Booth and his accomplices and liberal rewards for information leading to the arrest of any of the parties.]

TESTIMONY OF JOHN F. DAVIS.

By Mr. Ewing.—I was at the house of Dr. Mudd, the prisoner, on the Tuesday following the assassination of the President; I went to the field and informed him of the fact that Lieut. Lovett and a party of soldiers had come there to arrest him; I came up with him to the house, and there met Mr. George Mudd; he met Dr. Samuel Mudd just at the end of the kitchen.

Q. State what Dr. George Mudd said to Dr. Samuel Mudd?

Judge Bingham—I object to that question.

[Mr. Ewing—The witness having retired from the room, stated that his object was to meet the testimony brought forward by the prosecution that Dr. Mudd denied that there had been any persons at his house on that morning; the defense had already proved in a round about way that the prisoner had informed Dr. George Mudd that two suspicious persons had been at his house on Saturday morning, and requested him to communicate the fact to the military authorities, which he had done; and he proposes to show by this witness that Dr. George Mudd now informed him that, he having given information as he requested, the detectives had come on the purpose of questioning him on this subject; and Dr. Sam. Mudd, knowing the fact that information had already been communicated from Dr. George Mudd of the visit to his house of two suspicious persons, it was unusual to suppose the prisoner would then, as stated by one of the witnesses for the prosecution, have denied that any persons had been at his house.]

Judge Bingham said the purpose was to bring in the declaration of the third person to the accused, which was utterly incompetent.

[Objection sustained by the Court, and witness recalled.]

Q. State whether Dr. Samuel Mudd betrayed any alarm when you informed him that the detectives had come to his house. A. None that I know of; he manifested no unwillingness to go to the house, and came right up there with me.

TESTIMONY OF L. S. ORME.

By Mr. Ewing.—I am acquainted with the witness D. J. Thomas. I know his reputation in the community in which he lives for veracity. I never heard him tell one story in my life of any length that he did not tell a good many things not true; I don't know any man down there who would believe him in anything he would undertake to tell; I have known him since before he was grown; in any matter in which he was prejudiced I would not believe him under oath, and would hardly believe him any how.

Cross-examined by Judge Holt.—I am loyal to the Government to the best of my belief; I have always wished that the Union might be sustained; I never wanted to see two governments; I always thought the North would succeed if either.

By Mr. Ewing.—Thomas was not a loyal man when the war commenced; he begged my care, in the Fall of 1861, to go South with him, in the first of the war; he was looked upon as a great friend of the South and a great help to them, as far as his ability would go, which was not much.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY L. MUDD, JR.

By Mr. Ewing.—I did not see my brother, Dr. Samuel Mudd, on the 1st day of March, but I think he stayed at home; on the 2d of March I think he came to my father's house to see a sick sister; on the 3d of March he was sent for, about 10 o'clock, to go to my father's, and he took dinner with us about 2 o'clock; he came back again the same day and brought some medicine; I went to his house again the same night and brought some medicine over; on the 4th of March I also saw him; the distance from my father's house to the Navy-Yard bridge, Washington, is between 27 and 30 miles; I do not know that my brother, Dr. Mudd, ever owned a carriage of any description, and if he had I would have known it; my father does not own a buggy or a rockaway of any description; he owns a large, double carriage, as large as any of the hacks you see in the city.

TESTIMONY OF DR. J. G. BLANFORDE.

By Mr. Ewing.—I saw Dr. Mudd at home on the 1st and on the 3d of March; on the 1st at his home making a tobacco bed, and on the 3d at church; Dr. Mudd does not own a buggy, neither does his father a buggy or a rockaway, but owns a large family carriage.

TESTIMONY OF DR. ALLEN.

By Mr. Ewing.—Dr. Mudd was at my house on the evening of the 23d of March last; he came in with Mr. H. A. Clark and a Mr. Gardiner (I do not know his first name), who lives in Dr. Mudd's neighborhood; they came near 8 o'clock in the evening and stayed till between 10 and 1 o'clock that night; there were several persons in there; I fixed the date as the 23d of March because I remembered that on that day a tornado swept over the city and a negro boy was killed; I had seen Dr. Mudd once before that time; I was introduced to him by Mr. Clark, I think, in the early part of 1864; I had not seen him since that time, and these are the only two occasions I think I saw him.

