went through at once, prices there evidently being much lower than at Albany. Who will give us the New Jersey quotations? What is the price of a vote at Trenton?

John Brougham and W. Stuart (Not A. T. Stewart).

John Brougham is going to Europe. Why a fellow of such infinite jest and fine fancy should be animated by such an intention is inconceivable to us. Why should the genial John tempt the Atlantic waves for a no better object than existence in the slow and sleepy European cities? Had he not still the jolly Tuscaroras, and Chincaroras, the Pottawattomies, Wampanoags, Pequots, Narragansets, Peconics and other oysters and races from which he drew the salty succulence of his wit, and the wonderful pictures, pathos and puns of his Pocahontas? Was there not some unexplored richness for him in this direction, that he should run away out of this country? He will find nothing of the sort in Europe. Nor will find he there, in all the chosen haunts of the beery British, choicer companions than he must remember to have gathered about him within the sound of Trinity Chimes many a time when the impudent and superfluous bells have announced that it was midnight—as if that were a matter of any consequence. Eheu! They slide, the slippery years! It may be that he finds the town dull in these days after just such thoughts. But what will there be to cheer him in London? Beer! As if a fluid must necessarily be cheering when it is a little thinner than the atmosphere of the place in which it is taken. That will not do for a cheering beverage. It is our very positive judgment that John Brougham ought to stay with us, and not go to Europe at all. We advise this on account of the beer, and for other reasons.

But if such a pleasant feature and phase of our theatrical life must be taken from us there is an assurance that our days will not be altogether melancholy. Stuart will be left—not the great Mogul of dry goods and real estate, but the rubicund, rotund and jocund manager, the unctuous humorist, the pleasant wit and accomplished scholar, who was recently burned out at Winter Garden, and who has met his fortune on such fair and equal terms that he has not been heard to utter even one of the many curses against Vulcan that rare old Ben left ready prepared for such emergencies. Stuart will remain and will build another theatre, and gather around him rare priests and priestesses of the theatrical muse, and will yet charm away many an evil hour for our citizens who appreciate the better parts of the drama, whether replete with tragic fire or with the lighter, easier comic spirit of the masters of the mimic art. Having another theatre, he will make it a great success; for, with all the consideration that he will give to art, he will not neglect business and business principles. And the observance of such points as these principles suggest is the secret of success in theatres, as well as elsewhere. By the application of common sense to the fair interpretation of such principles—by minding our own business, and not trying to conduct other people's business, we have had a tolerable success in life; and the rule is not restricted to the management of newspapers.

MEXICO.

Ineffectual Attempt of Maximilian to Cut His Way Out of Queretaro—Latest News from Vera Cruz.

The following additional news from Mexico was brought by the United States gunboat Tahoma, which arrived at Galveston on the 23d inst., from Tampico April 17.

A despatch had been received in Tampico from Juarez, dated April 13, which stated that Maximilian and the garrison at Querétaro had about that time attempted to cut their way out, but were badly repulsed. The Emperor, it is believed, will surely be bagged.

The Tahoma's news from Vera Cruz reports that place invested by the liberals with five thousand troops, commanded by Mendez, on the south, and two thousand on the north under La Vega. All access to the city was cut off, and provisions scarce inside. The last beef had been killed, and meat sold at a dollar a pound. The liberals had driven off a herd of five hundred sheep and goats, and starvation was imminent. The city was being shelled.

THE GARDINER WILL CASE.

The protracted family litigation which has been before the Circuit Court of Richmond county, Staten Island, for the past week, and which has been intrusted by the litigants on either side to eminent counsel, was yesterday so far concluded as to be submitted to the jury before whom it was tried.

The opening address to the jury was made by Mr. James T. Brady, who, having reviewed the testimony at great length, and dwelt on all the points favorable to his client, Mr. David Gardiner, the contestant of the will of his mother, made in favor of his sister and testatrix's daughter, Julia Tyler, the relict of President Tyler, deceased. Counsel submitted that the questions to be decided by the jury were:—Was Juliana Gardiner, when executing the instrument purporting to be her last will and testament, of sound and disposing mind and understanding? had she, in the opinion of the jury, from all the facts presented to them, the capacity which the law required to enable her to make a will? was she under no restraint, and was the instrument duly executed, with all the formalities prescribed by the statute, and was she capable of making said will with sense and judgment, with regard to the amount appropriated, and with due regard to the relative claims of the different parties who were the objects of her bounty? The jury must also be satisfied that in the act of executing the will she had intelligence enough to understand clearly each and every of its provisions, and to know when she should assent or dissent, and had strength of will to qualify any statement which she might not approve. If the jury found that Mrs. Gardiner did not possess all these qualities at the time of making the instrument, they would find for the plaintiff, the burden of the proof as to these facts being with the defendants.

