CLEVELAND LEADER,
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E. COWLES & CO.
DAILY, TWO EDITIONS MORNING AND EVENING,
(Each issue complete in itself.)

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A FAVORITE BRAND WITH PICTURE DEALERS.
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An accident befell a Car load recently, and parties of this Brand may have had Glass damaged. Claims exceeding ordinary breakage rectified at this WAREHOUSE.
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BATH CURE,
34 AND 36 PROSPECT STREET,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
BATHS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Patients can be accommodated with board at the Cure. je9:z4

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MANUFACTORY.
EDWARD P. FENNI
MANUFACTURER OF
Young's Electro-Thermal Bath,
AND
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
Models and Small Machinery of all kinds made to order.
Brass Finishing, Repairing and Jobbing done with care and dispatch.
NO. 64 CENTER SERRET,
Over Dennis Holt's Machine Shop,
je9 z6:intp CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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STRAW GOODS,
Hats, Caps, &c.
THE LAST CALL.
The Stock of the above Goods in our RETAIL DEPARTMENT
MUST BE CLOSED OUT!
WITHIN THE
NEXT 60 DAYS.
S. A. FULLER & CO.,
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SPRING STYLES OF
HATS AND CAPS.
We are now introducing our SPRING STYLES OF HATS, including
THE GRANT HAT,
THE SHERMAN HAT,
THE SHERIDAN HAT,
THE DERBY HAT,
A splendid assortment of Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps. Also a nice line of GLOVES Spring and Summer wear.
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ap8:z27

Spring Styles of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
L. Benedict & Sons
Have a large assortment of all the latest styles, which they offer at the lowest market rates, wholesale and retail, at
201 Superior street.
March 30.

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TRIUMPH OF ART.
Wig Making and Ladies' Hair Dressing
Wm. DAY, 46 Public Square,
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS IN WIG WORK.
SEE THE ILLUSION WIG—It fits to a charm.
FOURI—FRENCH NATURAL BINGLETS—Just received (direct) a large quantity of this beautiful hair. Ladies please call, examine and see for ourselves.
SWITCHES AND BRAIDS—A large and well-selected stock always on hand.
WATER-FALLS, BUTTERFLY BOWS, BUGENE BOWS and FRENCH HEAD-DRESSES, made by the advertiser equal to those imported.
Ladies' own Braids made into any of the above Head-Dresses without injury to switch.
Ladies' Hair Dressing, Curling and Hair Cutting in the latest and most prevailing styles.
HAIR DYEING—Particular attention paid to this branch of the business. The best of Dye used.
HOT AND COLD BATHS always ready. The best bathing apartments in the city. jun7

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The Cleveland Leader.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1865. MORNING EDITION. VOL. XIX—NO. 154

DAILY LEADER

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1865.

The Field Eloquence of Napoleon.

The *United Service Magazine* contains a paper on the above subject, comprising a number of the short and terse speeches and bulletins of Napoleon to his men. We reproduce some of them:

A sentinel who allowed Gen Joubert to enter Napoleon's tent without giving the password was brought before him: "Go," said he, "the man who forced the Tyrol may well force a sentinel."

On catching the first sight of the Mamelukes drawn up in order of battle, on the banks of the Nile, in view of the Pyramids, Bonaparte, riding before the ranks, said: "Soldiers! from the summits of yonder Pyramids, forty generations are watching you."

The fourth regiment of the line on one occasion lost its eagle. "What have you done with your eagle?" asked Napoleon. "A regiment that looses its eagle has lost all. Yes; but I see two standards that you have taken. 'Tis well," concluded he with a smile, "you shall have another eagle."

On the field of Austerlitz, a young Russian officer, taken prisoner, was brought before him. "Sire," said he, "let me be shot. I have suffered my guns to be taken." "Young man," was the reply, "be consoled! Those who are conquered by my soldiers, may still have titles to glory."

In the celebrated march from Frejus to Paris, on his return to France, from Elba, one of the regiments at Grenoble hesitated before declaring for him. He, with a remarkable instinct, leaped from his horse, and unbuttoning the breast of his gray surtout, laid bare his breast. "If there be an individual among you," said he, "who would desire to kill his general—his emperor—let him fire."