TESTIMONY OF DR. CLARK.

By Mr. Ewing.—I saw Dr. Mudd, the prisoner, with Mr. Gardner and others, at my house the latter part of March; they came to my store between 6 and 7 o'clock; went to my house to tea, and after tea went round to Dr. Allen's office and remained till between 12 and 1 o'clock; there were some ten or twelve persons there; Dr. Mudd went home with me; remained at my house that night, and left the next morning after breakfast; he and Gardner went off together, he and Gardner roomed together at my house that night; I have not seen him since till yesterday; I do not know J. Wilkes Booth, Jno. H. Surratt or Mr. Weichman, and did not see any of them at my house, or at Dr. Allen's that night; Dr. Mudd was not out of my sight from the time he came to my store that afternoon until he went to bed at my house that night; the only way I fix the date is by a storm that day, in which a negro boy was killed; we were playing cards that evening at Dr. Allen's.

Two witnesses were called relative to the confession of the prisoner, Arnold, while on the way from Fortress Monroe to Baltimore, but their examination was not continued further than putting preliminary questions.

Mr. Ewing stated that several important witnesses had been subpœnaed, and would without doubt be present to-morrow; but that no more witnesses on behalf of the defense were now present.

Mr. Aiken remarked that there were two or three witnesses he desired to examine still in defense of Mrs. Surratt, but that if they did not appear before the witnesses for the other prisoners had all been examined, he would not ask for any delay, but would be ready at any time to sum up in her defense.

THE RULES FOR SUMMING UP.

The President of the Court notified the counsel that in accordance with the uniform practice of courts-martial, they would be required to present their arguments in writing.

The Judge-Advocate General also stated an order to guard counsel against unnecessary delay, that following the usual course in courts-martial no opening would be made on the part of the Government; arguments on behalf of the accused would be made, to which a reply would be made on behalf of the Government, and no further arguments allowed.

Mr. Aiken and Mr. Ewing remarked that they would prefer that the Government should in advance indicate its own theory in respect to the accused.

The Judge-Advocate replied that their general course of examination would indicate that.

HOUR OF MEETING.

Gen. Hunter stated that hereafter the hour of meeting of the Court would be 11 o'clock, instead of 10 o'clock. The Court then adjourned.

Resume of Tuesday's Evidence.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

No witnesses were examined up to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Ewing asked for the recall of Daniel J. Thomas for the purpose of recxamining him. He wished to show that the witness testified against Dr. Mudd from corrupt motives, expecting a large reward in case the Doctor should be convicted.

The Court accordingly recalled Mr. Thomas, who was closely cross-questioned by Mr. Ewing.

Witness stated that he had said to certain gentlemen that in giving evidence against Dr. Mudd he did not expect any reward, but if any reward should be given he would be glad to receive it. He had not claimed that he gave the first information which led to Dr. Mudd's arrest.

Witnesses were called by the defense to impeach Thomas's testimony, who testified that his reputation for veracity was bad.

Other witnesses testified that Dr. Mudd was at home on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of March.

Only a few more witnesses are to be examined. In all probability the trial will be closed this week.

The Suppressed Testimony.

Relative to the testimony which was suppressed by the Government in the Assassination Trial, *The Philadelphia Inquirer's* Washington dispatch says, the person who is guilty of making public the evidence referred to in imperfect and unsatisfactory form is one Pitman, who has been acting as clerk to Col. Burnett. The correspondent says:

"In doing this he is charged with violating his oath and prostrating his official position for personal gain. His case was discussed in the secret session of the Court, but it is not yet announced what punishment will be visited upon him. One of the witnesses is now in Canada to sell his property and get his family away, and will now have to flee. Another is probably murdered."

Jeff. Davis's Ironing, and Why it was Done.

From The Washington Republican.

