THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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EUROPE.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

"IRELAND FOR THE IRISH."

British Excitement About the Fenians.

The Times Casts an Anxious Look at That Mysterious Organization.

EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.

FRANCE ANTICIPATES TROUBLE.

Ministers Threaten to Resign if the French Troops are Not Withdrawn.

GARIBALDI ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S GREAT SPEECH.

Revocation of the French Neutrality Orders,

&c., &c., &c.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer Pennsylvania, Captain Grogan, which left Liverpool early on the morning of the 23d, and Queenstown on the 24th May, arrived here last evening, with over one thousand passengers.

The Bremen and Southampton steamship New York also arrived, with dates to the 24th ult., and seven hundred and fifty passengers.

The Africa reached Liverpool at nine o'clock, and the Peruvian Londonderry at ten o'clock on the morning of the 23d ult.

A review of the different militia regiments raised in the county of Middlesex took place in Hyde Park on the 23d ult., under the eye of the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge. Sir Hugh Rose, who had just returned from India, was on the ground. The Prince of Wales was present, and the Princess also drove up in an open carriage.

In view of the approaching dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Disraeli had issued an address to his constituents, announcing his intention to offer himself for re-election. The address is, of course, regarded as the manifesto of the conservative party. He shows up the failures of the present government, and declares firmly for the upholding of the constitution in Church and State. He contends that an extension of the franchise should embrace the best of every class, and not fall into a democracy.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Times on the Fenian Movement.

Nearly six columns of the London *Times* of the 23d ult. are occupied by details of the Fenian movement in this country. The *Times* publishes in its entirety, headings included, the comprehensive article on the Fenian organization which appeared in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, commenting editorially on the same subject, says:—

Now that America is once more at liberty for foreign enterprises, we may be excused if we cast an anxious look at that mysterious organization of which we have been so often reminded during the last four years. It is not pleasant to be informed on respectable authority that almost every Irishman in the United States has joined a society pledged to annex Canada and to liberate Ireland at our very first difference with the government at Washington, or the slightest tiff with our imperial neighbor. Since the organization is proclaimed to be no secret, and to have proved a valuable auxiliary to the Federal cause, we might venture to ask a few questions as to a movement which boasts to be a preparation for war with this country. Happily, however, at this juncture the NEW YORK HERALD has come forward with laudable promptitude to dispel much of the mystery which has hitherto shrouded this formidable body. On the 5th inst. it devoted an entire page to a full account of the Fenian movement, its organization, both civil and military; its ramifications in the States, in Canada, and in the Old Country; and its objects, which are pretty much what was anticipated. As the matter concerns us rather seriously, we have thought the story worth a place in our extra half sheet of this day. The intended objects need hardly be stated in the plural number, for though the Fenians propose to reverse all the confiscations of the last seven centuries, whether of church lands or private property, to annul all English acts, to avenge every deed of English cruelty, to expel the red uniform and the red flag, and do some other things of that sort, yet, as the proposed means to all this is the massacre of every human being with Saxon blood in his veins, that object necessarily includes all the rest. The only record of the hated race is to be the red emblazonment left by the carnage itself on the green flag of Erin. Indeed, with a noble simplicity, one sentiment alone is to absorb all the hopes that might suggest themselves at this crisis to a son of the Emerald Isle. National independence is neither hoped nor even desired. This fearful struggle and these terrible sacrifices are to end in the annexation of the new Irish republic to the United States, in which, we need not say, the Irish have throughout done their utmost to subordinate State rights to the federal tie. But the American press has so admirable a method of hitting off by a few significant headings the substance of the most diffuse description that we cannot do better than transcribe some in this instance:—"Ireland for the Irish;" "The Fenians at Home and Abroad;" "Sixty-five Thousand Fenians Arming and Drilling in Ireland;" "Canadian Movements and Organization a Mystery;" "Loyal to the land of their Adoption—Loyal to the Land of their Lineage;" "Fenian Contributions to Our Army and Navy;" "Names of the Head Centre, Central Councillors, State Centres, and other Officers;" "Initiation Fees, Monthly Dues, and Pledge of each Fenian Brother;" "The Fenians, or I. R. B., in Ireland;" "Their Military and Spy-proof Organization;" "Mode of Recruiting Men and Officers;" "Grand Charter Song of the American Fenians;" "They Shall Not Fail—the Fenian Race;" "Soon shall we see the Irish Green above the English Red;" "Robert Emmett's Monument to be Built; the Spirit of Thomas Davis abroad on Whirlwind Winds;" "We tell these Foreign Saxon Swine this Irish Land is Ours;" &c., &c., &c.