Mr. Evarts followed on behalf of the will, contending that the will had been duly executed in every respect and with the full knowledge and understanding of the testatrix of the distribution she was making of her property.

Judge Lott charged the jury, submitting to their consideration the main questions in the case, as propounded by counsel. They must be satisfied first that the testatrix was of sound and disposing memory and competent to devise at the time she made her will; that she was under no restraint or under undue influence; that the instrument was duly executed, with all the forms required by the law, and was she capable of making said will with sense and judgment in reference to the amount of her property and the relative claims of the different parties, the recipients of her bounty, and their comparative condition; and that at the time of its execution she had intelligence enough to clearly understand all its provisions and the manner of its disposition. The Judge then reviewed the testimony, commenting on such parts as most clearly affected the points at issue. After a lengthy charge the jury retired, but had not closed their deliberations at a late hour last night.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION.

This association held its annual meeting in the Directors' room of the Academy of Music last evening. Mr. Gignoux occupied the Chair. The report of the Executive Committee, which was submitted, shows the past year to have been attended with success in the exhibitions, and gives assurance that the society was established on a firm basis, not less than ten thousand persons having visited the last exhibition. The erection of a building for a permanent gallery has been delayed on account of the increase in the price of labor and the prospect of heavy taxation when completed. The property of the Association had, however, been exempted from taxation by the Legislature. The cost of the contemplated building is estimated at $70 000. The present incumbrance of the association is only $6,000, a mortgage of $3,500 on the lots having been paid off. The report was accepted and ordered on file. The Treasurer's report shows the total on hand from last account and received from dues, profits, &c., to be $28,818; expenses, $28,602; balance on hand in cash, $215. Messrs. E. J. Lowber, A. McCue, S. B. Chittenden and C. J. Lowrey were elected Trustees for a term of five years. It was so arranged that the annual subscribers will hereafter be represented in the board, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

EUROPE.

The Peace Congress and Powers to be Represented.

Basis for the Conference on the Franco-German Dispute.

Russian Opinion of the North American Cession Treaty.

General Changarnier on the French Army Reorganization Bill.

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE CABLE TO APRIL 29.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Organization of the Great Powers' Assemblage to Meet in London—Basis of the Conference.

LONDON, April 29, 1867.

The European Conference which is to meet in London next month to settle the dispute between France and Prussia in regard to Luxemburg will be composed of the representatives of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and the King of Holland as Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

It is understood that the following terms have been agreed upon as a basis for the deliberations of the Conference:—

First.—France is not to enlarge her present boundaries.

Second.—The fortifications of Luxemburg are to be evacuated and dismantled.

Third.—The future political status of the Grand Duchy is to be ascertained and determined by the Conference.

Fourth.—The final decision of the Conference is to be guaranteed by all the governments participating therein.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, April 29—Noon.

Consols for money 91¼.

United States five-twenties	72
Illinois Central shares	76½
Erie Railway shares	40½

LONDON, April 29—2 P. M.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

Are quoted at this hour as follows:—

United States bonds	71½
Illinois Centrals	76½
Erie shares	41½

LONDON, April 29—Evening.

Consols closed at 91 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

Closed at the following rates:—

United States five-twenties	71
Illinois Central shares	76½
Erie Railway shares	41¼

The Continental Bourses.

FRANKFORT, April 27—Noon.

United States five-twenty bonds, 76.

PARIS, April 27—Noon.

United States five-twenties, 80.

Rentes, 67f. 50c.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—Noon.

The cotton market is excited. Sales to day 25,000 bales. Middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—2 P. M.

Since the noon report cotton has been very active, and an advance of ⅛d. to ¼d. in prices has been established. At this hour the quotations are as follows:—Middling uplands, 12⅛d. a 12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12⅜d. a 12¾d.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—Evening.

The activity in the cotton market was maintained to the close of the day, and the transactions were large. The following are the authorized closing quotations:—Middling uplands, 12d. a 12⅛d.; middling Orleans, 12⅜d. a 12¾d. The sales of the day foot up 25,000 bales.

Trade Report.

The advices from Manchester continue to be favorable. The market for goods and yarns is buoyant.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—Noon.

The breadstuffs market is firm; sales of California wheat at 14s. 6d., and Western red at 13s. 9d. Corn 43s. 9d. Oats 3s. 7d. Barley 4s. 10d. Peas 45s.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—2 P. M.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—Evening.

The market for breadstuffs closed firm. Corn has advanced to 44s. per quarter for mixed Western. Barley 4s. 2d. for 60 lbs. Oats 3s. 7d. per 45 lbs. Peas 45s. per quarter for Canadian.

