EUROPE.

The Asia at Halifax with Two Days Later News.

REBELDOM GIVEN UP.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation Pronounced Wise and Merciful.

A FURTHER PLEA FOR TRAITORS.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Armed Emigrants to be Shot or Hanged.

France Considers the American Government Will Act Wisely and Humanely by Discountenancing the Emigration Scheme.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER IN ENGLAND

Return of the French Emperor to Paris,

&c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX, June 20, 1865.

The steamship Asia, Captain Moodie, left Liverpool at ten o'clock on the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th instant, and arrived here at half-past nine o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. She has sixty-three passengers for Halifax and sixty-nine for Boston. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The Asia had fine weather during the passage. She sailed from this port for Boston at two o'clock this afternoon, where she will be due at an early hour on Thursday morning.

The terrible accident reported on the Great Western Railway by the last steamer has been followed by another equally serious to an express train on the South-eastern road, conveying passengers from France to London. The train was thrown off the track near Staplehurst. Ten persons were killed and twenty wounded. Charles Dickens was in the train, but escaped injury. Both accidents happened through the carelessness of the plate layers, who were repairing the roads.

The steamship Cuba, from New York, arrived off Crookhaven at nine o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst.

American Affairs.

REBELDOM GIVEN UP AT LAST.

The news of General Kirby Smith's surrender was hailed with satisfaction, it being looked upon as conclusive evidence of the termination of the war.

WHAT NEXT?—WILL IT BE MEXICO?

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, referring to the surrender of the last Confederate general, says that by this event the federal troops have been brought face to face with the French outposts on the Rio Grande.

HARSH MEASURES DEPRECATED AND THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION APPROVED.

The London *Times* of the 10th has another editorial article in which it deprecates harsh measures on the part of the American government against the fallen and conquered rebels. It contends that both justice and expediency should dictate a generous policy. It says:—"We have always regarded the Americans as a generous and placable people; impatient, indeed, at opposition, and ready to enter into quarrels on slight grounds, but ready also to forgive those who can struggle against them no longer. We fear that in the present proceedings the better qualities of the nation are sadly misrepresented by the policy of degrading and proscribing their fallen antagonists, on which the present government seems unhappily to have entered."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* denounces what it terms the "blood-thirsty designs of President Johnson," but thinks he will shrink from the horrid proscription he threatens to carry out when the lists of Southern men are made out. The punishment of the Southern leaders is already terrible enough—failure, ruin and exile.

The terms of the amnesty proclamation are generally canvassed. The *Star* pronounces them wise and generous.

THE FRENCH LIBERALS URGE LENIENCY TO TRAITORS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns that several members of the French opposition are about to send an address to President Johnson, reminding him that the first act of the French republic of 1848 was to abolish capital punishment for political offences, and suggesting to the government of the United States the application of this principle with regard to their own political prisoners at the present time.

AMERICAN ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF FRENCH SYMPATHY.

The text of a despatch, dated May 22, addressed to Mr. Bigelow, American Minister, by the State Department at Washington, is published. It expresses the grateful memory preserved by the government and people of the United States of the sentiments expressed by the Emperor, Senate and Corps Legislatif of France on the assassination of President Lincoln. It reverts also to the old friendship existing between the two nations—a friendship, says the Minister, which is cordially reciprocated on our side.

BRITISH CONSULS IN AMERICA.

An official diplomatic correspondence between England and America is published relative to the duties and privileges of British consuls in America. It ends by Mr. Seward cheerfully according to the British consuls all the privileges enjoyed by the United States consuls in the British dominions.

The Trans-Atlantic Cable.

Dr. W. H. Russell goes out in the Great Eastern to write an account of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The work will be illustrated by Mr. Robert Dudley, and published by Messrs. Day & Son, of London.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field had returned to London, after visiting Valentia to arrange for the laying of the shore end of the cable.

Mr. Landy is a passenger on board the Asia, *en route* for Heart's Content, Newfoundland, to get all ready at that point for the landing of the cable.

France and Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of June 8, writes as follows:—"It is certain that the Mexican agent who arrived in Paris was sent by Maximilian for the express purpose of explaining the critical state of affairs in Mexico, the menacing attitude of the Americans, and the fear of his Majesty that war would be declared by the United States now that the war with the South is over.

The French government has, therefore, given the Washington Cabinet to understand very plainly that Mexico is under the protection of France; that France will not allow any Power to attack it; that filibusters and adventurers entering Mexican territory with hostile designs will, if taken in arms, be hanged or shot without loss of time or money, and that the United States government, whose good faith France, of course, does not doubt, will act wisely as well as humanely by doing all in its power to keep her subjects from injuring her protégé.