When Bonaparte sailed from the shores of France, on the celebrated expedition to Egypt, the destination of the fleet was confided to none but himself. When from the masthead of the vessels his troops discovered the town of Alexandria, Napoleon first announced to them the destination of the expedition:

"Frenchmen! You are going to attempt conquests, the effect of which upon civilization and the commerce of the world is incalculable. Behold the first city we are about to attack! It was built by Alexander."

Bonapart was remarkable for breaking through the traditions of military practice. Thus, on the eve of the battle of Austerlitz, he adopted the startling and unusual course of disclosing the plan of the campaign to the private soldiers of his army.

"The Russians want to turn my right, and they present me their flank. Soldiers! I will myself direct all your battallions; depend upon me to keep myself far from the fire, so long as, with your accustomed bravery, you bring disorder and confusion into the enemy's ranks; but if victory was for one moment uncertain, you would see me in the foremost ranks, to expose myself to their attack. There will be the honor of the French infantry—the first infantry in the world. This victory will terminate your campaign, and then the peace we shall make will be worthy of France, of you, and of me!"

His speech after the battle is a *chef d'uvre* of military eloquence. He declares his satisfaction with his soldiers—he walks through their ranks—he reminds them whom they have conquered, what they have done, and what will be said of them; but not one word does he utter concerning their chiefs. The Emperor and the soldiers—France for a perspective—peace for a reward—and glory for a recollection! what a commencement and what a termination!

"Soldiers! I am satified with you; you have covered your eagles with immortal glory." [illegible] men, commanded by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, has been, in less than four hours, cut to pieces and dispersed; whoever has escaped your sword has been drowned in the lakes. Forty stands of colors—the standards of the Imperial Guard of Russia—one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, twenty generals, and more than thirty thousand prisoners, are the result of this day, forever celebrated. That infantry, so much boasted of, and in numbers so superior to you, could not resist your shock, and henceforth you have no longer any rival to fear. Soldiers! when the French people placed the Imperial crown upon my head, I entrusted myself to you; I relied upon you to maintain it in the high splendor and glory which alone can give it value in my eyes. Soldiers! I will soon bring you back to France there you will be the object of my most tender solicitude. It will be sufficient for you to say, "I was at the battle of Austerlitz," in order that your countrymen may answer, "*Voila un brave!*"

Extraordinary Fortitude of a Child—a Little Boy Cuts Off His Arm to Keep Out of School.

Last Monday morning George Smith, a boy only seven years old, residing at Pleasantville, thirty miles from the city, told his parents, if they insisted on sending him to school, that he would throw himself on the Harlem railroad track, which was near his father's land, and receive such injuries as would compel them to keep him at home. They thought nothing of the threat, and having ordered him to school forthwith, supposed he had gone, until they learned he had executed his menace. When the 10 o'clock up mail train passed the village George laid his left arm upon the track, and the cars passed over it, severing nearly the whole of his hand from the limb. The engineer perceiving him then for the first time, stopped the train, when the child ran off, and was found, with his shattered and bleeding arm behind his back, sitting on a fence whistling "Yankee Doodle," and pretending nothing had happened. Before he could be taken home, George fainted from pain and loss of blood; but when restored and a surgeon was summoned, he refused most obstinately to take any anæsthetic agent, but told the medical gentleman to cut away. The scalpel was used on the mangled limb, but the little fellow never whimpered or complained. Not a nerve trembled during the operation, which must have been very painful; indeed the boy did not speak until it was over, when he remarked with great triumph: "Well I'm glad I did it; I can't be sent to school for a while anyhow." The child acted with wonderful coolness, saying he first put his right arm on the track, but reflecting that when he grew up he would not be able to write well with the loss of that limb, he substituted his left. His parents are much distressed at the occurance, and apprehend if he is sent to school again, that he will destroy himself. The boy's conduct is almost inexplicable, and his fortitude and determination extraordinary for one of his tender years. We have known a great many little people who dislike the routine and confinement of school, but we never before heard of one who preferred to part with his arm rather than submit to their disagreeableness, however great.—*New York Paper.*

The Wheat Crop in Central Illinois.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat*, writing from Sandoval, Illinois, under date of June 22, says:

"The wheat crop will not be more than a half crop, on account of blight occasioned by the rust. Some fields which promised from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre, will not yield over seven to twelve. Some of our farmers are very much discouraged, and state their crops hardly worth harvesting. The promise here for an abundant yield will, beyond doubt, be very poor, on account of the rust, occasioned by the late heavy rains. I have been told by a gentleman from Indiana that fields there which promised, a few weeks ago, from twenty to thirty bushels per acre will not be cut at all, on account of the scab, which has ruined the wheat prospect there, the farmers having already turned their cattle in upon them."

