New-York Tribune.

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EUROPE.

FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

Arrival of the Peruvian off Father Point.

The Great Eastern to Sail from Valencia about the 19th.

The English Elections Going in Favor of the Government.

John Stuart Mill, Thomas Hughes and Baron Rothschild Elected to Parliament.

More Explanations by Earl Russell of English "Neutrality."

Robert E. Lee Reported to be in Germany.

FATHER POINT, July 23, 1865.

The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool at 2 p. m. of the 12th, via Greencastle the next day, passed this point at an early hour to-day.

The steamship Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived at Greencastle on the 9th.

The steamship Bremen, from New-York, reached Southampton early on the 12th.

The steamers Bavaria and City of Manchester arrived out on the 10th.

The steamship City of New-York, from New-York, arrived out on the 11th.

FROM PARIS.

The American Celebration of Independence Day—Who was There and What was Done—What La Patrie said—The Rappahannock—Mexican Affairs—The Emperor on his Algerine Travels—Another Royal Publication—Personal.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, July 7, 1865.

The Fourth of July feast, to which Minister Bigelow invited his fellow countrymen, country women, and country children last Tuesday, was a perfect success. The Prè Catelan where it was given is as many of your readers know, a pretty garden park of six or eight acres, inclosed in the Bois de Boulogne. The day and night were beautiful. On the lawn was a large, tastefully decorated tent

"And soft bassoons played heavenly chimes
And violins did fiddle there,"

for the benefit of dancers and listening promenaders,

"And when the Court was tired of sport,
I'd have you boys, to think there was
A nate outfit before them set,
Where lassins of good drink there was,"

and a bountiful spread of light and solid "cold victuals," furnished by Chevet the Great, whose very name is a relish. But the peculiar charm of this Feast of Freedom was its freedom. During all the day Mr. Bigelow welcomed his guests in an eloquent address of a brevity almost unparalleled, and beyond that there were no set speeches or toasts or sentiments, or other restrictive bores. Toward evening some ladies, moved by the spirit, sang the John Brown song and Star Spangled Banner; a group gathered around them and joined in the chorus. Then Consul Putnam of Havre, and Mr. Tuck, Naval officer at Boston, father of our Vice-Consul here, and Mr. Cowdin of your city, each spoke to as many as chose to hear for a few minutes, and those who felt like hurrahing indulged in that exercise. A little later, Home, the Spiritist, took his stand under the great American flag raised in the middle of the grounds, and set those who gathered round him into murmuring admiration, and some of them to weeping, with his fine recitation of Brownell's poem describing Farragut's naval battle in Mobile Bay. In the tent were music and a spring floor for those who liked dancing—and some of them did seem to like dancing uncommonly.

"O fair the girls and rich the curls,
"And bright the eye ye saw there, was.

There were tumblers and a Punch and Judy show in the open air theater for the children, and shaded walks and seats under the trees for lovers—of quiet. At 10 o'clock came brilliant fireworks, of which the closing piece displayed a gigantic eagle, and beneath, in letters of fight amid a blaze of varied colors, the motto: *One and inseparable, now and forever*, whereat folks' hearts swelled up to their throats and burst out in a great hurrah anthem. The policemen who "assisted" at the fete had a perfect sinecure and appeared to enjoy it heartily, especially the buffet, at which they feasted *ad libitum*, as Didsbury says, in the course of the evening.

There never was a pleasanter, jollier, well-behaved gathering of festive Americans, and never on the Continent of Europe before one so numerous. Men, women and small folks, we were some seven hundred at this family feast. No strangers were invited except the Diplomatic Corps, the Drouyn de Lhuys and a few Frenchmen who have American wives and French women with American husbands. To this category belong M. Lavalette, Minister of the Interior, and Chasseloup Laubat, Minister of Marine, whose beautiful wife is daughter of Mr. Pilié of New-Orleans, one of the few Unionist Southerners who were at the Prè Catelan last Tuesday. Our fine, stout old friend, Major Poussin, French Minister to Washington in 1848, was present in his quality of American citizen.

In town and late at night—lapping over indeed to the morning of the 5th—there was a regular Fourth of July dinner *Secundum Morem Majorum*, partaken by those whose hunger and thirst of patriotism were not asted by Chevet's buffet, and where matters were carried with a high hand and crooked elbows to the outer verge of cheerfulness.

The only other notice taken of the day in Paris which is worth mentioning is to be found in yourever veridical and amiable cotemporary *La Patrie*. You may read in the issue of that paper of the 5th of July that "Americans yesterday, both in Paris and London, celebrated the anniversary of the Independence of the United States only under the influence of the most depressing sadness."

