THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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POLITICAL MANIFESTOES.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Important Proclamation of the Chase Faction, Who Got Up the Recent Cooper Institute Meeting.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

Manifesto of the Rebel Vagabond, George N. Sanders, in View of Another Southern Rebellion.

President Johnson Denounced on Both Sides,

&c., &c., &c.

The Chase Faction on Negro Suffrage.

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY AND JUSTICE:—Shall colored loyal citizens of the United States be deprived of the vote, while it is given to white traitors? Shall traitors be rewarded for their treason by giving them the franchise, while loyal men are punished for their loyalty by taking it away? Shall treason be rewarded with this distinguishing right because its skin is white, and loyalty be punished with the degrading brand of treason, namely—excommunication from citizenship, because its skin is dark? Shall colored soldiers who have fought to protect our government be punished for such bravery and loyalty by taking away their rights of citizenship, and white traitors who have fought to destroy our government be rewarded for such rebellion by making them citizens and voters, and giving them the power to trample the blacks under their feet? Shall treason be honored and rewarded? Shall patriotism be degraded and punished? Shall white rebels be enthroned in power, and faithful colored citizens be robbed of the right of voting, which is the right of citizenship? Shall the vote, which is their means of defence for us as well as for themselves against the tyranny and treason of the rebels, be taken away from them because of the color of their skin?

The proposition to deprive the loyal colored citizens of their vote, and to put over and against them the sole power of the State government into the hands of rebels, is the great measure of reconstruction proclaimed by President Johnson. The traitors in the rebel States rebelled for the purpose of perpetuating their own despotism over the blacks. President Johnson proposes to reward the rebellion and the traitors by re-establishing that despotism! Shall this proposed measure of the present administration be sanctioned and sustained? Let the people answer. The constitution refers the right of suffrage to the people, without distinction of color. By the Declaration of Independence and the constitution, all men have the right of representation, without distinction of color

By the declaration of our fathers, the denial and withholding of the right of representation was slavery, rather than endure which they overturned the government of Great Britain by arms and established a representative government, on the ground of the equality of all men before the law. They guaranteed the benefits of this republican form of government to all the people, without distinction of color.

Shall the great distinctive measure of the present administration be to take away the right of representation, the right to a republican government and the enjoyment of the same from more than two-fifths of the whole population of the rebel States?—from the only portion of the population who are unquestionably loyal to the government? Shall the right of citizenship be taken from the only loyal inhabitants who have fought for the government, and who have never taken any part in the treason and rebellion against it, and given to those who have rebelled? Shall this be the work of reconstruction by the present administration?

In 1860, when the white rebels carried the rebel States out of the Union, the whole white population of rebeldom was 5,447,222; the colored population (loyal), 3,666,110. It is proposed to reconstruct by excommunicating nearly four millions of loyal persons from the rights of citizens, political, civil and social, and giving to five millions of traitors the sole government of the whole Southern country over and against the loyal blacks.

The population in North Carolina, on which State President Johnson proposes the first trial of this plan, and its establishmt as a precedent, is as follows, between white and colored, between rebels and loyalists:—629,942 whites, 362,680 colored. By the constitution the right of representation belongs to all. President Johnson proposes that one-half the people—the rebellious half—shall take it away from the other half, the loyal half, who shall never be permitted to enjoy it, by reason of the color of their skin. When North Carolina joined the Union negroes voted. North Carolina having rebelled, and the rebellion being subdued by the aid of the negroes, North Carolina is to be restored, and the negroes punished for their loyalty by being excluded from the right to vote. In 1778, by the Articles of Confederation, the people voted without distinction of color. Negroes voted. By the constitutions of the Southern States free colored men were voters.

When the constitution was adopted by the States in 1789, only one State excluded and branded the colored man, and that State was South Carolina. The constitutions of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, provided for the right of voting without distinction of color. The Virginia declaration of rights declared that all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest, with an attachment to the community, have the right of suffrage. In Tennessee, as late as 1828, Cave Johnson was elected to Congress by negro votes.

Shall the rebels and traitors of the rebel States be today rewarded with the privilege of voting while the right is taken away from the loyal inhabitants and colored soldiers of the United States? Let us hear the words of President Jefferson:—

With what execration should the statesman be loaded who, permitting one half the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots, and these into enemies—destroys the morals of the one part and the patriotism of the other?