The Washington Cabinet probably has no desire, at this time, to be on bad terms with this country, and will, no doubt, act prudently in this affair.

The language and tone of France is what may be called decidedly energetic. It may not be literally correct as I mention, but it is substantially so.

On the 8th inst., in the *Corps Legislatif*, M. Jules Favre made a speech strongly condemning the Mexican expedition. He maintained that the position of Maximilian was precarious, and apprehended a conflict with America.

M. Chaix D'Est Ange demonstrated, in reply, that the position of Maximilian was in no way precarious, and pointed out the progress which had been made in Mexico. The effective force of the expeditionary corps he said, did not exceed twenty six thousand men. Relative to the apprehensions of a conflict with America, the speaker quoted the expressions of President Lincoln just before his melancholy death to show that they need not be entertained. He said that these expressions had become a political testament that will be carried out in good faith by those whom President Lincoln no longer governs, but whom his memory still inspires. The United States, continued the speaker, now only thinks of consoling the widows and orphans of their civil war, and do not contemplate the shedding of more blood on their frontiers.

The debate on the American question was further continued by the Legislature on the 9th inst., but nothing new was developed.

M. Rouher defended the course of the government.

The Empress Eugenie had received a letter written by the President of the United States to the Emperor in reply to the imperial letter recalling Count Mercier from Washington.

France.

The Emperor Napoleon reached Paris on the 10th inst.

The resignation by prince Napoleon of the Vice Presidency of the Council and the Presidency of the Exhibition Commission is accepted.

The Empress has issued a decree declaring all the warnings given to the French journals null and void.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash on hand of three and a half millions of francs.

The Bourse closed heavy on the 8th at 67f. 45c. for the Rente.

PROCLAMATION OF NAPOLEON TO THE FRENCH ARMY IN AFRICA.

The Emperor Napoleon has issued a proclamation to the French army in Africa, thanking them for their labors and the fatigues they have undergone. His Majesty says Africa is the great school for the education of the soldier. He acquires there those manly virtues which are the glory of an army and the strongest support of an empire, by learning to face danger, to endure privations, and to prefer honor and duty to all material enjoyments. Never in your ranks has passion outlived the hour of battle. You were the first to give the hand of friendship to the Arabs and desire that they may be treated with generosity and justice, as belonging henceforth to the great family of Frenchmen. Honor to those who have shed their blood on this soil. You have deserved well of your country. France thanks you.

Prussia.

In the Chamber of Deputies attention had been directed to rumors of an impending duel between Herr Von Bismark and Deputy Virchon, arising out of offensive expressions used by the latter during the recent debate. The duel is generally deprecated, and a warm debate took place, during which the Minister of War declared the affair must be left in Bismark's hands as when imputations were made upon a man's honor, no power was competent to declare satisfaction had been given. No news of the duel.

The Chamber of Deputies voted the naval budget with some amendments.

Austria.

In the Lower House Reichsrath, the Minister of Finance, in a speech on the budget, said:—"The deficiency would disappear in 1866, by the reduction of the military expenditures. But in the meantime a loan of fifty-three million florins must be raised to cover the present deficiency, and, unless a sale of the Crown lands is effected, another loan of forty-five millions will be necessary."

The Emperor signed the decree at Perth suppressing military tribunals for the trial of offences committed by civilians in Hungary.

Cape of Good Hope.

The mails from Table Bay to May 6 are received.

The war excitement along the frontiers proved to be in consequence of a false alarm. There was, nevertheless, much uneasiness and dissatisfaction with the government policy on native affairs.

West Coast of Africa.

The May mails from various places on the West Coast of Africa had been received. The news was unimportant.

China and Japan.

SHANGHAE, May 7, 1865.

Prince Kung is reinstated in the Presidency of the Foreign Board. In Japan Prince Nangato is endeavoring to open a port in the Straits of Simonasaki. The American ministers in Pekin and Japan are returning home. Cause not stated.

CANTON, May 13, 1865.

By overland telegraph from Galle—Tea unchanged; total exports to date, 118,125,030 pounds. Exchange on London, 4s. 4½d.

SHANGHAE, May 7, 1865.

Tea declining. Silk—Nothing doing; export to date, 40,125 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 1d.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, June 10, 1865.