This same journal has seized occasion of Mr. Seward's reply to Sir Frederic Bruce of June 19, and of his order to Secretary Welles respecting the seizure on the high seas, under no matter what flag, of the late C. S. A. Corsair, to revive for the second time within a month its sensational announcement that England and France have agreed on a concert of action in the case to resist American *entreguidance*. That France and England will continue to act in concert toward us as they have acted throughout the past four years, is altogether probable, even though *La Patrie* says it. That any serious difficulty is to arise out of our claim to seize our property marked with the late C. S. A. brand, wherever we find it, is not at all probable. The little sensation that some mischief-makers and some innocents have been trying to get up over the telegraphic versions of Mr. Seward's correspondence with Sir Frederic Bruce, is already dying away, as the sensation they got up about our famous military enrollments for Mexico has died away. Orders have gone from Madrid to surrender the Stonewall to the United States. The steamer Rappahannock, ex-English steamer, which ran over to Calais two years ago and run up the C. S. A. flag, but was prevented by the French Government from equipping and running out as the C. S. A. Corsair, has been sold, it is said, to an English company who were to take possession this week.

Talking of Mexico, Government here has seen fit this week to deny again, and for the third time, that there is any foundation for the thrice recurrent rumor of its sending a reënforcement of 10,000 troops to that country. The first semi-annual drawing of the Mexican loan lottery went off all fairly last Tuesday. The bonds, issued at 340, are now selling at under 500 francs. M. Eloin, Emperor Max.'s Cabinet Secretary and actual European traveling agent, brought out the decorations of Max.'s newly-created order of Knighthood to some of the Orleans princes, his wife's cousins.

As a result of his Algerine travels and studies, the Emperor has written and has printed for the use of his ministers, a short pamphlet of 60 pages, entitled *Politique de la France en Algerine*. It is not published, but it appears from some passages that have got into the newspapers, and from what is said by those who have read the work, that it is a very able study of the Algerine question in all its parts—historical, economical, administrative and military. It contains an impartial, and often severely censorious, review of the various administrations the Colony has undergone since the conquest—finding that of the Duke d'Aumale, curiously enough, least censurable—and proposes new measures for remedying the faults and defects of the past, and for insuring the future prosperity of colonists and natives, which last part of the population he represents as having suffered and still suffering, crying injustice. Seeing that "France has *possessed* Algeria for thirty years," the following passage from the imperial possessor's pamphlet is noticeable: "The population is composed of 2,763,334 Mussulmans, 192,546 Europeans, and 76,000 soldiers. This country is then at the same time an Arab kingdom [?], a European colony, and a French camp."

It is said that the same author has in press for publication another work entitled, *Politique Impériale, à propos des Messages, Discours et Proclamations de l'Empereur*—a Politico-historical of his Administration from his own Public Documents.

Prince Lucien Murat is writing the history of his father. Dentu, the well-known pamphlet publisher, has been fined 500 francs for issuing a first edition of Prince Napoleon's Ajaccio Speech without obtaining for it the Police Prefect's stamp. The Princess sea-bathing at Havre, where he takes the title of Count of Mendon. The Princess stays at the palace of the same name near Paris, in an "interesting situation"—I mean the lady, but the phrase applies as well to the chateau.

M. Ernest Renan has just returned to France.

Adelina Patti was betrothed on the 18th of June to a gentleman of Milan—mercantile, not musical.

Speaking of Milan, where the late Young Napoleon stopped for a while in his European voyage of diversion, he undertook after the fatigues of his brilliant Peninsular and Presidential campaigns, reminds me again to ask when some of your "enterprising publishers" are to give us a full edition of the General's letter on the infallibility of Richmond, which was received by his New-York correspondent about the same time as Mr. Stanton's announcement of Lee's surrender!

FROM FLORENCE.

The Papal See and Victor Emmanuel—A Glance at History—How Money may be Raised—Vegezzi and Antonelli, and the Results of their Interview—What the Election may Decide—The Imperial Policy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, July 4, 1865.

