New-York Daily Tribune.

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RECONSTRUCTION

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Appointment of Provisional Governors in Georgia and Texas.

The Regulations the Same as for North Carolina.

GEORGIA.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and *whereas*, the President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and *whereas*, the Rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of Georgia of all civil government; and *whereas*, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the People of Georgia in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government;

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint James Johnson of Georgia, Provisional Governor of the State of Georgia, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Georgia to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence: Provided, that in any election that may be held hereafter for choosing delegates to any State convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia, in force immediately before the 19th day of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession. And the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualifications of elector and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightly exercised from the origin of the government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:

First—That the military commander of the Department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging loyal people from the organization of a State Government as herein authorized.

Second—That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third—That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and of internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put into execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth—That the Postmaster-General proceed to establish post-offices and post-routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c. from other States.

Fifth—That the District Judge for the Judicial district in which Georgia is included, proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and the Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal Courts.

Sixth—That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh—That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

TEXAS.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and *whereas*, the President of the United States is by the Constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and *whereas*, the Rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of Texas of all civil government; and, *whereas*, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Texas in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government;

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint Andrew J. Hamilton of Texas Provisional Governor of the State of Texas, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practical period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Texas to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence: Provided, that in any election that may be held hereafter for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's Proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of Texas, in force immediately before the first day of February, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of Secession. And the said Convention, when convened, of the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:

First—That the military commander of the department and all officers and persons in the military and naval service aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized.

Second—That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration thereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third—That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment Assessors of Taxes and Collectors of Customs and of Internal Revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the district shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth—That the Postmaster-General proceed to establish post-offices and post-routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth—That the District Judge for the Judicial District in which Texas is included, proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, and the Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal Courts.

Sixth—That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

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Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A Welcome Home.

SOLDIERS OF NEW-JERSEY: After four years of the perils of war you are about to return to your homes and enjoy that blessed peace conquered by your firmness and valor from an arrogant foe. Whether under the much enduring Grant, or the heroic Hooker, or the matchless Kearney, everywhere the soldiers of New-Jersey have nobly sustained the honor of the National flag, and proclaimed at the point of the bayonet the divine right of all men to be free. You have fully borne your part in reestablishing forever the sacred principles which lie at the foundation of free government—principles for which your heroic companions in arms have perished in prison or yielded their lives on the battle-field. We have tears for those who died that the nation might live; and for the living who return to us we have inexpressible gratitude and affection.

You have never faltered in the darkest hours when so many despaired of the Republic, and your patriotic valor, glorious in its results for Liberty and Humanity, has shown to a waiting world that the vitalizing force of Justice and Truth, when both nerve the arms of men who know their rights and dare maintain them, make the Republic of which, under God, GEORGE WASHINGTON was the founder and ABRAHAM LINCOLN the preserver, to-day stronger and more enduring than any despotism in the world.

Soldiers! you are victorious in the field; your glorious deeds have added luster to our country's annals. But "Peace hath her victories" as well as War; and we invoke your aid in giving the pledge of New-Jersey in November, for an amended Constitution which shall make Freedom National and Universal. We will no longer fear to speak of Libery lest it wake an echo in the bosom of a slave; and New-Jersey, through your aid, will be in happy accord with the Union when the morning sun does not shine anywhere in America upon one man in bonds.

MARCUS L. WARD, JOSIAH BUSBY,
JAS. M. SCOVEL, THOMAS B. PEDDIE,
CHAS. P. SMITH, MATTHEW ARMSTONG,
RICHARD LEE, JOSEPH THOMPSON,
SAMUEL READ, ELIAS DARBY,
JOSEPH C. SHREVE, *Committee.*

Trenton, June 9, 1865.

ORDERED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.—In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, Archibald McFarland, George McFarland, Alexander McFarland, Thomas Cook, Archibald McKay, R. Archibald, and Robert Prindle, were released from the Old Capitol prison this morning upon their parole to leave the United States. These men, who are aliens, it will be remembered, were arrested here some time ago and tried by a military commission for engraving the Confederate treasury note plates. [Washington Republican.

EUROPE.

SIX DAYS LATER NEWS.

England Withdraws Belligerent Rights from the Rebels.

The War in South America.

