# REUNION.

## Governor Pierpoint's Legislature Convened.

## The Session to Have Begun June 19.

## A Convention of the People of North Carolina Called by Gov. Holden.

## The Constitution of the State to be Amended and Then Submitted to the People.

## The Election of a Governor, Legislature and Representatives in Congress Provided For.

&c., &c., &c.

# VIRGINIA.

**Our Richmond Correspondence.**

RICHMOND, Va., June 17—A. M.

VIRGINIA STATE AFFAIRS.

The gentlemen composing the Legislature of this State were again in informal consultation with Governor Pierpoint throughout yesterday at the Executive Mansion, and while no definite result was arrived at relative to the enlargement of the franchise to the extent of making it at least conform to President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, still I am confident that the consultation will finally result in the calling of an extraordinary session of the two houses. I am convinced that the legislators are anxious to endorse Governor Pierpoint's views by means of competent legislation, but they are not fully resolved as to the best means to be pursued in accomplishing the desired and important end. The Governor has impressed them with a great sense of the beneficial character of his views, and the prolonged interview of yesterday, to be renewed to-day, was marked by a common cordiality between his Excellency and the legislative branches of the government. The people of Virginia, as represented by the large numbers of delegations that have visited the capital have fully impressed the Governor with the implicit honesty of their intentions relative to the new condition of public affairs, and I am persuaded that he is determined to meet them in a liberal spirit, and to do his utmost to restore all honest and loyal Virginians to their lawful privileges and immunities. You may, therefore, look for the Gubernatorial proclamation convening the two houses in extra session, on Monday or Tuesday next.

THE GOVERNOR,

in his efforts to bring about this great good, namely, the amendment of the franchise as laid down in the Alexandria constitution, is heartily and ably seconded by Colonel Lewis, Secretary of State, Mr. Wing, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and Colonel Hart, of the State staff. All these gentlemen are trusted and wise counsellors of the Executive.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Yesterday Major General J. B. Carr, Major General C. K. Graham and Major General Ferrero, commanding in this department, under Major General A. H. Terry, retired from the military service of the government. Of these General Carr has seen the longest, most conspicuous and severe service. Entering the field at an early day as Colonel of the old and gallant Second New York volunteers, he has by hard campaigning in the Army of the Potomac, and more recently by goodly service in the Army of the James, won his two stars, which have recently been allowed him. General Carr leaves the service with a proud record for fidelity and energy to his government throughout the whole period of the late rebellion.

General Graham has illustrated another and somewhat anomolous branch of the art of war, filling ably the position, so to speak, of a military admiral, in command of the far famed and eminently useful Naval Brigade of the Army of the James.

DISCHARGE OF SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

In obedience to orders a large number of supernumerary staff officers are now being ordered to report to their respective homes, and thence by letter to the Adjutant General at Washington. This action, of course, severs their connection with the military service of the United States.

MILITARY HOSPITALITIES.

Major General Charles Devens, commanding a division in the Twenty-fourth army corps, gave a brilliant dinner party yesterday evening at his headquarters on the Manchester road. Among those present were Brigadier General Kenzie, commanding cavalry division; Colonel Ed. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department; Colonel George A. Kensel, Inspector General; Captain Hooker, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Hart, of Major General Hartsuff's staff; Captain Deacon, United States Volunteers and others.

The dinner was served in spacious tents and was really an elegant affair.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK INFANTRY

has just been mustered out of the service and sent home. The regiment was mustered in September 29, 1862, for three years, under R. W. Judson as colonel, the men being from Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, State of New York. Major General M. M. Curtis, of Fort Fisher fame, was made colonel in January, 1863, vice Colonel Judson, resigned. The command served through the campaign on the Peninsula under General Dix in 1863, and was afterwards attached to Gordon's division of the Eleventh corps, Gen. Howard, Army of the Potomac. It was ordered to the Department of the South in August, 1863, and was on Morris Island and battle of John Island, November, 1863. The regiment joined the Army of the James in April, 1864, being assigned to Alford's brigade, Turner's division, where it engaged in the battle of Coal Harbor June 3, 1864. In the Army of the James it was engaged in the battles of Drury's Bluff, June 16 and June 20, of last year, and Petersburg, June 25, 1864, and was on duty in the lines before Petersburg from June 26, 1864, to July 31, 1865. It also formed a part of both expeditions to Fort Fisher—formed the advance in the first and part of the assaulting column in the second, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel (now General) A. M. Barney. Captain Walling, of this regiment, secured the rebel flag on the parapet of Fort Fisher on the first expedition, and was in the last traverse taken by us previous to the surrender of the fort in the second. The regiment suffered very severely in both officers and men during the campaign against Richmond.

