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THE TRIAL.

The sessions of the court martial in Washington engaged in trying the assassination conspirators were resumed yesterday, after an intermission of two days. A considerable portion of yesterday's testimony related to the treatment by the rebels of imprisoned national soldiers. In reply to an objection of counsel for the prisoners that such evidence was irrelevant, the Judge Advocate General decided it to be pertinent, on the ground that history has proved the connection between the rebellion and the assassination of the President. Witnesses testified as to the shocking bad character of the treatment and food received by our imprisoned men in Richmond, producing the most frightful results of disease and death. They were told by Major Turner, the Libby Prison keeper, that such treatment was good enough for Yankees. Witnesses stated that Major Turner had informed them that the Libby was raised and ready to be blown up at the time of Kilpatrick's raid around Richmond, in case the Union troops should get possession of the city.

Witnesses were examined to identify the contents of the baggage of Arnold, one of the prisoners, found near Fortress Monroe on the 17th of April, and to show that he had served in the rebel army.

Several colored persons well acquainted with Mr. Mudd gave evidence showing his sympathy with treason, and that he had given aid to the rebels; that he had said that President Lincoln ought to be dead, and that he would not long keep his seat. The intimacy between Mudd and John Surratt was also shown.

A man living in Georgetown testified that on the morning after the assassination Atzerott had borrowed of him ten dollars, leaving as security a pistol, which was produced in court and identified by the witness.

The prosecution having no other witnesses present at the time to examine, the case for the defence was then opened, and the Rev. Fathers Wigley, Boyle and Stout, of the Catholic church, testified that they had known Mrs. Surratt for a long time; that she had always appeared to them to be a truly Christian woman, and that they had never heard her utter disloyal sentiments. John Hallahan, one of Mrs. Surratt's boarders, stated that he had seen Payne at her house, and that she said Payne was a Baptist minister. Witness had also seen at her house Atzerott, whom Mrs. Surratt said she would not board.

Persons from Baltimore testified as to the whereabouts of O'Laughlin on the 13th and 14th of April, the date of their evidence being to prove an alibi.

THE SITUATION.

A true bill of indictment for treason has been found against Jeff. Davis by the Grand Jury of Washington, and it is said that as soon as the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution can be procured he will be taken from the casemate in Fortress Monroe, where he is now in close confinement, and conveyed to Washington for trial.

The search of the baggage captured with Jeff. Davis and his fellow rebel captives, and conveyed with them to Fortress Monroe on board the steamer William H. Clyde, has disclosed as being among it a large amount of gold and jewelry and several documents of importance. Colonel Pritchard, who, with his men of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, effected Jeff.'s capture, and guarded him on the trip to Fortress Monroe, arrived at Washington yesterday in charge of the female attire in which the rebel chieftain was taken, and formally presented it to the War Department.

A Boston despatch announces the arrival in that harbor yesterday of the gunboat Tuscarora, having on board the rebel Vice President and Postmaster General, Alexander H. Stephens and James H. Reagan, consigned to Fort Warren, though it has been heretofore stated that those two men were to be confined in Fort Lafayette.

It has been directed that Mrs. Jefferson Davis, her four children, her brother and sister and Mrs. Clement C. Clay be sent back to Savannah from Fortress Monroe. James A. Seddon, rebel ex-Secretary of War, and John Letcher, formerly rebel Governor of Virginia, were arrested in that State a few days ago, pursuant to orders from Washington. Letcher has arrived in Washington and been committed to the Old Capitol Prison. Seddon was put on board the gunboat in James river where he is also imprisoned the rebel ex-Senator R. M. T. Butler and Judge Campbell, previously arrested. It was believed in Richmond on Wednesday that General Lee would soon be placed in custody of the authorities, and that the rebel Governor William Smith, of Virginia, whom officers were pursuing, would not much longer be able to elude their search.

A rumor comes from Little Rock, Arkansas, that the rebel General Kirby Smith is receiving reinforcements from the east side of the Mississippi river. A New Orleans despatch states that the rebel General Hood and staff were endeavoring to make their escape to the Trans-Mississippi Department, crossing the river at Tunica Bend, and that some national troops sent in pursuit captured their baggage, but failed to catch Hood himself. Colonel Sprague, of General Pope's staff, has arrived at Cairo from Shreveport, La., whither he went to arrange for receiving the surrender of Kirby Smith's force; but the result of his mission had not yet been made public. Kirby is said to be between two fires of his fellow rebels, one party threatening to kill him if he surrenders, and the other to inflict the same vengeance on him if he does not.