Why and how Jeff. Davis was manacled, or whether he was manacled at all, has been enveloped in some uncertainty. It is true that irons were placed on his feet, but they were subsequently removed—when they had answered their purpose.

Not only was he imperious and haughty, as usual, but he became absolutely obstreperous, insulting the guard, abusing the officers and their Government, kicking his food at his attendants, and tearing a secession session to tatters generally—sometimes threatening others, some times melo-dramatically courting a bayonet in the fire of his own breast.

As a necessity (and possibly as a punishment and warning) orders were given to place manacles on his feet.

The Captain in charge, attended by a blacksmith and manacles, approached, saying, "Mr. Davis, I have a very unpleasant duty to perform." "My God!" exclaimed Jeff., "you don't intend to put those things on me." Such were the orders the Captain could only obey. Jeff. remonstrated. They should never be put on. The Captain must go to Gen. Halleck and have the order countermanded. The Captain replied, "But, Mr. Davis, the order came from Gen. Halleck."

Davis insisted that the order must be countermanded. The Captain said, "You are a military man, Mr. Davis, and know that my only course is—to obey orders." Jeff. then went off in a more towering passion than before, and declared he would never be ironed alive. After becoming a little cool, and mechanically placing one foot on a stool, the Captain told the blacksmith to proceed.

Leaning forward to take to his arms the heels of his Rebel majesty, Jeff. seized him, and with a vigorous push tumbled him backward on the floor, while the blacksmith, justly indignant, hurled his hammer at "the President," but missed him. Davis then attempted to seize a gun, and asked to be bayoneted. The guards presented bayonets, and the Captain feared he might rush upon them, and so ordered the guard to fall back.

The Captain then called in four stout men, and ordered them to lay Jeff on his bunk, which they did, the prisoner resisting with almost preternatural strength, and writhing in their grasp while the blacksmith hammered on the rivet with a will. When placed in his chair again Jeff looked in utter despair upon his manacled limbs and burst into tears.

This medicine had the desired effect, and the great Rebel became comparatively docile, far less defiant, but more depressed; and the irons have since been removed.

It was feared that he would starve himself to death, refusing persistently to eat soldiers' rations (which C. C. Clay munches without a murmur), and his physician prescribed a more agreeable diet, which "the President" ate with great avidity—and still enjoys this extra fare.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Cotton—Troops Going to Texas—Governor Chase at New Orleans—Gen. Sheridan's Command—Gen. Canby Divides the Department—Surrender of the Rebel Gen. Wood.

CAIRO, Monday, June 5, 1865.

The steamer Sallie List, from Memphis for Cincinnati, passed up to-day with 150 bales of cotton.

The steamer Liberty, from Memphis for Louisville, passed up last night, with 300 bales of cotton for Evansville.

The Adam Jacobs, from Memphis for St. Louis, passed up with 130 bales of cotton.

A large quantity of cotton and tobacco is coming into Hickman, Ky.

The Memphis cotton market is declining, and prices are unsettled; Middling, 27@28c.; Strict Middling, 30@31c.; good middling, 32@33c.

New-Orleans advices of the 31st March state that the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Gen. Dunn's command, will soon proceed to Shreveport, accompanied by Gen. Anderson, Col. Bertram and Col. Mathews, as Commissioners for paroling Kirby Smith's army.

Cotton was firm at New-Orleans; sales of 650 bales; good to strict middling, 34@35c.; middling to strict low middling, 37@38c.; middling, 40@42c. Only a limited business was doing in sugar and molasses; there was plenty of Cuba offering, but the market was bare of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 5, 1865.

Chief-Justice Chase arrived to-day from Mobile.

Gen. Sheridan has assumed command of the Military Division of the South-West, embracing the country west of the Mississippi and south of the Arkansas Rivers.

Gens. Sheridan and Canby have issued orders permitting cotton to be brought to market, without military interference.

Gen. Canby has divided the Department of the Gulf into the following four divisions:

Louisiana, headquarters New-Orleans.
Mississippi, headquarters Jackson.
Alabama, headquarters Montgomery.
Florida, headquarters Tallahassee.

The citizens of Louisiana appear much gratified by the programme of the new military authorities.