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special to the Cleveland Leader.]

COLUMBUS, June 28.

PRISONERS.

A batch of 46 prisoners, under sentence of a court martial recently held at Little Rock, Arkansas, arrived here to-day, and were lodged in the Ohio Penitentiary to serve out their various terms of imprisonment. They were brought here under the escort of a detachment of the 6th U. S. C. T., commanded by Captain Geo. F. Work, a resident of Harrison county in this State. The prisoners were members of regiments from all the Western States except Ohio, and were charged with desertion, robbery, &c. Their sentences range from one to ten years. There was one rebel among the lot, by the name of Cyrus Chappell, whose sentence of death for being a guerrilla was commuted to ten years imprisonment.

Captain Schulten, of the 9th Wisconsin, charged with robbery and sentenced for one year, was also of the number. There were also nine privates of the 9th Iowa cavalry convicted of larceny and several other misdemeanors.

ARMS FURNISHED.

The Quartermaster General has furnished 21,045 stand of arms to the National Guard since their return home last year.

FOR CAMP CLEVELAND.

The 115th Ohio passed through here to-day, on their way to Camp Cleveland.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

The 175th Ohio, 562 strong, and the 10th Ohio battery have been ordered to Camp Dennison, the 21st battery to Camp Cleveland and the 23d battery to Camp Chase to be mustered out.

RESIGNED.

The following Ohio officers have resigned: Surgeon David Rush, of the 26th, Lieutenant Thomas Mitchell, of the 182d, Lieutenant J. H. Hoffman and Adjutant Armand O. Smith, of the 4th Ohio cavalry.

PARDONED.

Joseph A. Carr, convicted in 1863, by the United States Court at Cleveland, of robbing the mail, has been pardoned by the President.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, June 27.

THE IMPORTUNATE FOOTE.

One of the most mournful among numerous applications for pardon, is that of the ex-rebel senator, Henry S. Foote, who writes from the sequestered spot of Montreal, claiming that he is justified in soliciting amnesty, on the ground that he was acting with the majority of his fellow citizens of the South. It is considered very doubtful if he is pardoned—for the present, at least.

PARDONS.

A number of Southerners are here who are worth more than $20,000, urging special pardons. At the present rate the whole confederacy will apply for pardon before the 1st of August. Among those pardoned to-day were some who left the loyal States to join the rebellion.

FORD'S THEATRE.

Ford's Theater is being arranged preparatory to being turned over to its new owners. It was injured a good deal by military occupation, while large number of articles were taken away by morbid curiosity seekers. Even the stage-carpet, where Booth fell, has been partially cut up for mementoes of the place. On Monday the Theater passes into the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association, and will be known as the "Lincoln Temple" after that date.

THE GETTYSBURG CELEBRATION.

Several regiments left to day, for Gettysburg, to participate in the celebration which takes place there on the 4th of July. General Geary is superintending the arrangements.

MEETING OF ALABAMIANS.

A public meeting of Alabamians now here, is called for to-morrow night. The question of reconstruction is its object.

A MILITARY RETIRING BOARD.

A Retiring Board, for the army, it is intimated, will soon be organized. The rumor creates a good deal of flutter in regular army circles.

GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant returns to Washington in apparently improved health.

Phil. Sheridan's Early History.

Of the early history of Sheridan a writer in *Hours at Home* says:

Sheridan remained at Springfield until after the battle of Pea Ridge, when he was ordered, in consequence of a disagreement with the commanding General, to report at St. Louis under arrest. The circumstances were such that, while not derogatory to General Curtis, they did no injury to Sheridan. The severe cold and exhaustive marches had reduced our stock very much. It became necessary to replenish before a contemplated movement, and General Curtis sent orders to Captain Sheridan to gather up suitable animals from the country, and, giving the owners vouchers, forward them to the army. At the time the order was issued, the Captain was excited about some depredations reported as committed by a company of Illinois cavalry, to complaints of which he did not consider sufficient attention had been paid. A letter was sent from his office, rather indecorously alluding to this in connection with the order, and claiming that he was not a "jayhawker." On this letter he was relieved and ordered to St. Louis.