From the moment that Victor Emmanuel and Count Cavour accepted Mazzini's policy of Italian unity, the new kingdom and the Papal See at Rome came into a hostile position toward one another. Already before that time there was no great friendship between them, since the Subalpine Parliament at Turin had abolished the privilege of the priests of being tried by the ecclesiastical courts; but the difficulties between the two courts were of little importance, the medieval privilege of an exemption from the common law for the priests having long been abolished nearly throughout all Europe without a rupture with the Pope. Since 1860, however, the temporal powers of the Pope became the object of the attacks not only of the press, but of the Parliament and of the Cabinet. Rome was proclaimed to be the capital of Italy, the Marches and Umbria were invaded and occupied, and the army of the Pope defeated without a regular declaration of war. But the opposition against the temporal power became soon likewise an opposition against the spiritual power. The penal laws against heresy fell into abeyance, the police did not care any more whether people fasted on Friday and kept the holidays, the Bible was sold in every bookseller's shop, Protestant churches rose at Naples and Florence, Genoa and Turin, Protestant congregations began to spread in all the larger towns of the Peninsula, while many bishops, compromised by their conspiracy for the expelled princes, fled to Rome. Other bishops died, and the Pope not recognizing the sovereign rights of Victor Emmanuel beyond the old Provinces and Lombardy, refused to consecrate those whom the King might have nominated for the vacant Sees in Tuscany, Naples, the Romagna, Parma and Modena. By and by the financial difficulties of the new Kingdom increased. Sella and Mingatti had squandered away the property of the State, and thought the best way to fill the treasury might be the confiscation of the property of the monasteries, which yields a revenue of 16,000,000 francs a year, and the reduction of the Italian Archbishoprics and Episcopal Sees. Formerly, in order to have an Italian majority in the Councils, the Popes had regularly augmented the number of the Bishops in the Peninsula until they reached the exorbitant number of 267, while France has only 87. The Minister Comforti introduced, therefore, a bill into the Italian Parliament, regulating the Church affairs by abolishing the monasteries, reducing the Episcopal Sees, providing for the regular pay of the remaining, and confiscating the landed property of the Church. The Ministry fell, however, before the bill was discussed, but Vacca, Comforti's successor, took up the bill again with slight modifications. About this time the Pope, frightened by the impending danger, wrote an autograph letter to King Victor Emmanuel, appealing to his Roman Catholic feelings, and inviting him to send a person in his confidence to Rome, in order to treat about the way to fill the vacancies of those Episcopal Sees, and how to preserve the Roman Catholic Church from danger, without entering in any way into political questions. King Victor Emmanuel, though thoroughly constitutional and in general unwilling to obtrude his personal views on his Ministers, liked the Pope's letter, for he feels sometimes uncomfortable about the implicit excommunication which lies upon him as a usurper of a territory originally belonging to the Pope, and he would prefer to be on good terms with the head of his Church. He, therefore, with the full consent of his Ministry, and by the advice of Napoleon, sent M. Vegezzi, his ex-Minister, to Rome, to treat in an official way with Cardinal Antonelli. The negotiations, however, roused the indignation of the Liberals in Italy on one side, and on the other of the Ultramontane party at Rome, which is represented by Merode and the Jesuits. La Marmora withdrew at once the bill for the regulation of Church property, the Senate rejected the bill which was to abolish the last privilege of the Seminarists, the exemption from military conscription; but since the Chamber was anti clerical, it was adjourned. All the independent press protested against the negotiations with Rome, which implied the renunciation of the real capital of Italy, Rome, and a recognition of the Pope's temporal power. In the mean time, Vegezzi and Antonelli had come to some arrangement. The Italian Government waived all objections to the return of the Bishops and Archbishops, who had fled to Rome, and gave up insisting upon the taking of the oath of allegiance by all new bishops, contenting themselves with a written declaration in each case that the Bishops will observe the laws of the State and not conspire against the Government. The greatest difficulty remained, however, to be solved viz., the nomination of the Bishops themselves, the Pope being unwilling to recognize that right of Victor Emmanuel in Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Naples, and principally in the old Papal dominions. Vegezzi, therefore, returned to Florence for further instructions, and the Government was on the point of yielding even on this question, leaving the nomination of the Bishops exclusively to the Pope, with the understanding that the Pope would not nominate any person notoriously hostile to the new kingdom. But the population of the large towns, Turin, Florence, Milan, Palermo, Naples, Parma, Messina, protested so energetically against any negotiations with Rome, the meetings used so violent language, that the Cabinet had not the heart to affront public opinion. Vegezzi returned to Rome, but did not yield any more, while the Jesuits had succeeded in undermining Antonelli's influence and in changing the favorable dispositions of the Pope. A rupture was therefore the natural consequence, but only an apparent rupture—in fact, it is only an interruption of the negotiations. There is no real antagonism between the views of the Cabinets of Florence and of Rome, but some time must be given here and there that people should by and by grow accustomed to the idea of a concordat between Italy and the Pope. Le Marmora wants, therefore, to adjourn the final conclusion of the treaty until after the general elections, which are to take place in Autumn. In the mean while everything remains in *statu quo*, but the Bishops and Archbishops of the old Provinces and of Lombardy will be nominated according to the verbal agreement. The French Government which at the outset did not interfere in the negotiations, tries now to arrange affairs, and to extend the treaty to politics. Rome, according to the views of the Emperor, is to be declared the honorary capital of Italy, every Roman to get the citizenship of the kingdom, the Pope to give a general amnesty, the passports and custom-houses to be abolished and Italy to pay a handsome sum to the Pope. If these views can be carried out at Rome, the French garrison is at once to be replaced by an Italian one, and thus peace and amity established between Italy and the Pope. The next step would be a commercial treaty between Italy and Austria, thus to pave the way for the general reduction of the armies in Europe.