The steamers Evening Star and George Cromwell have arrived from New-York.

Gen. Wood, the last Rebel of note, and staff, surrendered to Gen. Davidson on May 31.

From the South—The New Order of Things—Cotton at Montgomery.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

The Commercial's Chattanooga dispatch says:

Leading Southern journals contain editorials endeavoring to reconcile the people to lose their slaves, providing that they are benefited by the new order of things.

Large quantities of cotton and tobacco is being brought to light in Montgomery, Alabama, and a brisk trade is being opened.

The steamers are running again between there and Mobile.

The National Typographical Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

At a meeting of the National Typographical Union, this morning, Mr. Robert F. Craig, of St. Louis, was elected President; Mr. Wm. Knollin, of Boston, First Vice-President; H. J. Durburrow, of Philadelphia, Second Vice-President; Mr. Wm. Felloore, of Detroit, was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

From Albany—The Military Record Commission.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

The Commissioners appointed to locate a hall for the preservation of the records and memorials of the war, met here to-day, and resolved to select the Water Works lot in this city, if the authorities will donate the same.

The Commissioners present were Gov. Fenton, John A. King, Hamilton Fish, Edwin D. Morgan, Washington Hunt, Myron H. Clark, Millard Fillmore, Ira Harris, John V. L. Pruyn, Thomas G. Alvord and Lockwood L. Doty. Messrs. Pruyn, Harris and Fish were appointed an Executive Committee.

Our Returning Veteran Soldiers.

On Tuesday morning the 120th N. Y. Vols. arrived in this city, and were immediately taken to the New-York State Soldiers' Depot in Howard-st., where they were well received and fed.

This regiment was recruited in Green and Ulster Counties, and organized at Kingston, August, 1862. The number of men at first enlisted was 900, and the number of recruits since received has augmented that number to 1,300, of which only 400 return.

The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, Lieut.-Col. A. L. Lockwood, Major W. F. Scott, Adjutant F. M. C. Rossell, Quartermaster O. H. Coffin, Surgeon W. M. Sternberg, Chaplain Henry Hopkins, Captains Jas. Hyde, R. B. Newkirk, A. W. Thomas, A. R. Cole, G. Pettet, Ira Swart, J. K. Holmes, A. M. Barber, jr., J. H. Everett, First Lieutenants J. I. Spoor, Henry Finck, Wm. Plumley, W. Kemble, M. M. Drake, G. P. Barber, Second Lieutenants Levi Ross, L. B. Van Wagnen, S. W. Doyo, W. J. Holmes, P. B. Dickerman, J. S. Mallett, E. F. Hayes, P. Cook, and O. A. Ross.

This regiment was formerly of the Excelsior Brigade, Gen. Sickles, but more recently connected with the Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. Their time has expired, and they will be mustered out and paid immediately.

The 180th Regiment New-York State Volunteers, and Battery E of the 1st Rhode Island also arrived at this depot. The former regiment was a one year regiment, recruited at and around Sacketts Harbor, N. Y. The Colonel (Bradley Winslow) was wounded in front of Petersburg and is at home at present. The following officers are with the regiment:

Lieut.-Col. E. J. Marsh, Maj. A. D. Steenberg, Adjt. L. M. Marsh, Quartermaster C. Timmerman, Surgeon W. C. Bailey, Asst. Surgeon J. C. Coleman, Captains J. P. Lees, E. J. McWayne, Hy. Yates, R. R. McMullen, L. Snell, C. L. Hughes, H. F. Bates, J. M. Reynolds, C. F. Musser, Wm. Wallace; First-Lieuts. C. Edmonds, W. Gleason, E. B. Brown, Aug. Philips, Wm. Peck, C. Phelps, Wm. Herring, R. O. Ferris, J. Mathews, A. Morse; Second-Lieuts. W. Marsh, J. S. Taylor, E. B. Jones, D. Staplin, Jno. Barnett, H. Grenert, J. G. Shaw, O. L. Cutler, C. Robinson, R. W. Brown.