This is the effect of the measure of this administration proposed by President Johnson. Shall it be sustained? How will it work? In 1860, when South Carolina seceded, she had only 291,000 white inhabitants (rebels) and 412,408 colored inhabitants (loyal). The measure of President Johnson proposes to give the government of 703,408 into the hands of the 291,000 traitors. Mississippi had 350,901 white inhabitants (rebels) to 437,404 colored inhabitants (loyal). The measure of President Johnson puts the 437,404 loyalists under the feet of 400,000 traitors. In Louisiana 357,456 whites (rebels) to 350,546 colored persons (loyal). In Alabama 526,271 whites (rebels) to 437,736 colored (loyal). And so on. Shall the rights of these loyalists be taken away by our government, and the rebel portion of the population set over them? Or shall the rule of President Jefferson be adopted: Let every man who fights or pays for the government vote. Let every man who fights or pays exercise his just and equal rights in election. Let those only who fight against the government have the right of voting taken away; let those who support the government and fight for it have the right of voting and enjoy it.

Proclamation of Sanders.

[From the Montreal Telegraph.]

TO THE PATRIOTS OF THE SOUTH.

MONTREAL, Canada, June 1, 1865.

Reason begins to dawn upon the Northern mind—the days are brightening. Practical, vigorous statesmanship on your part now will loosen the iron grip of the federal ruler. Many of you have, without pausing to examine the facts, very naturally allowed the tyrant's interpretation of General Lee's surrender to have too depressing an effect.

The "peace" in the Grant and Lee correspondence did not mean the degrading of soldiers and citizens into helot slaves; its character was impressed upon General Lee by preceding authoritative declarations, and by the antecedents of General Grant, who was put forward by his friends for the Chicago nomination last August as a Jeffersonian state rights democrat of many years standing. They declared that his battle cry had always been, and would continue to be, "The constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

When General Grant, as commander-in-chief of the federal armies, wrote to General Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies, that the best mode of securing peace was to surrender in the way indicated by him, the question at issue was not what was to become of the army, but the fate of the country in the largest sense. "Peace" thus spoken by General Grant had the highest possible significance, and the correspondence shows that General Lee surrendered upon the assuring manner in which the word was given. If General Grant did not mean peace with the fullest protection that the constitution could give (and General Lee, representing the citizen armies of the South, could not have understood anything else), all his words were false and cruelly deceptive; and he will violate every principle of chivalry, honor and justice if he now lend himself to any coercive measure in conflict with the constitution, as he is known to interpret it. But with punic faith the tyrant President would now unblushingly separate the word from the antecedent and well known opinions of the General-in-Chief who uttered it, and give it color as if spoken by Generals Halleck, Hunter, or Butler. Yet no one will have the hardihood to say that General Lee would have surrendered to either of these generals without explicit understanding and assurance.

General Sherman's truce imposed extra constitutional conditions upon the South when far better terms had already been obtained by General Lee—"The constitution and the Union, without other conditions." The subsequent surrender of Generals Johnston and Kirby Smith on Generals Grant and Lee's platform—"the constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," with the acquiescence of the people of the South—extends and re-establishes the protecting power of the constitution to them, in equal degree with the people of the North. There can then no longer be pretext for acts within the Southern States not warranted within the Northern States. Now that you are returned to the Union, no one has a right to say that you will not maintain that careful and enlightened adherence to the constitution and laws for which you were distinguished before the war.

The immediate object of the federal usurpers is to possess themselves of the State governments of the South. To this end they have invented a test oath, embracing the constitution, with a series of slavish, unconstitutional conditions, artfully prepared, with the object of exciting your disgust at the rejection of the whole. Protest at all times against the imposition; but, if forced upon you, save your franchise (the life-blood of the South), and swallow the oath, though the conspirators should offer it in the "bowl of hemlock." The constitution being part and parcel of the oath, is antidote to the deadliest political potion, however intensified by their legal doctors, and is your moral and legal defence against any claims on your conscience sought to be imposed by these Haytien lawgivers. To support and defend the constitution intact, as you understand it, will necessarily invalidate and render null and void the abnormal portions of this hybrid oath. The various black republican Presidential proclamations are all in violation of the constitution, and not binding in morals or law; and I trust that while maintaining your honor by vigorous and solemn protest, your practical good sense will master the ingenuity of trick thus employed to disfranchise you. During the struggle, when there was an allegiance due to the then existing Southern confederacy, these extra-constitutional oaths answered a purpose to the machinators, by preventing Confederates within federal lines from exercising the franchise privilege; but now, when all agree to recognize the constitution of the United States as of old, it is not only, as it always was, a most audacious sacrilege to attempt to make any President's proclamation supersede it, but is purposeless, except for consolidation and despotism.