Liverpool Provisions Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—Noon.

Pork, 80s. Beef, 125s. Bacon, 39s. Lard, 50s. 6d. Cheese, 60s.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—2 P. M.

Provisions are unchanged in price.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—Evening.

The provisions market is firmer. Beef has advanced to 127s. 6d. per barrel for extra prime mess. Pork—Eastern prime mess, 80s. per barrel. Lard, 50s. 6d. per cwt. Cheese—Middling American, 60 per cwt.

Liverpool Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—Noon.

Spirits petroleum, 11d., and refined 1s. 4d. Pot ashes, 34s. Spirits turpentine, 36s. 6d. Rosin—Common, 8s., and fine 13s. 9d. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Cloverseed, 57s.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—Evening.

Refined petroleum has declined to 1s. 3d. per gallon. Potashes, 34s. per cwt. Spirits turpentine, 36s. 6d. Rosin—Common, 8s.; fine, 13s. 9d. per cwt. Tallow, 44s. 6d.

The London Markets.

LONDON, April 29—Noon.

Sugar—Dutch standard No. 12, 24s. Corn, 43s. Scotch pig iron, 52s. Calcutta linseed, 65s. Linseed oil, £38 10. Sperm oil, £131. Whale oil, £39. Linseed cakes, £9 15.

LONDON, April 29—Evening.

Breadstuffs are firmer. Corn is scarce. Wheat has advanced 2s. per quarter. Sugar steady at 24s. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Oils unchanged. Iron—Scotch Pig, 52s. per ton, mixed numbers.

The Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, April 29—Noon.

Petroleum 43⅝.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 29—Noon.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Hermann, Capt. Wencke, which sailed from New York on the 18th of April, arrived here early this morning *en route* to Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—2 P. M.

The ship Zulette, Captain Jones, which left San Francisco on the 15th of December last, arrived at this port early to-day.

ADVICES BY MAIL.

RUSSIAN-AMERICA.

News of the Seward-Purchase Treaty in St. Petersburg—Its Reception by the Public—The Territory "Not Worth Keeping," and Its Cession Not Much of a Compliment. &c.

[St. Petersburg (April 8) correspondence of the London Herald.]

The report that the government had sold the Russian settlement in America was at first thought to be a *canard* that had originated with some speculators on the Exchange; but when it was ascertained that it was by no means unfounded, some dissatisfaction was expressed by a portion of the public, but *more sober men saw that there was wisdom imparting rid of what was not worth keeping.* The colony has been a failure from the beginning. It was never calculated that the only advantage of the establishment would be to give employment to a few fishermen and trappers, bit it was hoped that with the development of the fisheries, navigation would be promoted, and a nursery would be formed for seamen. But this result has not been obtained, and notwitstanding all the sacrifices of the government to support the Russian American Company, which has had the monopoly of the trade and the management of the settlement, the society has been far from prosperous. The shares, which were originally issued at 150 roubles, had fallen to 85, and even at that price there were no buyers; no dividends have been paid for several years, *and the company was considered to be on the verge of bankruptcy.* There is no doubt that their affairs have been badly managed. The Russians seem to fancy that a general can do everything, and that nothing can be done without one. The shareholders were free to elect whom they chose for directors; but, instead of selecting from their number practical men who had some knowledge of business, they have always followed their national instinct, and elected either generals or admirals. It is true that, with the best management, a country with so few resources could hardly be made profitable; but, mismanaged as it was, the wisest policy was to give it up.

In the event of hostilities it would, of course, be impossible to retain it. It was only spared during the Crimean war in consequence of an understanding with the British government that the Hudson's Bay Company's territory and the Russian settlement should be neutral ground—a liberal arrangement on the part of England, as the Russians could have done no harm to the British possessions, while the English could easily have taken the Russian settlement. It has been said that the Russians could have made a better bargain with the Hudson's Bay Company. How this may be I cannot say, but as the Americans were very anxious to buy, it would have been ungracious at the Russians not to treat with them, particularly after the demonstrations of friendship that have passed between the two nations, although I do not think the Russians really believe that this friendship would stand any severe test, and will only last as long as the interest of the two countries is identical. Still there is less probability of a collision with the Americans than with the English, and it is consequently more desirable to have the former as neighbors than the latter; and, after all, the sum offered, insignificant as it appears, is a fair price, for the Russians would *have been gainers if they had got rid of the colony for nothing.*

The organ of the Minister for Foreign Affairs has warned the press against passing too hasty judgment upon this negotiation, which is not yet finally concluded. "All we can say at present," continues the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, "is, that a transaction reciprocally advantageous, securing existing rights, and of which the details will be published at the proper time, is so much the more probable as its consequences will be beneficial to the trade of our ports in Eastern Siberia. They will give a new impetus to possessions from which we have derived little benefit and promote the commercial and political interests *of the two contracting parties in the Pacific Ocean.*"

THE FRENCH ARMY.