The Fenians, we now learn from the NEW YORK HERALD, are in fact the old Phœnicians, the first settlers in Ireland, and its masters during the period of its greatest cultivation, prosperity, happiness and independence. The reference to this remote original serves to explain that no religious or political differences are allowed to disturb the Fenian movement. By the natural process of eliminating their successive invaders, the Fenians will arrive, if, indeed, they have not already arrived, at that simple worship of the elements, under such names as Baal, Dagon, Saturn and Astarte, which distinguished their celebrated ancestors. But it certainly is most interesting to know that the old Sidonian race, smothered up and crushed to pieces, as we all thought it, by its position between three great continents and three great civilizations, should now survive, and assert its independence in a state of comparative purity in Ireland, and even in the United States. First, then, for this grand Phœnician remnant in the United States. Its organization there is, of course, purely civil, though it has furnished a long list of brigadiers, colonels, captains and whole regiments, and even brigades, to the recent battle fields. This organization, too, is there perfectly open, absolutely loyal, in full conformity with the laws, and without an oath. An oath must be upon something sacred, but as the pledge taken by the Fenian is only upon the word of an Irishman, the NEW YORK HERALD is careful to explain that of course it is not an oath. There is a Head Centre for the whole Union, claiming the absolute obedience of the whole order. He has a council. There is a Chief, or "Centre," in every State, subject to his approval. Including the Fenians in the army and navy there are more than a hundred thousand distributed in about four hundred lodges, or "circles," all actively engaged in meeting, contributing money, extending Fenianism and voting upon important questions. Their principal occupation, however, is composing and singing patriotic songs, all alluding to the approaching clearance of their Old Country, and the disasters which this island, too, will come in for. They do not think it necessary to throw any veil over their preparations for the invasion of Ireland, as these, the NEW YORK HERALD observes, are now ruled to be not forbidden by international law. Passing on to Canada, while they claim as many Fenians there, in proportion, as in the States, they think it prudent to say little about them. When they come to Ireland, we must say that their information, couched as it is in the most mysterious language, is not so full and exact as might be even in that form. Under the instruction of Irish rebels, whom the laxity or the generosity of the British police has suffered to revisit Ireland, four men of good position, "numbered, not named"—that is, Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4—have raised four provincial armies. Each of these nameless personages has selected from his most intimate friends twenty or thirty A's—that is, so many colonels. Each A has selected again from his most intimate friends eight or ten B's—that is, captains; and so on till we come to non-commissioned officers. Thus far all the communications and confidences are between the officer and his superior, or his subordinate. The captain knows his colonel and his lieutenants, but nobody else. When it comes to the men, each private knows, of course, the faces of the nine or ten others with whom he drills; but he may be living for years next door neighbor to another private of the same regiment without having the least idea of their similar engagement. It appears to be assumed that an Irishman is to be trusted as little as possible, and that a secret in his hands is no secret at all if it includes more than one officer and ten men. Certain difficulties in the importation and concealment of firearms compel the drilling to be done at present with sticks. But it is done, says the NEW YORK HERALD, on every hillside in Ireland. Sixty-five thousand men are completely organized. They are bound by solemn oaths, which would certainly expose them to the extreme penalty of the British law. But when the NEW YORK HERALD says that, if found out, they would be "transported," that "Mr. ex-Crown Solicitor Whiting" gets up every night to question Ministers about the Fenians, and that the British government has numerous active agencies in the United States, as well as in Ireland, to investigate Fenianism and to disseminate cruel calumnies against it, we begin to doubt the accuracy of American information. That Irish Fenianism is "spy-proof" we are ready to admit; but that we ascribe not so much to the perfection of its organization as to other reasons, which we will proceed to detail.