After returning to St. Louis, Sheridan was sent to Wisconsin to purchase horses, that duty accomplished, he was made Chief Quartermaster of the army under General Halleck, before Corinth. The writer met him here again, and found him grown to the full measure of his new and greater responsibilities. Soon after, he was placed at the head of a cavalry regiment the 2d Michigan, and the most dashing cavalry leader yet found flashed his "maiden" sabre in the famous expedition under Colonel Elliott, sent to destroy the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Booneville, Mississippi, thirty miles south of Corinth. It will be remembered as a great success, resulting in the capture and destruction of a large train, the tearing up of the track, and the capture of two thousand prisoners. Sheridan showed the qualities which have since made him illustrious. He was foremost in all the daring cavalry movements following immediately upon the evacuation of Corinth—movements which for the first time showed the superiority of our cavalry. In less than a month Sheridan was in command of the 2d brigade of the cavalry division of the Army of the Mississippi, consisting of his own regiment and the 2d Iowa Cavalry. This was on the 12th of June. On the 1st of July, he most gallantly won his Brigadier's star, within six weeks of the date of taking command of his regiment.

A. W. Stone, who has been appointed United States District Attorney of Georgia, was exiled from Atlanta early in the war, and his property was all confiscated by the rebels. He has been residing in New York city most of the time since, and is a genuine Union man.

The Latest News
BY TELEGRAPH.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

It Lays Between Maynard and Darrell.

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE.

A Warning to Vessel Captains.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The Insurrection still going on.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

THE GOLD AND COAL MARKET.

GOLD LAST MIGHT 136 7-8.

Associated Press Report.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

NEW YORK, June 28.

The Post's Washington special says that internal revenue officers have been appointed for Virginia, Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia, and the arrangements for its collection will be completed as rapidly as possible.

The Judgeship left vacant by Judge Catron's death lies between Ex-Congressman Maynard and Judge Darrell, of Louisiana.

General Grant has not yet completed his official reports.

Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will leave that Department July 10th.

A letter has been received at this Custom House, addressed to the State Department, by our Consul at Port Mahon, announcing that the Russian plague is extending westward more rapidly than generally supposed, and advising that all steamers arriving in Russian or Turkish ports be rigidly scrutinized before landing. The disease is said to be the same as that which visited London a century ago.

A serious fire occurred in Jersey City to-day, involving the total destruction of the American Mills, owned by D. G. Greggory, jr., some oil mills in the immediate vicinity, and Cummings & Co.'s car shop was much damaged.

The Post says: The ocean monitor Dictator, which has returned from a trip down the coast, has had her machinery altered to a slight extent. She is to sail through the Sound and to Halifax. It is reported that if her sailing qualities prove perfectly satisfactory she will cross the Atlantic. Her officers are confident of her success. It is said that she has recently made the speed of ten knots an hour.

An intelligent officer of the navy, says the Commercial Advertiser, who has been for two years with the South Atlantic Squadron, and who has enjoyed unusual opportunities for looking at the South and judging of the condition of society there, has communicated some important facts to us. The quantity of cotton from Georgia and South Carolina will be less than has been expected. In a wide lot of territory between Savannah and Greenville all the cotton was destroyed. Outside of this and toward the coast the cotton is unginned and unbaled. It is hidden away and will not be brought out for fear of confiscation, the owners very generally coming within the $20,000 range of the President's amnesty.

Of course such cotton lies exposed to the weather and needs to be brought out.

These States are drained of goods of all sorts, and although many goods have been taken there, many have been reshipped, owing to the difficulty of selling them. Our informant thinks they should be left there to revive as rapidly as the vexed question of title are settled.

The lands of the south offer great advantages to labor and capital, and will be a great source of wealth, mills are needed and men to direct them.

The draft animals are gone and labor is pretty thoroughly demoralized. There is needed an infusion of northern enterprise. Men skilled in managing free laborers and who comprehend the relations of a system so unfamiliar to the South.

The rice districts are partially planted on shares and cultivated by free labor, but the cultivation is inadequate and the crop promises to be small. The freedmen do not work well yet; they are indecently treated, and there is too much humanitarianism in their management. Provost Marshal law is the law of the country and is oppressive, audacious and ill mannered. On the Sea Islands are 120,000 negroes who work a little and are fed, in part, by the Government. These islands are partly owned at the North, and it is thought that General Sherman's assignment of them to colored occupation will not hold good as they will be reclaimed by the real proprietors.