A Cairo despatch states that the reports of a plot to march rebel soldiers by the colored troops at Memphis, Tenn., and the consequent shooting of a number of the latter, are pronounced by General Washburn, commanding at Memphis, to be false in every particular. The Sixth army corps, Major General Wright commanding, was expected to march through Richmond on Wednesday of this week, on the way to Washington from Danville, Va. The Sixth corps reached Manchester, opposite Richmond, last week, and remained in camp there for several days. It is expected that the corps will reach Washington in time to be reviewed there on Monday next.

The First army corps, composed entirely of veterans, and commanded by General Hancock, was reviewed yesterday at its camp near Washington, by the President, General Grant and other distinguished persons, and presented a fine appearance.

In response to numerous applications on the part of the friends of national soldiers buried in Virginia for permission to exhume the remains, General Ord has given official notice that attempts to remove the bodies of these patriots, where they had been buried less than a year, have in every instance proved impracticable, from the condition in which they were found.

On the reception of the news of President Lincoln's assassination in Barbadoes, W. I., the flag on the Government House and the shipping were placed at half-mast, and the people were in a state of deep mourning.

authorities and the people for the memory of the eminent deceased was manifested in various other ways.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Advises received from Matamoros, Mexico, dated on the 4th inst., say that the imperialists still held that town, and it was believed that the republicans, under Negrete, were withdrawing from in front of it. There was still great excitement in the place, and communication with the interior was cut off, as Monterey and Camargo were in possession of the republicans.

The steamer ship from Aspinwall on the 18th inst., with the California mails, passengers and about four hundred thousand dollars in specie, arrived here yesterday. Her news from Central America, though interesting, contained no feature of particular importance. She brought no later advices from Chile or Peru. General Correa has been elected President of Guatemala, as successor to General Carrera, deceased. All still remains quiet in that republic, though fears of revolution are not yet entirely dispelled. The other Central American republics were also undisturbed by outbreaks. There is some trouble among Americans crossing the Isthmus of Panama regarding the new regulations of our government under the passport system, travelers not being able to understand them.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday, and adopted a resolution of condolence with the family of P. P. Voorhis and regret at his death. The deceased was formerly a member of the Board. The resolution was adopted yesterday, and the Board of Supervisors met yesterday, under the chairmanship of the Alderman calling upon the police authorities to suppress the courts, saloons was introduced and gave rise to a lengthy discussion, which resulted in the Board concurring in its adoption. They also concurred in the resolution directing the Mayor to convene the Board of Health on the 15th of June. A resolution was adopted requesting Mayor Guadalupe to devise some means to give the veterans who were returning from the seat of war, and who will arrive in New York, a suitable reception. After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned till Monday next.

Justice Ingalls, yesterday, in the general term of the Supreme Court, rendered his judicial opinion on the law of evidence, and the First Department in this city, deciding the act to be unconstitutional. This is a reversal of the decision of Justice Foster in the special term of the Supreme Court granting judgment in favor of the new Commissioners.

The case of the United States against Isaac Beardsley, late Navy Agent in this city, was resumed yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Nelson, the acting foreman of the jury having made his appearance. A great deal of interest continues to be manifested, and the court room is crowded from the opening to the close.

Sargento Tucker yesterday rejected the will of Alexander McCord, deceased. One of the two attorneys who appeared for the estate, and the other to be heard, and it being impossible to procure the handwriting of the decedent, who only made "his mark" at the foot of the will, the evidence was judged insufficient to establish its execution. A petition has been received in the Surrogate's Court from Pierre Rubin, requesting the payment of a legacy of fifty thousand dollars left him by his late wife, Mrs. Eliza Hicks Rubin. It appearing that the Surrogate yesterday refused to order payment until a proper committee can be appointed by the Supreme Court to take charge of his estate.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday and issued twelve licenses on the usual conditions. They adjourned to-day.

The Street Commissioners yesterday opened the proposition of contractors for regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging a number of the streets above Thirty-third street. The majority of the contracts were satisfactorily let.