THE FIELD AND STAFF.

The following is a list of the field and staff officers:—Colonel, A. M. Barney; Lieutenant Colonel, William H. Jones; Major, W. S. P. Garoni; Adjutant, D. N. Neim; Regimental Quartermaster, Charles P. Morse; Chaplain, L. L. Palmer; Surgeon, D. McFalls; Assistant Surgeon, Hans Powell.

### The Legislature Convened.

RICHMOND, Va., June 17—4 A. M.

CONVENING THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

His Excellency Governor Pelrpoint has issued the following proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session:—

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR PIERPOINT.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, June 16, 1865.

Whereas, by the constitution of this Commonwealth, the Governor is vested with power and authority to convene the General Assembly, whenever in his opinion the interests of the Commonwealth may require it, and in my opinion the interests of the Commonwealth require the immediate assembling of the General Assembly, for the purpose of passing upon certain acts rendered necessary by the suppression of domestic violence within the limit of the State.

And whereas, the members of the General Assembly are now present at the capital, now therefore I, Francis H. Pierpoint, Governor of Virginia, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, requiring the General Assembly to convene at the Capitol, in this city of Richmond, on Monday, the 19th day of June, 1865.

Done at this city of Richmond, in our said Commonwealth, this 16th day of June, 1865, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Commonwealth.

FRANCIS H. PIERPOINT.

By the Governor: CHARLES H. LEWIS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

# NORTH CAROLINA.

### Proclamation of Governor Holden, of North Carolina.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, by the proclamation of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, dated May 29, 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, with instructions to "prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to and chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence":—

And whereas, it is proper that the people of the State should be informed, as far as may be at this time, of the measures that will be necessary to attain this end, so that they may be ready to offer an intelligent and willing co-operation in the same;

And whereas, it is also proper that the purposes of the federal government in relation to the people of the State should be made known, so that the loyal may receive assurances of protection and encouragement, and the disloyal, if any there be, may know that the eye of authority is upon them, and that they will not be permitted with impunity to resist the laws or to disturb the peace of society:—

Now, therefore, I, William W. Holden, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do proclaim and declare:—

*First*—That a Convention of the people of North Carolina will be held, at as early a period as practicable, to be composed of the number of members to which the counties are respectively entitled in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. No person will be a candidate for the convention, and no person will vote for members to compose it, who shall not previously thereto have taken and subscribed to the following oath, prescribed in the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29, 1865:—

"I, ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States of the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

And no person not well-affected towards the federal government, and not loyal thereto, will be permitted to take said oath, or to vote in said election.

Measures will be perfected as early as practicable for administering the above oath to such persons as may be entitled to take it, and for providing them with certificates of the same as evidence of their loyalty. The said oath is regarded as a part of the benefits of the proclamation referred to, and will not be administered to any of the classes excluded by said proclamation, save on the exhibition by them of a full pardon from the President of the offence they may have committed against the United States.

*Second*—The Convention thus to be called will alter or amend the constitution of the State, and will submit said constitution thus altered or amended, to the voters of the State at the ballot-box for their acceptance or rejection.

*Third*—The Convention will provide for the election by the people of a Governor and members of the Legislature; and the Legislature will elect two Senators to represent the State in the Congress of the United States.

*Fourth*—An election will also be held in due time, for members of the House of Representatives from the State in the Congress of the United States.

Inasmuch as there are no civil magistrates in this State, nor State officers of any kind, the Provisional Governor, by virtue of authority in him vested by the President of the United States, will proceed:—

*First*—To appoint justices of the peace for the various counties, loyal men, by whom the above oath will be administered, and who will also conduct the elections, through subordinates, for members of a convention, in accordance with instructions from this office, and agreeably to the laws of this State in force previously to the 20th day of May, 1861.

*Second*—Superior Courts of Oyer and Terminer will be held, when necessary, by judges specially appointed and commissioned to dispose of criminal cases.

*Third*—The justices of the peace, appointed as aforesaid, will be authorized to hold courts for the transaction of all such business as may not be of the class of cases triable by a jury. The justices, by a majority of their whole number, will also be authorized to appoint their sheriffs and their clerks for the time being, and such other officers as may be indispensable to a proper transaction of business. And they will also be vigilant and will exert themselves to maintain the laws and to promote the peace of society in their respective counties, and especially to arrest and commit for trial, when the courts may be held, all offenders against any law of the State in force previous to the 20th day, 1861; and to allow bail where the case is bailable, according to the usage of the State.