Consols steady and firm. Money unchanged. More demand for discount at the bank at 3½ per cent. Consols closed at 90¾ a 90⅞ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

United States five-twenties, 67; Illinois Central Railroad, 75½ a 75¾; Erie Railroad, 48½.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull. Iron firmer. Sugar dull and easier. Coffee has an upward tendency. Tea firm. Rice dull. Tallow firmer. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 55s. a 55s. 6d. Petroleum nominal at £18 a £19 for crude. Sperm oil quiet at £90.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JUNE 10.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet at unchanged quotations.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co. and others report:—Flour dull. Wheat inactive, with a downward tendency; red Western, 8s. 4d. a 8s. 10d.; white, 8s. 10d. a 9s. 3d. per cental. Corn steady; mixed, 28s. a 28s. 6d. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Gordon, Bruce & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report:—Beef quiet and steady. Pork heavy, and declined 2s. 6d. a 5s. per bbl. Bacon easier. Lard dull and partially declined 1s. Butter firm. Tallow steady and more active.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet at 28s. 6d. a 29s. for pots and pearls. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Rice—No sales. Linseed dull and declined 6d. a 1s. Linseed oil steady. Linseed cakes steady. Sperm oil easier. Rosin very dull. Spirits turpentine—No sales.

PETROLEUM.—Boult, English and Brandon report:—The market is firmer, with an advance of 2d.; refined, 2s. 3d. a 2s. 4d.

City Intelligence.

BIDS FOR STREET CONTRACTS.—The office of Street Commissioners Tweed and Cornell presented a lively appearance yesterday forenoon upon the occasion of the opening of the bids for certain street contracts and awarding the contracts to bidders. The apartment was crowded with gentlemen interested in the business. The following are the lettings made, as far as could be ascertained last evening:—

Dredging pier 61 E. R., Isaac Orr	$5,075
Rebuilding pier 37, E. R., D. Babcock	7,200
Rebuilding pier 44, E. R., J. Hendix	5,850
Rebuilding bulkhead north side of Rivington street, E. R., Messrs. Tompkins & Lynch	2,974
Replanking and refendering piers 56 and 57 E. R., Messrs. Thomas & Walsh	5,312

Bids were also received for regulating 135th street, from Fourth to Eighth avenues; regulating 109th street, from Fifth avenue to Harlem; regulating Fifty-eighth street, from Second avenue to the East river; curbing, guttering and flagging Eleventh avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth street; curbing, guttering and flagging Eightieth street, from Third avenue to the East river; curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-second street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue; curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-eighth street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue. Upon the latter mentioned cases no decision has yet been reached.

STREET INSPECTORS.—Since the contract for the cleaning of the streets has been let by the Street Cleaning Commission, the office of the Street Inspector has experienced a general depression in the way of business prospectively. It still carries on the inspection and the cleaning; but these duties will be transferred to the contractors on the 1st proximo, and the employes of Mr. Boole's office are at present busily employed in notifying the district inspectors and their subalterns that their services will not be required after that date. By this change in programme about fifteen hundred men will be more or less affected, and many of them, probably, for a time, at least, thrown out of employment. It would seem that the policy of the workmen should be to submit gracefully to the transfer, cultivate the acquaintance of the contractors, and at least give them a trial, and be sure that there exists an actual difference before they resort to measures which, if inaugurated, can only end in their discomfiture. The contractors upon the street work will have to employ men, and of course have their choice as to whom they shall take on and whom reject. All the laborers who have shown their fitness for their positions ought to find places in the new work under the contractors. And it is only for the laborers that the public cares. The district officials who have heretofore had employment, if not needed, can readily turn their attention to other pursuits. Thus far there has been no actual rupture between the contractors and the workmen. It is not anticipated there will be, nor is it necessary. If the cleaning of the streets is well performed by the contractors it is all that the public have any interest in. Should it not be well done the aforesaid contractors and the Street Cleaning Commission will be sure to get themselves into a dish of particularly hot water.

A THOUSAND MULES TO BE KNOCKED DOWN.—From the day that Sampson jawed the Phillistines to death, mules have been sensibly raised in the estimation of mankind. The war has thinned their ranks, the days of the towpath have been followed by the days of the steam horse and iron track, and still the mule is valuable and in demand. An obstinate animal, and proverbially contrary in disposition; still, when it comes to hard pulling, up and down steep and rocky roads, the descendents of the "father of all rabits" comes in play most oppertunely. Two hundred will be sold at auction from the government stables, corner of Tenth avenue and Twenty-third street, in this city, to-morrow. The sale will be resumed on the 5th and continue on the 12th, 19th and 26th of next month. The entire number to be disposed of is not far from one thousand.

A LECTURE ON FREEMASONRY will be delivered by Rev. Samuel Bell, D. D., Past Grand Orator of the State of California, at the Cooper Institute, on to-morrow evening, at eight o'clock. The lecturer comes well recommended.

RUTGER FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Twenty-eighth annual commencement of the Rutger Female Institute will occur at the Broadway Tabernacle on Thursday, the exercises commencing at two o'clock P. M. A meeting of the trustees of the institution will be held in the parlor, over the lecture room, a quarter of an hour earlier.