The region in the St. Johns river offers great advantages to emigrants and to insolvent capitalists.

The Southern railroads must be managed and owned by Northern men. They are in a very distressing state. The rolling stock and tracks are gone.

Our informant does not foresee an immediate return for Southern investments, but predicts the amplest return in a very few years, say three or four, when intercommunication shall be re-opened and society shall be re organized.

WEST INDIA NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 28.

Advices have been received from Hayti up to the 10th inst. The insurrection was then confined to the city of Cape Haytian, all other towns which had been involved in it, had submitted again to the Government. The news of the surrender of Cape Haytian was hourly expected at Port au Prince. It was the headquarters of the rebels and it was there that the rebellion first broke out.

The steamer Columbia brings Havana dates of the 24th.

Advices from Venezuela state that Gen. Falcon had entered upon the duties of the office of President.

It was said that Venancio Rulgar, a personal enemy of the President, had invaded a town on the Maracabo coast, but was obliged to retire to one of the States of Columbia.

The State of New Barcelona was still in disorder.

There was no news from Mexico.

Troops continue to arrive from San Domingo.

Advices from Nassau state that the place is entirely deserted by the floating population acquired during the war.

Breckenridge is still in Havana. He counsels all his friends to throw themselves on the clemency of the President and ask for pardon. He probably intends to do so himself.

Trade with the Southern ports will commence after the first of July. Vessels are already advertised.

The blockade runner Lark had sailed for Liverpool to be sold.

The petition to retain the present Captain General is being numerously signed.

Two more vessels loaded with coolies have arrived during the week.

The weather was very warm, with very little rain.

Yellow fever not very prevalent.

OIL SHIPMENT.

CORRY, PA., June 28.

The first shipment of oil by the Empire Transportation Company's Fast Line left Corry via the Philadelphia and Erie and Catawissa Railroads, at 10 P. M., on the 24th inst. and arrived at Red Hook Petroleum Storehouse, N. Y., at 8 A. M. to day. Time forty-three hours — their regular schedule time.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 26.

The steamer Perrett arrived from Morehead City with the mails and thirty passengers.

The English frigate Styx arrived here this morning after three days cruising about Cape Henry and Cape Charles.

Surgeon Eli McClellan has discharged 2,256 convalescent soldiers from Hampton hospitals since the first of this month.

The steamer George Washington, Capt. Ingraham, has been discharged from the government service, and sailed for Wilmington, Delaware, this morning.

A serious disturbance took place in Portsmouth, Virginia, last night, between the blacks and the white people. Pistols were freely used, and a Mr. Diller was shot and a number of colored fellows wounded.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript states that on a recent visit to Mount Vernon, he saw a returning veteran soldier refused admittance to the place, because he had not enough money to pay the fee demanded by the secession occupant named Herbert. A Colonel of a regiment was mulched out of one hundred dollars for the privilege of allowing his regiment five minutes view of the place.

GOLD.—COAL.

NEW YORK, June 28.

The struggle between the Bulls and Bears in gold shows no yielding on either side, the Bulls refuse to lend, and the Bears cover their contracts by borrowing, the rates varying from ¼ to ⅜ per cent. per day. Saturday must determine which side has to yield. The price opened at 141 and fell steadily to 139¾.

Gold to-night 138⅞.

The Bavaria took out $31,000 in specie.

The Commercial's money article says: The Cuba brings orders for the purchase of 5 20s on European account. It is supposed that the orders aggregate about $100,000.

At the morning board the purchases amounted to $220,000, upon which the price advanced to 104¼, much improving the closing price of yesterday; the rise, however, brought out sellers and after the board the price declined to 103⅞@104¼. The new issue advanced ⅛. 5-20s are very firm and scarce at 97½.

At the auction sale of Pittsburgh coal to-day the following were the prices, showing an advance of from 25 to 30 cents, Lump $6 65, steamer $6 75, grate $7 05; stove $7 25, chestnut $5 20.

At the sale of Scranton coal the prices were: Steamboat $7 00, decline 10c; lump $6 70, decline 3c; grate $6 65, decline 30c; egg $6 90, advance 25c; stove $7 80, advance 95c; chestnut $6 12, decline 13c.