The Northern conservatives cannot stand by motionless and see established, upon pretext of punishing rebels, the agrarian precedent announced in President Johnson's "disability" proclamation. What guarantee would they have that this unscrupulous leveller when hard pressed for money to keep up his large army, and to create a corruption fund for his re-election, will not appropriate to the "State" all possessions exceeding his republican limit of "twenty thousand dollars?" All wealth beyond being held disloyal. He has assumed the right to do the one, and, if unchecked, he will do the other whenever "necessity" presses.

You have the power to direct the future. Possessing a majority at every poll south of Mason's and Dixon's line, allow no one to be returned to any office who will submit to assumption of superior rights on the part of the North, and who will not faithfully support the platform, "the constitution, with such amendment only as will give greater protection to minorities and geographical sections." The South cannot wait for national organization. The elections are ordered and are upon you, enabling you to take possession of your State governments at once. Then, call upon the men of the North who acknowledge your equality in the Union to meet you in convention in New York city before the Northern fall elections and there to organize with you a great national party such as will deter the profligate President and his provost spies from laying their brutal hands upon unoffending men, women and children. Your exiled fellow citizen,

GEO. N. SANDERS.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Peruvian at Father Point.

FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

War Declared Against Paraguay by Buenos Ayres.

A Triple Alliance Formed Between Brazil, Uruguay and the Argenline Republic.

&c., &c., &c.

FARTHER POINT, June 11, 1865.

The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool June 1st, via Greencastle June 2d, passed this point at a late hour this evening.

The political news is unimportant.

Fulcher & Co., Liverpool and East Indian merchants, have failed. The liabilities are £400,000.

It is stated that Buenos Ayres has declared war against Paraguay. A triple alliance has been formed between Brazil, Uraguay and the Argentine Republic. The allies are marching a strong force against Paraguay.

Bombay telegrams of May 29 had reached London. One mentions further disasters; but another is understood to speak of bank failures, and the tone of both is very gloomy. It is added that all the claims on Cama & Co. not legally proved will be rejected, meaning, probably, that the line of bargains will be thrown out.

The steamer Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st.

The steamer City of Manchester, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st.

The steamer America, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 31st.

The steamers Etna and Erin, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 3d.

American Affairs.

THE FATE AWAITING JEFF. DAVIS.

The journals continue discussing the fate of Jeff. Davis. The *Daily News* hopes mercy will be extended; not but that he fully deserves punishment, but because the principle the federal government represents, is already vindicated so triumphantly that nothing can be added. No punishment could be greater than failure, and mercy would cause no regret in future years.

The *Times* says after the ominous language of the President, we can no longer regard the case with confidence or unconcern. It may prove a fortunate or fatal success, as the policy of the government may be so affected by the personal views of the President.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS ON GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons questions were asked as to the reported demands of the American government on account of the Alabama's depredations. Lord Palmerston said communications had been taking place. The claims lately made were of the same kind as formerly made. He could not say whether the instructions were issued by President Johnson or Lincoln.

Mr. Forster said an impression prevailed since Mr. Johnson's accession that new claims had been made in a totally different spirit than formerly. That impression was altogether unfounded.

Mr. Layard said no fresh demands had been made.

The London *Times* says the attitude of the United States on the question of the Alabama is, perhaps, more important than the demands themselves. The correspondence opened in 1863 on the part of the United States, and nothing can be more courteous. Mr. Adams said the United States desired to maintain amity as well as peace. England has many counter claims for the arbitrary enforcement of the right of blockade and search. These will have to be examined at the same time, and England is unconscious of hostile intentions in urging them. She will decline to infer such intentions from the mere renewal of outstanding demands which she believes to be unfounded.

Great Britain.

The Atlantic cable was completed on the 29th.

At a banquet given by the contractors all parties seemed satisfied with the great results already obtained, and expressed almost a certainty of the enterprise being a great success.

In the House of Commons, in answer to a question, Mr. Cardwell said efforts had been made for the colonization of the Red river district, but without present result. The government acknowledges rights of property in land by the Hudson Bay Company under their charter.

The *Owl* says:—The Canadian delegates have established a complete mission with the imperial government as to the fortifications of Quebec and Montreal. They firmly believe the proposed confederation will be carried out.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a speech at Chester recently, in favor of his son, who is canvassing for election to the next Parliament. The Chancellor expressed himself in favor of a wide extension of the franchise to the working classes, not as a matter of abstract right, but in order to strengthen the laws and constitution of the country.

The treaty of commerce between Great Britain and the Zollverein was signed on the 31st.

Spain.

The *Diario Espanol* says:—Should the government dissolve Congress the party of the Liberal Union will abstain taking part in the elections.

The financial difficulties of the government are reported to be extreme.

