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New-York Daily Tribune.

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Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12, 1865.

The testimony at the Conspiracy trial to-day was more than usually interesting.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12, 1865.

The reading of the record of Saturday having been concluded, the following witnesses were examined:

EXAMINATION OF MRS. L. GRANT.

By Mr. Doster—I reside in Warrenton, Va., on the Waterloo pike; I recognize the prisoner with the gray shirt on (pointing to Payne) as a man whom I saw in the road in front of my house, having three Union soldiers in his charge; an attempt was made to kill the prisoners, and the man Powell (meaning Payne) tried to prevent it; and I heard him say that he was a gentleman and wished to be treated as such; that if they attempted to kill the man he had captured, he would defend his prisoner at the peril of his life; one of the prisoners was killed when the party left the road, and I did not see them afterward; the affair occurred last Christmas.

Cross-examined by Judge-Advocate Holt—I was speaking of the affair afterward to a citizen and telling him how this man tried to save the Union soldiers, when I was informed that his name was Powell; I had not seen him before, nor have I seen him since until to-day; but am certain he is the man.

By the Court—He was dressed as a Confederate, and I thought they called him Lieutenant; there were no marks of an officer upon him, but he looked more genteel than the common soldiers.

EXAMINATION OF JOHN GRANT.

By Mr. Doster—I am the husband of the witness who just left the stand. At the time of the affray which occurred in front of my house about Christmas last, I was returning home, and was within 300 yards of my house, when the firing on the road commenced; all I learned was that the prisoner at the bar, who went by the name of Powell, had tried to save the lives of two Union soldiers; the prisoner was not an officer so far as I am aware.

EXAMINATION OF J. P. PATTISON.

By Mr. Cox—I am an ensign in the navy. I have known the prisoner, Michael O'Laughlin, about six years; on the afternoon of Thursday, the 13th of April, we came together from Baltimore to Washington, reaching here between 5 and 6 o'clock; we came up the Avenue and stopped at Rollman's Hotel; I then went into a barber's shop to get shaved, and the prisoner proceeded up the street, but rejoined me before I had been shaved; he was not out of my company at any other time that evening; I went up the Avenue with him to look at the illumination, but did not go further than Seventh-st.; we went to the Canterbury about 9 o'clock, and stayed there about three-quarters of an hour, after which we returned to Rollman's Hotel, getting there between 10 and 11 o'clock; we remained there about half an hour, and then went out again; the Avenue was so crowded during the evening that it was almost impossible to get along; I can state positively that the prisoner was not near the house of the Secretary of War in Franklin-square at any time on Thursday evening; we retired between 1 and 2 o'clock on Friday morning; the prisoner was at his room when I called next morning; he was not with me on Friday afternoon; on Friday evening I met him at Rollman's Hotel; he was then with me until 10 o'clock, and then went out with a man named Fuller; that was after the assassination; we had arranged to return to Baltimore on Friday morning, and I proposed to stay until evening, which we did.

Cross-examined by Judge-Advocate Holt—It was impossible for the prisoner to have been at the house of the Secretary of War before 10 or 11 o'clock on the evening of the 13th of April, as I did not part with him at any time; when he joined me at the barber-shop, after leaving me on Thursday afternoon, he told me he had been to see Booth; that was between 5 and 6 o'clock; the next morning he was to go and see Booth, and I called for him at the National Hotel, but he was not there; I then went to his room and saw him there; he said he had been to see Booth, but did not see him—that Booth was out; he did not state his object in endeavoring to see Booth.

By Mr. Cox—He did not say anything about Booth's owing him money; he merely said that he had been to see Booth; on Friday morning he told me he had not seen Booth.

By Judge Advocate Holt—I had no particular reason for staying in town until Friday morning; I suggested to the party in whose company I was, O'Laughlin among the number, that we should remain until Friday evening; had no special reason for so doing; O'Laughlin did not make any suggestion of doing; the arrangements for our visit to Washington were determined on Monday in Baltimore. Thursday being the day fixed; I suggested the day; the party did a great deal of drinking while in Washington; it would be impossible for me to say how many times we drank; I do not think it could have been more than ten; one of the party, Mr. Early, was not sober.

EXAMINATION OF R. H. SWEENEY.

By Mr. Aiken—I am acquainted with J. M. Lloyd; met him on the 14th of April last at Marlborough and rode with him a portion of the way from Marlborough toward his home; he seemed considerably under the influence of liquor; he drank or attempted to drink on the road, at last he put the bottle to his lips, the bottle contained liquor.