*Fourth*—The Provisional Governor will appoint the State Directors and State proxies in the various corporations in which the State is interested, as the exercise of such power by him cannot be avoided. But the control of the railroads, the asylums, and other corporations in which the State is interested, thus unavoidably to this extent committed to him, will be relinquished for the action of the convention, when that body shall have assembled.

Such in brief is an outline of the policy deemed necessary to reconstruct the government of North Carolina, and to restore the State to its constitutional relations to the federal government.

And now, as Provisional Governor of the State, I invite the loyal people thereof to resume with cheerfulness, and with confidence in the future, their accustomed pursuits, and I invite those who have been driven from the State by despotic power to return, assuring all loyal citizens of the State that they will be protected in their persons and property, and encouraged in their exertions to improve their condition. I also exhort them not to cease to take an interest in public affairs, but to unite with me in the purpose to reconstruct the State government through the aid of loyal citizens, and to be vigilant and active in discouraging disloyal sentiments, and ensuring the election of known friends of the federal government to every office. Your experience, fellow citizens, during the rebellion, should attach you by the strongest ties to the government of the United States. You have just been delivered by the armies of the Union from one of the most corrupt and rigorous despotisms that ever existed in the world. Many of you have been forced for opinion's sake, and because of your love for the flag of your fathers, to fly from the land of your birth or of your adoption, and seek a refuge among strangers to escape the hand of arbitrary power. Many of you have been torn from your homes or hunted down like wild beasts in the forest, and forced into the rebel armies as conscripts, to fight for the continued enslavement of the colored race, and also for a state of slavery for yourselves and your children. Some of you have been subjected to imprisonment and tortures on account of your opinions; and all of you have been deprived for years, up to a recent period, of freedom of speech and of the press, and of every essential gurantee of liberty and of protection to person and property, which is contained in the constitution of the United States. You are once more free citizens of the United States. By your sufferings in the past, and by your hopes for the future, I adjure you to guard well your freedom. Remember that all that you have, and all you can hope to be, and all of good that is in reserve for your children, are indissolubly bound up with the American Union. The "unity of government which constitutes us one people" should be more dear to us than ever on account of the sufferings through which we have passed. In the language of Washington, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

To the colored people of the State I would say, you are now free. Providence has willed that the very means adopted to render your servitude perpetual should be His instruments for releasing you from bondage. It now remains for you, aided as you will be by the superior intelligence of the white race, and cheered by the sympathies of all good people, to decide whether the freedom thus suddenly bestowed upon you will be a blessing to you or a source of injury. Your race has been depressed by your condition of slavery, and by the legislation of your former masters, for two hundred years. It is not to be expected that you can comprehend and appreciate, as they should be comprehended and appreciated by a self-governing people, the wise provisions and limitations of constitutions and laws; or that you can now have that knowledge of public affairs which is necessary to qualify you to discharge all the duties of the citizen. No people has ever yet bounded at once into the full enjoyment of the right of self-government. But you are free, in common with all our people, and you have the same right, regulated by law, that others have, to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness. You should henceforth sacredly observe the marriage relation, and you should provide for your offspring. You can now not only learn to read yourselves, as some of you have been able to do heretofore, but you can instruct others, and procure instruction from others for yourselves and your children, without fear of punishment. But to be prosperous and happy you must labor, not merely when you feel like it, or for a scanty support, but industriously and steadily, with a view to making and laying up something for yourselves and your families. If you are idle you will become vicious and worthless; if vicious and worthless you will have no friends, and will at last perish. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life." The same Providence that has bestowed freedom upon you has told you that diligence in business is required of all His creatures; and you cannot expect that your race will escape ultimate extinction if you wilfully violate or disregard this, one of His great commands. Freedom does not mean that one may do as he pleases, but that every one may, by industry, frugality and temperance, improve his condition and enjoy the fruits of his own labors, so long as he obeys the laws. I have no prejudice against you. On the contrary, while I am a white man, and while my lot is with my own color, yet I sympathize with you as the weaker race; and I cannot forget that during the rebellion many of you fought for the preservation of the Union, and that those of you who remained at home in the then slaveholding States were, for the most part, docile and faithful, and made no attempt by force of arms to gain even your own freedom. I will see to it, as far as I can, that you have your liberty; that you are protected in your property and persons, and that you are paid your wages. But, on the other hand, I will set my face against those of you who are idle and dissipated, and prompt punishment will be inflicted for any breach of the peace or violation of law. In fine, I will be your friend as long as you are true to yourselves and obedient to the laws, and as long as you shall labor, no matter how feebly, if honestly and earnestly, to improve your condition. It is my duty, as far as I may, to render the government "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well"—and this I will endeavor to do in relation to the whole people of the State of North Carolina, "without fear, favor, or affection, reward, or the hope of reward."