A CALIFORNIA HUNTER AND TRAPPER IN TOWN.—Mention was made in these columns yesterday of the appearance upon the streets on Monday of a strangely attired personage, who attracted such a crowd wherever he journeyed that he was compelled to retreat to an Ann street restaurant, at the door of which he threw out the threat that he would eat any man or boy who was presumptious enough to attempt to follow him. It turns out to have been Mr. Seth Kinman, the California hunter and trapper, who, just previous to the death of President Lincoln presented him a unique and interesting arm chair, formed from the antlers of the wild elk—the last bequest of any kind made to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Kinman has had rather an eventful life. He was born in 1815, in Union county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Illinois as early as 1830, where, during the Black Hawk war of 1832 he took part in Captain Adams' company, in the defeat of General Stillman on Rock river, and in another fierce battle with the Indians at Sycamore creek. He followed trapping and hunting in the West up to 1848, crossing the Rocky Mountains in 1842. In 1848 he journeyed overland to California, where, in Humboldt county he still resides, when at home, with his wife and three children. In 1857 Mr. Kinman presented an elk horn chair of his own manufacture to James Buchanan. But it was not this act which gave that personage the nickname of "Old Buck." Whether Buchanan rewarded Mr. Kinman history does not record; but, had President Lincoln lived he would have received some substantial recognition of a present upon which Mr. Lincoln placed much value. Mrs. Lincoln has taken the chair to her home in the West, where Mr. Kinman followed the remains of the President, and has just returned. Mr. Kinman is still in the city. As he has formed the acquaintance of the policemen in a civil way, and had the liberty of the streets granted him, he will be no further annoyed. His beard and hair are the admiration of all the ladies, and the source of the envy of all the men. But all should be seen to be appreciated.

THE POLICE appeared in their new flannel uniforms yesterday, in accordance with orders issued some time since by Superintendent Kennedy. The men looked as gay as cavaliers and as handsome as country schoolma'ams in their light attire. Flannel does not keep out water as well as broadcloth, but it is decidedly comfortable in dog days. Panama hats do not appear military, in the strict sense of the term, but they are convenient, airy, and if worn the year round, in place of the heavy regulation cloth caps, would wonderfully reduce the number of bald heads in the district police force. Every New Yorker feels a just pride in the Metropolitan police, and anything that the Superintendent can introduce calculated to make them better looking or more comfortable will be received with commendation.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE NEW YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB will take place at Dudley's grove this year. It has been arranged that the barge Walter Sands will leave the foot of Charlton street at half-past eight o'clock to-morrow morning. The steamer will also touch at Thirtieth street, North river, at nine o'clock. The place selected for the festivities is unexcelled by any in its vicinity, and the Caledonians know how to make the most out of the beauties of nature, music and dancing. A merry time may therefore be confidently expected.

AN ALLEGORICAL PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON, drawn with a pen, by R. Morris Swander, of Philadelphia, has been forwarded to us by the publishers. It is a fac-simile of the draught of the Declaration of Independence, through which, as through a gauze curtain, the reader perceives the features of the father of his country, the light and heavy shadings of the letters forming the outlines of the portrait, which is after Stuart's admirable painting. The engraving of the pen sketch is dedicated to the Christian Commission of the United States.

BUOYS IN THE HUDSON RIVER.—The allotted time for receiving sealed proposals for the replacing, raising and keeping in proper position all the buoys, from New York city to Troy, having expired yesterday, the bids, under the direction of Mr. C. S. M. Powell, Lighthouse Inspector, were sealed and forwarded to Washington for approval. Besides the buoys in the river, the proposals are also to include all those in Lake Champlain, Fire Island Inlet, and such other places as may be authorized, for one year from the 1st day of July to the succeeding 30th of June. As soon as the result of bids are ascertained the public will be informed regarding the successful parties.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.—Mr. R. S. S. Andros, the special agent of the Treasury Department appointed to visit all the recently reopened ports, except those of Texas, has sailed in the cutter Kankakee, with three assistants. Collector Ricks, of Pensacola, accompanied him.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The fifteenth annual Convention of the Hudson River Baptist Association South, was held yesterday in the Twenty-fifth street Baptist church, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The Baptist churches of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity were fully represented, and among the audience were large numbers of ladies and a slight springling of colored people. After the usual religious services had been performed the annual sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Yonkers. Rev. Dr. Weston, of the Madison avenue Baptist church was then appointed Moderator of the Convention for the ensuing year. Communications from several churches in the district were read by him. After an adjournment for dinner the Convention proceeded to dispose of the regular business of the last year. The business of the convention will be Concluded to-day.