Cross-examined by Judge Advocate Holt—I drank with him; could not tell which drank most; both drank from the same bottle; he seemed to be considerably excited, which I attributed to the influence of drink; he was alone in his buggy; I was on horseback; he was excited in conversation and general deportment; I do not think I was excited myself; I suppose he knew what he was doing and where he was going; at least, I thought he was able to take care of himself.

By Mr. Clampitt—Have known J. S. Jenkins, a brother of Mrs. Surratt, for 16 years; have heard it said of him that he was a zealous Union man; on one occasion a Union flag was raised within 100 yards of the house in which I boarded, and there being a rumor that an attempt would be made to cut it down, Mr. Jenkins formed one of a party who stood guard around it all night; I heard that he came to Washington to get votes for the Union ticket in Maryland, but I don't know anything of that; I believe him to be to-day a consistent Union man.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—I have never acted against the Government, that I know of; I was strictly neutral in my conduct and feelings in regard to the Rebellion; was perfectly indifferent as to whether the Rebellion failed or succeeded.

By the Court—I parted with Mr. Lloyd on the occasion of which I have spoken, about six miles from Surrattsville; did not take more than one drink out of the bottle from which Mr. Lloyd drank.

MOTION TO INTRODUCE NEW EVIDENCE.

Mr. Aiken, counsel for Mrs. Surratt, stated that when, on Friday last, he announced that he would not delay the Court after the other counsel for the accused had closed their defense, he had not learned some important facts since communicated to him. On Friday afternoon last he visited Surrattsville and Marlborough, and while on that visit acquired some facts which he believed to be of considerable importance in the case of the accused, Mrs. Surratt. He therefore asked the privilege of introducing that testimony. The witnesses would probably be present to-morrow and their examination might not occupy more than a couple of hours and would not be likely to affect materially any rebutting testimony which the Government might have to offer.

MOTION GRANTED.

Judge-Advocate Holt stated that, inasmuch as some important testimony for the Government still remained to be taken, and the witnesses might not arrive to-day, but would be present to-morrow, there would be no loss of time; he was, therefore, disposed to grant the request of counsel.

EXAMINATION OF ASST. ADJT.-GEN. E. D. TOWNSEND.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—Q. State whether you are acquainted with G. J. Rains, a Brigadier-General in the Rebel military service? A. I was very well acquainted with G. J. Rains, who, in 1861, resigned his commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Regular United States Infantry.

Q. Were you acquainted with his handwriting? A. Yes sir.

Q. Look at that indorsement and state whether you believe it to be in his handwriting (exhibiting a paper to witness)? A. To the best of my knowledge and belief it is.

The paper referred to was given in evidence without objection. It is dated Dec. 16, 1864, and is addressed to Capt. Z. McDaniel, commanding Torpedo Company, and signed John Maxwell. It sets forth in substance that in obedience to the order of the person to whom it is addressed and with the means and equipment furnished by him, the writer left Richmond on the 26th of July, 1864, for the line of the James River, to operate with the herological torpedo against the enemy's vessels navigating that river. The writer was accompanied by R. K. Dillard, whose services were engaged for the expedition. After sundry adventures these two men reached City Point before daybreak on the 9th of August last, and the writer gives the result of his operations as follows: "Requesting my companion to remain behind about half a mile, I cautiously approached the wharf with my machine and powder covered by a small box; finding the Captain had come ashore from a barge then at the wharf, I seized the occasion to hurry forward with my box; being hailed by one of the wharf sentinels, I succeeded in passing him by representing that the Captain had ordered me to convey the box on board; hailing a man from the barge, I put the machine in motion and gave it in his charge; he carried it aboard. The machine contained about 12 pounds of powder; rejoining my companion we retired to a safe distance to witness the effect of our efforts. In about an hour the explosion occurred; its effect was communicated to another barge beyond the one operated upon, and also to a large wharf building containing the enemy's stores, which was totally destroyed. The scene was terrific, and the effect deafened my companion to an extent from which he has not recovered. My own person was severely shocked, but I am thankful to Providence that we have both escaped without lasting injury. We obtained and refer you to the inclosed slip from the enemy's newspapers, which affords their testimony of the terrible effects of the blow. The enemy estimated the loss at 48 killed and 126 wounded; but we have no reason to believe it greatly exceeded that. The pecuniary damage we heard estimated at $500,000; but of course we can give you no exact account of its extent. The writer details the capture of the vessel Jane Duffield, by a party of which Acting Master W. H. Hinds, of the C. S. Navy, and the writer were members. The capture occurred on the 17th of September last in Warwick River. The party further states that he was finally compelled to abandon these operations in consequence of the vigilant watch kept upon him and his co-jurors by our forces. The indorsement on the letter were by Z. McDaniel, Capt. of C. A. Secret Service, and G. J. Rains, Brigadier-Gen., Superintendent—that of the latter being to the effect that R. K. Dillard and John Maxwell were sent by Z. McDaniel into the enemy's lines by authority of the writer for some such purpose, and that when the tremendous explosion occurred at City Point on August 9, the supposition was strong that it was done through this agency. A further indorsement was as follows: "Certified copy forwarded to War Department, June 3, 1865. (Signed) J. Kellogg, A. A. G.)