Such is the outline of the Imperial policy as to Italy, and it is not improbable that the scheme might succeed, and a compromise be obtained not only between Victor Emmanuel and Pius the Ninth, but likewise with Francis Joseph. Of course, such a compromise could not be final, but it would secure peace for some time.

In my next letter you will get an account of the most important ministerial crisis at Vienna, brought about by the affairs of Hungary.

Great Britain.

It is finally settled that the Great Eastern leaves the Nore early on the 15th and Valencia about the 19th.

Telegraphic communication with India remains suspended. It is believed there is a fault or break in the Persian Gulf cable.

The English political news is entirely centered in the Parliamentary elections. The returns, to the evening of the 12th, show 184 Liberals and 102 Conservatives. The Liberals had lost eighteen seats and gained twenty-four; so that the indications continue that the Government will have no increased strength in the new Parliament. Four members of the Administration had been defeated, viz.: Lord Barry, in Dover; Colonel White, at Kidderminster; Lord Paget, at Litchfield; and Mr. F. Peel, at Bury. As a rule, the contest had gone off satisfactorily and with very little rioting. Numerous elections were progressing when the Peruvian sailed, and it would be another week before the county contests would be decided.

The following is the news sent by the City of London, which left Liverpool on the 12th and Queenstown on the 13th inst.:

The Parliamentary elections commenced on the 11th. One hundred and one members were returned on that day, of whom 30 were Conservatives and 71 Liberals. The contest was so favorable to the Liberals, that the indications were that Lord Palmerston would have an increased majority in the new House. The Conservative journals were not disheartened by the first day's proceedings, but still hopeful of success. The London and Metropolitan boroughs returned in all 16 Liberals, including Stuart Mill, Tom Hughes, the author, Sir Charles Bright, electrician, and Baron Rothschild. Numerous contests were progressing when the City of London left Liverpool.

The convict, Dr. Pritchard, confessed he poisoned his wife.

La France denies the rumor of negotiations for a European Congress. *Le Moniteur* is silent on the subject.

The Bourse was buoyant. Rentes, 67f. 46c.

The Spanish Government has notified the Pope of its recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

The Papal Ministry having declined to attend a banquet at the Mexican Embassy, it is reported that the Embassy will shortly be withdrawn from Rome.

A private telegram is reported, announcing that the Pope has excommunicated Maximilian.

Additional official correspondence on American affairs has been published. It shows that England and France acted in concert, and that the concession to Confederate vessels, allowing them to be disarmed and sold in neutral ports, originated with Drouyn de Lhuys. Earl Russell agreed to the proposition, but pointed out that cruisers of defunct governments might be claimed as public property by the United States, but that such claims must be decided in the ordinary courts of law. In a letter to Sir Frederick Bruce, Earl Russell gives the opinion that in the case of the Etta or Retribution, the vessel was lawfully and rightly condemned, on the ground that a vessel of a belligerent could not be transferred during war. In another dispatch Earl Russell replies to Mr. Seward's note on the cessation of belligerent rights. He regrets that his explanations were not acceptable to the United States Government, and adduces arguments in favor of England's course. He trusts that these additional explanations will prove favorable to the establishment of lasting friendship between the two nations.

It is stated that the steamer Beatrice, late the Rappahannock, was overhauled by the Sacramento before reaching Liverpool, but permitted to proceed.

Additional details of the burning of the ship William Nelson were published. Captain Levy was among the forty-four saved by the steamer Lafayette.

Another boat contained thirty-seven persons. It is supposed she was picked up. The remaining 400 persons on board doubtless perished.

A questionable story is afloat that General Lee had arrived in Germany by a Belgian trans-Atlantic steamer *incognito*.

France.

The rumored negotiations for a European Congress still lack any sign of authenticity.

The Bourse was steady; Rentes, 67.45.

Abdel Kader had had an interview with Napoleon and rumor again connects him with the future Government of Algeria.

Spain.

The Senate had passed a bill modifying the press law by 117 against 16.

On the 17th Marshal O'Donnell read the Royal decree in Congress closing the contest. Notwithstanding strong clerical opposition, recognition of Italy by Spain may be regarded as an accomplished fact.

Portugal.

The Government, contrary to general expectation, carried the elections by a small majority throughout the country. In Lisbon and Oporto, however, the Opposition obtained a majority.

Turkey.

There had been rumors of the appearance of the cholera at Constantinople and Smyrna; they are pronounced unfounded, but a strict quarantine had been established between the two ports.

Latest.

LIVERPOOL, July 14, 1865.—The steamship Erin, from New-York, arrived this evening.

LONDON, July 14, 1865.—Political news to-day is generally unimportant.

The English elections are the all-engrossing topic. The returns thus far received shows a net Liberal gain of seven.