And now, "with charity for all, with malice toward none," I enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned me by the President, earnestly and solemnly invoking the good people of the State to aid me in the work of reconstructing the government and in restoring the State to the protection, benefits and blessings of the Union.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the eighty-ninth year of American independence.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
JOS. W. HOLDEN, Private Secretary.

# NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

### Jeff. Thompson's Surrendered Army at Cairo, &c.

CAIRO, June 18, 1865.

The flag of truce boats has arrived here with seven thousand four hundred and fifty-four men belonging to Jeff. Thompson's army, including six hundred and eighty-six officers.

Jeff. Thompson came as far as Memphis, where he remains awaiting the decision of President Johnson relative to his petition for pardon.

General Reynolds has taken the initiatory steps towards establishing civil courts throughout Northern Arkansas. Garrisons have been established along the White river. The people of Arkansas are rapidly becoming orderly and peaceable citizens.

# OBITUARY.

### The Mexican General and Statesman D. Manuel Doblado.

General D. Manuel Doblado, one of Mexico's most renowned and distinguished generals and statesmen, died yesterday afternoon at a quarter to four at his late residence in this city, No. 39 East Fifteenth street, aged fifty-three years.

General Doblado was born in the town of S. Pedro Piedra Gorda in the State of Guanajuato in the year 1812. At an early age he gave such proof of his ability and future distinction, that he was selected by the common council of his town and appointed to college under their own supervision and expense.

As early as 1836 General Doblado gave indications of diplomacy and forethought. Discussing with his teacher, D. Lorenzo Avellano, the war which his government was to wage against Texas, he maintained that Mexico was in danger of an invasion from the United States, and that the best policy for Mexico would be to sell Texas to the Americans, as she sooner or later would lose it, which event was confirmed ten years later by the annexation of Texas to the United States.

General Doblado, even before being admitted to the bar, was elected as secretary to a Departmental Convention of the State of Guanajuato.

Belonging always to the liberal party, D. Manuel Doblado has served his country faithfully in the capacity of Governor of the State of Guanajuato, Secretary and subsequently Judge of the Supreme Court, and in many other positions of trust and importance.

His ability as a statesman was well known to the French, as was proven by the following fact:—Marshal Bazaine wrote to him, inviting him to join the empire in its scheme of intervention in Mexican affairs. General Doblado asked an interview with the French General, at the same time informing his government of the proposition which had been made him. But General Bazaine declined the interview, his reason being (as is shown by an intercepted letter from him to Napoleon) that he "preferred fighting to discussing with General Doblado."

General Doblado removed some time ago to this city, where he was still serving his government at the time of his death. He will be deeply mourned by all his republican countrymen, for in him they have lost their right hand.

It has not been decided when his funeral will take place, as Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, has been telegraphed to at Washington, and he will take charge of his remains on his arrival here.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1865.

I am sorry to inform you that Major General Manuel Doblado, of the Mexican army, late Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican republic and Governor of the State of Guanajuato, died to-day at his residence, No. 39 East Fifteenth street, at a quarter to four P. M., after a severe and protracted illness. A special notice shall be given as to the time and place of the funeral. Please make known this sad event through your well credited newspaper, and oblige your most obedient servant,

J. N. NAVARRO, Mexican Consul General.

### Sir Joseph Paxton.

Our advices from England mention the death of Sir Joseph Puxton, C. B., the architect of the first exhibition building in London, in 1851, known as the Crystal Palace. Born of the humblest parentage, according to one account in Bedfordshire, England, but according to another statement in Scotland, by his innate ability he rose to a position of considerable honor and emolument. Entering the service of the late Duke of Devonshire as a landscape gardener, he rose till the magnificent grounds of Chatsworth were placed under his sole charge. When the great exhibition project was inaugurated by Prince Albert, Paxton had just designed for his employer's garden a palm house of glass and iron. The idea struck him that a building of similar construction would be available for the great international show. He followed up the thought; his novel design was submitted by the Duke to the royal commissioners, and with some doubt and hesitation was adopted. A sheet of blotting paper, on which Paxton sketched his first rough conception of the great exhibition is still preserved. How admirably the plan devised by this uncultured gardener answered is a matter of history, and his best monument remains in the present Crystal Palace at Sydenham. From comparative obscurity Paxton rose at once to opulence and knighthood. He rendered important services to his country in other respects, and especially in organizing the army works corps of the Crimean war. Sir Joseph Paxton sat for some time in the British Parliament. He was democratic in his sympathies—a great admirer of America. Born in 1804, he reached his sixty-first year when his death occurred.