Assistant Judge-Advocate Bingham, by permission of the Court, placed on record certified copies of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, showing that Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin were elected President and Vice-President of the United States for four years from the 4th day of March, 1861, and that Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were elected President and Vice-President of the United States for four years from March 4, 1865.

GEN. TOWNSEND RECALLED.

Assistant-Adjutant-Gen. Townsend being recalled, testified that on and after the 4th day of March, 1861, until the 15th day of April, 1865, when he died, Abraham Lincoln acted as President of the United States; that for four years preceding the 4th of March, 1865, Hannibal Hamlin acted as Vice-President of the United States; and that from the 4th day of March, 1865, until the 15th of April same year, the day of the death of Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson acted as Vice-President of the United States.

PAYNE'S PRETENDED INSANITY.

Mr. Doster stated that he had received a note from Assistant Surgeon Coddington, of the Government Hospital, informing him of the death of the wife of Dr. Nichols, and asked that Dr. Hall be substituted for that gentleman, as the proper person to examine into the question of the alleged insanity of the prisoner Payne. The proposed substitution was accordingly made.

The President of the Commission gave notice that the report of Dr. Hall would be expected to-morrow morning.

RE-EXAMINATION OF RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

By Assistant Judge-Advocate Burnett—Q. Examine that paper and state when and from whom you received it. A. I received that letter from Clement C. Clay, jr., on the evening of the 1st or 2d of November, 1864.

Q. State whether you saw Mr. Clay write any portion of that paper? A. Yes, sir; a very considerable portion of it.

Q. You know that to be his handwriting? A. Yes, sir; he wrote that letter in the house in which he was residing on Clarke-st. (I think that is the name) at St. Catharines, Canada-West.

Q. To whom did you deliver the papers? A. To the Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War.

Q. (Exhibiting to witness a second paper)—State whether that is a copy of the letter which was made by you for more convenience in reading? A. It is; that is a correct copy.

Q. There are certain blanks and omissions here; had you any instruction with reference to giving information as to what would be asserted? A. Yes, sir; I was instructed to deliver that letter to Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederate States, and to tell him that I was informed of the names to put in the blanks; there are several blanks.

Q. What was the reason for omitting the signature of this letter? A. That was for my safety principally, and so that it might not be used as evidence against the writer; both reasons were given to me by Mr. Clay.

Q. Do you know at what time Clement C. Clay left Canada? A. About the 1st of January, I think.

The letter was then read bearing date St. Catherines, C. W., Nov. 1, 1864, and addressed to Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, Richmond, Va., giving a detailed account of the circumstances connected with the St. Albans raid—the writer stating that Lieut. Bennett H. Young, who led the raiders, was well known to him as one whose heart was with the South in her struggle, and that in his attempt to burn the town of St. Albans and rob the banks, he acted according to the writer's instructions, and urging the Confederate Government to assume the responsibility in the premises. The letter also speaks of a Capt. Chas. H. Coles, an escaped prisoner, of the Rebel Forrest's command, who was captured on board the the steamer Michigan on Lake Erie, while engaged in an attempt to capture that vessel and liberate Rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island. The writer protests against Cole being treated as a spy, and gives various reasons why he should be regarded as a prisoner of war, and concludes with the statement that "All that a large portion of the Northern people, especially in the Northwest, want in order to resist the oppressions of despotism at Washington is a leader. They are ripe for resistance, and it may come soon after the Presidential election." The letter was not signed, the reason given being that no signature was necessary as the messenger presenting it and the person to whom it was addressed could identify the author.

THE WITNESS NORTON.

Messrs. Jacob Schaver and Willis Hamilton, citizens of Troy, N. Y., being called for the prosecution, testified that they had been intimately acquainted with Marcus P. Norton, a witness in this case for the prosecution, for a number of years; that in the city of Troy, N. Y., where he resides, his reputation for veracity and integrity is very good; that they would believe him on oath or otherwise; that they knew him to be a lawyer in good practice and that an attempt which was made to impeach his character proved unsuccessful.

EXAMINATION OF HORATIO KING.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—I live in Washington City; have held the position of Assistant Postmaster-General and Postmaster-General of the United States; made acquaintance, while here, of Marcus P. Norton, a lawyer of Troy, N. Y.; have known him quite intimately for eight or ten years; have always regarded him as being scrupulously honest and correct; from my knowledge of his character I would unhesitatingly believe him under oath.