Yesterday was Ascension Day, the anniversary of the ascension of the Saviour, and was observed by appropriate religious services in the Catholic and Episcopal churches of this city.

The Seventh regiment of the State National Guard proceeded to East New York yesterday for the purpose of review and drill. There was a large attendance of spectators, and a good deal of interest was manifested in the manoeuvres incident to the (annual) review. The scene on the parade ground was peculiarly interesting. A number of ladies were present, and attended to the gayety of the occasion. The Seventh, under their able commander, Colonel Clarke, looked and manoeuvred admirably. Graglia's splendid band discoursed its usual excellent music during the day. The regiment returned to the city about six o'clock.

A prize fight between two sailors, named William Purling and Hugh Joyce, took place between six and seven o'clock on Wednesday morning of this week in the yard near No. 10 Oliver street. The fight lasted forty minutes, and a good deal of interest was manifested in the contest. The result was a draw, and both of the combatants severely punished, but it was prematurely terminated before a decision of victory had been rendered in favor of either. Everything connected with the affair was so secretly conducted that the police did not learn of it till three hours after. The principals were arrested during Wednesday night, and were yesterday locked up to the Tombs for examination.

The following were among yesterday's police cases:—George E. Douglas, of 291 East Tenth street, was committed to answer a complaint of having appropriated to his own use a check for over one thousand dollars, sent to this city from Paterson, N. J., and intended for George E. Douglas, of 19 Bevier street. Charles Nieman, of 123 Fifth street, was arrested and detained for examination on charge of having in his possession five hundred dollars worth of jewelry stolen on the night of the 18th inst. from the store of Mr. Lechward, in Ewen street, Williamsburg. Thomas Goodwin was committed to await the result of a pistol shot which inflicted yesterday afternoon, by a young man in whose company he was at the time, on the person of Philip Muller, keeper of a lager beer saloon in East Houston street, during a quarrel about payment for drinks. The shooter made his escape. Patrick Cooney, a carpenter, was committed for trial charged with brutally outraging a little girl, only eight years of age, one of the pupils of the public school in Twenty-third street, over Sacred avenue. James Weston, Thomas Neegan and Thomas Hannan were committed for charge of assaulting and stealing forty dollars from George E. Rogers, in a hallway in Water street.

Dr. Blackburn, under examination in Toronto on charge of attempting to introduce the yellow fever into New York from Bermuda, was yesterday required to give eight thousand dollars bail to appear before the next Court of Assizes to answer in the matter.

The stock market was extremely dull yesterday. Governments were steady. Gold was very active and strong. The opening price was 136, and after rising to 138, it closed at 137. The night closing price was 137 1/2.

The big jump in gold yesterday unsettled the merchandise markets, and reduced values until, almost, holders almost universally demanded prices which buyers refused to pay. There was not much movement, but the sales were very generally at advanced prices. Groceries were altogether firmer, sugar advancing 1/2 c. a lb. per pound. On Change flour was 20c. a 30c higher, wheat and corn 3c. a lb. and pork 50c. Whiskey sold for the same as on Wednesday; but higher prices were demanded at the close.

The cattle market ruled comparatively steady this week, under a firm demand, at our late week's quotations. The supply was fair, and the cattle were of a good average quality, most of them selling at about 15c. a lb., and averaging about 16c. The whole range was from about 12c. to 18 1/2c. Milch cows were steady, with sales all the way from \$45 to \$100 a \$120. Veals were steady at 8c. a lb. Sheep and lambs were dull and lower, ranging from \$4 to \$6. Hogs were also dull and lower, ranging from 5 1/2c. to 6c. The receipts were 3,765 head cattle, 156 cows, 1,355 veals, 14,205 sheep and lambs and 14,500 hogs.

A MOVING BASE OF SUPPLIES.—The most notable feature of the late grand review at Washington was General Sherman's moving base of supplies, his unique and amusing, but highly efficient division of foragers and bummers—those industrious gleaners of horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, flour, corn, potatoes, pigs, sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens, ducks, and other "unconsidered trifles" which supplied the fighting legions of Sherman on their marches through Georgia down to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to the fallen capital of the defiant Southern confederacy. That ludicrous grand division of foragers and bummers furnished a life-like picture of an army of invasion carrying the terrors of the law into the vitals of rebellious States.

The Domestic Policy of President Johnson.