### Sir Charles E. Gray.

From England the death is also reported of the Right Honorable Sir Charles E. Gray. Like all of that ilk he has held, from time to time, a number of ministerial and diplomatic posts; but he is best known in America as Commissioner for Lower Canada in 1835. Sir Charles Gray died at the patriarchal age of eighty.

### Detective Robert King, of New York.

About ten days ago Detective Robert King, while in the discharge of his duty at the Paterson Race Course, was partially overcome by the extreme heat, after which he complained of great pain in his head, but not so as to incapacitate him from business till Thursday or Friday last. On Sunday he grew worse, and exhibited symptoms of temporary aberation of mind, and quite unexpectedly, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. King died at his late residence, 112 Sullivan street, from congestion of the brain, superinduced, doubtless, by the partial sunstroke he received at Paterson. Mr. King was a very shrewd and efficient officer, as the criminal records will show. He has, perhaps, made as many important arrests as almost any other member of the detective force, and many cases requiring talent, sagacity and cool judgment have been entrusted to his care to "work up." After the flight of Charles Winsor, an officer of the Mercantile Bank of this city, with about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of his employers' money, Detective King was sent to England to bring home the defaulter, and succeeded in arresting him; but, owing to the many legal barriers thrown in his way, he was compelled to return to New York without his man. Mr. King served with credit in the Mexican war, receiving a severe wound on the head. After his return he became a member of the Municipal police, and faithfully discharged his duties as an officer. After the organization of the present Metropolitan police force in 1857 Mr. King was appointed a detective, the duties of which position he discharged with marked ability till 1862, when he resigned and assisted in recruiting the One Hundred and Thirty-third (Metropolitan) regiment New York Volunteers. He received a captain's commission, and with the regiment left for the seat of war. The regiment participated in the seige of Port Hudson, and likewise in the Red river and other important campaigns of the war. Mr. King's health failing him he was honorably discharged, and, returning home, the Commissioners reappointed him on the detective force. He has left a widow and several grown children, besides numerous devoted friends to mourn his death. Mr. King was about forty-three years of age. The time for his funeral has not yet been decided upon.

### The German Festivals Yesterday.

AT JONES' WOOD—THE ARMINIA.

Under the auspices of the society Arminia a festival and banner dedication was held at Jones' Wood yesterday, where about half a dozen other societies participated in the festivities. Previous to proceeding to the festival ground the singers formed a procession in Greenwich avenue, under the marshalship of Mr. Klein. This procession moved through Jackson square, Twelfth street, Fifth avenue, Fourteenth street, Fourth avenue and Fifteenth street, where the singers took the cars for the festival ground. Jones' Wood was visited in the course of the day by some three thousand persons, and a strong police force, under Captain Hart, was on the ground to protect the singers against any invasion of roughs, pickpockets and thieves. In the afternoon a concert was given on the festival ground by the following societies, who performed the following pieces—favorite compositions:—

1. Ouverture "Nebukadnezar" (Oratester) .....Verdi
2. Sängermarsch (Arminia).....Abt
3. Das Eigene Herz (Allemania).....Schäfer
4. Dem Vaterland (Cäcilia).....Abt
5. Waldandacht (Euphonia).....Reichard
6. Ueber die Berge (Melomanen).....Ernst
7. Das Deutsche Lied (Mozart Männerchor)....Kalliwoda
8. Der Deutsche Rhein (Uhlandbund).....Abt
9. Frühlingslied .....By the Societies

After this, preparatory to the banner dedication, a procession was formed on the festival ground, composed of a company of sharpshooters, a company of the Ninety-sixth regiment, the various societies and about a dozen young ladies, dressed in white, by whom the new banner was to be presented to the society Arminia. The banner presented to this society is a splendid specimen of silk embroidery from the *artilier* of Madame Kleim, which costs about eight hundred dollars, and will be on exhibition at Ball, Black & Co.'s, in Broadway. It bears on one side, in blue ground, the following inscription:—

GEWIDMET VON DEN
FRAUEN UND JUNGFRAUEN
DER ARMINIA,
NEW YORK, 19 JUNE, 1865.

The other side, on white ground, bears a portrait of Arminicus, with a drawn sword. The banner presentation took place with the cotemporaneous ceremonies on the platform in the centre of the festival ground. In behalf of the ladies, who presented the banner, a speech was made by Miss Maria Brosemann, to which the President of the Arminia replied in appropriate terms, whereupon the new banner was delivered to the ensign, Mr. Lohmann.