By Mr. Doster—Have never lived in Troy; do not know what Mr. Norton's reputation in that city is; have had some connection with him in reference to a patent; never heard any one in Washington speak otherwise than favorably of him; never heard of any attempt to impeach his character for veracity.

By Judge Holt—During March last I saw Mr. Norton in this city, and had frequent conversations with him; in one of those conversations he mentioned to me the circumstances of a person having abruptly entered his room in the National Hotel; do not remember for whom he said the person inquired.

By Mr. Doster—Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Norton say he had overheard a conversation between Booth and the prisoner Atzerodt at the National Hotel? A. He made some allusion to it about the 15th of May, which was, I think, the date of his letter.

Judge Burnett handed to the witness a letter, which was identified by him as the one he had received from Mr. Norton about the 17th of May, and from which he read as follows:

"I believe Johnson was present on the evening of March 4 and the morning of March 5 last. I know of something which took place at the National Hotel last Winter between Booth and strangers to me, which, since the death of our good President, has thrown me into alarm and suspicion, and about which I will talk with you when I see you."

CLAY'S HANDWRITING.

William H. Rohrer, being called for the prosecution, testified to his knowledge of the handwriting of Clement C. Clay of Alabama, and identified the letter given above as having been written by that person.

There being no further witnesses, the Court adjourned.

Resume of Monday's Evidence.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12, 1865.

A witness was called to-day who showed that O'Laughlin was with him on the night of April 13, and not at Secretary Stanton's as had previously been testified. It was also shown that the explosion at City Point in August last was owing to a Rebel torpedo. Witnesses were called to establish the character of Lawyer Norton—a Government witness—for credibility.

VIRGINIA.

An Extra Session of the Legislature Called—It is to Assemble on Thursday—Possible Objects of the Call—Alarm at Gov. Pierpont's Policy Among Alexandria Unionists.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12, 1865.

The Alexandria Journal says Gov. Pierpont has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature on Thursday next, and that for this purpose confidential circulars have been sent to the members of the body which has heretofore assembled in Alexandria, representing the loyal element as contradistinguished from the late Rebel Legislature at Richmond.

The *Journal* is alarmed for fear that the call is made with a view of removing the disability imposed on those who have been identified with the Rebellion, and restore to them the elective franchise, and the right to again hold office. There is no certainty known that such is the object.

Owing to the alleged appointment of the Governor of several ex-Rebels to important positions, in violation of the Constitution, several meetings have been held by the loyal people of Alexandria to devise means for self-protection. On Saturday they perfected their organization, and adopted a series of resolutions, one of which affirms in strong terms the right of the colored man to vote.

Freedman's Savings Bank in Richmond—Reorganizing a Colored Church—Getting Rid of a Rebel Preacher—Deliberations—What "Uncle Tom" Said—An Unanswerable Speech—Burying Money—A Negro who had Made Enough—Another Meeting to be Called.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, June 6, 1865.

Mr. Hewitt, first Vice-President of the "Freedman's Savings and Trust Company of New-York was here a few days ago for the purpose of establishing a branch in this city for the benefit of the colored people. It was arranged that he should present the subject to a meeting of the leading colored men, who were to be assembled for the purpose. At the hour appointed, Mr. Hewitt, accompanied by Mr. Coor, Superintendent of the Colored Schools, the Rev. Mr. Dudley and Mr. Van Vleet, repaired to the Ebenezer Church, where they found about 100 colored men earnestly engaged in reorganizing their church. This was a Baptist Church, and, according to Virginia slave law, they were obliged to have a white pastor; but, since their emancipation, they determined that they would get rid of the old Rebel preacher, and have one who would give them the true Gospel as preached in the North, as they had tried the Southern religion long enough—I quote their own language.

When we entered, they were busily engaged in discussing the propriety of adopting a written Constitution. Their new minister, a colored man from Boston, was chairman of the meeting, the Secretary being an intelligent mulatto, who kept the minutes as correctly as any white man could do. Some of them thought the Bible was Constitution enough, while others maintained and gave good reasons for a different opinion. Their discussions were conducted according to parliamentary law, which they seemed to understand quite well. To cut off debate, on a certain point, the previous question was called, and they went through the business correctly and without halting, which is not always the case in white deliberative bodies.