CONFEDERATE NOTES AND GOLD.

NEW YORK, June 28.

F. C. Barber & Son, exchange brokers of Augusta, publish, in a paper of that city, a list of the prices of gold for Confederate notes, from January 1, 1861 to May 1, 1865. The price of gold started at 5c premium; December 15, it was 30; Jan. 1, 62; June 15, it was $2 notes for $1 in gold. May 15, 1863, $10 for $1; this was just after Vicksburg and Gettysburg, January 1, 1864 it opened at $21 for $1; went down to $18; May 15, up again to $20; December 31, after Sherman reached Savannah, it was $41 for $1; January 1, 1865, it opened at $60 for $1; went down, February 15, to $46; it then started again; April 20, after Lee's surrender, it was $100 for $1; then it rose $100 and $200 a day until May 1, when the last sale was made at $1,200 for $1.

7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

Jay Cooke, United States subscription agent, reports the subscription to the 7-30 loan to day to the amount of $2,451,300, including the following: First National Bank of Nashville, $100,000; First National Bank of Norfolk, Va., $300,000; First National Bank of Washington, $300,000; First National Bank of Cincinnati, $100,000; First National Bank of St. Louis, $50,000; Second National Bank of Toledo, 50,000; Bank of the State of Missouri, $100,000; C. A. Putnam & Co., Boston, $100,000; Brewster, Sweet & Co., $100,000; Second National Bank of Chicago, $100,000. There were 10,711 individual subscriptions for $50 and $100 each.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, June 28.

The Tribune's Washington special says: The War Department has for several weeks past been engaged in preparing a list of Brevet promotions. When completed, it will be published in a general order. The number receiving brevets is very large. It is intended to embrace officers of all grades who have rendered meritorious service to the Government during the war.

"Mississippi," the notorious guerrilla and horse-thief of the Shenandoah valley, has been captured. The honor of his capture is due to corporal Butler of the 9th New York cavalry.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 27.

Robert Jaqueman, who was shot during the disturbance in Norfalk last Saturday night, died this morning.

The bar-rooms are all closed for the present in Petersburg.

The Richmond Republic of the 27th says the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad will be opened July 15th from Lynchburg to Bristol.

Richmond and Petersburg will be turned over to the directors by the military authorities to-day.

DIDN'T MAKE IT.

PORTLAND, June 28.

The horse which left Boston at sunrise this morning, to accomplish 116 miles to this city, before sunset, on a $1,000 bet, fell and died six miles from this place, having made 110 miles considerably inside of time.

MEETING OF THE COURT AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The Court met at two o'clock this afternoon, when Special Judge Advocate Brougham proceeded to review the evidence and to sum up for the Government.

BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.

ALBANY, June 28.

There is a report that a lock has been broken in the five mile level near Schenectady. It will require forty-eight hours to repair the break.

ARRIVAL.

NEW YORK, June 28.

The United States steamer Lackawana has arrived from Mobile.

Special Report.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 28.

The Stock market has taken a downward turn. At the Board to-day prices were generally lower, and more disposition to put down sellers' options was apparent. Large bear operations were noticeable in the depression. There was some activity in Illinois Central. The liberal orders brought out for 5-20s caused an active business on the street at 104¼, and at the Board at 104@104¼. Other securities are firm, and in some instances better. State bonds are strong. Miscellaneous shares and Coal shares are firm, and sales are made at full prices. There was a severe struggle in the Gold Room between the bulls and bears, which resulted in favor of the latter. Cash Gold is scarce and worth ¼@½. Money is growing more abundant and easy.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum stocks firm.

Buchanan Farm 88; Cherry Run 37; Allegheny 9; Rynd Farm 206; Pitt Hole 1325; Palmer 550; Fulton 590; Napoleon 140; Highgate 73; Hydrick 245; Germania 46; Empire City 190; Tack 93; Everett 400; Oceanic 200; Oil Creek 780; United States 2700.

Petroleum crude firmer and fairly active at 35, refined in bond 52@55, free dull at 72a73.

COTTON.

There is an active demand for cotton to-day. The market advanced one cent. There have been heavy insurances effected in Wall street within a few days upon cotton in transit from the South, especially from Northern Georgia.

NEW YORK, June 28.