General Changarnier on the Reorganization Plan—His Opinion of Sadowa—A Well Formed Well Limbed Infantry Against Military Railroads and Rifled Cannon. &c.

[Paris (April 15) correspondence of London Express.]

The new number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains "A word on the reorganization of the army," by a writer whose unaccustomed signature cannot fail to insure the article many readers. General Changarnier, who has stood absolutely aloof from politics since his arrest on December 2, 1851, thinks the present "alarming state of Europe" calls upon him, as an old general, once a martinet "and difficult to satisfy, but in whom the army recognizes a devoted servant of France, and a passionate votary of their glory," to break silence and give his opinion. Although he disclaims any intention of systematic opposition, the aim and scope of his article is to show that the measure proposed by the imperial government would be at once *costly, oppressive and inefficacious.* His opening sentence is, "It is a doctrine of political economy that old established taxes easily collected should be maintained as long as possible in preference to any new tax, however ingeniously devised. The same rule holds good in regard to the blood tax." He admits, however, that after the battle of Sadowa, which he characterises as "*one of the greatest disasters in the history of France,* although she did not move a single battalion, there was a pretext for a change in the organization of the army. It is the nature of the measure adopted which he criticises. While thinking it quite right that, to keep pace with the progress of military science, new breech-loading rifles should be manufactured, *he makes light of the Prussian needle gun,* and does not admit it to have been the main cause of the defeat of Austria. The French soldier should, however, have confidence in his arms, and not be allowed to suppose even wrongly that they are inferior to the best that can be made. If that impression prevailed in the army, even those generals who possess in the highest degree the art of "infusing their soul into the souls of their men" might be followed with distrust.

His opinion of the Prussian campaign of 1866 is that "the young army, backed by a reserve, suddenly taken from sedentary occupations, abundantly proved that it was not fit for the fatigue of a long war. In the course of a very few days it left the road strewed behind it studded with loiterers, and its hospitals were crowded with sick. If it had had to meet a firm obstinate enemy, disputing national ground inch by inch, it would, despite its incontestable bravery, have been annihilated long before the accomplishment of its task." He takes leave, as a "*bourgeois* and a peaceful," to laugh at the argument that the large infusion of the aristocratic element among the officers of the Prussian army contributed to M. de Bismarck's good fortune, and thinks that if Austria had had such a captain as Archduke Charles, "our illustrious adversary from 1793 to 1809, the Prussian audacity now admired by the worshippers of success might have been described as imprudence." He denounces as a great exaggeration the assertion that Prussia had as many as 700,000 men in line in 1866, and he equally disbelieves that she could now, after all her aggrandizements, produce an effective army of 1,400,000.

After rejecting altogether as unworthy of imitation the system of the Prussian landwehr, the General proceeds to criticise the scheme now proposed in France. He is for a comparatively small but thoroughly disciplined army as against the calling out of all the valid youth of the country, and giving them a "semblance of instruction." He has no faith in the virtue of a "few weeks' drill." Young men may no doubt in that time be taught tolerably well to handle their arms—"the least part of the education of a soldier"—but such drill, though sufficient to make a fair appearance on parade, will leave them "unfit for fatigue and privation, not attached to their officers, uneasy in the presence of an enemy, apt to discuss the chances of victory or defeat, exceedingly prone to exaggerate the latter, capable of a generous effort, but extremely liable to panic." In his opinion it is a waste of officers, who are above all much wanted, to put them at the head of a force of this description. Through several pages he continues to sneer at "demi-bourgeois" soldiers, and to argue that the glorious traditions of France require an army powerful rather by its organization and discipline than by its numbers. Without in terms taking issue with that most astounding assertion of the Emperor in his speech at the opening of this legislative session, that "the influence of a country depends upon the number of men it can put under arms," he supports throughout a widely different doctrine. *He would not have generals rely upon the modern theory too lightly supposed to have been established in America and Prussia, that it is all in all to get possession of a railway line. Rifled cannon and sharpshooting guns are with him but secondary things.* He is old fashioned enough to believe yet in the "legs" of a thoroughly formed infantry—in the old Roman maxim—*In pedite robur.* He was dumbfoundered when M. Rouher spoke contemptuously, a few years ago, of 300,000 men as the utmost force that France could send against an enemy under the present organization. He thinks 300,000 really good soldiers a most respectable figure. Numbers should not be too much relied upon. No doubt, if 3,000 men are pitted against 5,000, the odds are very great in favor of the larger force. But when you come to 60,000 against 100,000, the chances change considerably, and the higher the numbers go, the less important it is that an army should be equally matched. He thinks it ruinous and absurd for France to attempt to put on foot an army equal in point of numbers to the largest that could by possibility be brought against her. The larger an army the more difficult it is to handle, *and there is a point soon reached at which it cannot be handled to any good purpose at all.*