There was quite a strong opposition to adopting the form of church government they were considering, and the tide of sentiment appeared to be setting against it, when an old "Uncle Tom" arose, and made an animated and sensible speech in favor of adopting the document before them, and which he had presented. In the course of his speech he told them the following history of the paper which they seemed about to reject. He said that a few years ago he happened to be in the country where some white brothers were organizing a Baptist church, and they adopted the very same document he had given them. One of the brothers gave him a copy, which he at first refused, as he did not suppose it would ever be of any use to him, but something told him to keep it, for the time would come when his people would be free, and then they would want to have church organized, and so he kept it, and hid it away; several white men tried to get it away from him, but when they wanted it he had it, and now, thank God, we are free, and we want our own church—our own pastor, and our own constitution—and God gave it to me and enabled me to keep it. I have this day placed it upon your table, and He meant that you should use it. You may think I am superstitious, but God has lately manifested this goodness toward us in such a remarkable manner that I believe He intended this for us, and I hope you will accept it.

The speech was unanswerable, the vote was immediately taken and the document was unanimously adopted, and as soon as the result was declared they kneeled down, and the good old man whose simple story had carried the point, made an eloquent and touching prayer, and when he prayed for the President of the United States and for the preservation of the Union they all audibly and fervently united with him.

Having disposed of the business before them, they invited Mr. Hewitt to address them, when he clearly unfolded the plan for a Savings Bank. They listened with earnest attention, and at once comprehended the whole subject, but wished to hear the opinions of the other gentlemen, which were given in favor of the institution, and then they began. One man said that for the want of such a bank he had lost $5,000. He had always made plenty of money, but he had no place to keep it; he had given some to white men to keep for him, and they had always kept it; he had buried some and could never find it, and he was glad that now he could have some place to put his money where it would be safe.

Another said that during the war he buried $700 in gold, and some one had scratched it up. [A general laugh.]

An amusing story was told of an old negro, who had been quite industrious and made considerable money, but suddenly became indolent and no longer tried to accumulate wealth. When called upon for an explanation, he said he didn't want any money, for when he had it it gave him too much trouble and made him unhappy. He had no secure place to keep it; he used to keep his door locked, his windows nailed down, and his chimney stopped up, to keep it from being stolen, and yet he lost it, and therefore the only way to be happy was not to be bothered with money.

Several interesting stories were told about the disposition of funds raised by them for benevolent and missionary purposes, and how those funds had been used by store dealers for the purpose of trading in stores, but which could not have been done if they had had a bank of their own.

In discussing this matter they manifested a surprising degree of business shrewdness and intelligence. One old man wanted to know what security they would have that their money would be safe? Mr. Hewitt told him that the Company was composed of a large number of the best and wealthiest men in the United States, but as they were not personally responsible, he could only trust to their honor and integrity of character. Were there any old Rebels and slaveholders among them, continued the inquirer? No, said Mr. Hewitt, they are all Northern men, and your friends. "Den, dat's all right," was the response from several. "But," continued the old man, "what's done wid de money?" That, said Mr. Hewitt, is invested in United States stocks. At this reply, the old financier stood a moment as if in profound meditation, and then said with apparent satisfaction, "Well, den, de bank can't break widdent de United States breaks, and dar's no danger of dat, though de Rebels tried mighty hard to break it," and took his seat amid a merry laugh.

Mr. Hewitt proposed that they should consider this matter—call another meeting, and then appoint a committee to take the matter in hand; but they told him that was not fast enough for them—they understood the matter—wanted the bank, and would immediately appoint a committee of fifteen to enter upon the business at once, which was done, and then passing a resolution of thanks for this new manifestation of friendship on the part of their white friends, resumed their church matters, and we retired surprised at the business intelligence and progressive character of these people.

V. V.

INDICTMENT OF LEADING REBELS

Gens. Lee, Corse, Ewell, Longstreet and Ex-Governors Smith and Letcher Indicted—Arrival of Judge Underwood in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12, 1865.

Judge Underwood, of the Eastern section of Virginia, who has come here to consult with Attorney-General Speed, brings with him all the documents connected with the indictment for treason of Generals Robert E. Lee, Corse, Ewell and Longstreet, Ex-Governors Smith and Letcher, and A. G. Caymore and Newton McVeigh of Alexandria, and about forty others.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

The Excepted Classes in the Amnesty Proclamation—Special Applicants for Pardon—They Must First Take the Oath—The Original to be Transmitted with the Application.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12, 1865.

The following circular has been issued from the Attorney-General's office:

By the direction of the President, all persons belonging to the excepted classes enumerated in the President's amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865, who may make special application to the President for pardon, are hereby notified that before their respective applications will be considered it must be shown that they have respectively taken and subscribed the oath or the affirmation in said proclamation prescribed. Every such person desiring a special pardon should make application in writing or in person therefor, and should transmit with such application the original oath or affirmation, as taken and subscribed before an officer authorized under the rules and requisitions promulgated by the Secretary of State to administer the amnesty oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the President.