An oration was delivered by Mr. Kalisch, the President of the Schillerbund, and then a song, composed especially for the occasion by Mr. Mangold—"*Das Panenlied der Arminier*" was rendered by the societies.

The festival was closed about six o'clock in the evening, and even dancing was not continued much longer. No disorderly scenes occurred, from the fact that the police and the committee of arrangements did their duty to keep away disorderly characters.

AT HAMILTON PARK—THE VETERANS.

At Hamilton Park, near Sixty-sixth street and Third avenue, the veterans of the Eighth (Blenker's), Twentieth (Turner) and Twenty-ninth Volunteer regiments had arranged a festival where, in the course of the day, several thousand persons attended—the friends of the veterans and the veterans with their families, besides numerous discharged soldiers.

The veterans of these three regiments, who were organized at the breaking out of the war, have formed permanent organizations, numbering about two hundred members. In connection with two Bohemian benevolent societies, the Turner Sharpshooters and the Naval Brigade, they formed before proceeding to the Park a procession in Broome street, which proceeded to various thoroughfares in the upper part of the city. On the festival ground several scenes of camp life were represented by the veterans, and in the evening fireworks were displayed. During the afternoon the veterans of the Steuben regiment appeared, to assist in the festivities, and, as far as our reporter could learn, everything passed off in an orderly manner.

# A MIDNIGHT FUNERAL.

### Burial of an Ancient Individual in Forty-Ninth Street—The Remains Burned to Ashes—Hymns, Oration, Elegy, The Ancient, &c.

Our all studies of the year being ended at Columbia College, the students have now given themselves up to all sorts of sporting and practical joking. Last night, for instance, the class of '67 performed the ceremony of the "Burial of the Ancient," which was characterized by a splendid display of wit, humor and solemn comedy. The hour at which the affair occurred, or commenced—eleven o'clock—prevents us from giving as full and graphic an account as it deserves. We can only, under the circumstances, merely give a flying sketch of the proceedings, prefaced by a brief history of the ceremony.

The custom of burying a book at the close of the scholastic year is of pretty ancient origin. It is known to have existed in many of the venerable European academies fifty years ago, and in this country it has been observed with considerable pomp by the students of some of our most popular colleges. At old Yale, for instance, twenty-five years ago, it was customary to bury Euclid, and at the Alabama University a similar ceremony took place as early as fifteen years ago. The idea of the thing is to celebrate the annual emancipation from study, and for this purpose the dryest volume is selected for sacrifice and interment. Thus, in the old universities, Euclid, which is the terror of the student, or at least his abomination, used to be singled out as a fitting object for the funeral honors.

The custom was not commenced at Columbia College until last year, and the honor of inaugurating it belongs to the class of '66, which conducted it in a very clever and successful manner. The burial last year took place on the 20th of June.

The proceedings last night were entirely equal to those of the year preceding, and consisted of pretty nearly the same elements, though different immensely in the manner and form of their putting together. There was a grand, solemn procession, an oration, an elegy, and then the ceremony of burning "the ancient" and interring the sacred ashes with all the pomp and circumstance that could possibly be thrown around such a proceeding.

THE PROCESSION

formed around the Worth monument, close on eleven o'clock, and marched up the Fifth avenue in the following order:—

Platoon of Police.
Grand Marshal, G. Winthrop Thorne.
The Undertaker.
Helmsmuller's Band.
Orator and Poet.
Bier and Pall Bearers.
The Class of Sixty-seven and Mourners.
Students generally.

The students marched two by two, and entered the college grounds by the west gate on Forty-ninth street. When inside the precincts of the college the funeral procession made a full circuit of the spacious lawn, and then halted in front of the class tree—a majestic old fellow—at whose foot was prepared the grave into which the ancient was to be cast and covered up forever.

THE BURIAL CEREMONIES.

Here the burial ceremonies proper began by the chanting of the following hymn:—

AIR, "Barbara Allen."

We gather by this new made grave,
Brought low by our affliction,
To lay therein a friend for whom
Our grief surpassed depiction.

Yet still more deep our sorrows flow,
And from our hearts more purely,
Since we from him by sickness' hand
Were parted prematurely.

When first amid these noble halls,
Pale Freshmen we stood quaking,
The Ancient calmed our troubled minds,
A lasting friendship making.

Each week within his peaceful shrine
With reverent haste we entered,
And as our downy seats we took
Our gaze on him was centered.

But now, alas, his tones are hushed,
And we are clad in mourning,
For in this tomb his frame must rest
Before to-morrow's dawning.

Weep! O ye coming Freshmen weep,
On troublous times you're falling,
For after this, within these halls
Look for a reign most galling.