France.

The rupture between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon was complete.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the great unpardonable fault was in the present delicate crisis of the Mexican question, the Prince's glorying in the Monroe doctrine, he feeling persuaded that the consequence of the restoration of the Union would be the utter impossibility of prolonged French occupation of Mexico without a fear of war.

M. Eloin, Chief of the Cabinet of Maximilian, had arved in Paris, and has since gone to Brazil to visit till the return of the Emperor.

Advices from Florence state that negotiations are progressing favorably.

It was asserted that several foreign envoys have proposed a collective remonstrance against Prince Napoleon's speech; but the project was frustrated by Lord Cowley declaring that the language could not affect England, and that any collective step would be offensive to the imperial government.

The Paris Bourse on the 31st was dull. Rentes closed at 67f. 25c.

Greece.

The elections have terminated. Quiet prevailed, with the exception of a few unimportant outbreaks.

Brazil.

The Brazilian mail reached Lisbon with Rio dates to the 10th May.

Lopez had seized, in the port of Assumpcion, without a declaration of war, the Argentine steamer Salter. His squadron had taken the port of Corrienties and two vessels-of-war. The town was occupied without resistance by 7,000 Paraguayans.

The Brazilian Ministry had tendered their resignations, and Senator Nabuco de Aray was entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Exchange was 24¼ a 24½. Coffee, good firsts, 6 500 a 6-600 rees. Shipments, 97,000 bags. Stock, 12,000 bags.

The Turf.

THE DERBY RACE WON BY THE FRENCH HORSE GLADIATEUR.

The public was entirely occupied with the race for the Derby. The French horse Gladiateur won easily in a canter by two lengths. There was a length between the second and third horse.

The London papers warmly congratulate France on the triumph achieved. The *Times* says they have fairly established themselves as our rivals on the turf. The prize was well and fairly earned. It is said that the owner of Gladiateur, Count Legrange, wins from seventy to eighty thousand pounds.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MARKETS.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 91¼ a 91¾ for money, Illinois Central shares 76½, Erie 50¼ a 51, United States five-twenties 67 a 67¼. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

LONDON, June 2, 1865.

Consols closed at 89⅞ a 90 ex-dividend; Illinois Central shares 76¾; Erie shares 50½; United States five-twenties 67 a 67¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £539,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat quiet and 2s. lower. Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet and firm. Tea inactive but steady. Rice quiet but steady. Tallow quiet.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 1, 1865.

COTTON.—The sales of cotton for the four days sum up 75,000 bales, including 29,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been buoyant, and prices of the fair and middling qualities are one penny higher. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency, except for Eastern descriptions.

BREADSTUFFS.—Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report:—Flour dull and irregular. Wheat inactive and lid. a 2d. lower for inferior; winter red 8s. 6d. a 8s. 8d. Corn heavy and 6d. lower; mixed 29s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef quiet and steady. Pork very dull and easier. Bacon quiet. Butter firmer, with an improvement on inferor qualities. Lard flat and 1s. lower. Tallow quiet.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet, at 28s. 6d. a 29s. 6d. for pots and pearls. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee, no sales. Rice, no sales. Spirits Turpentine dull and nominal. Rosin flat. Linseed oil quiet and steady. Petroleum very dull.

LIVERPOOL, June 2, 1865.

COTTON.—The broker's circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 108,500 bales, including 21,500 to speculators, and 23,500 to exporters. The market has been buoyant, and prices are 1d. a 1¼d. higher for American and Egyptian, and ¼d. a 1d. higher for other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 15,000 bales, market closing excited, with an upward tendency. The authorized quotations are:—Fair uplands, 17½d.; middling uplands, 16½d.; middling Mobiles, 16½d.; fair Orleans, 18d.; middling Orleans, 16¾d. Stock in port estimated at 440,000 bales, of which 46,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS very dull, and all qualities slighly lower.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady, except lard, which is still declining.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arr from New York May 23, New York, at Cadiz; 28th, Bavaria, at Hamburg; Harpswell, at Havre; 24th, Therese, at Start Point; 29th, Peter and Belgique, at Antwerp; Berkley, at Queenstown; Cornelius Grinnell, at Deal; June 1, United Kingdom, in the Clyde.

Arr from Callao May 26, Enoch Talbot, at Cuxhaven.

Arr from Baltimore May 26, Morning Star, at Liverpool.

Sailed—For New York, May 23d, Village Belle, from Londonderry; 26th, Gen. Butler and Star of the Union, from Shields; 28th, Ironsides and Messenger, from Newport; Atmosphere and R. L. Lane, from Liverpool.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

Arrived from NYork, Humboldt and Argo at Cuxhaven; Herzof Von Brabrant and Therese at Bremen; Auxiliar at Brouwarshaven.