"JAMES SPEED, Attorney-General."

FROM MISSOURI.

The New Constitution Adopted—Majority in 74 Counties 542.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 12, 1865.

The new Constitution is adopted.

Official and semi-official returns from 74 counties and the soldiers vote from Little Rock give 542 majority in favor of ratification.

The vote to come in is all favorable.

To the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 12, 1865.

Returns from 71 counties and part of the soldiers vote leave no doubt of the adoption of the new constitution by a decided majority. Thirty two counties are yet to be heard from, nearly all of which will give majorities for the Constitution, which with the soldiers vote yet to come in, will make the majority in favor of adoption from 5,000 to 6,000.

Naval Movements.

ARRIVAL OF THE SQUANDO.

Yesterday morning the light-draft monitor Squando arrived here from Boston. She set out from Boston towed by the United States steamer Gettysburg, five guns, and proceeded in company thither near Newport, at Fisher's Island Reef, on Friday evening last, when the consort had her bow stove in, and returned to Newport leaking badly. The Squando then came on to this port alone in safety. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Acting Master Commanding, G. H. Leipas; Acting Ensigns, Acting-Paymaster, John J. Thompson; Acting-Master, C. R. Fleming; Bartlett, J. Mitchell, A. A. Franzen, Connell; Second Assistant-Engineer, A. E. McThird Assistants, Geo. B. John Doyle, Thos. Looby; geon's Steward in charge, John J. Barrow; Surgeon's Steward in charge, Tootle.

MAILS FOR THE GULF.

The United States steamer Union will sail probably Saturday for the Gulf squadrons, carrying mails, &c. Papers, letters and parcels properly directed to the Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn Navy-Yard, will be forwarded to the fleets. The following is a list of the officers of the Union:

Acting Vol. Lieut. Com., Ed. Conroy; Acting-Master and Ex-Officer, Lewis Crowell; Acting-Asst. Paymaster, G. A. Robertson; Acting-Asst. Surgeon, Geo. B. Higginbotham; Acting-Ensigns, Chas. N. Hicks, Gilbert H. Armstrong, Sal. Gove, Robt. H. Cary, Sam. S. Willett; Acting First Asst. Engr., Ed. L. Thorpe; Second Asst. Engr., Chas. W. Cliff, Adm. Brown; Act. Third Assts., D. A. Noonan, Russel A. Wade, John M. Newman, S. D. Moore.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The Wyandotte, 10 guns, went out of commission yesterday, and will probably be repaired for active service. The Gov. Buckingham went out of commission on Saturday. Capt. Cook, formerly Executive Officer of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, has been appointed to the command of the Winnesoka, double-ender, now being overhauled for the Pacific. The sloop-of-war Mediawaska, 10 guns, is set down to be launched July 6. An interesting memorial of the war is being transmitted to Washington to decorate the public grounds; it is a wrought-iron Armstrong gun, 7-inch bore, captured at Fort Fisher, with a fine mahogany carriage. There are but few of these guns in this country, and the Rebels kept it more for show than for service, being burnished every day. The following is the inscription on the carriage: "Newcastle-upon-Tyne, No. 20. Sir William Armstrong." Upon deserting the fort the Rebels set fire to the carriage, but it was extinguished, leaving, however, several charred places.

EUROPE.

The Imperial Family Quarrel in France.

Correspondence Between Louis Napoleon and Prince Napoleon.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

Our foreign files received by the Peruvian contain the following interesting correspondence between the French Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

The Correspondence Between the Emperor Napoleon and Prince Napoleon.

NAPOLEON TO THE PRINCE.

"MONSIEUR AND DEAR COUSIN: I cannot refrain from informing you of the painful impression I have experienced on reading your speech at Ajaccio. In leaving you, during my absence, with the Empress and my son, as Vice-President of the Privy Council, I meant to give you a proof of my friendship and my confidence, and I hoped that your presence, your conduct and your language would testify to the union which reigns in our family. But the political programme which you place under the egis of the Emperor can only serve the enemies of my government. To judgments which I cannot admit, you add sentiments of hatred which belong no longer to our day. To apply the ideas of the Emperor to the present time it is necessary to have passed through the stern trials of responsibility and power. And besides, are we really capable, pygmies as we are, of appreciating at its just value the grand historical figure of Napoleon? As in standing before a colossal statue, we are unable to view the whole at once. We only see the side which strikes our sight; hence the incompleteness of the reproduction and the divergence of opinions. But what is clear to the eyes of every one is, that to prevent anarchy in men's minds—that formidable enemy of true liberty—the Emperor has established, first in his family and afterwards in his government, that severe discipline which admitted but one will and one action. I cannot henceforth deviate from the same rule of conduct. Wherefore, Monsieur and dear Cousin, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping. NAPOLEON."