MEXICO UNDER FRENCH PROTECTION.

GOOD DEMAND FOR FIVE-TWENTIES

The Extra Cunard steamer Sidon, Capt. McAuley, which left Liverpool on the 6th inst., and Queenstown on the 7th inst., arrived here yesterday bringing four days later news.

The Asia from Boston and Halifax reached Liverpool at 9:20 a. m., on the 4th inst.

The French steamer Europe from New-York arrived at Brest on the 5th inst.

The City of Boston arrived at Queenstown about noon on the 6th inst.

The Saxonia arrived June 6.

Great Britain.

The Daily News announces that as the war between the South and North may now be considered at an end the Queen's Government is about to refuse any longer to recognize Confederate men-of-war in British ports. Vessels claiming that character will therefore be obliged either to depart or to assume some recognized nationality. *The Daily News* adds: "This is a resolution of which nobody, we apprehend, can complain, either as to its effect or the time and circumstances of its announcement. No just hopes are defeated by the withdrawal of a privilege which can no longer serve any purpose that could be avowed. On the other hand, the Government of the United States must admit that we have not causelessly delayed to recognize the effect of their hardly earned successes."

The Times makes a similar announcement as follows: "The Government of Her Majesty have determined to withdraw from all ships which may henceforth persist in sailing under the Confederate flag the limited hospitality which was their due, as long as they were commissioned by a belligerent Power. If the Confederacy itself be gone, the ships of war which rendered it so much service while the struggle lasted must cease from the conflict or keep out of our waters."

The Times also refers to President Johnson's proclamation of May 22, for opening trade to all ports except those of Texas, and remarks that it does not go so far as the action of the British Government would seem to warrant. The President allows to neutrals the same rights, and subjects them to the same liabilities as if the belligerent status of the Texans were undoubted. That President Johnson does this at a time when we have arrived at the conclusion that the secessionist forces in Texas are too irregular to allow us any longer to regard the Confederate ships of war as commissioned by a regular Government, is creditable to his moderation, and is another instance of the respect for law which has guided the United States Government in its dealings with foreign nations, and we hope will guide it in the future. *The Times* expresses a hope that the moderation of the President will not go unrewarded, and that English vessels will not be found attempting to enter Galveston or Texas ports.

The New-York correspondent of *The London Times* represents the effective force of Kirby Smith's Trans-Mississippi army at fully 35,000 men—but *The Times*, after editorially alluding to the circumstances which favor a promulgation of the war in Texas, comes to the conclusion that there is not the slightest ground for expecting a successful issue. It thinks, however, that the Texans may be able to keep a great extent of country in a state of disorder for a year, or even two or three years to come. In the same article an earnest hope is expressed that the Confederate leaders may be treated in a generous spirit.

The Star announces that Lord Palmerston had tendered a pension of £1,200 sterling per annum to Mrs. Cobden, but the offer was declined with an expression of grateful thanks for the kindness manifested toward her by the Crown and Administration. *The Star* says Mr. Cobden left his family so sufficiently well provided for as to make any provision on the part of the Government unnecessary.

The Princess of Wales and her son were progressing favorably.

It is reported that the health of King Leopold of Belgium is still unfavorable.

News has reached England of a fearful storm in the Baltic and on the northern Coast of Europe, on the 31st ultimo and 1st inst. About 50 vessels were reported wrecked and stranded, and a lamentable loss of life occurred. At present no American ships are reported injured.

A new evening paper was about to be published in London to be called *The Glowworm*.

The Hibernia, from New-York, is aground on the inner sill of Bramley Moore dock; cargo discharging; vessel not expected to take any harm.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 6.

Copy of a letter from Earl Russell to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:

"FOREIGN OFFICE, June 2, 1865.

"MY LORDS: I have the honor to state to your Lordships that since the date of my letter of the 11th ult. intelligence has reached this country that the late President of the so-called Confederate States has been captured by the military forces of the United States, and has been transported as a prisoner to Fortress Monroe, and that the armies hitherto kept in the field by the Confederate States have for the most part surrendered or dispersed.

"In this posture of affairs Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that neutral nations cannot but consider the civil war in North America as at an end.

"In conformity with this opinion, Her Majesty's Government recognize that peace has been restored within the whole territory of which the United States of North America before the commencement of the civil war were in undisturbed possession.