MRS. JEFF. DAVIS.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis has taken up her residence, pro tem., at Savannah, Ga. She is represented as being in a very destitute condition.

DISCHARGE OF PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD EMPLOYEES.

Thirty-four of the workmen employed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard are to be discharged, owing to the termination of the war. The work of dismissal is already commenced.

THE SAVANNAH SCHOOLS.

General Wolford has issued orders, dated Savannah, June 15th, directing the establishment of three schools for the education of the colored children of Savannah. It also enlarges the corporations of schools now in existence for whites.

FASHION COURSE RACES.

The trot at Fashion Course yesterday, between "Henry Clay" and "Ethan Allen"—mile heats—for $2,000, was won by "Henry Clay" in three straight heats. Time—2:31.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

NEW YORK, June 28.

The Herald's Washington special says: The President's health is somewhat improved, though he is not well enough to attend to business. In consequence, there was no Cabinet meeting to-day, at which South Carolina affairs were to be discussed. The presence of a delegation of lately violent rebels from that State is regarded with great dissatisfaction by the Union men, of whom Dr. Mackey is leader and representative, and any concession to them will certainly lead to much trouble.

A PROTEST.

D. H. Bingham, a refugee from Alabama, driven out of that State for Union sentiment, some time after the breaking out of the rebellion, has prepared a long protest to President Johnson against appointment of Judge Parsons as Provisional Governor. He gives a record of the men who composed the Alabama delegation, showing that many of them have been original and persistent rebels, and to have largely assisted, personally and by their wealth and influence, in sustaining the rebel government and in the persecution of Union men. He says the action of the President restoring power to the slave-holding oligarchy who formerly controlled the State, ostracizes and puts under ban the real Union men, who will be ruled by them.

DEPARTURE.

Major General Rawlins and family left here this forenoon for the West.

THE GETTYSBURG CELEBRATION.

The Times' Washington special says: Several regiments left here to-day for Gettysburg to participate in the celebration at that place on the 4th. General Meade is superintending all the arrangements.

RECONSTRUCTION MEETING.

[illegible] meeting for to morrow night, for the purpose of considering the question of reconstruction.

EXAMINING BOARD.

It is announced that a session of the Examining Board will take place presently, in anticipation of which some of our veterans are looking forward to a period of rest.

CHANGES.

The reduction in our army will necessarily compel the return of a great many prominent officers to less prominent positions. The changes in line of promotions, however, will advance many officers in several regiments to which they belong.

JEFF. DAVIS.

The World's special says: The Republican of this evening asserts, with a good deal of positiveness, that Jeff. Davis is to be tried here in civil court, and that he will be indicted on the charge of complicity in the assassination of the President as well as of treason.

BUYING PARDONS.

Southerners who are worth more than $20,000 are buying special pardons. At the present rate the whole Confederacy will apply for pardon before the 1st of August. Among those who petitioned for pardon to-day were some who left loyal States to join in the rebellion.

FORD'S THEATRE.

Ford's theatre is being arranged preparatory to being turned over to its new owners. It was injured a good deal by its military occupation, and also by numbers of morbid curiosity seekers. Even the stage carpet where Booth fell has been partially cut up as mementoes of the place. On Monday the theatre passes into the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association, and will be known as "Lincoln Temple" after that date.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Yesterday, Judge Advocate Bingham concluded his argument for the prosecution in the conspiracy trial. To-day being mainly for a review of the evidence. The Court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow to deliberate in secret session.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

G. W. Gale, of Alabama, now in prison here was to have been put on trial to-morrow before the military court, on charges against him in connection with his publication in December last, of an advertisement in the Selma Dispatch asking for the contribution of a million dollars to aid him in taking the lives of Lincoln, Seward and Andrew Johnson by the 1st of March last, in order to have peace. He engaged as counsel Mr. Aiken who has so conducted the defense of Mrs. Surratt; but is understood that Gale will be sent to Alabama for trial, owing to the large number of witnesses, about 100, whom he has asked to be summoned in his case, all of whom reside in Alabama. The change has been made on the ground of convenience, as well as necessity.

THE NEW COLLECTOR AT RICHMOND.

Joseph H. Humphreys, lately appointed Collector of Customs at Richmond, Va., was one of the men imprisoned in a negro jail in Richmond, with John M. Botts and others, for out-spoken and persistent loyalty. Mr. Humphreys is President of the National Union Association of Richmond.