THE PRINCE'S REPLY.

Prince Napoleon lost no time in making a reply to the Imperial censure. The *Presse* was exceptively favored with the document:

"SIRE: In consequence of your Majesty's letter of May 28, and its publication in the *Moniteur* of this morning, I resign the Vice-Presidency of the Privy Council, and also the Presidency of the Universal Exhibition of 1867.

"Accept, Sire, the homage of the profound and respectful attachment with which I am, of your Majesty, the most devoted cousin. NAPOLEON (JEROME).

"*Palais Royal*, May 27, 1865."

The *Paris Temps* says that the Emperor's letter was brought to Paris by a special courier, it adds—writing, however, without knowing of Prince Napoleon's answer—that he purposes leaving France for his property in Switzerland.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Daily News* says:

"The resignation of the Vice-Presidency of the Privy Council seemed to be inevitable, because the Emperor plainly declares his cousin's 'conduct unworthy of the post. But the resignation of the Presidency of the Universal Exhibition, with which Napoleon's name was favorably connected in 1855, indicates rancor and a complete breach. It is highly probable that between this and 1867 Prince Napoleon's ideas may have made great way in France."

The London Times's Paris correspondent says:

"On the publication of the Emperor's letter to the Prince, over 150 members of the Legislative Corps rolled and left their names at the Palace of the Tuileries by way of testifying their satisfaction. I hear that the manner would have been considerably greater—indeed, all the Opposition would have done so—but for the unpopularity of the member, M. Granier de Cassagnac, who was the proposer.

"The Empress was greatly applauded on Sunday night, at the Odéon, owing, it is said, to the same cause, as the Prince is not very popular in that quarter of Paris.

"Prince Napoleon's edition of his Ajaccio speech, in the form of a pamphlet, was seized at Dentu's, but only, I am told, for want of a stamp, which I suppose he thought himself privileged to dispense with. He will now publish a stamped edition. He is also, it is said, about to bring out the first volume of a history of the Bonaparte family. It is remarked that he has not yet resigned his seat in the commission charged to superintend the correspondence of the Bonaparte family.

"I have just heard that the Empress Regent has declined accepting the Prince's resignation as Vice-President of the Privy Council, on the ground that she has no authority to do so, and that the Emperor only can decide. Her Majesty had also entreated his Imperial Highness not to publish the Ajaccio speech as a pamphlet. He replied that the Government might prosecute him if they thought proper, but that publish he would. Accordingly, it has been published."

The *Indépendance Belge*, after giving the substance of the Emperor's letter, says:

"It is a document as complete in spirit and as clear and precise in form as could be desired by the most ardent adversaries of the ideas of the Vice-President of the Privy Council, those who, in the Government, the Senate and the press, have been excited by his words as though by an ultra democratical and revolutionary manifesto. The Chief of the State takes the opportunity of recalling the severe discipline established by Napoleon I. in his family in order to prevent divergence of will and action, and of declaring that henceforth he himself does not intend to deviate from the rule of conduct adopted in this respect by the founder of his dynasty.

The *Nord* takes a very different view of the matter. It says: "After the almost universally unfavorable emotion produced both in France and abroad by the speech at Ajaccio, the Emperor Napoleon's letter is sure beforehand to be everywhere welcomed with the utmost satisfaction."

The Paris papers are very chary of their comments. The *Union* says that "the letter of the chief of the state appears to be one of the most important signs of the present political situation." The *Avenir National* says:

"We might vainly seek, even in the history of the first empire, such an admonition addressed to a personage of such elevated rank in the state as Prince Napoleon. Never has a master spoken in louder tones or more authoritatively made a subject return to the path of duty or hierarchical subordination. Nevertheless it must be admitted that though the letter is severe, it is just and in strict conformity with the logic of the imperial régime."

Neither the *Moniteur* nor the semi-official journals the *Constitutionnel* and *Pays* take any notice of the Prince Napoleon's letter to the Emperor, resigning the vice-presidency of the Privy Council and the presidency of the Universal Exhibition. The *Patrie* ventures to give it, but as a quotation from the *Presse*, and in small print, as if it were a document of small importance.

The London Globe says:

"The Emperor Napoleon has done a strong thing, but that is nothing new in his political career. He has publicly and severely censured his cousin Jerome. The recent speech of that Prince at Ajaccio has attracted attention from all sides. It appeared in full in one French journal; it was altogether excluded from the *Moniteur*. No one knew exactly what to make of it, for while it indulged in that extravagant insulation of the First Napoleon, which is the orthodox creed, at least of the Bonapartists, it set forth some pretty stiff democratic views; and what was more important, it contained sentiments plainly hostile to the policy of the Emperor on the American continent."