Arrived from Callao, Sunbeam, at Queenstown; Sarah nd Easter Star at Cuxhaven.

Arrival of the St. George.

FATHER POINT, June 11, 1865.

The steamship St. George, from Glasgow for Quebec, passed this point at two o'clock this morning, with five hundred and six steerage passengers. Her news has been anticipated.

NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

General Grover Relieved by General Birge—General Stewart L. Woodford in Command of the City—Seddon, Hunter and Campbell Confined in Fort Pulaski,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Savannah Correspondence.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 6, 1865.

CHANGE OF COMMANDANTS

Yesterday afternoon, very unexpectedly, by orders from the headquarters of the department, Brevet Major General C. Grover, for some months in command here, relinquished his command in the following order:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 28.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF SAVANNAH, SAVANNAH, Ga., June 5, 1865.

Pursuant to orders from the headquarters Department of the South, the undersigned hereby relinquishes the command of this district to Brevet Major General H. W. Birge, and of the post of Savannah to Brevet Brigadier General Stewart L. Woodford. C. GROVER,

Brevet Major General United States Volunteers.

General Birge has been here for some time, and, so far as is known of him among the citizens, stands well with them.

General Woodford is distinguished here for his ability as chief of staff to General Gillmore, and he has a great reputation for his government of the city of Charleston, where, after its capture, he organized the town and initiated the military government.

General Grover has been much esteemed by the people of Savannah, many of whom will regret his departure from the position of district and post commandant. There are various reports as to General Grover's destination, but the facts will be announced in due time.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

Mayor Arnold, Mr. H. Brigham and Mr. J. G. Mills start to-day as a committee to represent the sentiments of the people of Savannah to President Johnson. They carry a memorial adopted at a citizens' meeting. Messrs. Brigham and Mills are also on the committee of the Georgia Union Club.

TROOPS ARRIVED.

Yesterday afternoon a portion of General Dwight's (First) division of the Nineteenth corps arrived here from Alexandria, in the transports Ariel and Matanzas.

DROWNED.

Wm. A. Perry, private, Company B, Sixth United States infantry, was drowned while bathing in a lock of the Savannah and Ogeechee Canal. The mother of the deceased resides in New York city.

ALL RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL

to, from or in this department have been removed by General Gillmore.

THE PAROLED MEN OF SAVANNAH

have now returned home in large numbers. Their presence has worked a marked change in the appearance of the city. The early Yankees who "took possession" of Savannah on the departure of General Sherman's legions northward found it a silent and deserted city, inhabited only by women and old men. The Yankee speculators and subaltern officers had for a time the full swing of the Pulaski and the handsome promenades about the city. But the ladies rarely appeared anywhere to "grace the triumph of their conquerors." They were now and then to be seen flitting hastily through the streets, closely veiled and in sad-colored garments. The blinds everywhere were kept resolutely shut, and the music of the regiments marching to parade echoed dismally back from the blank house fronts, attracting only the negro domestics at the area gates.

But the return of the paroled men from Hampton's and Wheeler's corps brought a new aspect to the city. The houses bear again the signs of inhabitation, and in the twilight season the inmates are to be seen sitting at the open windows, or on the stoop of the front door with which the residences here are universally provided.

Bull street again is gay with ladies accompanied by cavaliers in gray. The favorite resorts are again occupied by loungers "to the manor born." The returned men have generally behaved well, and few unpleasant collisions have occurred between them and the numerous strangers here.

REBEL STATE PRISONERS CONFINED IN FORT PULASKI.

The United States steamer Tristram Shandy arrived at Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, on the 3d inst., from Hampton Roads, with James A. Seddon, late rebel Secretary of War, his former associate or Assistant Secretary, Judge Campbell, and R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, formerly the *pro tem* President of the rebel Senate. These distinguished individuals are now confined in Fort Pulaski, where they will await their trial for treason.

THE REBEL MAJOR GENERAL HENRY C. WAYNE,

of this State, formerly Adjutant of the State, and the individual defeated by General Kilpatrick at the passage of the Oconee river, in November last, has arrived here with his brother, Colonel R. A. Wayne, of the First Georgia rebel regulars.

WASHINGTON.

Belligerent Rights Withdrawn from the Rebels by the Government of the Netherlands.

Official Report of the Capture of the Sabine Pass Defences.

Dedication of Monuments on the Bull Run Battle Fields,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1865.