"As a necessary consequence of such recognition on the part of Her Majesty's Government, Her Majesty's several authorities in all ports, harbors, and waters belonging to Her Majesty, whether in the United Kingdom or beyond the seas, must henceforth refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying a Confederate flag to enter any such ports, harbors, and waters; and must require any Confederate vessels of war which, at the time when these orders reach Her Majesty's authorities in such ports, harbors, and waters may have already entered therein on the faith of Proclamations heretofore issued by Her Majesty, and which, having complied with the provisions of such Proclamations, may be actually within such ports, harbors, and waters, forthwith to depart from them.

"But her Majesty's Government consider that a due regard for national good faith and honor requires that her Majesty's authorities should be instructed as regards any such Confederate vessels so departing, that they should have the benefit of the prohibition heretofore enforced against pursuit of them within 24 hours by a cruiser of the United States lying at the time within any such ports, harbors and waters, and that such prohibition should be then and for the last time maintained in their favor.

"If, however, the commander of any Confederate vessel of war which may be found in any port, harbor or waters of Her Majesty's dominions at the time these new orders are received by Her Majesty's authorities, or may enter such port, harbor, or waters, within a month after these new orders are received, should wish to divest his vessel of her warlike character, and, after disarming her, to remain without a Confederate flag within British waters, Her Majesty's authorities may allow the commander of such vessel to do so at his own risk in all respects, in which case he should be distinctly apprised that he is to expect no further protection from Her Majesty's Government, expect such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of the law in time of peace.

"The rule as to 24 hours would, of course, not be applicable to the case of such vessel.

"I have addressed a similar letter to the Secretaries of State for the Home, Colonial, India, and War Offices, and also to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, requesting them, as I do your Lordships, to issue instructions in conformity with the decision of Her Majesty's Government to the several British authorities at home or abroad who may be called upon to act in the matter.

"I am, &c., "RUSSELL."

[NOTE.—A similar letter was addressed to the Secretaries of State for the Home, Colonial, War, and India Departments, and to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.]

France.

Nothing is positively known as to the return of the Emperor. Some of the Paris journals state the date as the 6th, while others say that he will not return before the 14th inst.

In the Corps Legislatif a bill had been introduced relative to an Algerian company, who engage to place at the disposal of the Government the sum of 100,000,000 francs, to be expended during the ensuing six years.

It is said that the anxiety about Mexico was in no way diminished in France; the people were eagerly looking forward to the speeches which are to be made in the Corps Legislatif on the subject. The Paris *Patrie* of the 5th represents the measures taken by the Juarist agents to obtain volunteers in the United States as entirely without result.

The new Turkish Ambassador to France had presented his credentials to the Empress, and the most friendly expressions were interchanged upon the occasion.

The Paris Bourse on the 5th was firm. Rentes closed at 67f. 40c.

The new Ottoman Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries presented his credentials to the Empress on the 4th. His Excellency stated that he had received express instructions from the Sultan to devote all his efforts to strengthen the relations of friendship happily so long existing between the two Empires. The Empress, in reply, thanked the Ambassador, and expressed the same sentiments of friendship toward the Porte.

The Patrie says: The measures taken by the Juarist agents to obtain volunteers in the United States have been entirely without result.

The Times Paris correspondent says: The North and West of France have suffered from bad weather and the produce from the crops will be less than that of a fair average year.

The *Progrès* of Lyons says that a local crisis prevails in consequence of the uncertainty in respect to the solvency of merchants in the United States who were among the best customers of the Lyons manufacturers.

The Paris Bourse closed firm on Monday, and Rentes are quoted 67f. 42 centimes.

Italy.

A Turin telegram of the 5th inst. says: "A meeting was held yesterday in this city, presided over by Senator Sporza. A resolution was passed condemning all negotiations between Italy and Rome which were not on the basis of a cessation of the temporal power of the Pope. It was also resolved that Italy belongs to the Italians, and that Italian towns should be invited to pass a similar resolution. The meeting appointed a committee to constitute a permanent electoral assembly, and to send Garibaldi a commemorative medal, to be struck for the purpose."