The sudden collapse of the rebellion forced upon the administration of President Johnson, at its very outset, the consideration of questions of greater importance than have fallen to the lot of any Executive since the foundation of our government, except that of President Lincoln. The latter entered upon his duties just as the hydra head of secession was commencing to strike its ponderous blows for its overthrow. Following the drift of events, and guided step by step by public opinion, he conducted us through his four years term, filled with dramatic events of fearful and startling import. Mr. Lincoln entered upon the second term, which was brought to a tragical conclusion, just as the monster rebellion was passing away like the mist before the morning sun. His sudden death placed Mr. Johnson at the helm of the government, who had hardly time to take a survey of his new position before he was called upon to consider questions of peace instead of war. His advent to the Chief Magistracy's chair marked a new epoch in our history, and brought with it responsibilities of the gravest character and governmental problems which needed the stoutest hearts and wisest heads to assume and solve. He found the country divided into two sections, which had been warring with each other in deadly combat for four years—one portion enraged and embittered by the sudden murder of its leader, and the other chafing under defeat. There was an enraged people on one side to appease, and a conquered one on the other to conciliate, that harmony, law and order might be restored and one harmonious whole result. To accomplish this he had to meet the question of punishment and pardon of offenders, as well as adopt some plan to place the machinery of the local government in Southern States into operation, and adjust them in their appropriate sphere in the national government. To this task have the efforts of President Johnson's administration been directed, and a general line of policy on reconstruction, punishment and amnesty marked out, although not fully completed in all its minor details.

The President and his Cabinet have had many long sessions over these problems, and debated by the hour the numerous bearings of this proposed domestic policy. Compelled to grapple at the very threshold of his administration with questions which were to determine the future of the country, it is but natural that there should be a great anxiety in the mind of the public for the decision. To consider the question of reconstruction it was necessary to analyze the Southern mind and examine into the real condition of the people. Was their submission of a character to necessitate holding them under military rule, or would the discipline of the civil law be sufficient to meet all requirements, were questions to be decided. They were questions to be determined, not for to-day, but for all time to come. These by necessity brought the President face to face with the policy of punishment and pardon of the principal offenders. To decide the nice point where the line should be drawn between the requirements of justice on the one hand, and conciliation on the other, was no easy task. In following the constitution as the chart, these problems are, however, solved. Thus in the question of negro suffrage, while the politicians were taking sides and Chief Justice Chase preparing to commence a stumping tour on the subject, it is said the President pushed it from his table, declaring it too early to consider that question. The constitution has placed the control of the elective franchise in the respective States; it does not, therefore, come under the jurisdiction of the general government. This view leads us to the conclusion that the President will adhere to his democratic idea in his reconstruction policy, and that the influence of the radical concentration party of Sumner, Chandler and associates is on the wane.

The adoption of a policy to encourage and aid the people in the Southern States to resume their proper relations with the national government would appear to be the natural sequel to this. Reconstruction would more easily come through the temporary appointment of provisional governors, who, like Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, should be required to call elections as early as possible, and allow the people to select officials of their own choice to manage civil affairs. In thus placing in the hands of the people themselves the management of their own local affairs, justice as well as precautionary measures demands the punishment of some of those who were instrumental and responsible in plunging the South into the maelstrom of secession. In performing this duty it is not necessary to execute upon the scaffold those convicted of treason. The ends of justice can be served by confining hanging to those convicted of participation in the assassination conspiracy, and to those alone. Those who are brought before the bar of justice for treason should not be allowed any such opportunity to become martyrs, but should be banished from the country, and, like Arnold, wander about the world as exiles, with the finger of scorn pointed at them and universally despised. Many of these offenders can with perfect safety be left to the tender mercies of the people whom they have deceived and ruined, and be allowed to make their peace the best way they can. There need be no fear that they will be permitted to practice treason again. Pardons and amnesty should be full and complete when given, that no class may be left with a portion and not all the rights and privileges of citizens, but entitled to all its benefits, if any. Those who are not accorded all these privileges should be refused a home and protection here. Nor do we consider it possible to settle upon any class to be punished for treason, nor to draw a line and declare that all on one side should be pardoned and those on the other punished. It must be apparent to all that there is a marked difference between the guilt of those holding positions of the same rank. Each case of punishment could be more properly determined upon its own merits.