We address ourselves to the NEW YORK HERALD, and, as we have done it the justice to insert its account of the matter, we claim the same candor in return. The real fact is at once interesting and important. The Irish Fenians have derived from their Phœnician ancestors the secret of invisibility. Fern seed is said to possess this virtue, but, as with many other charms, the question is how to use it. The classical reader will remember that it was on Carthaginian, that is, Phœnician soil, that a lady met Æneas, and kindly conveyed him and all the sailors of his ship, invisibly, to the very presence of the Queen and her court. On a previous occasion his life, we believe, had been saved in much the same convenient manner. The NEW YORK HERALD understates the number, probably from distrusting the power of mere organization to conceal so great a movement. It's only adding a cipher. There are six hundred and fifty thousand. Whether they rub the charm on the soles of their feet or take it in their whiskey, they become immediately invisible to their next neighbors and their own mothers and brothers. Their arms are equally invisible, as also are the horses, the artillery, the baggage wagons and all the other necessaries of war so liberally supplied by their Fenian friends in the United States. Nobody can form the least conception of the splendid military spectacles to be witnessed on the mountains and bogs of Ireland if one could only see them. You drive through Connemara, and only remember to have seen one old woman in a length of twenty miles; but there are a hundred thousand Fenians manœuvring, attacking, retreating and performing the nicest evolutions on all sides of you. Their bayonet charges are terrible. But for breaking the charm they would make a pincushion of you. The most wonderful part of it remains to be told. When the Fenian has rubbed his foot, or moistened his throat, he becomes two men. Bisnordinary natural carcass still goes on its old work, digging in potatoes, driving the pigs home, smoking a pipe, telling old stories or reading the Galway *Vindicator* or the Tipperary *Advocate*. But his Fenian second self is miles off in the mountains, charging in line, firing volleys and performing prodigies of valor and discipline. It is said that if you challenge them by blowing a trumpet or firing a gun, they will just answer to show they are there, but will not care to do more, as it is business, not pleasure, with them. This, too, explains what has been done with the immense sums of money subscribed by the American Fenians. The "Head Centre," "State Centres" and "Circle Centres" tell the anxious subscribers that the arms are all ready to be sent over as soon as a war can be got up. The fact is they are already in Ireland, though, for the reasons we have stated, nobody has yet seen them or their bearers, or is at all likely to see them. The American Fenians may take our word that their money has not been squandered in the salaries of "Centres," the maintenance of Fenian hotels or in paying for monster advertisements in the NEW YORK HERALD. It is all shining, and blazing, and thundering away in the training of the great army which is one day to camp at Curragh, if not Aldershott itself. It is true we don't see or hear it; but that is the wonderful efficacy of the Phœnician secret we have mentioned above, and which constitutes the real strength of Fenianism.

The Emigration to Mexico.

The news from America in regard to the "emigration" movement from the United States to Mexico attracted considerable attention.

The London *Morning Post* of the 22d says:—Reliable information leads to the inference that so far as President Johnson is concerned he has no intention of interfering either in Mexico, or, what is more important, in Canadian affairs.

The *Daily News* of the same date remarks that if President Johnson intended to give France cause to declare war he would not now be disbanding armies and selling ships. It is probable, however, that the throne of Maximilian may be endangered by the help which Juarez is likely to get from the people of the United States, and which he may get in ways which will give the Emperor of the French no right to remonstrate with President Johnson.

What Will be Our Future Policy?

[From the London Times, May 24.]

It may, we think, be expected that by the end of the present year the federal authority will be restored throughout the whole country, and that the attention of the world will be directed, not to the means used by the government for maintaining its power, but to the use which it makes of it when established. The chief subjects of speculation at present are the treatment which the Confederate leaders are likely to receive if taken, and the relations which the American government will form with the Mexican monarchy. As to the first, we will not discuss it, simply because we do not believe that any civilized and Christian administration will put to death men who were called by millions of their countrymen to exercise the functions of a regularly established government. The legal question as to the right of secession has always been doubtful, the majority of American lawyers inclining to the belief that if not allowed it was not prohibited by the constitutional compact. It would, therefore, be the most glaring injustice to treat this secession as an ordinary uprising against authority. The good sense of the American people will, no doubt, restrain them from the mistaken policy of vengeance in such a case. The question of Mexico is more serious. France has undertaken a difficult and delicate task in planting a monarchy on Mexican soil. The party of Juarez will probably be reinforced by a considerable number of the disbanded soldiers of both North and South. The Washington government, we can well imagine, is honestly opposed to any scheme of "armed emigration," or, in other words, enlistment for the army of the deposed President. The United States have had enough of war for the present. They require repose to recruit their diminished population, to till their devastated fields, to restore their shattered towns, and, more than all, to carry out a great social and economical change. The President and his Cabinet will probably give all the discouragement in their power to filibustering schemes. Yet there is too much attraction in a Mexican campaign for the army of Juarez to want recruits.

The same paper of another date, discussing the same question, draws hopeful inferences from the anticipated pressure of the national debt.

It will task to the utmost, says the *Times*, the financial wisdom, the prudence, the honesty, the patriotism, of leaders and people of the United States to pay regularly the interest of that debt, even if they remain at peace for the next twenty years; but a war with France—and an attack on Mexico is war with France—would double the debt in two years; for it would be a gigantic contest both by land and sea. Of any deliberate intention to provoke such tremendous and perilous complications we may acquit the leading statesmen of Washington. Their difficulty will consist in checking the unforeseen irregularities or impulsive excesses of individual citizens. Our best hope is that they may succeed in performing their part in the duty which our own government will enforce on all its subordinates, of obeying the well known laws of neutrality, and thus help us to preserve peaceful and friendly relations.