General Changarnier thinks the present organization of the army, with certain technical reforms which he indicated, quite sufficient for the defence of the country. He would not have the reserve drilled at all until actually called out on an emergency in pursuance of a vote of the Corps Législatif. A little drill in his opinion costs much, is a great waste of power from the number of officers it employs in a thankless task, disturbs citizens uselessly from their ordinary occupations, and tends to make them worse soldiers than they otherwise would be if they should be called upon for actual service.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

French Report of the Initiation of the Revolutionary Movement.

Our European files—dated on the evening of the 17th of April—just to hand by the Malta, contain the following important news confirming in every particular the special correspondence of the HERALD from Rome, published in our columns on the 27th of April:—

COMING INSURRECTION IN ROME.

The Paris *Debats* publishes the following telegram, dated,

MARSEILLES, April 13, 1867.

Letters from Rome of the 11th announce that a proclamation had been posted up during the night in that city, calling upon the people to rise in insurrection, promising them the support of Garibaldi, and adding that the latter believed the moment had arrived to attack the government, but that he would, at the same time, respect the spiritual authority of the Holy Father. A provisional government will be formed, and a plebiscite will decide on the question of annexation.

No public manifestations had taken place consequent on the above proclamation, but the government had thought it advisable to send reinforcements of troops to the frontiers to watch any attempts that might be made by the Garibaldians.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN LAST EVENING.

A lecture was delivered last evening at the Hansun place M. E. Church by Mr. S. M. Hewlett of New Jersey, who spoke on the subject of "Intemperance vs. Genius." There was a large audience of ladies and gentlemen present, who frequently applauded Mr. Hewlett's remarks. The lecturer did not confine himself to depicting the evils of intemperance merely, but spoke of its influence upon many men of genius who were its victims, and who became the tools or servants of the rumseller by becoming deeply indebted to him for the liquor which they drank. The rumseller could order them to black his boots, and they dare not disobey him, or to cast their ballots for him, if he were a candidate for any public office. Mr. Hewlett related many striking and undoubtedly truthful incidents bearing upon this point, and was listened to throughout with interest.

Rev. William H. Boole lectured last evening at the York Street Methodist Episcopal church on the subject of "The Tyranny of Opinion," a numerous audience being present. The lecturer introduced the subject of national affairs during the course of his remarks, claiming that this nation was the Lord's mill to grind the wheat of national virtue and scatter the chaff of the Old World to the winds. He also claimed that at the present time the South needed to be instructed as well as reconstructed, and in this work the people had to rely upon Congress, who had to contend against a President both imbecile and despotic. This sentiment was received with applause, as was also other portions of the lecture. The proceeds of the entertainment were devoted to the benefit of the York street Young Men's Christian Union.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Forced Peace With the Crows—The Cheyenne Camp Burned—Custer's Pursuit. &c.

ST. LOUIS, April 29, 1867.

General Wessels, at Fort Phil Kearney, thinks the Crow Indians can be kept quiet by the presence of the large force of troops that are now at that post.

A considerable number of Sioux are encamped on Powder river east of Fort Reno.

A correspondent with General Hancock's expedition says that the Cheyenne village, where the troops have been camped for several days, was burned on the 20th inst., involving a loss of about $100,000.

General Custer is still pursuing the Cheyennes, who have fled northward.

The quartermaster at Omaha has notified the Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad that he shall want transportation for thirty million pounds of government stores the coming season.

The Fort Buford Massacre a Canard.

ST. LOUIS, April 29, 1867.

Advices received from Forts Rice and Sully, a month later than the reported Fort Buford massacre, make no mention of any trouble whatever in the upper country. Accounts of that affair are considered canards at Yanktown and other points on the Upper Missouri.

General Cooke and Commissioner Bogy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 24, 1867.

Last month, at Omaha, Nebraska, I gave testimony before the Commission appointed by the War and Interior Departments to proceed to Fort Philip Kearny and there investigate the subject of the late massacre. I then saw that, in a report to Congress from the Department of the Interior, it was charged, in February, by Mr. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs—since rejected—that "all our present (Indian) difficulties can be traced to the order of General Cooke of 31st July, forbidding the traders from selling Indians arms and ammunition." So little inclined am I to "rush into print" that I then deemed the charge unworthy of public refutation, but I was called on by the Commission to testify as to the facts. I find now, in the editorial columns of the HERALD of April 20, an article evidently based on that public document, and, although I am not named, I deem it time to answer the charge and the commentary.