These, in short, would seem to us the general outline of the domestic policy of President Johnson, which he would adopt as a natural consequence of the course which he has been pursuing. The arrangement of minor details in the future might render it necessary to vary it in some unimportant particulars, but with that as the general landmark, success would seem to us certain and sure. The country, under that policy, would sooner recover from the affliction of the rebellion than any other, and

the nation, in unity in all its parts, would rise up in its majesty and push onward with rapid strides towards unthought of greatness.

The Plan to Pay Off the National Debt and Abolish Taxation.

A few days ago we published the details of a plan to pay off the national debt immediately and without taxation. The plan was to divide the debt—which is estimated at three thousand millions of dollars—into one hundred and fifty thousand shares of twenty thousand dollars each, these shares to be taken up by our wealthy men. In our editorial referring to this scheme we announced that, in order to start the subscription, we would take two of the shares. The gratifying responses to this announcement will be found in another column. Already six hundred and forty thousand dollars of the national debt is subscribed for, as follows:—

Table listing subscribers and amounts: Cornelius Vanderbilt (\$500,000), H. A. Hester's Sons (\$20,000), H. A. Hester's Sons, for a friend (\$20,000), Robert Bogert (\$40,000), Jordan L. Holt (\$20,000), James Gordon Bennett (\$40,000). Total to date: \$640,000.

It is of course understood that none of these subscriptions are to be paid up until the whole amount is subscribed for. It is no part of the plan to pay off a quarter or one-half of the debt, while capitalists who have withheld their subscriptions profit by the liberality of those who subscribe. There are enough rich men in this country to pay the whole debt before the 1st of January next, and it must be done. Then Congress will at once abolish all taxation, and the Secretary of the Treasury will place the country in the financial position which it occupied five years ago. After all, these subscriptions are but paying our taxes in advance. Commodore Vanderbilt subscribes five hundred thousand dollars. In five years his taxes would reach that amount. It is better for the rich men and better for the poor men to abolish the debt and the taxation without delay, ending the present cumbersome system of collecting revenue and the espionage upon our incomes and our silver, and restoring the republic to the proud position of a nation which owes no man a dollar.

It will be noticed that the six hundred and forty thousand dollars already subscribed have been taken by half a dozen persons in half as many days. Our Stewart, Taylors, Coopers, Lennoxes and Astors we have yet to hear from; and the rich men in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities and towns have not yet responded. The financial year ends in July, and before next January we ought to have all the shares taken. The understanding is that no money is to be paid until they are all taken, and that cash down is to be the rule when the subscription is filled. Congress and Secretary McCulloch will arrange all the details for the receipt of the money and the discharge of the national debt. The debt of England is only four thousand millions of dollars, and the English government considers itself happy if, once in a while, it can reduce the debt three millions a year. But we want to show the world that, after raising the largest army in the world to suppress the largest rebellion the world ever saw, we can pay off the largest debt ever contracted in so short a space of time without waiting for the slow processes of taxation and gradual reduction.

We have had several offers, since the subscription was opened, for ten thousand dollar shares. One gentleman said that he would be glad to have the government take ten thousand dollars—one-tenth of his fortune. This statement displayed the proper spirit; but we could not accept the offer because the price of shares had already been fixed. It will be easy, however, for two ten thousand dollar customers to club together and take one share, and this process can be continued indefinitely, so as to embrace five, three, two and one thousand dollar subscribers. Or, when the twenty thousand dollar shares fall to be taken, we may invite smaller amounts. The former plan is, however, the more speedy and practical. There is no spectacle in history which can be compared to that of a nation like ours paying off such a tremendous debt without any aid from government machinery, and by a subscription quite independent of the government. It stamps us as the greatest people on the face of the earth. It is better than giving horses and carriages to high officials, or presenting silver plate to successful politicians. It will be a monument which the whole world will behold with astonishment, and which future generations will wonderingly admire. Who are the next subscribers?

THE CANNING-MONROE DOCTRINE.—Elsewhere we print a letter from Mr. Benjamin Rush, the son of the former Minister to England in relation to the conferences between his father and Mr. Canning on the proposition that England and the United States should jointly make a declaration similar in its nature to the well known "doctrine" of President Monroe. Mr. Rush does not state any important fact that was not already before the public. We regret this; for inasmuch as he was with his father at the time, and was, we believe, Secretary of Legation, it can hardly be possible that he should not be familiar with particulars of the negotiation that have not been laid before the world; and every particular of those important conferences would now be deeply interesting to the country.