An oration by Mr. S. A. Blatchford followed this very appropriate hymn. It is too late even to sketch it, but it will suffice to state that it was admirable, both in composition and delivery.

BURNING THE ANCIENT.

After the oration, the ancient was taken from the coffin, which, by the way, was quite showy, being covered with heavy black cloth, and preparations were made for its conflagration. A fire was made at the side of the grave. Faggots were piled up, and upon them was poured, in liberal quantities, some real old Bourbon whiskey, warranted to burn under any circumstances. When the flames were developed to their fiercest point, the "ancient," which was no less than an octavo volume of Professor Schmidt's Ancient Geography, was cast upon the fire and rapidly consumed, while the following song was sung by the class of '67:—

A GRAVE LAY FOR THE ANCIENT.

AIR—"WINDHAM."

This grave, ye Sophs, bend gravely o'er,
Here lies who never lied before.
While flighty Freshmen wail his flight,
Let there be mourning in the night.

The Ancient's dead; this week's his last,
(Though not the last of Weeks); he's passed
From life's highway to death's deep sea.
He's now at rest—and so are we.

Ye Freshmen sad, whose streaming tears
Excite at home maternal fears,
Your hearts to soothe, in grief despairing,
Sir-Veying comes with reversed bearing.

As 'gainst this coffin earth resounds,
We have for hope the best of grounds;
Though Schmitten sore, we still surmise
His death's a blessing in disguise.

Bare then our heads and clasp our hands,
While hence ascend our last demands—
That Mining Savans constant burn
Their sulphurous odors round his urn.

THE INTERMENT.

The ashes of the departed were now gathered up by the chief mourners, and placed with due solemnity into the coffin, which was lowered into the grave; and then the diggers took to their shovels and quickly concealed the coffin containing "mine ancient" under the dust. The sods of grass were replaced over the grave, and then another chorus was raised as follows:—

AIR—"BENNY HAVENS."

We're through examination,
We've reached the happy shore,
And now we can rejoice with those
Who safely crossed before.

Prof. Anthon with his Greekian lore
Would put our class to flight,
But the class of sixty-seven
Couldn't see it in that light.

Peck, too, with West Point tactics,
Then strove to make us run,
And for that purpose brought to bear
His geometric gun.

Prof. Schmidt was one who showed himself
A very prudent man;
Declined the fight, packed up his books,
And far away he ran.

The celebration's over,
Now comes the serenade,
With lager bier and Schweitzer cheese,
Port wine and lemonade.

Each classmate is expected
To lift his voice in song,
And yell until his throat is hoarse,
To make the chorus strong.

A SERENADE.

The whole affair wound up with a pleasant serenade to Professor Barnard, President of the college.

Our reporter is indebted to the President and Messrs. Daniel Lord and J. H. Work for many facilities in looking up the proceedings.

The ceremony was witnessed by several hundred ladies and gentlemen from every part of the city.

### The Monument to Mr. Lincoln at Springfield.

THE ASSOCIATION DECIDE TO ERECT IT IN ACCORDANCE WITH MRS. LINCOLN'S WISHES.

[From the Springfield correspondence Chicago Republican, July 15.]

The Monument Association held a meeting yesterday to hear the report of Governor Oglesby and Hon. O. M. Hatch, who had been deputed to confer with Mrs. Lincoln on the subject of her late demand, that the monument should be built at Oak Ridge, and that herself and children should have the right of sepulture in the lot upon which it is to be erected. They reported that they had communicated with Mrs. Lincoln only by letter, not having been accorded a personal interview, and that the lady was unwilling to recede from the proposition heretofore submitted by her, under enclosure of Dr. Henry.

After considerable discussion a series of resolutions were drawn up, which are to be submitted to Mrs. Lincoln, and which provide that her wish, so far as sepulture for herself and family is concerned, is acceded to, also that the monument shall be erected at Oak Ridge. The title of the property is, however, to remain in the association, as formed under the general law of the State. The resolutions were adopted by eight yeas to seven nays.

The proposition, it is earnestly to be hoped, will be accepted by Mrs. Lincoln, and thus the vexed question of the location of the monument be definitely settled.

### The Missouri Election.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION PROBABLY ADOPTED.

The St. Louis papers give returns from all but twenty-eight counties in that State, which returns show a majority against the new constitution of only 2,867. The soldiers' vote, however, changes this complexion, and so far as returns are in, places a majority of some two thousand on the other side. This, it is expected, will be increased to three thousand, which is the majority by which the St. Louis *Democrat* claims the new constitution of Missouri is adopted by the people.