You have misapprehended the facts or unwittingly given place to the malice of another. Are you ignorant that the Indian war has been going on for some five years; that in only one year—1865—above eighty millions of treasure were expended by volunteers in prosecuting it? You pronounce judgment on the Philip Kearny massacre, although a military court of inquiry ordered by the President and a board of commissioners appointed by the War and Interior Departments are now beginning their investigations of it. And it is rather hard on the late commander of that fort that he should have been charged in the Western papers with timidity in not resenting the insults and attacks of the Indians, while you now accuse him of attacking them when friendly and seeking peace. You charge that my order was issued in "panic haste," while the commissioner makes it precede all difficulties; if so, what "panic" could possibly have existed seven hundred miles off, at department headquarters, in the capital of Nebraska? But here is the extract from my testimony:—

Question.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, dated February 4, 1867, says that "all our present difficulties can be traced to the order of General Cooke, of July 31, forbidding the traders from selling Indians arms and ammunition." What induced the issuing of the order from headquarters, Department of the Platte, prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians, and what, in your judgment, has been the effect of the same? Answer.—My inducement was the instructions of my next commander, Lieutenant General Sherman, endorsed on a letter of General Grant, commander of the army, of July 23, 1866, which letter asserts that the measure is a co-operation with the orders of the Indian Department to its agents. This all appears by an official copy of General Grant's letter, with instructions to me endorsed thereon, and of my Department order of July 31, now presented, and which I make a part of this answer:—

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OMAHA, Neb., July 31, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 10.

On information that unauthorized persons sell arms and ammunition to Indians, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has instructed Indian agents to prohibit traders from selling these articles to the Indians, and all commanders of troops within the Department will co-operate in the enforcement of these instructions, and will take vigilant and decisive measures for the prevention of all sales, barter or gift of arms or ammunition to Indians within reach of their power. By order of Brigadier General Cooke.

H. G. LITCHFIELD,
Brevet Major United States Army, Aid-de-Camp.

The Indian difficulties in question commenced seriously, as I have stated, before my Department embraced Fort Laramie and other posts on the Platte, where or near which the Indian traders had their stores, and consequently had not then been issued to them or the agent at Laramie, and did not apply to them; and there are no traders near the new posts on the Montana road to which it applied, even if there had been time before the hostilities commenced. Thus the order—good or bad—could not have influenced the "difficulties" in question. But how the Commissioner of Indian Affairs could write this injurious statement, when it appears he had a copy of my order (which is printed in the same document with his letter or report), stating that it was to "co-operate in the enforcement of (his own) instructions" is beyond my most charitable comprehension; as it appears, too, that the order, good or bad, did not influence the difficulties in question.

(Next day.) Since I first testified, my attention has been called to the circumstance that, although General Grant's letter to Lieutenant General Sherman tells him "the Commissioner of Indian Affairs having instructed Indian agents to prohibit traders from selling arms," &c.; yet at the close, he uses the expression "military traders." Partly because it is a term or expression I never saw used or heard before, I did not catch its possible meaning, as would now appear. Overlooking it, I issued the order, as I thought as a mere act of obedience, and thinking it a prudent temporary measure. This is all strongly shown in the order, professing to be in co-operation with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and it seems strange that he, or some other had not called my attention to this clause in the order, if he thought it likely to lead to such fatal consequences as he has attributed to it, but six months after its date.

The order has probably in some quarters caused inconvenience or hardship to Indians, and I regret it, but there is sufficient proof that it was not brought to bear at all on these bands, whose hostilities began before the date of General Grant's letter. Such was a part of my testimony. Thirteen soldiers and citizens together were massacred at the site of Fort Phil Kearny about the middle of July, a week or two before the date of General Grant's letter, as I further testified, with the document before me, and two or three weeks before the date of the order charged with originating all our present difficulties.

The fact is plain—I simply obeyed orders. There is no such thing known as "military traders;" it means Indian traders or nothing. Printed copies of all department general orders are required to be sent to division and army headquarters at their dates. It was done in this case, and Lieutenant General Sherman and General Grant are responsible, if their instructions were misapprehended, that neither of them ever corrected it, to say nothing of the Indian Commissioner, who also had a copy, and the order claiming simply to carry out his own instructions to Indian agents. But Lieutenant General Sherman has vetoed permits to traders to sell arms and ammunition specially given or authorized by that Commissioner.