The Mexican Excitement in France.

The *Patrie* of the 21st says:—We have reason to believe that the attention of the French government is occupied with the news of the clandestine enrolments in the United States, and that, if necessary, it will adopt energetic measures against the American volunteers. Vice Admiral Didelot will leave Brest on board the Themis with instructions on the subject as soon as the Emperor returns from Algeria.

The *Constitutionnel* of May 23 publishes an article signed by M. Paulin Limagrac, which reverts to the pacific declarations of the federal government, and points to facts showing that the uneasiness occasioned by affairs in America has no foundation.

One or two Ministers have spoken of their determination to resign if the French troops are not all recalled from Mexico within two months.

Rebeldom Still Believed In.

[From the London Standard, Lord Derby's organ.]

It will be a disagreeable surprise to federal sympathisers in England to learn that the civil war in America is not yet over. The Confederates to the east of the Mississippi have laid down their arms. To the west of the great river the Southerners continue defiant. Having only the most unreliable information as to the strength of the forces under the command of Kirby Smith and Magruder, we can venture no opinion as to their ability to cope with the army which may now be launched against them. It is certain, however, that their camps will now form rallying points for every male Southerner who still desires to do battle for the country for which the majority of Southerners will willingly sacrifice their all. The numbers of these armies will, in all probability, be enormously swollen by emigration across the Mississippi; they will be recruited by every adult man who, not being a paroled prisoner of war, disdains to take the detested oath of allegiance.

What preparations, meanwhile, in the North making for the new war in which it will now have to engage—a war which will demand all its energies, and tax still farther the resources which have already been drained to a point which borders closely upon absolute exhaustion and collapse? The Northern people, though bent upon taking vengeance on the Southern leaders, is welcoming with enthusiasm the first prospect of returning peace. Its armies are being disbanded; its troops are returning to the capital. The armies of Grant and Sherman are on their way to Washington; the forces in the West and Southwest are being rapidly disbanded; the garrisons of the seaports and inland towns are being reduced to the minimum. Seventy thousand white soldiers and the same number of blacks, who may at any moment turn against the whites, as they did a short time since at Charleston, are to hold down six millions of Southern people. We not hesitate to pronounce this army of occupation to be quite inadequate to the maintenance of federal rule in the East, while to detach any portion of this force for the prosecution of an active campaign beyond the Mississippi would be out of the question. Wherever the presence of federal armies is removed the independent State government will spring up elastic and defiant. In fact, the military struggle, suspended for a moment, will now be succeeded by a civil contest between freedmen and their oppressors, as bitter, if less sanguinary, and certain to lead, sooner or later, to a fresh appeal to arms. A passive resistance of the most obstinate and resolute kind will now take the place of active resistance in the field, and the working out of the great problem of patching together the shattered fragments of the Union will have only commenced from the surrender of the Southern armies.

President Davis, we are happy to say, has not yet fallen into the hands of the sleuth hounds who have been set upon his track. If the worst should befall him, and his escape be found impossible, it is supposed that he will die fighting rather than fall into their hands. Such a death of such a man would enlist the sympathy of Europe in the cause of a suffering people; but his life and leadership would be preferred by that people to his martyrdom. The spectacle of this heroic leader at bay, with his two thousand followers, among the myriads of the North, disdaining while living to surrender the cause for which he has struggled during these terrible four years, is of such absorbing interest for the whole civilized world that all political topics pale into insignificance beside it, and the attention of mankind is fascinated by it in a long drawn agony of mingled hopes and fears.

Garibaldi on the Relations of America and England.

The following is a translation of a letter which Garibaldi had addressed to the editor of the London *Public Opinion* on the relations between England and America:—

SIR I always considered from the beginning that the American question was one which concerned all humanity and the whole world, and I was grieved to see that a part of the English public were opposed to the restoration of union in the great republic, which arose, it is well known, from causes of rancour which pre-existed between England and America; but it was a sad thing that the good sense of the people who first established the principle of the emancipation of the slave did not manifest itself in applause to the North Americans, who showed themselves to be the instruments of Providence in carrying out that sublime idea.

May these lords of the ocean agree, then, for the good of oppressed humanity. Sons of the same mother, may they see that their noble race is now-a-days the bulwark of the rights of nations, and that despotism foments dissension between them because it fears them, and because it knows that if they were on good terms it would be impossible for it to execute its designs, which are fatal to liberty everywhere. Yours, &c.,

CAPRERA, May, 1865. G. GARABALDI.