### The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1865.

Jay Cooke, United States Subscription Agent, reports subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan to-day to the amount of $3,273,100, including the following:—Ninth National Bank of New York, $113,900; First National Bank of Portland, $200,000; First National Bank of Boston, $200,000; First National Bank of Elmira, $300,000; Second National Bank of Nashville, $100,000. The number of $50 and $100 subscriptions was 2,293.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON THE ESTATE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.—Letters of administration on the estate of the late President Lincoln were issued on Thursday by the Probate Court of Sangamon county to Hon. David Davis, of Bloomington, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois. Hon. J. F. Stuart is surety upon the bond. The estimated value of the estate is $75,000.

# THE TRIAL.

## Argument of Counsel for the Defence of Mrs. Surratt, Harold, Arnold and O'Laughlin.

## Messrs. Johnson, Stone and Cox Challenge the Jurisdiction of the Court.

## RESPONSIBILITY OF ITS MEMBERS.

## Mr. Johnson Asserts that Courts Martial Have Jurisdiction Over Soldiers Only,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1865.

Mr. AIKEN stated to the Court that he should not be prepared until Wednesday to read the argument in the case of Mrs. Surratt. The delay was attributable to voluminous evidence previously to be examined by him.

ARGUMENT OF MR. JOHNSON IN BEHALF OF MRS. SURRATT.

Mr. CLAMPITT read the argument addressed to the President and gentlemen of the commission, signed by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and concurred in by Mr. Frederick A. Aiken and Mr. John W. Clampitt, as associate counsel for Mrs. Mary E. Surratt.

It commences by asking:—Has the commission jurisdiction of the cases before it? That question, in all courts, civil, criminal and military, must be considered and answered affirmatively before judgment can be pronounced, and it must be answered correctly, or the judgment pronounced is void. Ever an interesting and vital inquiry, it is of engrossing interest and awful importance when error may lead to the unauthorized taking of human life. In such a case the Court called upon to render, and the officer who is to approve its judgment and have it executed have a concern peculiar to themselves. As to each a responsibility is involved, which, however conscientiously and firmly met, is calculated and cannot fail to awaken great solicitude and induce the most mature consideration. The nature of the duty is such that even honest error affords no impunity. The legal personal consequences even in a case of honest mistaken judgment, cannot be avoided. Every member composing the commission will meet all the responsibility that belongs to it, as becomes gentlemen and soldiers. So far the question of jurisdiction has not been discussed. The pleas which specially presented it, as soon as filed, were overruled. But that will not, because it properly should not, prevent the commission from considering it with the deliberation which its grave nature demands. It was for them to decide it, and at this time for them alone. The commission under which they are acting does not and could not decide it. If unauthorized, it is a mere nullity—the usurpation of a power not vested in the executive and conferring no authority upon them. To hold otherwise would be to make the executive the exclusive and conclusive judge of its own powers, and that would be to make that department omnipotent. The powers of the President under the constitution are great, are amply sufficient to give all needed efficiency to the office. The convention that formed the constitution and the people who adopted it considered these powers sufficient, and granted no others. In the minds of both (and subsequent events have served to strengthen the impression), danger to liberty is more to be dreaded from the executive than from any other department of the government. So far, therefore, from meaning to extend its powers beyond what was deemed necessary to the wholesome operation of the government, they were studious to place them beyond the reach of abuse. With this view, before entering on the execution of his office, the President is required to take an oath to "faithfully discharge its duties, and to the best of his ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." He is also liable "to be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." If he violates the constitution, if he fails to preserve it, and, above all, if he usurps powers not granted, he is false to his official oath and liable to be indicted and convicted, and to be imprisoned. For such an offence his removal from office is the necessary consequence. In such a contingency "he shall be removed" is the command of the constitution. What stronger evidence could there be that his powers, all of them, in peace and in war, are only such as the constitution confers? But if this was not evident from the instrument itself, the character of the men who composed the convention that framed the constitution and the spirit of the American people at that period would prove it. Hatred of a monarchy, made the more intense by the conduct of the monarch from whose government they had recently separated, and a deep seated love of constitutional liberty, made the more keen and active by the sacrifices which had illustrated their revolutionary career, constituted them a people who could never be induced to delegate any executive authority, not carefully restricted and guarded so as to render its abuse or usurpation almost impossible. If these observations are well founded, it follows that an executive act beyond executive authority can furnish no defence against the legal consequences of what are done under it. Unless jurisdiction exists, the authority to try does not exist, and whatever is done is *coram non judice* and utterly void. This doctrine is as applicable to military as to other courts. The question, then, being always open, and its proper decision essential to