The 1st Rhode Island Battery E is en route for Providence with 140 men. The officers are, Capt. J. H. Lamb, 1st Lieut. E. R. Parker, 2d Lieuts., E. W. Chandler and H. Potter.

RETURN OF THE THIRTY-NINTH NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.—This fine corps of young soldiers is expected home in a few days from Alexandria, where it is at present located. The 39th was mustered into the service of the United States in September last, and was attached to the Ninth Army Corps of the Potomac, and is commanded by Col. Wilderick. It fought gallantly before Petersburg, where it lost some valuable young men. It was one of the first to enter Richmond, where it did good service. The 39th was raised in the City of Newark, and the citizens are making extensive preparations to give them a warm and hearty reception. The occasion is expected to be one of much rejoicing. His Excellency Gov. Parker, Major-Gen. Runyan, and other personages will be present.

[By Telegraph.]

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

The returned Maryland soldiers were welcomed home to-day by a splendid public entertainment at Druid Hill Park at the expense of the City Government. Gov. Bradford addressed them. There was an immense turnout of citizens and great enthusiasm prevailed. Many northern officers were present as guests and were charmed with the beautiful scenery of the Park.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

Thirteen thousand returning troops have arrived in this city over the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad since Saturday. Three thousand arrived here to-day.

Movements of Gen. Sherman.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

Gen. Sherman passed through here this afternoon for Chicago, where he will arrive on Wednesday night. Gen. Grant will arrive in Chicago next Saturday.

The Fourth Army Corps Going to Galveston.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

The Cleveland Leader's Fourth Army Corps correspondence says that the Veteran organization of that corps is under marching orders for Galveston, Texas, via New-Orleans.

St. Louis Election—A Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

The election on the new State Constitution to-day passed off quietly. The majority against this Constitution will probably reach 5,000 in St. Louis.

The St. Louis Company's extensive lead and oil manufactory was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $[illegible],000, insured.

The Seven-Thirties—A Good Day's Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

The subscriptions to-day to the Seven-Thirty Loan from all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, amounted to $3,125,500. The largest Western subscription was for $100,000 from Chicago. The largest Eastern subscriptions were for $1,300,000 from Stedman, Fowell & Co. of New-York; $250,000 from Fisk & Hatch of New-York; $500,000 from the First National Bank, and $100,000 from the Ninth National Bank of New-York; $200,000 from the Second National Bank of Boston; $50,000 from the First National Bank of St. Albans, Vermont, and $50,000 from the First National Bank of Portland, Maine. The subscriptions opened with an order for $1,500,000 from the young house of Stedman & Co., No. 57 Exchange-place, New-York.

This large subscription was mostly for fifties and hundreds for the people. The notes from this day forward will be delivered as fast as ordered. Parties should begin to have them on hand so as to be able to meet purchases right on the spot, and avoid the losses of delay in delivery.

The American Medical Association.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

The American Medical Association, composed of physicians from all parts of the country, commenced their sessions to-day in the Representatives' Hall in the State-House. Dr. Henry J. Bigelow of Boston made an address of welcome to the delegates. Dr. M. S. Davis of Chicago, President of the Association, delivered the annual address, which was eloquent and instructive. About 500 delegates were present to-day.

For Europe.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

The steamship China will sail to-morrow for Liverpool. Her mails will close at 6 in the morning, but she will not sail until 9.

Appointment in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 5, 1865.

William Sampson of Glasgow, Ky., has been appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of J. T. Bullitt, until the election of his successor.

The Lincoln Monument.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 5, 1865.

The benefit at Ford's Baltimore Theater on Saturday for the Lincoln National Monument Association, yielded $1,800.

Kentucky Races.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

At the Woodlawn races to-day the Lexington colt Alexander won in two closely contested two mile heats in 3:36½ and 3:38. The first mile of the second heat was run in 1:44.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis at Savannah—She is very Desirous of Going to Europe.

From The New South, June 3.