Prince Napoleon's Great Speech.

The speech of Prince Napoleon at the inauguration of the Bonapart monument at Ajaccio, in which he eulogized American institutions, occasions universal comment. One notable passage in the address was as follows:—"What great progress has ever been effected without also, unhappily, being stained with blood? The establishment of the Roman world, its fall; Christianity, the founder of which voluntarily shed his blood on the cross, and, in our own times, the establishment of reform, the emancipation of America, and now the abolition of slavery in the New World, are all cases in point. How could the French revolution, which was not only for France but for humanity—which was the definite end of the middle age and of feudality—be established without the confirming sacrifice of human blood? Let the progress of wise ideas render such struggles henceforth impossible. With all my heart, and in common with every friend of humanity, I ardently desire it. But in the time of the Empire it was not possible. The problem was to find a principle which might render the wars of peoples more rare, and, by respecting the rights of all, establish a just and true balance of power. Thence sprang the idea of nationalities."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing May 22, says:—

The readers of the *Moniteur* have remarked with some surprise that it has not given the address delivered by Prince Napoleon at the ceremony of uncovering the monument to the first Napoleon at Ajaccio. The first day the *Moniteur* omitted all notices of those *fêtes*; the day following it contained a short summary of them. It mentioned, indeed, how the Prince, with head bare, mounted the platform and walked round the statue; how at that "solemn moment" salutes were fired; how the features of his Imperial Highness betrayed the deepest emotion; how he spoke a little on everything; but of the speech itself—which was the great feature of the ceremony—not a word. The little *Moniteur*, indeed, reproduced the telegram announcing that an oration had been pronounced; but it contained only the first two lines, and did not notice the following:—"The Prince gave an excellent biography of the Bonapartes. He described the life and acts of Napoleon 1., and traced a complete progamme of liberal policy."

The government journals—the *Constitutionnel* and *Pays*—published the speech after it had been submitted to the censorship, from which it issued mutilated. The first passage suppressed related to the marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa, which the Prince severely condemned, concluding thus:—"An Austrian alliance shall never be the policy of France." The second passage set aside contained a eulogy of American democracy and the American constitution. After say ng that "the foundation of a great republican state beyond the Atlantic, encouraged by the support of France, was a glorious legacy bequeathed by the government of Louis XVI.," his Imperial Highness eulogized Monroe, "the celebrated statesman who gave his name to the doctrine which laid down the principle that the governments of Europe ought to have no possessions in North America." The third paragraph effaced referred to the Roman question. In this the Prince declared himself favorable to the suppression of the Pope's temporal power, and based his opinion on the authority of the first Napoleon, though it is probable that, had the Roman government entered into the Imperial "system," Napoleon would have maintained its power. The fourth change which the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays* made in the speech was in that part which alluded to the liberty of the press. Neither is there any mention of the political maxim of the Prince relative "to those subaltern agents who are so eager to preserve the government from every species of attack, but who, in their false devotedness and their interested exaggerations, only seek to hide from the sovereign their insufficiency and their faults." This was doubtless considered a personal reflection on the government journals, and would account for the suppression.

It is certain that the speech of his Imperial Highness has caused the utmost displeasure to the government. The Ministers strongly pressed the Empress to authorize the insertion of a paragraph in the *Moniteur* disavowing, if not positively censuring the Prince; but the Empress, though very willing, did not venture to do so. The *Opinion Nationale* has narrowly escaped suppression for an article speaking in high terms of the Prince and the speech.

A despatch from Vienna of the 23d states:—

The *Neue Freie Presse* of to-day asserts that the Duke de Gramont, French Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, in an interview with Count Mensdorff, said that Prince Napoleon's speech at Ajaccio had not been well considered by his Imperial Highness, and did not require any official denial on the part of the French government.

France.

The Paris *Pays* asserts that the government of France had revoked the measure limiting to twenty-four hours the stay of American war vessels in the French ports.

The Emperor would return home from Algeria at the end of May. His reception in the journeylings in Algeria continued enthusiastic.

The Paris Bourse has been firm. Rentes closed on the 23d at 67. 25c.

Austria.

The Austro-Prussian Commercial treaty had been carried in the Austrian Reichsrath by a vote of 112 against 51.

Prussia.

The new Danish Minister to Prussia (M. de Quade) had arrived at Berlin and been received by Herr von Bismark.

Spain.