The ship Meteny, which has arrived at Havre from New-York, reports having picked up, on the 28th of June, 38 passengers from a boat of the burned ship William Nelson, and five other passengers from pieces of the wreck floating in the vicinity. A bark was seen near by, which, it is expected, succeeded in saving more lives.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—COTTON—The sales for four days have footed up 18,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been dull and all qualities have a slightly declined, but to-day the market closed somewhat firmer.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is dull, and prices are tending downward.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs are quiet and firm. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour quiet and steady; Wheat firm, but quiet, at 8@9d. for Red Winter; Corn firmer and tending upward; sales of mixed at 26@28s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision Market is quiet and steady. Gordon, Bruce & Co. and Higland, Athyn & Co. report Beef steady; Pork quiet and steady; Bacon steady; Lard quiet but firm; Tallow quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar firm. Coffee inactive. Rice no sales. Petroleum—Small sales at 2s. 4d. for crude. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine dull.

LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, July 13.—Wheat is tending upward. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice firm. Tallow steady. Spirits Turpentine dull at 50s.

Consols for money, 90¾.

Illinois Central shares, 86@88.

Erie shares, 50@53¾.

Five-Twenties, 71@71¼.

LATEST.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds were inactive; the elections cause general dullness. There was an increased demand for discount at the Bank, but no pressure. The rumored conversion of the firm of Gurney & Co. into a limited joint stock company is confirmed. The prospectus of the company has been issued; its capital is £5,000,000 sterling.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—COTTON—Sales of week 45,000 bales including 7,500 to speculators, and 10,500 to exporters. The market has been dull with a decline of ⅛d. on American and Surats; other descriptions were irregular. Sales to-day (Friday) 8,000 bales, market closing firmer at unchanged rates. The authorized quota low are: Middling Uplands, 19d.; do. Orleans, 19¼d.; do. Texas, 19d. The stock of cotton in port amounts to 201,000 bales, including 29,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady; Corn firmer.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LONDON, July 14.—Consols closed at 89¾@90¼ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £38,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central, 86@88; Erie, 54¼; U. S. Five-Twenties, 71¼@71¾.

PETROLEUM.

The Mann Swindle—Examination of Col. Hillyer—Reprimand by Justice Dodge—A Scene in Court—Fifth Day's Proceedings.

The evidence in this case was resumed on Saturday morning at 12 m., before Justice Dodge.

The only witness examined was Col. Wm. S. Hillyer. His testimony was highly interesting, as will be seen by the following:

Previous to opening the proceedings, Justice Dodge said he would like to have a talk with the counsel on both sides, as he understood by a perusal of the morning papers that language had been indulged in, in his absence the day previous, which was not allowable in Court.

A SCENE.

Justice Dodge—Gentlemen, yesterday afternoon, after the examination, I learned that you indulged in some remarks which were entirely out of place, which if I had been here I would have put a stop to.

Mr. Boise—I don't know what you refer to, Judge.

Justice Dodge—I refer to the ungentlemanly language which passed between yourself and Mr. Mann yesterday, and which appears in this morning's papers.

Mr. Boise—Col. Mann stated that he was 25 years of age, while he looks to be 35, and has a child 8 years of age by his second wife.

Justice Dodge—I don't want to argue it. I am astonished that you should make such remarks, and I am established that Col. Mann should do so, and say that he would *lick* you if you were outside of the court.

Mr. Field—I have always known Mr. Boise as a gentleman in the profession, and I think that the report in the papers is wrong, but I was not here myself.

(A likely supposition for Mr. Field to make, when he was not there and when a half a dozen reporters were there who could contradict his statement.)

Mr. Banks—I do not want to criticise the reports given, but I think the gentleman did not mean it.

Justice Dodge—From what I had heard, I thought that Mr. Kellogg was under examination at the time.

Here one of the counsel answered the Judge by saying that he was not under examination, but they were mistaken, for he was under examination at the commencement of the conversation, to its close, and for some time afterward.

Justice Dodge—I am sorry to think that this should be made a place of amusement for counsel and witnesses.

Mr. Boise—It was not amusement.

Justice Dodge—It certainly must have been if the manner in which the report is given is true. What has Mr. Mann's age to do with this case? What difference does it make whether he is 25 years of age or 35? whether he has a second wife and a child 8 years of age?—what has that to do with the case? It has nothing more to do with the case than a dot over the letter I. I am sorry it has happened, but I hope it will not happen again.

At this point Mr. Banks came into the court-room, who said: Judge, I don't think you can leave anything to my charge.

Justice Dodge—Well, you and Mr. Boise being associates in this case, I inferred that it had been done by you.

Justice Dodge here asked for a morning paper, from which he read aloud to the Court the conversation that occurred on the previous afternoon, after which he repeated his question—

What has Mr. Mann's age or his arriving at puberty to do with this case? If this occur again, I will close the case until I have time to sit here myself.