MEETING OF ENUMERATORS.—In accordance with the published request of Dr. Hough, superintendent of the census for 1865, there was a meeting of the enumerators of the various districts of this city, at the rooms of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, Clinton Hall, last evening. It was very well attended, and the census takers evinced a commendable desire to become well posted in their business. They were ably addressed, in a familiar, conversational style, by their superintendent. Another meeting for the same purpose will be held at the same hour and place on Friday evening of the present week. Dr. Hough instructed the enumerators that heretofore considerable difficulty had been experienced by all sorts of canvassers for *data* of population from the fear some people had that their names were to be used for the purposes of a draft. The census takers could say, with truth, that no scheme of conscription was to grow out of the present enumeration. It was merely for the purpose of furnishing a basis for equalizing representation, taxation, &c. The census taken at the request of Secretary Stanton last March by the Police Commissioners was founded upon the estimate of five persons to a family, and each block in the city had its families numbered. In this way it was found that we had a population of about nine hundred thousand, exclusive of the fortified islands in the neighborhood. After fully describing all the duties of the enumerator, answering many questions, and explaining the various blanks and forms to be used in taking the census, the meeting adjourned.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIGHT GUARD.—The parades of the New York Light Guard have always been a noticeable feature among military shows for the past twenty-eight years. In fact, the Light Guard have been more or less intimately connected with the important events and ceremonies in New York for fully that length of time. Yet the public are as anxious to witness its movements as ever. The next parade of this organization will take place to-day, leaving the armory, at Lafayette Hall, at eight A. M. The following will be the line of march and exercises:—Up Broadway to Fourth avenue, from thence to Twenty-third street, down Twenty-third street to East river, where they embark on a steamer for New Rochelle. Returning, will arrive at the foot of Twenty-third street between six and seven P. M., march up Twenty-third street to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street to Broadway, and down Broadway to the armory.

THE SUNDAY LAW.—Some of the German papers of this city are very severe just now in their comments on the action of Superintendent Kennedy in regard to the Sunday law, and the way he calculates to enforce the ordinance. The *Abend Zeitung* is rather severe in regard to the matter, because the German singing societies are interfered with in the exercise of their musical performances and social enjoyment, which, as a matter of convenience, during the summer season, are generally arranged on Sundays. The *Abend Zeitung* observes:—It may be said that the officers of the law cannot be blamed; that the law prohibits concerts of every kind on Sundays. Then Mr. Kennedy has neglected his duty in a most flagrant style; for he allowed concerts and music to take place in the low places of the lower part of the city, while he prohibited the same in the woods in the upper part of the city, and he even did not prevent music in the disreputable places in Greene street last Sunday. Mr. Kennedy declares that he had been compelled to take these measures on account of the numerous complaints made by the neighbors of the public places. We should like to see these complaints. We would like to know what neighbor would have been disturbed by the German glee clubs in Bellevue Garden on Sunday last, or what citizen would have complained against the splendid concerts at Falk's Lion Brewery. The *Abend Zeitung* advises the proprietors of "those respectable public places where the working classes on Sunday congregate for recreation" to organize themselves in opposition to Mr. Kennedy.

FOUND DROWNED AT STATEN ISLAND.—The body of a man which, from all appearances, had been for some time in the water, floated ashore on Friday last, at Staten Island, was picked up and an inquest held by the Coroner. Upon the corpse were found five fifty dollar United States Treasury notes, a likeness of a young lady, and a number of letters, one of which was postmarked at North Vassalboro, Maine, April 27, addressed to "John Plummer, United States receiving ship North Carolina." The deceased was probably a sailor. The remains were so badly decayed and defaced by remaining so long submerged, that no further description would prove intelligible. The effects of the drowned man remain in the hands of the Coroner, at Staten Island.

FORT RICHMOND.—There are at present some two hundred men and officers at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, consisting of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteer infantry and the Fifth United States regular artillery. The New York troops mentioned are soon to receive their discharge, it is said, and, if the truth has been told about their treatment by those having charge of their commissariat, the sooner they leave the better they will be satisfied. While the government pays for and expects its men to receive a plentiful supply of rations each day, and while the men in charge have no reason to complain of an existing scarcity in the supply of stores—for all are to be had in profusion—the poor soldiers who have bravely fought for their country, and many of whom have honorable scars received at the hands of the common enemy, are furnished meat for their mess tables that the hungriest dog would reject with loathing, and bread that was never good, or else has long since become foul, mouldy and nauseating. Every other day, for some time past, the sergeant of the cookroom has been giving out what, by courtesy, is called fresh beef. He says it is the best he has to bestow. A specimen brought to the city yesterday brought with it the odors of putrefaction and the elements of foul suppuration. In fact it was alive with corruption. One pound and one-quarter of this filthy stuff are the men supplied with daily. What they do with it God only knows. Eat it they cannot. The salt pork they receive is a little better in quality, and is probably all that keeps the veterans alive. Is there no way in which this outrage upon our brave men can be stopped and its perpetrators summarily punished? If not there should be a means invented. The attention of the commanding officer at Fort Richmond is respectfully called to the above statement of facts.