The steamship Wm. P. Clyde, which took Jeff. Davis and family, A. H. Stephens, C. C. Clay and others from here to Fortress Monroe, returned to this port last Sunday and anchored off the Pier. Among her passengers were Mrs. Davis and children, Miss Howell, sister of Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. C. C. Clay. Mrs. Davis expressed great anxiety to go to Europe, and inquired for vessels to Nassau or any other place from which she could get to England or France. She also made the remark that she had probably seen Mr. Davis for the last time. She complained bitterly that she was not allowed to see him after he was taken to the casemates of Fortress Monroe. Her appearance is somewhat changed from what it was when she arrived here from her tedious trip through the interior of Georgia. Then she looked travel-worn, tanned and rather gross. But the sea voyage and the painful change which has "come o'er the spirit of her dream" has blanched and somewhat sharpened her features. We understand she will make Georgia her place of residence for the present.

EUROPE.

ONE DAY LATER NEWS

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The Relations of France to the United States.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American Off Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, June 6, 1865.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool at 2:30 p. m., on the 25th, via Londonderry on the 26th of May, arrived off Father Point at 9½ o'clock this morning. She was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press and a summary of her news obtained, which is one day later.

The steamship Bavaria, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 25th ult.

The steamship Scotia, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult.

Great Britain.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 24th publishes an article confirming the revocation of the order limiting the stay of Federal vessels in French ports to 24 hours, and says:

"France has also announced that she will hasten to raise all other restrictions, as soon as the Washington Cabinet shall cease to exercise an exceptional right, which its quality as a belligerent power enables it to claim on the sea toward neutrals."

The *Moniteur* then reverts to the fully satisfactory assurances of Mr. Lincoln some days before his death, and adds:

"The latest news from America affords reason to believe that Mr. Johnson intends to follow the wise policy of his predecessor."

The London Stock city article says: "In the course of the panic on the 23d and 24th in Paris and the French provincial towns, as to the intentions of the United States Government in relation to Mexico, considerable orders for cotton were rapidly transmitted to England in the belief that war with the United States was not impossible.

"The reassuring articles which have since appeared in the French journals have had the effect of putting a stop to the unreasonable panic.

"The Prince of Wales visited the steamship Great Eastern on the 24th and minutely inspected the Atlantic telegraph cable and the works connected therewith. A very select and influential company of gentlemen were present on the occasion, among them Lord Lyons, Sir Edward Cunard, George Peabody and Cyrus W. Field. The Canadian Commissioners in England and numerous distinguished telegraph officials were also present. The work of placing the cable on the Great Eastern is going on actively, and it is pretty certain that she will start in the early part of July, accompanied by the British frigate Terrible and another British war steamer.

Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated in the usual manner. There was a brilliant illumination in honor of the event, and many official and state banquets given by the Ministers and others.

Parliament was not in session.

Satterthwaite's circular of the evening of the 24th ult. says: "Considerable sales have been made by continental holders of United States Twenties to realize the large profits which have accrued. The bonds offering, however, have been readily taken for shipment to New-York, the relative price there being six to seven per cent above London prices. Railroad shares are inactive. Illinois shares are firm at 73 to 75¾, while Erie shares on sale by holders, who bought them at 20 per cent below the current quotations, have given way about 2½, closing at about 52."

France.

The Emperor is still absent in Algiers.

The Paris Bourse opened flat on the 24th, but afterward improved, the Rentes closing at 67f. 37c.

The *Patrie* states that letters from the Sultan of Turkey had been handed to the Empress accepting the decision of Napoleon in his quality of arbitrator upon the Suez Canal question, Turkey, etc.

Turkey.

The British community of Constantinople have presented an address of sympathy to the American Minister on account of the assassination of President Lincoln.

Egypt.

The Hon. Charles Hale, U. S. Consul to Egypt, having requested the several Consulates to sympathize in a general mourning for the death of President Lincoln, it was arranged that for seven days the colors of the various nationalities should be hoisted at half-mast.

Other continental news is meager and unimportant.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 109,000 bales, including 17,000 bales to speculators, and 30,000 bales to exporters. The market opened buoyant, at an advance of ⅛d. per pound on American, and ⅛@¼d. on other descriptions, closing, however, with a downward tendency. The sales to-day (Friday) were 8,000 bales, the market closing dull and unchanged at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	13d.	12½d.
Mobile	——	12½d.
Uplands	13d.	12½d.