Mr. Banks—I hope you will put a stop, Judge, to anything that is irrelavant.

Justice Dodge—I certainly will, and would have then if I had been here.

EVIDENCE OF COL. HILLYER.

Mr. Hillyer was then called, who testified as follows: I became acquainted with Col. Mann about April or May, 1864, either in Washington or New-York, I don't know which; I was acting in the profession of a lawyer at the time; was not then connected with the army; had previously been on the staff of Gen. Grant; first heard of "Mann's Patent Accoutrements" at the time of my introduction to him; Col. Mann stated to me that he was the maker of "Mann's Patent Accoutrements," and showed me certificates from Gens. Blair, Logan, and several other officers, and that he had received a favorable report from the Secretary of War; that he had made 20,000 sets for the Government, which had been delivered, but that he was unable to procure any further orders for his accoutrements; Col. Mann proposed to me that if I would procure an order for his accoutrements, he would give me 25 per cent, and he subsequently agreed to give me one-sixth of all the contracts, and subsequently offered to give one-sixth of the patent profits; I saw Gen. Grant at City Point; asked him what he thought of the accoutrements, and if he still had the same opinion that he entertained at the time he wrote the letter, and if so, I would like a letter from him, as Lieutenant-General, the same as he had given when he was Major-General, and that a sufficient number of these accoutrements should be ordered for trial; received a letter from Gen. Grant, at Washington; saw Gen. Grant, the Ordinance officer, the Secretary of War, and also procured an order from Mr. Dana, the Assistant Secretary of War, which resulted in the order for 30,000 sets; received an interest in the profits after procuring the contracts to the amount of about one-sixth; that exceeded the 25 per cent contract; the next agreement that I had with Col. Mann was after the procurement of the third order; this was about the 3d of August, 1864; the agreement was that I should have one-sixth of the profits so long as I devoted my time to it; but I did not devote my time, but simply as much as was required; I visited Washington several times, and also Harper's Ferry and Kentucky; was at City Point several times; received on order for 19,000 additional sets; this was not entirely my wish, as there were other agents employed also; there was also another agreement, which was that I should have one-sixth of the profits in the patent; this agreement was made about November, 1864, after I had made one trip to Kentucky; made a trip to Cincinnati and saw Gen. Hooker; made a trip to Kentucky and saw Gen. Brummell; went to Nashville and saw Gen. Thomas; also made a trip to Washington and City Point; received something over $10,000 for my services; the last payment was made about the first of May, 1865, and the amount was a draft at 60 days or $3,000, which exceeded the amount due; I asked Col. Mann for a draft for $3,000; Col. Mann made a computation of what was due me, and he found it to amount to about $2,500; remember making out an account for Mr. Banks, and wrote a letter stating the amount that would be due me; that was about the Fall of 1864; the "Mann Accoutrement Company" was organized about the latter part of May or the early part of June, 1865; I am Vice-President of that Company, and Mr. Kellogg and myself are partners at No. 240 Broadway; was on friendly terms with Col. Mann up to the time of the discovery of this oil fraud; Col. Mann stated to me that Stratton had been out to the oil regions, and had seen some very desirable oil lands, and that he (Mann) had contemplated forming a company to be composed principally of army officers, and that he was anxious to afford army officers an opportunity to invest their means so that it would pay them well; proposed to purchase lands to the extent of $45,000, and in addition to raise $15,000, and he desired me to subscribe $2,000 to the stock; he said that he knew it was a good thing, and so confident was he that he would guarantee me 100 per cent advance within six months if I would give him 25 per cent profits; this conversation occurred at an office, No. 257 Pennsylvania-ave., Washington; there were several gentlemen present; Col. Mann took me aside, and I said that before I subscribed I would like to know one thing, and that was if he (Mann) or Stratton had any advantage over other subscribers, or whether they went in on the same terms with other subscribers; otherwise I was not willing to have my name used; Col. Mann's reply was that they had no advantage over other subscribers, and no interest over the subscribers of stock; had a conversation with Col. Mann about the oil regions, before I visited; Savannah he told me he had received a letter from a noble friend named Stratton; he showed me the letter, and stated that Stratton proposed to him to go in partnership with him in the sale of oil lands, and that he was going to Cleveland to see Stratton and go from there to the oil regions; that if he found anything good out there he would take me in; I did not pay Col. Mann or any other one any money for my share, but Col. Mann paid himself.

At this point the Court took a recess for about 15 minutes.

CONTINUATION OF TESTIMONY.