WITHDRAWAL OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS FROM THE REBELS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Despatches received at the State Department announce that the government of the Netherlands has formally rescinded the recognition of belligerent rights accorded to the rebels. This is in response to the appeals of this government addressed to all the maritime powers. As Holland was one of the first to become our ally after the Revolutionary war, so, to her honor be it said, has she been the very first to retrace her steps after having assumed a different position during the rebellion. This breaks the combination of all the European Powers acknowledging the rebel belligerent rights.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON UNDER THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Over three hundred applications for special pardon of civilians, excepted under the amnesty proclamation, have been made to the Attorney General since that proclamation was issued.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF THE DEFENCES OF SABINE PASS.

The Navy Department has received the following information of the capture of the defences of Sabine Pass, the entrance to Galveston, Texas:—

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 31, 1865.

SIR—I have the honor to inform the Department that a despatch under date of the 25th inst. was this day received from Captain B. F. Sands, reporting the evacuation of the defences of Sabine Pass, Forts Mannahassett and Griffin. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Pennington hoisted the United States flag on these forts. The guns, five in number, were spiked. Fort Griffin is described as having five bombproofs, covered with two feet of solid timber, two layers of railroad iron and four feet of earth on top. There were four magazines of like construction. Lieutenant Pennington felt force enough to hold the forts and retired to his vessel, leaving the American flag flying.

Captain Sands, under date of the 27th of May, reports that the rebel army of Texas has generally disbanded and gone home, and the terms of surrender recently executed in New Orleans between the rebel commanders sent by General Kirby Smith and General Canby having been complied with on the part of the rebels, it only remains for us to occupy the fortifications. With regard to the rebel naval force in Texas, I am assured by the Confederate Lieutenant Commander, Jonathan Carter, who is now here and declares himself to be the senior naval officer, that there is no naval property nor any officers in Texas on the seaboard, and only one vessel in the Red river—the ram Missouri, which will be surrendered to the commander of the Mississippi squadron.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. THATCHER,

Acting Rear Admiral W. G. B. S.

To GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The Navy Department has also received information of the destruction of the famous blockade runner Denbigh, May 24, off Galveston, by the United States steamer Fort Jackson; also of the schooner called Lecompte, used as a guardboat at Galveston, by boats from the United States steamer Conubia.

JUDGE SHARKEY TO BE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI.

It is understood that the President has determined to appoint Judge Sharkey as Provisional Governor of Mississippi. Judge Sharkey has been here for several days past with the delegation from Mississippi in consultation with the President in reference to the reconstruction of the State government, and is understood to have been a Union man throughout the rebellion.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENTS TO THE PATRIOTS WHO FELL IN THE BULL RUN BATTLES.

The inauguration ceremonies of the monuments in memory of the patriots who fell upon the two battle fields of Bull run took place to-day. There were present, in addition to the military, a large assemblage of citizens, including a number of ladies and officers of distinction, many of whom had participated in the battles to be thus commemorated. The ceremonies were appropriate and impressive, and will never be forgotten by those who were present. The monuments are neat and suitable structures, and do credit to those by whom they were designed and erected. The dedicatory services were of such a character as to gratify not only all the friends of the heroes who fell in these memorable battles, but the whole country as well. Simple as this proceeding may appear, it is a part of the history of the war, and will be a prominent feature hereafter as a popular tribute to those who have fallen in defence of the constitution and the Union.

THE CO-OPERATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL SPEED SOLICITED IN THE TRIAL OF GENERAL LEE.

Judge Underwood, of Virginia, has came here to solicit the co-operation of Attorney General Speed in the trial of General Lee and others recently indicted for treason by the Grand Jury at Norfolk, Va.

SYMPATHY OF RUSSIA AND SPAIN AT OUR NATIONAL BEREAVEMENT.

The Russian Minister, Baron Stoeck and the Spanish Minister, Mr. Tassaro, waited upon Mr. Seward yesterday afternoon, at the Department of State, to express, in the name of their respective sovereigns, the profound condolence and sympathy of the two great nations for the national loss sustained by the assassination of the late President, and for the dreadful sufferings of the family of the Secretary of State. They greeted Mr. Seward most cordially, and expressed sincere satisfaction at his recovery. The wife of the Secretary has been very ill for some days past, but is now recovering her health.

THE STONEWALL.

No trouble whatever is apprehended with the Cuban authorities respecting the rebel ram Stonewall. The Spanish government is on the best possible terms with our own.

THE SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE CATRON.