A body of Union men has been organized since the capture of that city.

The President is too much indisposed to see visitors. The rush of people recently has been so great that his naturally robust constitution cannot endure it. Many visit him on the most trifling business. In accordance with his democratic idea he has been disposed to hear them all.

The Government is rapidly ridding itself of the now useless war material accumulated at Washington.

Among the applications for pardon received to-day by the President, were those of ex-Governor Vance of North Carolina, and J. A. Culwer, formerly a Know Nothing member of the United States House of Representatives from North Carolina.

NEW YORK, June 28.

CONFLAGRATION.

At a destructive fire in Jersey City, today, the Edgar Old Fire Work Manufactory, the American Steam Flour Mill and some buildings of the Jersey City Locomotive Works were burned. Loss about $100,000.

FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

The Spice Manufactory of C. T. Fell & Bro. 120 South Front street, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss very heavy.

VERMONT UNION STATE CONVENTION.

MONTPELIER, VT., June 28.

The Union State Convention nominated for Governor Paul Dillingham; for Lieut. Governor, Abraham B. Gardner; for Treasurer, John B. Page. The Convention was large and harmonious. The resolutions include one in favor of negro suffrage.

GALLAGHER'S EXCHANGE.

Gold 138⅝.

New York Central, 93¼; Erie, 76¼; Hudson, 108; Michigan Southern 61¾; Northwestern preferred, 54¾; Mariposa, 13¾; Pittsburgh 63; Ohio & Mississippi certificates 24½.

Gold active and firm.

Stocks dull but firm.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Excelsior, 316; Germania, 50; Oceanic 210; Pithole, 1250; Highgate, 73; Webster, 300; Manhattan, 400.

Yesterday Evening's Edition.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 28.

The Herald's Charleston correspondent says the private effects and papers of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, recently captured in Florida, had arrived in Charleston and had been transmitted thence for Washington. Among them is a dispatch from General Beauregard to a member of the rebel Congress, dated at Charleston on the 13th of October 1862, inquiring whether the bill for the execution of abolition prisoners, meaning national soldiers, had yet become a law, and urging its speedy passage if it had not.

Union meetings were being held in various parts of South Carolina.

The captured rebel Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Trenholm, had been committed to Fort Pulaski.

A difficulty recently occured in Charleston between the white and colored troops, but it was soon suppressed. A few on both sides were wounded.

One of the Herald's correspondents has recently made a trip across South Carolina in the track of Sherman's march, and he describes the havoc and desolation as most complete. The route of the avenging army is marked by chimneys and obliterated railroads, and the country pretty well cleaned of animals, forage and surplus property. The white people in the interior, while admitting that they are conquered for the present, still maintain and give expression to their secession heresies and entertain an intense hatred for the Yankees and the negroes. Notwithstanding this the planters say that they will [illegible] cotton still scattered throughout the State, but the greater part of the crop has been destroyed.

The colored people of Columbia have held meetings and raised money for the purpose of a celebration on the 4th of July, by giving a dinner to the national soldiers stationed there.

The Times' special says that among the applications for pardon filed to-day was one from General Ewell. There were besides sixteen petitions from persons unknown to the public.

The members of the Cabinet convened at the usual hour to-day, but as the President had not recovered from his indisposition no business was transacted. By to-morrow the President will doubtless be well enough to resume his official labors.

Senator Wade, as chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, is now here revising the sheets of the report of that committee, comprising the recent testimony as to the treatment of our prisoners, received at the hands of the rebels. The committee state that tens of thousands of our brave soldiers have fallen victims to that savage and infernal spirit which actuated those who spared not the prisoners at their mercy, who sought by midnight arson to destroy hundreds of defenceless women and children and who hesitated not to resort to any means to commit acts so horrible that the nation stands aghast as they are told what has been done.

The Prison Surgeon's report of the Richmond prisons for one quarter shows that a fraction over one half of all the cases that entered resulted in death, and most of these deaths were more the result of inhuman treatment and neglect than from disease. But a little more than half the necessary number of beds were provided and the nurses very frequently occupied them to the exclusion of the sick. After our men died their bodies were treated as the carcases of so many dead animals, they were piled in the dead house and their eyes and cheeks eaten out by rats before they were put in coffins. The keepers gener