The London Daily News says:

"We believe our correspondent in Paris has discovered the real cause of offense. The one great and unpardonable crime of Prince Napoleon is that at this delicate crisis of the Mexican question he glorified the Monroe doctrine, and declared that Napoleon I. had foreteen it with acquiescence. Here is where the shoe pinches. The Emperor is bent upon maintaining Maximilian in Mexico, and he sees that the country is almost unanimously disinclined to support him in this the greatest mistake of his life. One has only to read Mr. O'Quin's report to the budget to see that even the packed majority in the Corps Legislatif is not prepared for the sacrifices of men and money which France must inevitably be called upon to support, unless the last French soldier specedily turns his back on Mexico. Prince Napoleon rejoices in the discomfiture of the South, and feels persuaded that the consequence of the restoration of the unity of the United States must be the impossibility of a prolonged French occupation of Mexico without a fearful war. It is on this account that the Emperor chooses his cousin with the 'enemies' of his Government.

"Hate is one of the vulgarest weaknesses of poor human nature. There is nothing more intolerable, even to a man of sense and sagacity, than to bear the one great folly or misfortune of his life called by its right name, or to be obliged to listen to advice which he knows to be good, and hates all the more because it convinces him against his will. Men ordinarily cautious and calm, cling with a tenacity too like despair for prudence to another to some one disastrous error into which their passions have precipitated them, and which they knew to be a disastrous error. It is much more endurable to be censured for what our conscience approves than for what it condemns. Thus, perhaps, it is with the Emperor of the French. At the outset of the Mexican expedition—not the intervention of the three Powers, but the subjugating expedition that succeeded the intervention—he declared it to be the 'weightiest affair of his reign.' He has long since found out that it is the heaviest blunder of his reign. Undertaken at a time when he counted upon the disruption of the United States and the establishment of a slave empire in the South; at one moment a religious crusade, at another a gambling speculation, half a cream of empire and half a scheme of the Bourse, it was only when it had cost $15,000,000 and 30,000 lives; when it became necessary to choose between the dishonor of deserting in his utmost need the generous duke who had accepted his patronage, and the danger of supporting an Austrian Archduke by permanent garrisons and incessant loans and moral guarantee, in defiance of the reiterated protests of public opinion throughout France, and of incalculable contingencies looming in America; it was only when an independent French journal could declare that it would be cheap to pay the Emperor Maximilian $30,000,000, and have done with him and his empire, that the Emperor began to understand the significance of his own prophetic saying: *C'est le plus grand malheur de mon règne.* No wonder he cannot forgive Prince Napoleon for thinking so too."

The Alabama Claim.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON MAY 30.

Mr. S. Lefevre—As some misapprehension has been caused by the answer of the noble lord at the head of her Majesty's Government the other night to a question put by the honorable baronet the member for Radnorshire (Sir John Walsh), I wish to ask whether the communication which the noble lord said had been received from the United States Government with respect to the losses caused by the Alabama and other Alabama cruisers, is in any way contradictory to the tenor and spirit of the dispatch of Mr. Adams of October, 1865, in which he stated that in order to preserve amity and friendship between the two countries he was instructed by his Government to postpone any question which might arise to some future time, when it could be discussed calmly and candidly. I also wish to ask whether that communication was dated before or after the accession of Mr. Johnson.

Lord Palmerston—I can only repeat what I said on a former occasion, that communications have been going on between the two Governments for a considerable time past with regard to the captures made by the Alabama and other ships of the same kind. My honorable friend wishes to know whether, in a recent communication, the identical words are repeated which were contained in a former one. I am not aware that the same words exactly are used, but the general tenor of the communications is of the same kind, and refers to the same matters as those received before, certain portions of which have been laid before Parliament. The honorable member wishes to know whether the last communication was made since the accession of President Johnson. It was made more since that time, but whether the instructions under which it was made were issued by President Lincoln or President Johnson I am not able to inform him.

Lord R. Cecil—I understood the noble Lord at the head of the Government to say that the former demands on the subject of the Alabama had been conveyed in a correspondence of which a portion had been laid before Parliament. I wish to ask the noble lord what are the dates, or at least what is the approximate period of that part of the correspondence relating to the demands on account of the Alabama, which has not been laid before Parliament.

Lord Palmerston—I am unable off-hand to answer the question of the noble lord.

Mr. W. E. Forster—Is it not possible for the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, or some other person on the part of the Government, to give a more explicit answer, for it is a matter of considerable importance? There seems to be an impression abroad—I believe an unfounded impression—that