The *Epoca* says the Spanish government awaits the conclusion of the negotiations between the Papal and Italian governments before deciding whether Spain shall recognize the kingdom of Italy or not.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols, on the 23d ult., 90¾ a 90⅞ for money. Illinois Central shares, 75½; Erie shares, 51½ a 52; United States five-twenties, 66¼ a 66⅝. The Confederate loan is quoted at 9 a 10, a recovery of ½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MAY 23.

Sales yesterday 20,000 bales, and to-day the same amount. Speculators and buyers took each day about 8,000 bales. Market yesterday buoyant, and ¼d. a 1d. higher. Market is still buoyant.

MANCHESTER COTTON MARKET.

Trade at Manchester sympathises with the Liverpool market, and prices tend upward.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat flat. Corn quiet and partially 2d. lower; mixed 29s. a 29s. 9d. Market closed steady but quiet, except corn, which is easier.

PROVISIONS.—Beef dull. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon tends downwards. Lard firm. Tallow quiet. Market closed dull.

PRODUCE.—Ashes easier. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Rice quiet and steady. Rosin inactive. Spirits turpentine—no sales. Petroleum quiet and steady. Market closes quiet and steady.

Sword for General Butler.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4, 1865.

A magnificent sword, purchased at the cost of $750 by the colored people of this place and Norfolk, is now on its way to Lowell, Mass., to be presented to Major General Butler, in token of the services he rendered them while commander of this department.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1865.

GENERAL GRANT ACCEPTS AN INVITATION TO ATTEND A MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE ON WEDNESDAY.

A committee from the citizens of New York, consisting of Rufus F. Andrews, Esq., Hon. G. R. Felton and Martin Thatcher, Esq., waited upon General Grant to-day and extended to him an invitation to be present at a public meeting of the citizens of New York, to be held at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening. The General accepted the invitation, and will positively be present. Major General Thomas and Major General Logan have also been invited, and will probably attend. General Grant, after the meeting, will proceed from New York to West Point, and from there will go to Chicago, to be present at the opening of the great Northwestern Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission and the Soldiers' Home.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The former official statement of the public debt on March 31, as contrasted with that ending with the month of May, shows an increase in the two months of two hundred and sixty-eight millions and a quarter in the principal and of nearly twenty-two millions in interest.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH NEW YORK REGIMENT EN ROUTE FOR HOME.

The One Hundred and Twentieth New York left here at eight o'clock this morning. This regiment belongs in Ulster and Greene counties. They go to Hart's Island, and from there to Kingston, N. Y., to be mustered out. Brevet Brigadier General Sharpe, recently Assistant Provost Marshal General of the Armies operating against Richmond, who came out with this regiment, has been relieved from duty at General Grant's headquarters at his own request, and went with his regiment to be mustered out.

THE CENSUS BUREAU.

The census appropriation being exhausted, the Secretary of the Interior has ordered the transfer of the records and unfinished work to the Land Office. This transfer is likely to result in a pretty muddle and in a suspension of an important volume nearly printed.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

The failure of the Omnibus bill at the last session of Congress has left the work on the Washington Aqueduct unprovided for, and Colonel Silas Seymour, of New York, the Chief Engineer, has informed Secretary Harlan of his readiness to resign and suspend the work as soon as it shall be deemed advisable.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR MONTANA.

George W. Chamberlain, highly recommended by Governor Yates and the Supreme Court of his State for the District Attorneyship of Montana Territory, came here to secure his appointment; but after waiting a few days, and seeing how beset the President was with place-seekers, he enveloped his recommendations to the President with a note, saying he thought of asking an office from him, but observing the crowd boring him for such purposes, he could not do it. The President saw the papers and at once endorsed them. Not a few of the office hunters who intrude upon the time of the President, with proffers to be intensely loyal, defeat their own purposes by their disgusting importunities. Appointments are made with a view to the public interests, and not for the rewarding of mere partisans.

REFRESHMENTS FOR THE RETURNING SOLDIERS.

Last week, as soon as Sherman's army began to move West at the rate of some eight thousand per day, the United States Sanitary Commission opened feeding stations at Harper's Ferry and at Martinsburg, where hot coffee and fresh bread were taken to the cars by a corps of relief agents constantly in waiting, and served out to the returning soldiers.

HOTEL GOSSIP.

The number of names mentioned for the vacancy about to occur in the Sub-Treasury in New York is increased to-day by those of John Jay and M. O. Odell.

Mr. Bancroft, of your city, was recently here, and had several interviews with Mr. Johnson. He expressed himself highly pleased with the President, and said the country had drawn a prize.

No Cabinet changes are immediately imminent. Mr. Seward's friends think his chances for the next Presidency are good.