Col. Mann did not tell me that Stratton was a mere intermediary owner of the property; the first information I received about the purchase of the property was from Mr. Albert, about the 1st of June; there was a conference between Messrs. Kellogg, Hastings and myself about a civil prosecution, and the papers were drawn up accordingly; received a note from Mr. Hastings, stating that he had received a note from Mr. Hotchkiss, and that they agreed that the prosecution should be commenced; asked Capt. Davis in Washington about it; I do not know the amount that Col. Mann received from the accoutrement company at the time I subscribed to the oil company, but I know, according to the statement of Mr. Gaylor, that there was money enough due me to enable me to pay my subscription.

It being the hour of 3½ o'clock, the testimony was discontinued, and the Court adjourned accordingly till 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning next.

Another Alleged Oil Bubble—A New-York Operator Defrauded to the Amount of $5,500—Arrest of the Alleged Swindler—His Hearing before the Magistrate.

Capt. Jourdan of the Sixth Precinct on Saturday arrested Frederick A. Howe, a resident of Meadville, Crawford County, Pa., on the complaint of Mr. Nathaniel Sheldon of No. 34 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, who does business in this city. He states that in March last the accused, by false representations, induced him to place in his hands $5,500 for the purpose of investing it in the purchase of a tract of land located in Forest County, Pa., which he represented to be covered with valuable cherry and pine timber, and in addition was in the immediate vicinity of valuable oil lands. He added that a company was engaged in sinking three wells on the land, having already reached a depth of 200 feet in their search for oil. He charges that these representations were false and fraudulent, having so ascertained from personal inspection. The following is the affidavit of the complainant:

Nathaniel E. Sheldon of No. 34 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, testified that Frederick A. Howe, in the month of March, in this year, urged this deponent to become the purchaser of an interest in a tract of land called the Howe Tract, situated in Forest County, Pa., and also requested this deponent to make him (said Howe) his (this deponent's) agent to make said purchase, that in order to induce this deponent to furnish him with funds to effect such purchase, as said Howe alleged, said Howe, of the said City of New-York, on or about the 14th of March, in this year, represented to this deponent that he, said Howe, had at one time owned the whole of said tract of land; that he had been over the property frequently, and knew its situation and condition; that there were from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet of lumber, of cherry and pine for every 100 acres, besides the hemlock, and that there were at that time three oil wells being sunk on the property by a Rochester company, who had bored the land for oil purposes, and that the wells were down about two hundred feet, and that on his way to New-York he had purchased three other engines for the Rochester company, and that the engines were on the way to the property (the said Howe meaning steam engines to sink wells for the purpose of finding oil); that there were large coal and iron mines on the property; that the coal mine was open and being used for a blacksmith's forge on the property, and that the coal had been used for years; deponent further says that he believed said statements and representations to be true at the time they were made, and, relying thereon, he delivered to said Howe, at said time, $5,500 of the money of this deponent; that subsequently said Howe effected a purchase for this deponent of a small interest, to wit: one-thirty-second undivided share in said property, which was purchased for the sum of $2,500; that of this latter sum this deponent paid $1,000 on being drawn upon for said sum; that said Howe also paid $100 for this deponent upon another contract; deponent further says that in the last part of May or the first part of June, in this year, he went to said tract of land, and, from personal inspection and observation, found, and of his own knowledge now says, that there was no cherry wood upon the property, and no lumber pine there of any description, the only kind of pine there being scrub pine unfit for sale or use; that there were no coal or iron mines upon said property; that there was one engine on the property at the time deponent was there, but the apparatus was not ready for work; that there were no wells upon the property, as stated by said Howe, and deponent has subsequently ascertained from a statement in writing of said Howe to said Rochester Company that said Howe had not purchased any engine to be used on said property in sinking oil wells; deponent, therefore, says that each statement and representation of said Howe in reference to these matters was entirely false, and that said Howe knew each of them to be false; that since this deponent discovered said representations to be false he demanded of said Howe the balance of money remaining in said Howe's hands of the moneys of this deponent, but said Howe has refused to return the same, or any part thereof to this deponent; deponent therefore charges that said Howe feloniously and knowingly obtained from this deponent, with intent to defraud by means of false pretenses, the said $5,500 of the moneys of this deponent.

On this affidavit, Justice Dowling required the accused to find bail in the sum of $6,000 to answer the complaint. Mr. Gottlieb Rosenblatt of No. 78 Chambers-st. became his surety for that amount.

ANOTHER MARINE DISASTER.

Wreck of the United States Steamer Quinnebag—Thirty Lives Lost.

BALTIMORE, July 23, 1865.

A Fortress Monroe letter of yesterday says the United States steamer Quinnebag was wrecked on the bar of Morehead City on the 21st. About thirty persons are reported lost or missing. Capt. Jerome was in command. Three hundred soldiers were on board. They were nearly all landed on shore.