In an article on the Monroe doctrine published last Monday we said that the joint declaration was not made because Mr. Rush considered it beyond his powers. Mr. Benjamin Rush deems this hardly just to his father, and quotes a despatch to show that the matter fell through because of the failure of Mr. Canning to accede to a condition made by Minister Rush. It is true that the Minister did expressly say that if Mr. Canning would accede to his condition he in turn would enter fully into Mr. Canning's views and make the declaration. This does not controvert our statement. What was Mr. Rush's condition precedent? It was that England should acknowledge the independence of the Spanish-American States. This was a point that England made great difficulty over, that we were deeply interested in, and that Mr. Rush, even while degrading it diplomatically to the level of a condition, justly felt of first rate importance in his mission. He could have gone a great way to gain that important point, as he well knew.

And thus, though Mr. Rush did not feel justified in entering upon the declaration as a separate subject, he felt that he would be fully authorized in making it if it could be drawn

under another head, and proceed as the price paid for England's accession to our idea. That this was Minister Rush's own view seems apparent by his statement that he "felt himself without warrant to take such a step," both in view of its effect in France as well as in view of the fact that it might implicate us too much in European questions. It is also apparent even in a declaration quoted by Mr. Benjamin Rush, in which the Minister says:—"I had frankly informed him (Mr. Canning) that I had no powers to consent to his proposals in the shape in which they had first been presented in his note.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS.—The rebel soldiers and the rebel people in Texas on all sides, according to our last advices, are all in a state of high combustion for continued war against the Yankees. Apparently they have no intention of giving up their cause without a stubborn fight. The rebel military and political leaders have their cotton to look after. So they bluster. They must hold on till they get it to market and the cash in their pockets; and the rebel planters have three or four hundred thousand negro slaves at stake. We may expect, therefore, a sharp campaign in Texas; but between Sheridan, Thomas and Canby, we guess, the men and the materials will be found sufficient for the work of clearing out Texas by the fourth of July. That ought to be now the purpose of the administration, so that on the "glorious Fourth" we may have an unbroken national jubilee from the Canadian to the Mexican border.

MEXICO.

Further Particulars of the Attack on Matamoros by Negrete.—The Liberals in Possession of Monterey and Camargo.—Communication Between Matamoros and Boca Del Rio Cut Off, &c.

Matamoros, Mexico, May 26, 1865. We have had an exciting time during the past few days. At dark on Sunday last a regular attack was made by the outside party. The attack was made at about a mile from the centre of the town. Since that time there has been more or less skirmishing, but it now appears that the enemy's forces are withdrawing. The streets are all well barricaded, business being, as a matter of course, suspended. A reinforcement of French is expected hourly from Boca, when the troops from here will probably follow the enemy up. Communication with the interior is entirely cut off, as Negrete's forces have taken possession of Monterey and Camargo, and are working their way towards this city. Communication with Boca del Rio is also cut off.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS. (From the Matamoros (Mexico) Morning Call, May 2.)

On Sunday, April 30, the pickets were run in at eight o'clock A. M. The gallant Negrete immediately arranged his line of battle, and engaged the enemy's advance, and skirmishing became general all along the line until about five o'clock P. M. when the roar of cannon commenced, but in less than thirty minutes, Negrete's well known veterans performed nobly the work of destruction—silencing the entire cannonading of the enemy. During the whole of the affair the brave Negrete ran along the line. As he passed each reserve, the soul-shrilling cheer of "Viva el Imperio Mexicano," "Viva General Mejia," "viva our commander" ran along the line. About six o'clock in the evening, he advanced his entire cavalry in eight, making a feint upon the right, with the view of drawing the left, but the enemy's movement had been contemplated, and the imperial troops were in wait for them, and created a perfect panic movement, thereby crossing perfect dismay among the liberal ranks, and causing them to retire. Negrete's line was kept up slowly until about two o'clock this morning, since which time everything has been silent.

May 2, eight o'clock.—The pickets have had a considerable fight, the imperial troops giving them a good whipping. The engagement is looked for and may commence at any moment. The road to Boca del Rio is not travelled; communication is stopped. General Mejia is ready for any emergency.