Among those spoken of in connection with the Judgeship of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the death of Judge Catron, is the Hon. Horace Maynard. It is hardly probable, however, that any appointment will be made immediately.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue does not feel authorized by law to regard the amount received on a policy of life insurance as either legacy or income; consequently assessors, until further advised, will not hold such amounts to either tax.

LARGE NUMBER OF LETTERS SENT TO THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

The public may be surprised to learn that the number of letters which are now being received at the dead letter office, sent there under the new law which makes prepayment of postage compulsory, amounts to more than fifteen thousand per week. These figures denote great carelessness or ignorance of the law on the part of the senders of these letters. The public should remember that the old law allowing letters not prepaid to be sent forward according to the address, and double postage collected of the receiver, has been repealed; that now every letter not entitled to be carried through the mails free must have a stamp upon it, or it is sent to the dead letter office. Especial care should be taken by every person to observe at the time of depositing a letter in the Post office that the postage stamp is firmly fixed upon it. Such attentive scrutiny would soon reduce the number of letters "held for postage," and consequently prevent the embarrassments and vexatious delays now arising from this class of letters.

THE RESIGNATION OF MARSHAL LAMON.

Marshal Lamon, whose resignation of the office of Marshal of this district takes effect on Monday, has received from the Secretary of State a letter, written by direction of the President, of a very complimentary character, expressing regret at his resignation. He proposes to resume the practice of law in this district.

DEATH OF DR. WHELAN.

Dr. William Whelan, Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, died at three o'clock this morning at his residence in this city. He had been sick for some weeks with cancer in the stomach.

A SENSATION.

Some sensation was created on the avenue this evening by a well dressed and highly respectable individual informing the pedestrians that he received this morning a special revelation from the Lord that this world was to be destroyed at twelve o'clock to-night.

CORRECTION.

A verbal error in the printed testimony of Hon. Charles A. Dana before the Military Commission now engaged in the trial of the alleged conspirators, makes it appear that he has ceased to be Assistant Secretary of War. This is erroneous, as he does not expect to resign that office until the 1st of July.

THE TRIAL.

Evidence Forthcoming Showing the Complicity of Jeff. Davis in Still Other Atrocities.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1865.

Before the conclusion of the trial of the assassination conspirators, the government will show that the explosion of the ordnance boat at City Point, last year, by which so many lives were lost, was an operation effected by one of the officers placed on detached service by Davis and Benjamin. It is understood that among other rebel documents secured since the occupation of Richmond, is the report of the agent employed in this diabolical operation.

The Evidence in the Assassination Trial.

LETTER FROM CLEARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TORONTO LEADER.

SIR—Indisposed as I am to touch the purchasable material which the federal government has suborned to make out a case against myself and other Southern gentlemen in the British provinces, I owe it to the people of Canada, among whom I have found an asylum for the past few years, and to my own reputation, not to permit the statements of these perjured fellows to pass unchallenged. The time has not yet come when I should enter into this work fully, but I can promise that many days will not have elapsed before I shall prove to the satisfaction of every honest man that the witnesses whose "suppressed testimony" is now given to the world have out-Hyamsed Hyams; that, in a word, the whole evidence is made to order, and has not a particle of truth whereon to stand. At present I propose making a brief reference to the witness Conover. Let me first quote a few questions and answers from the "suppressed testimony:"—

Q. Did you go in Canada by the name of Sandford Conover? A. No, sir.

Q. What name did you go by there? A. James Watson Wallace.

Q. When did you leave Richmond to go North? A. In December, 1863.

Q. Did you go immediately to New York? A. Yes, sir.

By the Court—You have stated that you were a conscript in the rebel service; in what State were you conscripted? A. South Carolina.

By Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham—Q. Of what State are you a native? A. New York.

Q. Where were you residing when you were conscripted? A. Near Columbus, S. C.

By the Court—Q. How did you come from Richmond? A. I ran the blockade; I walked it most of the way; I rode in the cars to Hanover Junction, and from there walked.

Q. By way of the Potomac? A. I came up through Snickerville to Charleston, Va., and from there to Harper's Ferry, and so on.

This "James Watson Wallace" was examined in the St. Albans case. His testimony may be seen by any one by reference to the report of the trial recently published. On the occasion of his examination in this case he made some statements which I purpose to place against those sworn to by him at Washington; and that the difference between his statements on these two several occasions may be clearly understood, I shall place them in parallel columns:—

AT WASHINGTON.	AT MONTREAL.
I was a conscript in the rebel service.	I never was in the Confederate army.
I am a native of the State of New York.	I am a native of Virginia, one of the Confederate States.
I left Richmond to go North in September, 1863.	I left Virginia in October, 1861.
I ran the blockade and then came North by the Potomac.	When I was in Virginia I lived in my own house until I was burned out, and my family were turned out by the Northern soldiers.