THE PATHANOLOGIAN SOCIETY OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL gave a very interesting exhibition at Dodworth Hall last evening, before a very select little audience. The exercises comprised the usual variety of music, addresses, poems and recitations. The Presidential address was delivered by Master T. C. Ecclesine, and the Pathanologian poem by Master W. Bartlett; after which the following young gentlemen made their bows and performed their quotas of the entertainment:—D. V. Bell, F. Adler, S. S. Roche, E. B. Smith, R. H. Hunt, J. Wood and F. Seixas. The exercises wound up with a pleasant little farce called "The Fish Out of Water," which was performed in a very creditable manner.

News from Mobile.

CAIRO, June 20, 1865.

A despatch from Mobile says that Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal church South, has issued an address, in which he counsels submission and a peaceful acquiescence in the new order of things.

General Buckner's address to the soldiers contains the same tone.

It is reported that General Andrews is to be superseded in the command of Mobile by General Kirby Smith.

THE ROXBURY TRAGEDY.

Further Details of the Horrible Crime.

Twenty-seven Wounds on the Body of the Girl.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED PARTY.

FUNERAL OF THE CHILDREN,

&c., &c., &c.

[From the Boston Post, June 20.]

The atrocious tragedy in Roxbury, involving the murder of John S. and Isabella Joyce—of which we gave an account yesterday—has produced, as would naturally be the case, a profound impression of sadness and indignation in the public mind. That in a civilized, Christian community there should live human beings capable of such cruelty savage and fiendish deeds is almost past belief. But of the fact of their existence the two-fold crime, with its damnable accompaniments, is too true. It should teach the community the lesson that the young cannot be too carefully guarded. We give below such additional information of the tragedy as our reporters have been able to gather.

The body of the murdered girl was found about one o'clock on Sunday afternoon in Bussey's woods, a very secluded place, at no great distance from the road. The young girl was in her fifteenth year, but was remarkably well formed, round and full in person, over five feet high, and rather attractive in person, with auburn hair and very clear, bright eyes. She resided in Lynn, with one of her aunts, and was here on a visit. The boy was small of his age. Mrs. Joyce left her home early Monday morning, and went out to West Roxbury to make dresses for a family, to stay three days. The children, meanwhile, were to stay with their grandmother, at the corner of Newland and Concord streets. The boy came home from school (the Dwight school) at eleven o'clock on Monday (the morning sessions of our schools being from eight to eleven). The girl expressed a desire to see the woods around Boston, and they proposed to go to Roxbury. Something was said about May's woods. The boy said, "I'll show you some first rate woods." The grandmother rather objected to their going, but the girl patted her on the back affectionately, and said, "Don't be afraid, grandma; we'll be back in time for Johnny to go to school." This was in reference to the afternoon school session, which commences at two o'clock. When they left the girl had ten cents with her. The place where the murder was committed was about parallel, or a little bayond the Forest Hills station, at the juncture of the Providence and Dedham Railroads, upon a hill to the right. It is supposed that the children, who were last seen going up from Newland street toward Washington, took the Forest Hill car, on the Dedham turnpike route, rode out to the terminus and then struck the first road they came to, which led them across the railroad, across the Jamaica Plain road, and then by a circuit up the hills and further out. Beneath an old oak tree, on an eminence in the grove, is a place favorable to a seat. The oak leaves and twigs have been plucked off to make wreaths. One of these was found twined around the young girl's hat. She had evidently sat there and made her wreaths, and there were the broken twigs laying on the ground, as well as an incompleted wreath. Her body was found flat on the back, from twenty to fifty feet distant from the seat, and her underclothes torn off. The wounds on her person (twenty-seven in number), were in different places, extending from the hips to the breast-bone, and one or two on the back. From an examination of the body, Dr. Stedman was led to infer that but one person was engaged in the outrage. The wounds were deep, and were made evidently by the same instrument that killed the boy. The young girl must have made a desperate struggle to free herself from the hands of the villain, as the leaves and ground near the rock are clotted with blood, from the twenty-seven wounds received upon her body, from a large dirk knife, sixteen of them being upon her back. She must have also made an attempt to grasp the knife of the murderer, as one of her fingers on the right hand is severed, and all the others are nearly cut off. Her clothes were soaked with blood. Her mouth was discovered to be full of grass, which had been employed to stop her outcries from being heard. The unfortunate girl, on the day of the murder, wore a black silk basque, light striped worsted sack, fine purple checked silk dress, with black border around the bottom, white straw hat, with black ribbon trimming, velvet binding, and a small bunch of orange flowers in it, with a blue berege veil.