The public fete in commemoration of the grant of the Constitution, took place at Florence on the 4th inst. The King reviewed the National Guard. An immense crowd was present, and his Majesty was received with great enthusiasm.

Signor Vegezzi had again gone to Rome on behalf of the Italian Government.

A telegram from Florence of June 4, says: The public fete in commemoration of the grant of the constitution took place here to-day. The King reviewed the National Guard. An immense crowd was present, and His Majesty was received with enthusiasm. The official Gazette of Turin publishes a decree declaring that the subscriptions to the new loan which shall not exceed 10 lire of rent will be allotted in full, and that those exceeding that sum will be reduced proportionably.

Spain.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique* says the Spanish troops are said to have received orders to abandon Santo Domingo at once.

Turkey.

A telegram from Constantinople, of May 29, says: The Societe Generale are negotiating to establish a national bank at Bucharest, with a capital of 200,000,000 piastres.

The Porte is vigorously prosecuting measures against the traffic in Circassian slaves.

The Danubian Principalities.

A telegram from Belgrade of June 4 says: The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Servian insurrection was commenced last night by the illumination of Belgrade. To-day a grand religious service was performed and afterward Prince Michael made a speech, which was received with great enthusiasm. The Prince then reviewed the national troops, and distributed decorations. Public festivities will continue the whole day. To-morrow a grand banquet will be given at the palace of the Prince. Perfect order prevails.

Greece.

A telegram from Corfu of June 3 says: The elections in the Ionian Islands to the Greek National Assembly have resulted favorably to the conservative party.

Brazils and River Platte.

The mail steamship Parana with the above mail had arrived at Southampton, and furnishes the following details of the state of affairs in that quarter, the heads of which had already been received by telegraph from Lisbon. The Paraguayan army, 5,000 strong, supported by a fleet carrying 25,000 men, seized the city of Corrientes on the 11th April without any resistance.

Governor Lacruza had retired the day before, and all the departments were turning out in arms.

The Governor had established his headquarters at San Roque, and called out all men between the ages of 17 and 60, and addressed an enthusiastic proclamation to the citizens. It is said that the invaders have taken Empedrado, and that the fleet had also seized Bella Vista and Goya. They met with no opposition, the Brazilian fleet not going up to meet them.

A naval combat was, however, expected between the hostile fleets and Gen. Urquiza, who was continuing his preparations and would be ready to march against the invaders with 10,000 men.

The Paraguayan army was estimated at 60,000 of which 45,000 are infantry, 10,000 cavalry and 5,000 artillery.

The allied forces, on the other hand, comprised 15,000 Brazilians and Montevideos, 15,000 of the army of Rio Grande, 10,000 troops disposable at Rio, 5,000 Orientals under Flores, 10,000 Argentines under Gen. Urquiza, and 20,000 under the commander-in-chief Gen. Mitre—a total of 75,000 men.

Gen. Mitre had issued a proclamation stating that Paraguay had commenced the war by treacherously seizing two Argentine war vessels. He summonses the people to their posts as citizen soldiers, and promises them confidently to triumph.

At Buenos Ayres business was brisk and money much easier.

The Emperor of Brazil opened the Chambers on the 6th of May. In his speech the Emperor referred to the Massachusetts and Florida affairs, in which the United States Government had acknowledged the justice of the Brazilian reclamations; and in reference to England, said the relations between England and Brazil continued interrupted, the Brazilian Government desiring that the reestablishment of those relations may be followed by an accord honorable to both.

India.

The Bombay mail of May 13, and Calcutta, May 6, had reached England. The news in detail is of no special importance.

Great efforts were being made to check the prevailing panic in Bombay.

Commercial Intelligence.

The Times's city article of Tuesday, June 6, says: The funds have experienced a partial recovery, but the markets are inactive.

Consols closed at 89¾@90.

The discount demand at the Bank remains unchanged.

In the Stock Exchange there was a little more demand for money, but the supply was abundant at 3 ⅌ cent.

Confederate loan, 7½@8¾.

American Securities unaltered.

The Times's city article of Wednesday, June 7, says: Consols closed at 89⅞@90.

There was scarcely any demand for discount at the Bank to-day.

Confederate Loan, 7 to 9.

French Rentes, 67f. 50 centimes.