This, sir, is but a sample of the character of the whole evidence, as I shall fully show at the proper time. More unmitigated falsehood it would be difficult to conceive. More glaring untruths have never been strung together. At present I shall leave the subject in the hands of a people from whom I have received much kindness, and who, I am sure, will not pass sentence upon any man upon the evidence of such wretches as Conover and his fellow witnesses. Yours, respectfully,

JUNE 8, 1865. W. W. CLEARY.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Our Toronto Correspondence.

TORONTO, June 9, 1865.

The Reciprocity Treaty—A Plot to Rob the Toronto Banks—Movements of Blackburn, Young and Cleary, &c.

The people of this city, and in fact all the thinking persons in Canada, are speculating as to whether the Reciprocity Treaty will be done away with or not. All agree that the abrogation of the treaty would be a severe blow to Canada, perhaps the severest, in a commercial point of view, that could be dealt her. The belief is generally expressed that should the treaty be done away with Canada would seek for admission into the Union.

The farmers, and those who will be most affected by the repeal of the treaty, want a market for their grain and produce, and though at present thoroughly "loyal," speak of annexation as a thing which may occur at no distant day. It is perhaps on this account that all the cities and towns in Canada which have boards of trade are sending delegates to the Detroit Commercial Convention.

We were rather startled here by an article headed "Warning to Bankers," which appeared in the *Globe* of this morning. It asserts that a plot to rob the banks and exchange offices has been discovered. After making careful inquiries, I ascertained from undoubted authority that such a plot was discovered by the police detectives of the city, but owing to the extreme caution of the Chief of Police the robbery was prevented. Perhaps if the plot had been carried into execution, excitable persons might have raised the cry that it was a retaliation for the St. Albans raid. All the banks and principal exchange offices are now closely guarded.

Speaking of raids, Bennett H. Young, the leader of the St. Albans raiders, is residing in this city at present, under bail to a large amount to appear at the sittings of the Court of Assizes, in October next, and take his trial for a breach of the neutrality laws of the province. The substance of the charge against him is that the St. Albans raid was plotted and matured by him and others in Canada, and that he and they thereby made themselves amenable to the laws of the province. In appearance Young is quite a boy. Our city is also honored by being the abode of Messrs. Blackburn, of yellow fever notoriety, and Cleary, the agent of Jacob Thompson, for whose apprehension President Johnson has offered a reward of ten thousand dollars. I to-day heard Cleary assert that there was not a word of truth in the evidence given before the Washington Military Commission by Conover and Merritt, and that he would prove its falsity. Both he and Dr. Blackburn are to take their trials at the next Assizes for breach of the neutrality laws, and both are out on bail. I heard to-day, from a reliable source, that Dr. Blackburn is not at all sanguine, and that he thinks that he will be convicted, owing, as he says, to the ungenerous way the press have treated his case.

Sad Casualty on the East River.

DROWNING OF THREE WOMEN—THEIR BODIES NOT RECOVERED.

An occurrence involving the lives of three women took place last evening. It appears that three women, named Mrs. Wincoop, thirty years of age, who lived at 408 Water street; Mary McNamara, aged eighteen, living in the same house, and Joanna Reardon, eighteen years old, of 398 Water street, had been out sailing in a row boat on the East river, with Jeremiah O'Connor, living at 396 Water street. They returned safely, and the women proposed arranging another excursion on the river for the evening, and mentioned the matter to O'Connor. He accordingly hired a boat from James Malone, 398 Water street, and at half past eight o'clock P. M., they started out again from the foot of Pike street, O'Connor being in charge of the boat. Unfortunately at this time a heavy flood tide was running, and while O'Connor was endeavoring to get the boat clear from the pier, she floated under the stern of a ship lying near, and, striking heavily, capsized, throwing all the occupants into the river. The boat came up bottom upwards, when O'Connor seized one of the women by the hair and kept afloat by clinging to the boat until she righted. But before assistance reached him he was obliged to release the woman, and all three of them were drowned. O'Connor caught hold of the paddle wheel of a steamer lying near and thus saved himself. He was taken to the Seventh precinct station house. The bodies of the women have not been recovered. The husband of Mrs. Wincoop is in California. O'Connor is suffering intensely in consequence of the unfortunate occurrence. He has served in the navy, and considered himself to be a good boatman. He is in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co. Captain Jamieson detained him until the matter can be further investigated.

The Turf.

As we go to press the weather is fine, and the prospect is favorable for the great trot to-day between Dexter and Lady Thorn.