It is supposed that the boy was for a time amazed or paralyzed by the attack on his sister, and that when he turned to run it was too late. His course was down the hill toward a brook and toward Mr. Motley's house. There were two houses within a few hundred yards of the scene; but the inmates are so accustomed to shouts, laughter and yells from picnic and excursion groups, that they would not have paid much attention it they had heard screams on this occasion. The same instrument undoubtedly killed both. Dr. Ira Allen states that the point of the knife where the wound terminated made the same sort of a termination in each. The wounds on the boy and girl were precisely alike, and the weapon was probably a dirk eight or ten inches long. The boy was no doubt killed after he fell, the murderer stooping down. The wounds were eight inches deep, going clear through the body, and in one or two cases the point coming through the skin in front. One leg was bent up, his face on its side, with one arm spread out and the other hand beneath the back. Although the wounds in both bodies appeared to have been made by the same sharp instrument, it is believed that at least two persons were concerned in the tragic affair. The corpses are so decomposed that it is impossible to expose them to public view.

The grandmother, it appears, notified the police of West Roxbury of the absence of the children on Tuesday, and they set about a search. The mother could not be found, the place of her sojourning being unknown, and she did not hear of the disappearance till Wednesday. On Thursday, by direction of Colonel Burrill, Deputy Marshal Joseph Hubbard, of Roxbury, with a strong force, and seven Boston policeman, made a systematic search of the Roxbury woods, and were satisfied that the children were not there. The gentlemen who found the girl's body notified Mr. Motley, who called for officer Macdonald, and the latter drove in and summoned the Roxbury police and Dr. Allen.

Mrs. Joyce, the mother, has been a widow for several years, and is a hard working, industrious woman, who obtained her subsistence by her needle, going about and working where her services were wanted. Isabella, her daughter, lived in Lynn, with an aunt, and came to the city two weeks ago last Tuesday to visit her relatives. She visited her mother in Cottage place, her grandmother in Concord street, and relations in South Boston. Her brother John, aged about twelve years, went to school on Concord street, taking his meals with his grandmother, Mrs. Cross, who lived next the schoolhouse, and passing his nights at his mother's, in Cottage place. He was accustomed to go out to Roxbury to roam through the woods, but had never been known to go beyond May's woods, where he went with his sister only a day or two before Monday, the 12th inst., the day of his disappearance. On that day both came up from the house of their mother in the morning, and the boy went to school in the forenoon. At noon they received ten cents each from their grandmother to pay their car fare to Roxbury, the girl remarking that she wished to see if the woods resembled those in Lynn. Their mother was at this time at work in Jamaica Plain, but the place was not known to the children. The boy not going to school on Tuesday, his grandmother became alarmed and went to the relatives of the family, where he was supposed to be, and, not finding either of the children, at once gave information to the police of Boston, who told her to notify the Roxbury police, which was also done. Since that time the woods had been searched thoroughly, the children in the schools in that vicinity going with the rest, but no one appears to have gone so far as Bussey's woods, the impression being that they had not gone so great a distance. The bodies were accidentally discovered, as previously stated, and recognized by their aunt, by means of the clothing worn by them. The mother, who is left entirely childless by this bloody deed, was informed, or rather surmised the sad fate of her offspring yesterday forenoon, for the first time. Having been conveyed to the house occupied by the aunt and grandmother of the murdered children in Concord street, as she entered the dwelling she observed some friends in earnest conversation, and asked what they were talking about? Some one replied by inquiring of her if she had not been informed? Exclaiming in agonizing tones that she now knew all, Mrs. Joyce swooned, and has been in a critical condition ever since.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

[From the Boston Advertiser, June 20.]

Bussey's woods, the scene of the brutal murder of the sister and brother, Bella Joyce and John Joyce, is owned by Thomas Motley, Esq., whose residence is near by, and is about two miles from the West Roxbury Post Office, and a quarter of a mile from the Forest Hill station on the Providence Railroad. It is a quiet, secluded spot, and is frequently visited by pleasure parties.

By inquiry yesterday we learned that the young girl has been living with her aunt, Mrs. Daniel E. Turner, corner of Boston and North Federal streets, Lynn, and was visiting her grandmother, who lives on the corner of Newland and Concord streets, in this city. Master John Joyce lived with his mother and attended the Dwight School, at the South End. He was a favorite with his schoolmates, and is represented as having been a bright and promising lad. Both of the children were much beloved by all who knew them, and their friends were many.