Atlantic and Great Western (New-York 2d mortgage) improved 1; United States 6-20s ¼, and Illinois Central ½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—June 5 and 6.—The market has been quiet, and sales for the two days amount to 15,000 bales, 5,000 on speculation and for export; prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—June 6.—Wheat and Flour met with a slow sale at 1d.@2d. per cental, and 6d. per barrel lower; Indian Corn, 29s per 480 lb.

LONDON CORN MARKET—June 5.—Market unchanged.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—June 6.—Tea steady; Tallow steady at 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—p. m.—COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. The market has been dull and in some cases ⅛d.@¼d. lower for the common descriptions. American is quiet and unchanged.

Trade at Manchester is generally dull and partially a shade lower. Export Yarns were however in some request.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour dull and difficult to sell. Wheat very quiet and prices nominal. Indian corn opened at an improvement, but receded to 29s 3d for mixed per 480 lb.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. Higland, Attye & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co. and others report beef steady at late rates. Pork dull and unsalable even at a decline. Lard quiet and rather easier. Bacon in small demand and rather lower. Tallow firm.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet and unchanged. Nothing doing in Coffee or Rice. Ashes inactive; Pot, 30s 6d; Pearls, 29s. Linseed Oil quiet. Linseed Cake firmer. Rosin unchanged. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 35s for French. Petroleum quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Sugar and other articles of groceries unchanged. Tallow, 40s 6d@40s 9d for P. Y. C. Spirits Turpentine, 35s for French. Linseed Oil, 30s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols on the 6th were down at 89⅞@90. The demand for discount was entirely unimportant.

By the Hibernian.

FATHER POINT, June 18, 1865.

The steamship Hibernian left Liverpool at 2:30 p. m. on the 8th and Londonderry on the 9th inst., and passed this point for Quebec at 5:30 this afternoon.

The steamship Virginia, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown, and the steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, at Londonderry early on the morning of the 8th.

The steamship Saxonia, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 7th.

The steamship Cuba, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 9th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament remained adjourned for Whitsun races; and English politics are consequently unimportant.

Satterthwaite's circular of the evening of the 17th, reports less activity in the market for American securities; but consequent on the demand from the continent on the 7th, the market closed very firm, United States 5-20s being 67@67¼; Eries, after declining to 48¾, have reacted, closing at 49¼@50.

The Times's city article says the Five-twenty bonds have been in good demand, both for Holland and Germany. The Americans, who have recently been buyers, are now sellers.

The Duke of Argyle writes a long letter to *The Edinburgh Scotsman* in response to some remarks by Lord Dalhousie, to show that the anti Slavery principle has been the great motive to the North in the prosecution of the war, and he appeals to the English people to help the Americans in the heavy burden entailed by the sudden abolition of Slavery.

The papers generally applaud Earl Russell's letter withdrawing recognition of Confederate vessels.

The Star rejoices that the Government has not been imposed upon by shallow devices as to the strength of the Confederates and their continued resistance in Texas.

There had been a serious accident on the Great Western Railway. An excursion train from Liverpool to London, with 1,000 passengers, upset near Shrewsbury, and 11 persons were killed and about 60 seriously injured.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds quiet but firmer. The current demand is very light. Good bills in open market are done as low as 3¼. A further reduction in the Bank rate was considered not unlikely on the 8th, but the Bank Court broke up without making a change. The Bank of Holland has reduced its rate from 3½ to 3 per cent.

FRANCE.

Drouyn de Lhuys had issued instructions similar to those contained in Earl Russell's letter of June 5, relative to withdrawal of protection to Confederate vessels of war.

Napoleon arrived at Bona June 6, and gave audience to the Tunisian Embassy. He was expected to reach Paris about the 10th.

The Bourse on the 7th closed rather weaker. Rentes, 67f. 45 centimes.

ITALY.

There had been rumors of changes in the Ministry, but the *Florence Nazione* denies them.

The same journal publishes some details of negotiations with the Papal Court by Senor Vegozzi.

The Pope, it is stated, will appoint bishops to the vacant sees, but they will be presented by Victor Emanuel, and will acknowledge him as their sovereign and recognize the kingdom of Italy. The Pope consents to the suppression of some bishoprics, and the Italian Government will have the right to prevent the return of prelates, whose presence it may consider prejudicial to public safety.