The Tragedy in the Eleventh Ward.

CORONER'S INQUEST—THE ACCUSED STILL ALIVE—HE IS FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

An inquest was held at the Eleventh precinct station house last evening, by Coroner Wildey, in the case of Albert Ainsley, reported in the HERALD of yesterday. A very large number of people were present, as the parties to the tragedy were well known in the ward, and a good deal of interest was manifested. The accounts as published in the morning papers were not altogether correct, as will be seen by the following evidence:—

Benjamin H. Gordon, of 118 Cannon street, being duly sworn, says:—I am in the livery business; in the afternoon of the 3d inst. Gus. Webber, Robert Ainsley and myself were going about drinking together; Webber was complaining about a sergeant or roundsman of his precinct; the deceased requested Webber to go home; this was in 123 Columbia street, a lager beer saloon; Webber went out of the saloon between six and seven o'clock that evening; myself and deceased remained some time in the saloon, and some time after Mrs. Webber came along crying and requested somebody to go to the house with her as Webber was tearing his uniform to pieces; the deceased started and went off with Mrs. Webber towards the house, and I remained in the saloon; I knew nothing of what transpired afterwards; did not hear of Ainsley's death until ten or eleven o'clock that night; the deceased and Webber had no quarrel; they were always the best of friends; neither of them appeared to be intoxicated.

Hugh McGinley being sworn, deposes and says:—I live at 437 East Houston street; between five and six o'clock last evening I met Webber on his beat; he acted as though he was not altogether right; he said that somebody had said that he was "in" with the roundsman, who just then came along; an intoxicated man came along and fell down; Webber took this man to a house next to 44 Engine house, and then left him; Webber then returned and stood there for some time; Mrs. Webber and another lady were talking on the opposite side of the street; I then left, and on returning to the corner of Houston and Columbia streets I met Mrs. Webber, who was crying, and she said that Webber was in the house tearing his uniform, &c.; she said that officer Beam was in the house; I then went into the lager beer saloon 123 Columbia street, and some time afterwards I heard that Webber had shot Ainsley; I could not state positively that I had seen Ainsley and Webber together that day, but I think I did.

Mrs. Barbara Webber, wife of the prisoner, being sworn, deposes and says—I reside at 119 Columbia street; the prisoner left the house at noon yesterday to go to the station house, and did not see him until five P. M.; at that time he came in the house with his check for the amount of his pay; he remained in ten or fifteen minutes; at a quarter of seven he came in to his tea; he was in good humor when he came in; he soon commenced to rave like a madman and tear his uniform; he was talking all the time about Mr. Lynch, the roundsman, and was under the influence of liquor; Mr. Beam was in the room with him; I went out and left the two together; I passed the lager beer shop where I met deceased; I was crying; he asked me what was the matter; I said my husband had come in the house tearing his uniform; that is the first time I ever spoke to deceased; I went on to my mother-in-law's; deceased said he was going into my house; in about half an hour I returned; I met my husband coming out; I asked him if he had the keys to our house; he replied "Yes, they are all in there;" we went in and found deceased there; they talked pleasantly at first, deceased trying to persuade my husband to go to bed; soon after the latter commenced to rave; he took the lamp that was burning and threw it into the next room; I ran out into the hall and screamed; my husband followed me, and deceased came out after him; my husband said this is the finishing of the police, and started to go out of the front door; I told him to go, when he started back to strike me; deceased then interfered and said, "Gus, don't strike your wife;" my husband shoved him away; he approached again, when my husband slapped him in the face; I then heard the report of a pistol, but I could not say who fired it; I saw a flash from the direction where my husband stood; I remember no more; I went at once upstairs; I saw my husband go out of the front door; I have been married nine years.

Harriet E. Stein, residing in the same house, corroborated a portion of Mrs. Webber's statement, as also did her mother, Maria Griggs. Patrolman Wm. S. Beam testified to the truth of that portion of Mrs. Webber's statement which related to him. Officer Reynolds, of the Eighteenth precinct, testified to discovering Webber in the vacant lot where he shot himself. Drs. Shaw and Weitze made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, which showed that he was shot through the lungs.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That "Albert Ainsley came to his death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of Gustav a Webber, June 3, 1865." The prisoner was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and of course cannot appear at present for examination. The inquest was concluded at about ten o'clock.

THE ARMIES.

Congratulatory Address of General Grant to the Armies.

The March of the Sixth Corps to Alexandria.

The Work of Mustering Out Continued,

&c., &c., &c.

General Grant's Congratulatory Address to the Armies of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1865.