Evidently, Mr. Editor, this charge, which you have endorsed and amplified, originated in the known antagonism of the Indian Bureau to the army; in the same document Mr. Bogy indulged a language about the army which I regret I cannot now quote, or only from memory; in substance, that officers of the army must learn that they commanded a police force, to be employed at the orders of Indian agents. That Congress should persist in placing the government of the Indians in two departments, which are well known to be in that matter rival and antagonistic, I have heard attributed to lobby interests; the consequences have been for a long time serious, and if you are at a loss for a worthy object of your thunders, I recommend to you this subject.

As I am closing this communication the telegraph answers the heading of your article, "Will there be an Indian war?" It has began between Major General Hancock and tribes who never heard of the fatal order or felt its influence.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Brevet Maj. Gen.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY IN WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, De., April 27, 1867.

Pusey Smith, proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, of this city, was fatally stabbed by Joseph Pratt, at the house of the latter, this morning. The affair took place in a bedroom. Pratt made no attempt to escape, but was promptly arrested. Smith lived about an hour. The cause of the affair is currently rumored to have been on account of improper intimacy between Smith and Pratt's wife.

A CLERICAL LIBEL.

Trouble Among Clergymen in New Jersey.

[From the Trenton (N. J.) True American, April 29.]

The fact that the Grand Jury of Hunterdon indicted Rev. John Ilgen Burrell, of Centreville, Northampton county, Pa.; Rev. D. Kline, of Spruce Run, N. J.; Rev. E. Doyoe, of Saddle River, N. J.; Rev. Jacob C. Duy, of New Germantown, N. J., members of the Lutheran Synod of New Jersey, for publishing a libel in their minutes against P. A. Stroble, of Brunswick, N. Y., formerly of Spruce Run, Hunterdon count, the public have been anxious to know of what the libel consisted. It appears that Rev. Mr. Stroble had certain charges preferred against him, and the above named ministers met to hear and pass upon them. They came to the following decision, and caused the same to be entered upon their minutes:—

First—That Rev. P. A. Stroble acted in a manner tricky, dishonorable and unbecoming a minister of the Gospel.

Second—That he violated the rule: "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you."

Third—That Rev. D. Kline's character and conduct in the whole affair are conspicuous for veracity, honesty and Christian consistency.

Fourth—That Rev. P. A. Stroble, in accepting a donation visit and purse of money from the Spruce Run people, while on a visit there, was a violation of ministerial etiquette and an unwarrantable interference in the congregation of brother Kline.

The trial will not come off until the fall term.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre.

A very fashionable audience filled the Broadway theatre last night to greet the first representation of a new Irish drama (appropriately in three acts) entitled The Shamrock, in which Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams assumed principal parts, ably sustained by the members of the stock company. The Shamrock, though not entirely original, is very pleasing and effective in many parts, and truly pathetic in others. It is replete with wit and humor, truly characteristic of Irish life and manners, with the exception of one or two puzzling passages. It promises to have a successful run, and to afford as much amusement, excite as much laughter and create an equal excitement with any other drama of this class at present on the boards. The manner in which it was received last night told at once that Pat Mailoy and his sweetheart, Maggy Maguire (Mr. and Mrs. Williams), had become favorites that are not likely to lose ground by better acquaintance.

Stadt Theatre.

Mr. Daniel Bandmann commenced the second week of his engagement at this theatre last night. The play was Gustav Freytag's five act drama of Count Waldemar, Mr. Bandmann sustaining the principal *rôle*. There is little change in his acting since the last season he played in New York, and his peculiar style of acting is perceptible in all his characters. He is enthusiastically received every night and seems to be a favorite with the audience at the Stadt.

New York Theatre.

A complimentary testimonial was tendered to Messrs. Lewis Baker and Mark Smith last evening by the company, orchestra and attachés of this establishment. To judge from the attendance, it seemed as if no others were present in the theatre. The comedy of Cool as a Cucumber, Napoleon's Guard, and the farce of Blondin on the Tight Rope, were given on the occasion, and the entire company took part in those plays. The farce was the best thing on the bill.

Olympic Theatre.

Mr. Edmund Falconer, whose reputation as an actor, dramatist, and manager, in England (having been at one time the manager of Drury Lane and the Royal Lyceum theatres, of London), is very favorably known, made his first appearance in America at the Olympic theatre last evening. A very fair audience was present, though the house was not crowded. The play selected for the occasion was one of Mr. Falconer's own, entitled Night and Morning, or, Great Revenge, in which that gentleman assumed the principal character, Julian di Vivaldi. The plot is very well worked up, and the performance last evening proved that it possesses some telling points. The support given by the stock company was not well calculated, however, to present the drama in its best light. Besides this, there was evidently a want of rehearsal, and the whole performance labored under the drawbacks invariably incident to a first representation before a new and critical auditory. At the close of the play Mr. Falconer received a complimentary call before the curtain. The performance concluded with an Irish comedietta, Mr. Falconer appearing in the principal character.