Stock of cotton in port, 406,000 bales, including 30,000 American.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is quiet and somewhat easier.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is very dull.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Friday, May 26.—Consols close at 90½@90¾ for money.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of bullion of £275,000.

The rate of discount has been reduced by the Bank to 4 per cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—United States Five-twenties, 67¼; Illinois Central Shares, 76@78; Erie Shares, 52½@53.

The Washington Birthday Dinner in London.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I am sure you will not consider the time too late to perform an act of simple justice to a worthy gentleman who has been shamefully attacked in the columns of your paper; more especially when the reparation will remove false impressions with regard to that noblest of all noble associations—the United States Sanitary Commission.

A letter appeared in THE TRIBUNE of the—ultimo dated from "No. 25 Manchester Square, London," on the 31st March, and signed W. R. Ballard. This communication I have seen to-day for the first time, and I claim your permission to answer the statements contained therein, being personally acquainted with the gentleman to whom they relate. W. R. Ballard asserts as follows:

"I, sir, and all Americans with whom I have spoken upon the subject, feel deeply humiliated at the course pursued by the self-styled representative of the United States Sanitary Commission in his efforts to raise funds from the people of this country; the continuation of the office he holds of course depends upon his success; were he even a *native born* American, we feel that the credit of our country, and the honor of that noble institution the United States Sanitary Commission, is too great and delicate a responsibility to be intrusted to a single individual, and when these responsibilities are delegated to one of *English* birth, whose connections are among the strongest sympathizers with our enemies, we do not feel justified in lending ourselves to his views, and for this sole reason have we been so grossly libeled by your unsuspecting special correspondent, who received his information from the British branch of the United States Sanitary Commission and from its agents.

"The late committee and those present at the dinner need only state in proof of their loyalty and political sentiments that the Hon. Freeman H. Morse, United States Consul in London, presided at the dinner, and that the United States Minister at this Court, with the whole American diplomatic and consular staff, were not only present but were actually consulted in reference to its principal feature, viz.: whether the anniversary of Washington's Birthday should be celebrated by a *political* or *social* dinner, and the feeling of every native born American was most decidedly in favor of a private, social entertainment confined to loyal Americans, and a few of their personal sympathizing English friends. The general feeling of all true-hearted Americans resident here is to the effect that no good can be accomplished in this country by making political demonstrations and soliciting from the people pecuniary and other aid for our sick and wounded soldiers."

I speak from perfect knowledge of facts in stating that Mr. E. C. Fisher—"the *self-styled* representative of the U. S. Sanitary Commission in England,"—has never made the first, the slightest effort, to raise any contribution, in coin or kind, "from the people of this country." I have frequently heard English visitors at the Commission's rooms press Mr. Fisher to open a subscription in behalf of a work which appeared to them of unparalleled beneficence and incomparably more humanitarian, in the broadest acceptation of the term, than merely National; but he invariably replied to all such advances, that not only was he tied down by his instructions never to solicit any aid from other than Americans, but that, in addition, his own wishes were decidedly opposed to such solicitation. There has been no English subscription. That I know, and I rejoice at it, for although, personally, I should have liked to see my countrymen practically recognize and liberally aid the grandest samaritan work of this or any other age, yet I still more rejoice that America has crushed this infernal Rebellion without a nail's paring of assistance from any than her own citizens. Such, too, I know from twelve month's intimacy with him, are Mr. Fisher's feelings, and it is only fair to assume that he feels more strongly than I could do, because while I look upon your success as the triumph of democracy, he, in addition, is prompted by patriotic considerations.

"The continuation of the office he holds of course depends upon his success"—"in his efforts to raise funds," &c. This is absolutely false; but were it correct, the ones of soliciting foreign aid would rest with the Sanitary Commission itself, and not with its representative. W. R. Ballard's statement is, therefore, a calumny upon the patriotism and decency of the gentlemen composing the Commission; and, lest those gentlemen should not so understand it, this self-installed critic censures them for having entrusted "too great and delicate a responsibility