On the morning of the fatal Monday John went to school as usual, and came home at eleven o'clock to go with his sister to May's woods, she having expressed a wish to see if these woods were as lovely as those in Lynn. They were furnished by their grandmother with sufficient change to enable them to pay their fares, and left the roof of that beloved grandparent in high glee, little thinking of the terrible fate awaiting them. It is supposed that, instead of taking the Warren street car, which would carry them near May's woods, the children got aboard of the Forest Hill car, and went to Bussey's woods by mistake.

Yesterday the boy's cap was found in the thicket, also the net which was worn by the girl. A New York HERALD of the 5th instant was also picked up, with several other articles, which it is hoped may lead, if they have not already led, to the detection of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime.

Suspicion rests on several parties as knowing something in connection with the crime, and several arrests have been made; but all have been discharged except one, Thomas Ainsley, a painter, living at No. 6 Cottage place, where the mother of the children boarded. As it was very generally supposed that the double murder was committed by some person who was acquainted with the children, public attention was turned to the neighborhood in which they resided, and certain circumstances which came within the knowledge of the police of the Eleventh ward, led to measures for the arrest of this Ainsley. His place of business on Washington street was accordingly visited, but was found closed. A call at the house in Cottage street was next made, but the object of their search could not be found there. After some questioning it was ascertained that he might be in Quincy or its vicinity. Accordingly the police, in company with Mr. Salom, proceeded to that town, where, with considerable difficulty, Ainsley was found and was brought to this city, and is now in the Fifth police station, on Dedham street. The accused party, when spoken to upon the subject, gave contradictory statements as to his whereabouts on the Monday upon which the children left their grandmother's house, and appeared somewhat confused. He has been, we are informed, away from his home during most of the past week, paying no attention to his business and acting in a strange, uneasy manner. It is stated that he said in conversation with a gentleman that he saw the children after they left Boston, and knew where they were going. Ainsley is represented as being a hater of children and as a man of little feeling. His character is none of the best in the neighborhood in which he resides. There is as yet no positive circumstances, as far as we can learn, connecting him with the fiendish crime, and it is to be hoped that he may be enabled to free himself from all suspicion. There were no weapons or other instruments of any account found upon his person.

The arrest of Ainsley caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and we are informed that a crowd collected, who displayed much indignation against the prisoner, and manifested a disposition to take him from the custody of the officers and inflict punishment upon him upon the spot. The police, however, were successful in conveying him to the station unharmed.

The story considerably circulated in Roxbury yesterday afternoon that two negroes had been arrested, with "strong proof against them," had no foundation whatever. It probably arose from the statement of some persons that two negroes were seen by them on Monday, sitting on a stone wall near the woods, engaged in the unprofitable occupation of throwing stones at harmless pigeons.

Coroner Allen summoned the same jury yesterday in the boy's case that he had in the case of the girl, and the joint inquest will take place next Monday, at two o'clock P. M., in Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain; and, in the meantime, any information tending to throw light on the horrible deed, or the whereabouts of the two deceased on Monday last, can be given to Coroner Allen, corner of Ruggles and Tremont streets, Roxbury, or to officer Alexander McDonald, Jamaica Plain. The jury consists of Thomas Motley, foreman; Lorenzo Smith, John Burnham, Samuel Gist, Andrew J. Chase and George J. Bradley.

There has been, in addition to the reward of five hundred dollars offered by the citizens of ward Eleven for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers, a reward of one thousand dollars offered by the Selectmen of West Roxbury, also the sum of three thousand dollars by Mr. Thomas Motley, the owner of the woods; and at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, as stated in another part of this morning's issue, the Mayor was authorized to offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Bella Joyce, and five hundred dollars for the person who murdered John Joyce.

A contribution in aid of the unhappy mother was taken yesterday morning at the Old South prayer meeting, at the suggestion of Rev. Dorus Clark, and it is expected that this morning a report will be made of the circumstances of the mother, and that another opportunity will be furnished to any one who may be disposed to contribute to her necessities.

The funeral of the two children will take place this morning, at nine o'clock, in the Church of the Unity (Rev. Mr. Hopworth's). The services will be performed by Rev. W. E. Copeland, of the Fraternity chapel on Concord street, where the family have attended.

THE PERSON ARRESTED.

[From the Boston Herald, June 20.]

We are informed that Ainsley has been very closely questioned concerning the matter, and that he gives a clear account of his whereabouts since last Monday, but fails to indicate satisfactorily where he was on that day, the time when the children left home, and since when nothing has been seen of them alive. We also heard a rumor, which can be traced by us to no source either reliable or unauthentic, to