Effect of the Union Successes in Mexico, &c., &c.

Cairo, May 25, 1865. The New Orleans Times' Mexico correspondent contradicts the accounts published outside that country representing that vast improvements are being made by the imperial administration. The writer says that Maximilian's rule is unpopular. He has decreed to himself an annuity of two million dollars, and has applied to his use the castle of Chapultepec. An organic statute was published on the 9th, declaring himself Emperor by the will of the people. This is not acceptable, and even his own friends are displeased with it.

The suspicion and jealousy with which events in the United States are watched grow greater every day. The successes of the federal armies caused a depression in imperial circles. The liberals have lately gained several advantages, and quite a number of small parties of imperialists have been defeated. Their large forces are hardly able to control the ground they occupy. The *Estafete* newspaper, the French organ, admits the empire is not pacified, and gives this as a reason why the American invasion should be continued. An American invasion is considered as certain that Marshal Bazaill leaves for San Luis Potosi to establish a camp and fortify the city. A feverish anxiety exists everywhere for the result of the battle. The liberal cause is now reduced to two policies—European and American. The latter is preferred by a large majority of the population, and the confidence in the stability of the empire. The finances are in a deplorable condition, the deficit between the income and the expenditures being twenty million dollars. The French treasury supplies the majority of the people look to the United States for aid to expel the invaders. The foreign legion will be increased to twenty thousand. There is talk of a reduction of the tariff on the coast of the Gulf of California. Large shipments of improved ordnance from France have been made for that object.

Jarez is still at Chihuahua, where he is said to have a large army and two thousand American gunners. Monterey and Matamoros will also be fortified. A camp of observation of ten thousand men will be established at the former place.

The Jucker affair is finally settled. Count de Moray, and other high officials of the Court of France interested in the imperial government, agree to pay six millions—one million annually.

The *Estafete*, the French paper published in the city of Mexico, says the emigrants lately from the United States have returned, being unable to find land or labor to support them.

The same paper says the American news caused a profound sensation in Mexico, and such powerfully shook the empire. The writer says that Maximilian's policy of the ultimate result of the war, which is in favor of offering advantages to Southern emigrants as the only means of stemming the torrent which threatens to overwhelm that country, as Southerners know how to defend the soil they occupy.

Another paper says the condition of Mexico occupied the serious attention of the French government, and the Emperor has said he is resolved to sustain her honor and the French flag thereon established at the cost of French blood.

Spitting of the probable intervention of the United States, it says three European nations at least—France, Austria and Belgium—are bound to sustain the empire, a conflict the United States will not provoke. Maximilian will visit Orizaba, Jalapa and Vera Cruz.

The Case of Dr. Blackburn.

Toledo, O. W., May 25, 1865. In the case of Blackburn, of yellow fever mortality, the magistrate to-day said that, owing to the uncertainty of the English law in such cases of conspiracy, he should not assume the responsibility of deciding the case, but would send the prisoner before the Judge at the next Assizes. Bail was accepted in the meantime to the amount of eight thousand dollars.

FIN IN WATER STREET.—Between ten and eleven o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out on the fourth floor of building No. 101 Water street; from appearances it originated in the hallway near the stairs, and no doubt was the act of design. The fourth floor is occupied by Brink & Mahlen for storage of cigars. Their stock is damaged by fire and water to the extent of \$100,000. The building is owned by the New York and New England insurance companies. The third floor and part of the second is occupied by Giro & Francis, commission merchants. Their stock is damaged to the extent of \$20,000. The building is insured for \$50,000 as follows:—Washington and Security Insurance Companies \$10,000 each, and in the Fulton, Relief and Firework for \$20,000 each. The first floor is occupied by S. B. Sheller, dealer in crockery. Damage by water about \$2000, insured for \$2,000 in the New York Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The building is insured in the Moore estate; it is damaged about \$2000; said to be insured.

THE HUB.

Second Day of the Festival of the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston.

Splendid House—More Enthusiasm—Crowds Arriving from All Countries, &c., &c., &c.

Our Special Boston Correspondence.