The Quinnebag left Morehead City on the 21st for Fortress Monroe with two hundred and fifty soldiers belonging to the 9th Maine and 76th Pennsylvania. After passing outside of the bar the steamer became unmanageable and went ashore, becoming a perfect wreck. One name off the list ascertained is that of Lieut. W. F. Deming, 9th Maine, whose body was washed ashore.

The New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 22, 1865.

The dividend of three per cent, free from income tax, declared a day or two since by the directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, is not payable on the 20th of August, as stated in a previous dispatch. As the 20th falls on Sunday, the dividend will be paid on the 21st of August.

THE SEVEN-THIRTIES.

Over Five Millions Taken on Saturday.

Thirty-two and a Half Millions Sold Last Week.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1865.

The 7.30 Loan subscriptions on Saturday amounted to $5,130,400 including the following: Ocean National Bank, New-York, $100,000; First National Bank, Boston, $500,000; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo, $150,000; National Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, D. C., $100,000; Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston, $150,000; Second National Bank, Chicago, $395,000; First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa, 250,000; Second National Bank, Detroit, $200,000; Second National Bank, Cleveland, $50,000; First National Bank, Jersey City, $50,000; Barnes, Hart & Co., Pittsburgh, $70,000; Franklin National Bank, Columbus, $100,000; Second National Bank, St. Louis, $200,000; Farmers' Deposit Bank, Pittsburgh, $50,000; First National Bank, New-Bedford, $50,000; and 3,591 individual subscriptions.

The total sales for the week were $32,503,600.

THE CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

Wife Murder in New-Jersey.

Jane Van Duyn was murdered at New-Brunswick, N. J., last Wednesday evening, by her husband, James Van Duyn. The following is a summary of the case from statements made by Van Duyn himself, who is now in custody:

"He is about 47 years old, and has been a resident of this city over 40 years; he has been twice married; his first wife, Caroline Baldwin, died 15 or 16 years ago; he was married to his last wife, Jane Gilvin, about 11 years ago; they had one child, a boy of 9 years; they did not live happily together; she drank a great deal of liquor, sometimes a quart a day; she used to abuse him until he bought her liquor, and sometimes she bought a great deal herself; he used to drink some himself. On Tuesday night a young man named James Brice, a bricklayer, and an acquaintance of the wife, came from New-York to Van Duyn's house (Brice had been to Van Duyn's house once before, on the 4th of July last, and stayed there about a week; at that time Brice and the wife drank a great deal together). On Wednesday morning last Brice, Van Duyn and his wife drank together, Van Duyn drinking once in the afternoon the three walked out in Commercial-ave.; went in a lager-beer saloon and drank beer there, then went toward home; the wife stopped at Rose Craven's—Brice and Van Duyn stopping at the door a few minutes; the three then proceeded on the way home, first Brice, then Van Duyn, then the wife; after they reached the house, Van Duyn went to Green's and got two loaves of bread and took them home; he made a fire in the stove and put the tea-pot on; the wife was then a little intoxicated; at the request of Brice and the wife, Van Duyn went and got a pint of whisky, in two bottles, Brice giving a dollar bill for the purpose. Van Duyn returning to Brice fifty cents change; they said if Van Duyn didn't get the liquor they would get it themselves; when Van Duyn started, the wife and Brice sat on the sofa in the kitchen—one at one end and the other at another; when he returned, his little boy told him that they pushed the door shut so the boy could not see into the room, and Van Duyn found them sitting together, the wife's clothes above her knees; Van Duyn was excited, but said nothing; he put one of the bottles of liquor in the closet and the other on the table with some water and two glasses; the wife and Brice both drank, and Van Duyn drank a little; the latter then put some things on the table to eat; during this time the wife and Brice finished the bottle of whisky; she then put a pillow on the sofa; she lay on one end and Brice on the other with their feet toward each other; the wife said Brice had his feet on her; Van Duyn asked his wife to come to tea, and she told him to go to hell, &c., saying she would have no tea; Brice, Van Duyn and the boy then took tea without her; this was about 8 o'clock; the wife was then asleep. After Van Duyn cleared the table, he sat down in the rocking chair and Brice on the sofa as before; Brice sang and awakened the wife, when Brice wanted more rum; Van Duyn said he thought they had had rum enough for one night, omitting to tell them that he had a bottle in the closet, but they insisted on having more rum, the wife leaving the sofa and taking a seat in the rocking-chair; Brice gave fifty cents and Van Duyn took the full bottle from the closet and went across the street to Jaquet's Bakery, got the money changed, and immediately returned to his own house; he there saw the wife sitting outside of Brice's legs on the sofa; Van Duyn then went in, and the wife tried to get away but Van Duyn hit her a slap and she fell over on the floor; before Van Duyn hit her he asked her what she was doing there; he then tried to get hold of Brice by the hair, but he failed and Brice made his escape crying 'Oh, Jim! Oh, Jim!' and left his hat behind, (a light colored felt); the wife said 'you d—