SPAIN.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs had resigned on account of ill health, and it was rumored he would be succeeded by Gen. Calonga.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, June 3.—Cotton advancing. Exchange, 2s. The panic has in a measure subsided.

CALCUTTA, June 2.—Exchange 2s. The condition of affairs is improving.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says that France has given the Washington Government to understand that Mexico is under French protection, and France will not allow any power to attack it, and will deal with filibusters without mercy.

In a debate in the Corps Legislatif, Ministerial assurance was given that there was no likelihood of trouble with America on the Mexican question.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Most of the commercial news by the Hibernian is anticipated by arrivals at New-York.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Beef steady. Pork very dull at 65@70s. Bacon quiet and steady. Tallow inactive. Lard quiet at 65s.

PRODUCE.—Ashes flat. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Rosin no sales. Spirits Turpentine flat. Petroleum firm at 2 4 for Refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Sugar steady. Coffee active. Tea firm. Rice tends downward. Tallow inactive. Petroleum firm at 2 5 for Refined.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 90@90¼ for money. Illinois Central shares, 70@74; Erie shares, 49¼@50. Five-Twenties, 67@67¼.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Cotton—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 81,000 bales, including 15,000 to speculators, and 27,500 to exporters. The market opened dull and easier, but subsequently became active, and prices advanced ¼d. for American, and ⅛d. for Pernambuco and other descriptions.

The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 13¾d.; middling Orleans, 13d.; middling Mobile, 12¾d.; fair Uplands, 13d.; middling Uplands, 12¾d. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 15,000 bales, the market closing firm and unchanged, but quieter under the Cuba's news. The stock in port is estimated at 350,500 bales, of which 42,000 are American.

Breadstuffs dull. Wheat tends downward.

Provisions inactive.

LONDON, June 9.—Consols close at 90¼@90¾ for money.

Illinois Central Shares, 73¾; Erie Shares, 51¼; U. S. Five-Twenties, 67.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £22,000.

Dedication of a New Baptist Church.

In the June of 1864 the foundation stone of a new Baptist Church was laid on the corner of Fifth-ave. and Forty-sixth-st. Within the last few weeks the edifice has been finished, and yesterday, with appropriate and interesting ceremonies, the dedication took place. The ground where the new structure stands was formerly occupied by what was called the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church. The present edifice, which has been erected at a cost of about $40,000, is a neat and commodious structure in the Gothic style of architecture. The dimensions are as follows: Main edifice, 65 feet wide by 100 feet deep; Lecture Room building, situated on the west side, 23x100 feet, and two stories high. Contains on the first floor the Lecture Room, Pastor's Study, Robing and Committee Rooms, and Class and School Rooms on the second.

As we have said, the style of the church is Gothic. The light and cheerful effect of the interior is not marred by the presence of heavy, cumbrous galleries, so frequently met with in buildings of the kind. The eye takes in at a glance the entire building, and the effect is most pleasing. The ceiling is lighted by fourteen stained-glass windows, and is finished with ribs and groined arches, label moldings, bosses, &c., &c. The architects were Messrs. D. & J. Jardine, New-York. The baptistry in this church is one of the finest in the country, and is arranged on an altogether new plan.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present yesterday; indeed it was with much difficulty that accommodation could at all be procured. The church comfortably seats about 1,000 persons, but a much larger number must have been in attendance, attracted no doubt by the interesting nature of the ceremonies, of which the following is part of the programme: Anthem by the choir; "Before Jehovah's awful throne"—an original hymn by Brig.-Gen. McCallum, commencing,

Our Holy Father, blessed God,
We humbly bow before Thy throne;
Forever be thy name adored,
For God thou art, and thou alone.

Then prayer, reading of the Scriptures, hymn—

O Thou, whose own vast temple stands,
Built over earth and sea,
Accept the walls that human hands
Have raised to worship Thee!

The pastor, Rev. T. Armitage, D.D., then preached an eloquent sermon from the text, "Gate of Heaven," after which selections from the Scriptures were read by the pastor and congregation, when a collection was taken up, and after further prayer and hymn, the benediction was pronounced and the ceremonies of dedication were concluded. In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Weston, and in the evening the Rev. R. J. Chown of England, preached in the same building.