Boston, May 26, 1865. The second day of the grand musical festival is over, and people here are more enthusiastic about it than ever. They indulge in great rejoicings over the feat, and ask you wherever you go, if Boston has not done a great thing! Now there is no denying that it has; for the occasion, and indeed the execution, of the idea of rendering the music of the German masters upon such an immense scale is something, in one sense, greater than has been done in this country before, and Boston is correspondingly proud thereof. Another moment weak like this might have such an effect on the people as to produce a repetition of the fable of the frog and the ox. The influx of country folks to-day has been very large. They come from all quarters, twenty miles around. A great many from New York and Philadelphia have arrived, so that the hotels have almost ceased to be able to accommodate many more. The pleasant change in the weather has induced hundreds to visit the city who were waiting for the later days of the festival. Four days' rain has left the land refreshed, and one day's sunshine has dried its tears and brought back its old smiles.

The orchestra had a half holiday to-day, and the chorus a whole one, which they must need after the severe fatigue of yesterday's double duty, and in anticipation of its repetition to-morrow. The instrumental performance to-day consisted of Beethoven's brilliant Symphony No. 7, in a major, the overture to Rienzi, by Wagner; the overture to Midsummer Night's Dream (Hendel), and Meyerbeer's *Faust*, all of which were given in a style which will be long remembered by the audience. The German Opera were on the stage for the first time. Madame Frederic Hermann and Franz Hinmer, with Mrs. Jennie Kempton, were the principal artists. The orchestra was equally brilliant. The *Prayer from Der Preislied* was very finely executed by Frederic Hermann, who was equally brilliant in *Die Lorelei*, *An der Sturmwand*. His fine basso evidently gave much pleasure. The absence of the chorus made the surroundings of the stage look bare, but that was amply offset by an audience of whose interest in the performance and whose obedience to the music were quite as good as the Boston people are unquestionably a musical community, at least in their appreciation of the art; and it may be said literally that they enjoy music as they breathe. If the oratorios yesterday nearly every tenth person had a copy of the score, and followed the performers, we seemed to do so, at any rate.

Great things are expected from Handel's oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" to-morrow, but there may be some disappointment. The orchestra was equally brilliant. The secretary of the society, upon whom, I may add, nearly all the hard work devolves, has been compelled to announce that it must be given all the same. The program of the evening of the performance of Carl Forster, and the "Hymn of Praise" given for the second part. Approves of Forster's performance, but is disappointed in the program of the morning papers of a certificate from his physician that he was too ill to leave New York considerably delayed. People have become so accustomed to frequent disappointments on the part of artists that disappointments are received with very bad grace.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Kirby Smith in a Bad Fix—Hood and His Staff Across the Mississippi—Capture of Their Baggage, &c., &c. Cairo, May 25, 1865.

The New Orleans Times of the 20th is very positively informed that Kirby Smith has not been killed. Mr. Kirby Smith is reported to have arrived at the mouth of the Red river, and represented the position of her husband as extremely critical, as one party threatened to forsake him if he surrenders, and another threatened to kill him if he continued the struggle.

The Times also learns that the rebel General Hood and staff crossed the Mississippi river at Tunica Bend. About seventy of an expedition sent in pursuit captured their baggage and the General's uniform at Semmesport, Hood occupying in the night.

General Buckner arrived here (Cairo) from the mouth of the Red river, and Mrs. Kirby Smith came up to Memphis.

Colonel Sprague and Major Bundy, of General Pope's staff, who went to Shreveport to arrange for the surrender of Kirby Smith's army, have also arrived, as route to St. Louis.

Twenty-two hundred bales of cotton have passed for Louisville and Cincinnati.

Kirby Smith Reinforced—The Reported Negro Plot at Memphis a Hoax—The Mississippi Squadron Laid Up—Affairs in Arkansas, &c., &c. Cairo, May 25, 1865.

It is reported at Little Rock that Kirby Smith is receiving reinforcements of men from the east side of the river.

General Washburn states that the report from Memphis, telegraphed a few days since, giving an account of a plot among negro troops there, the contemplated massacre of paroled rebels, and the subsequent shooting of the colored troops, is false in every particular.

Twenty vessels of the Mississippi fleet have been ordered to Cairo to be discharged.

Considerable cotton is up the Red river awaiting transportation. The situation in Arkansas is progressing rapidly. The people are taking the management of guerrillas into their own hands.

About one thousand bales of cotton have passed here (Cairo) in two days.

The Fading of Dick Taylor's Army—The Cotton Surrendered to General Canby, &c., &c. Cairo, May 25, 1865.

The New Orleans