Irving Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul commenced the last week of their engagement at this hall last night. The audience, though small, was of a truly fashionable character, and we recognized many that attended those entertainments last week. Mrs. Howard Paul has a phenomenal voice, and uses it like an artist, and the gentleman possesses remarkable qualities as a comedian. No person would imagine without witnessing their performance that two people could entertain an audience so successfully as the Pauls do. They are well deserving of a visit.

Hartz, the Illusionist, in Brooklyn.

Professor Hartz, the Prince of Illusionists, gave the first of his magic séances in Brooklyn, at the Athenæum, last evening, in the presence of a numerous, fashionable and delighted audience. The feats of magic exhibited included the great specialities which have won him renown in this city and wherever else he has performed, and which, judging from his reception in Brooklyn, bid fair to gain for him the golden opinions of the people of that city. The real Indian basket trick, instantaneous growth of flowers, human head in air, and other illusions, need only to be witnessed to be appreciated—all of which will be given during the present week.

TENNESSEE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Terrible State of Affairs in East Tennessee—Rebel Threats—Union Men Ordered to Leave Their Homes—Atrocious Murder at Blountville.

GREENVILLE, E. T., April 26, 1867.

The condition of East Tennessee just now is somewhat similar to that of Mississippi just after the close of the war—lawlessness overriding everything. On my way here I learned that a difficulty had occurred at Blountsville, Sullivan county, and to assure myself of the facts, went over there. After careful inquiry I learned the following particulars, which I think contain about the whole truth, and nothing more. A little more than a week ago Mr. George L. Yates, formerly Major of the Ninth Tennessee cavalry, and now clerk of the Sullivan county Circuit Court, received the following letter. I give it *verbatim*:

(A bill of good things for Fred Douglas, who is called George L. Yates.) This instrument of writing is to notify you to leave Blountville and go to a climate where radicalism is more congenial. You never have been notified before, but it was contemplated. I am not an enemy to you, but a friend to all such sweet pinks. You are liable to be shot down upon the streets at any time, or at least to be tarred and feathered. Now do as you are directed, and leave Blountville in twelve days, or suffer the penalty.

MANY REBELS IN BLOUNTVILLE.

As such notices had frequently been served before, the Major paid but little attention to it, and continued at his duties. On Wednesday morning last, he had occasion to visit the country, and while he was absent, a party of men, under command of a man named Hobbs, came into Blountville, rode to his house, but having learned of his absence, rode back in the central portion of the town where they met Mr. Nelson Wright, an old man of seventy, and who had during the entire war, been a Union man. Hobbs said to him, "You d—d old villain, I understand you used to help Yankees make their escape from our prisons." Mr. Wright replied that he had not, but that he had once fed a party of them, and would do it again if an opportunity presented. Hobbs immediately drew his revolver and shot him through the head, at the same time exclaiming, "Then take your pay, you d—d old thief." The party then rode through town, and called out for several Union men, who very wisely did not answer, as they would undoubtedly have shared the fate of Mr. Wright; and as there appeared no more for them to do, they rode over the line into Virginia. The Union citizens have applied to Governor Brownlow for aid, and he has sent a company of militia cavalry into that country, and if the murderers are found, it will matter little to them whether it be in Tennessee or Virginia, they will be arrested. The region of country along the Virginia and Tennessee border is mountainous, with but few settlements, and it will be found quite difficult to ever get order there without killing a large number of the desperadoes.

OBITUARY.

Rear Admiral Cadwallader Ringgold, United States Navy.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Rear Admiral Cadwallader Ringgold, of the United States Navy. The sad event took place yesterday morning at the residence of Mr. Vernes, No. 33 Union square, and was in every respect sudden and unexpected. The Admiral arose in the morning apparently in good health, but shortly after rising was seized with an apoplectic fit, and, notwithstanding the aid rendered, soon after expired. The deceased was a native of Maryland, in which state he was born during the year 1802. On the 4th of March, 1823, he entered the navy, and on the 17th of May, 1828, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, in which capacity he remained until the 16th of July, 1849, on which date he was commissioned as a commander. For a short time he was in command of the surveying and exploring expedition to the North Pacific and China seas. On the 2d of April, 1856, he was further promoted to the rank of captain, and held this position when the late war broke out. In 1861 he was in command of the frigate St. Lawrence, but was soon after released from duty with that vessel by Captain Purviance and transferred to the frigate Sabine. In command of this vessel he took part in the work of blockading the Southern ports and in the