MONUMENT TO LADD AND WHITNEY

Gov. Andrew's Address at Lowell

GEN. BUTLER ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Interesting Dedicatory Ceremonies.

LOWELL, Saturday, June 17, 1865.

The dedication of the monument erected to the memory of Luther C. Ladd and Addison O. Whitney, who fell in Baltimore the 19th of April, 1861, which was postponed from the 19th of April last, took place here to-day, with imposing military, masonic and civic ceremonies. The famous 6th and 33d Regiments performed escort duty, aided by several other military organizations.

Conspicuous in the procession were the Masonic Brotherhood, including the Boston Encampment of Knight Templars, the Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the Worcester County Encampment and numerous local lodges and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The firemen, Odd Fellows, invited guests and citizens made up an immense procession, which marched through the principal streets in the city to the park, on which the monument is to be erected. After brief ceremonies of dedication, which were mostly Masonic, Gov. Andrew delivered an eloquent oration. A collation followed, in the Huntington Hall. Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, who was unable to be present at the dedication, was represented by Cols. Tyson, Morris and Shriver and three of his staff.

THE ADDRESS.

On the 18th of February, 1861, Jefferson Davis, in the pride of his arrogant pretensions, not yet taught to believe that the Yankees would fight, encouraged in his insolence by the mild loyalty which then pervaded Washington, New-York, and the great cities of the North, defied their manhood by the exclamation: "The day of compromise is past, and those who now resist us shall smell Southern gunpowder and feel Southern steel." On the twelfth day of April, the day when the cannon of treason opened on Fort Sumter, the Rebel Secretary of War shouted from the Rebel Capital at Montgomery: "The war has now commenced; within a month the Confederate Flag will float over the dome at the Capitol at Washington, and in the month of May we will dictate terms of peace in Independence Hall, in Philadelphia." And *The Richmond Whig*, reiterating this threat, recorded in its conservative columns the testimony, that "from the mountain tops and valleys to the shores of the sea, there is one wild shout of firm resolve to capture Washington City at all and every hazard effort."

Before Mr. Buchanan had left the White House, the enemies of our Government had already seized and appropriated more than $30,000,000 of public property of the Union, which, before the Union struck a blow in return, had swelled to $40,000,000 by the seizure of Gosport Navy Yard and the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. By the seizure of the mint at New-Orleans; by the seizure of the arsenal at Little Rock—accomplished by the strong hand, notwithstanding Arkansas had refused to secede from the Union; by the dishonest and treacherous transfers made by Secretary Floyd of 115,000 stand of improved rifles and musket from Spring field Armory and Watervliet Arsenal to the different arsenals at the South; by the seizure of the arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama; by the military capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, of Fort Pulaski and Fort Morgan, of the forts near New-Orleans, and of at least three different revenue cutters belonging to the revenue service of the Union; by the capture of the navy-yard and the defences of Pensacola; by taking possession of the posts, the fortifications and munitions pertaining to the Department of Texas, through the treason of Gen. Twiggs; by firing on the Star of the West more than ninety days prior to the assault on Sumter; and by the induction of Jefferson Davis at Montgomery two weeks before the inauguration of President Lincoln; by all these the Secessionists had signalized, with proofs manifold and unequivocal, their determination to break down the Government and fulfill the threats of Davis and of *The Richmond Whig*, to bully the North into abject submission to the wildest demands of rampant Slavery, or else to light the torch of desolating war.

The earliest, manifest, overt act of war, committed in pursuance of the treasonable conspiracy of which the adoption by South Carolina of the "Ordinance of Secession" was the formal beginning, was perhaps the firing on the Star of the West on the 9th day of January, 1861. The passage of the ordinance by South Carolina was on the 20th day of December, 1860. But the beginning of the war of the Rebellion is usually dated from the 12th day of April, 1861, that being the day when, after long and uninterrupted preparation, the batteries of the Rebels opened upon Fort Sumter.

On the 15th day of April the President of the United States called upon this Commonwealth for two regiments of militia, and the next day the call was enlarged to a requisition for a brigade of four regiments, which was assigned to the command of Brig.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, in whose stead, after that officer became a Major-General of volunteers, was detailed Brig.-Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce. On the