General Grant has issued the following congratulatory address to the armies:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 108.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1865.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES:—

By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and of the proclamations forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defence of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defence. Victory has crowned your valor, and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs and secure to yourselves, your fellow countrymen and posterity the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Our Sixth Corps Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, AQUIA CREEK, May 30, 1865.

THE MARCH OF THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS CONTINUED.

We left Fredericksburg at four o'clock this morning, crossing the Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge. The town is under the charge of Colonel Sumner, commanding the First regiment New York mounted rifles. He is a very young man, and makes up for his want of experience by being over zealous and vigilant in the discharge of his duties, and it seemed highly probable last evening that not an officer or man of the Sixth corps would be allowed to pass through the town this morning without a special permit from the War Department. The Colonel's courtesy is on a par with his experience.

THE LINE AND ORDER OF MARCH.

The line of march was for some miles along the telegraph road, and General Frank Wheaton's division was in the advance. The head of the column reached Aquia creek, about fifteen miles from Fredericksburg, at one o'clock, and the corps camped there for the night. The road was, in many places, almost knee deep in mud, and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting our supply train through.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR WOLF RUN SHOALS, ON THE OCCOQUAN CREEK, May 31, 1865.

THE EIGHTH DAY'S MARCH

has been unusually fatiguing and severe, in consequence of the heavy condition of the roads. We started from our camp at Aquia creek shortly after daybreak this morning, and after a march of twenty miles went into camp about two miles south of Wolf run shoals. We are now within two short marches of Washington, and supplies will meet us to-morrow at Fairfax station. The men are in excellent health and spirits, and eagerly looking forward to the time when their discharge papers will be made out.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, June 1, 1865.

THE EIGHTH DAY'S MARCH.

Last night Major M. Van Brocklin, of the Fiftieth New York engineers, built a bridge over the Accoquan Creek. The Major has accompanied the corps on its march from Richmond, and rendered invaluable service by bridging streams, corduroying muddy roads, and otherwise facilitating the passage of our troops and trains over roads which would otherwise have been impassible. This morning General Wright complimented Major Van Brocklin very highly on the efficient manner in which his arduous duties had been performed.

CROSSING THE OCCOQUAN CREEK.

Before the sun had risen this morning, Major Manning started his immense wagon train on its way to Fairfax Court House, and at six o'clock the infantry commenced moving in the same direction. Down the steep hills on the south side of Wolf run shoals the solid column wound its way. The gleaming steel of burnished arms, the dark blue uniform of the soldiers, the waving flags of different divisions and brigades, and the bright green foliage of the trees—all clearly defined in the light of a sunny summer morning—formed a picture as beautiful as it will in a short time be rare. Crowning the crest of the hills on the north side of the creek are the remains of earthworks and forts which, for nearly four years formed an outpost of the defences of Washington. The guns which commanded the ford have been removed, and in another month or two the works will be covered with verdure. The troops were all marched across the bridge built by Major Van Brocklin, while horsemen forded the creek. After a short halt on the banks of the creek the column was again put in motion, and arrived at

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE

about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A regiment of cavalry—the Eighth Illinois—is stationed there, and scattered all over the country are numbers of strongly built block houses, giving the place more the appearance of an outpost in the Far West than of a country town within less than fifteen miles of the national capital.

FRIDAY, June 2—5 A. M.

THE HOMESTRETCH.

The corps is again in motion, and will arrive at Alexandria by about noon to-day.

Our Fifth Corps Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR WASHINGTON, June 1, 1865.

THE WORK OF MUSTERING OUT

has gone on uninterruptedly on this day of fasting and prayer, and the excuse of "military necessity" is the one doubtless to be given, if any. I think it would have been more in consonance with the general feelings and wishes of our soldiers if all military duties except those required by the strictest military necessity had been suspended. Our armies cherish a regard, love and veneration for the memory of our assassinated President that words cannot describe and that no lapse of time will ever lessen.

MORE REGIMENTS MUSTERED OUT.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania regiment, Brevet Brigadier General Pierson; Fourth Maryland, Colonel Bowman; Seventh Maryland, Lieutenant Colonel Bennett; Eighth Maryland, Brevet Brigadier General Dennison, and One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment, Brevet Brigadier General Gwyn, were mustered out to-day from this corps. This makes eight regiments belonging to this corps that already have been mustered out. The whole number to be mustered out under existing orders is thirteen thousand five hundred, including those present and absent, which will leave about twenty-two thousand present and absent in the corps. Of this number there are about eight thousand absent in hospitals from sickness and wounds, who probably will be mustered out where they are, leaving the aggregate force in the field some fourteen thousand when the must