

I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE.—ANABRAH  
LONDON—Washington, October 10, 1864.

MY WHOLE LIFE SHALL BE DIRECTED  
TOWARDS PRESERVING THE UNION, AND  
MAKING IT, IN THE PROPER AND PULLEST  
SENSE OF THE TERM, PERMANENTLY FREE.  
—ANDREW JOHNSON—Washington, April 20, 1864.

"IT IS WITH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE  
SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO UNDERSTAND THAT  
FREEDOM IS A GIFT—NOT IN REVENGE—  
NOT IN ANGRY TAKE THAT FREEDOM IS A  
GIFT, AND SHOULD BE ESTEEMED AS SUCH  
AND PURSUED AS SUCH."—ANDREW  
JOHNSON, President of the United States—April  
20, 1864.

"SHOW ME WHO HAS BEEN ENGAAGED IN  
THESE CONSPIRACIES WHO HAS FIRED  
UPON OUR FLAG, WHO HAS GIVEN IN-  
STRUCTIONS TO TAKE OUR FORTS, AND OUR  
TOWNS, AND OURS, AND OURS, AND OURS,  
AND I WILL SHOW YOU A TRAITOR."  
—ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States—April  
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THE FEMALE CONSPIRATOR AND  
ASSASSIN.

Efforts continue to be made by a few news-  
paper correspondents and others to make out  
a case for Mary E. Surratt, lately executed by  
the United States Government. These efforts  
consist in attempts to throw dust into the  
eyes of portions of the public which is a  
little blind on the subject of secessionism.

These parties declare unscrupulously that PAYNE'S  
statements exonerate Mrs. Surratt, that if  
JOHN H. Surratt could have testified he  
would have exonerated his mother, and others  
(see Broom) try to discredit the testimony  
of the witness WEICEMANN.

The decisions of the Commission will, how-  
ever, stand firm as a rock, upon the sworn,  
unimpeached evidence. There was no reason-  
able doubt of the guilt of Mrs. Surratt.

It is in testimony that one day, about the  
20th of March, she manifested great excite-  
ment, and wept bitterly, that her son John  
had left the city, never to return. That af-  
ternoon JOHN H. Surratt returned to the  
house in a state of extreme excitement,

pacing the room more like a maniac than a  
sane man. He furnished a pistol, and swore  
that his prospects were blasted, his hopes  
gone, and that he would shoot any one who  
came into the room. Shortly after, PAYNE  
entered the room; he also was armed, and  
was laboring under great excitement; he was  
immediately followed by Booth, who also was  
so much excited that he did not, for some  
time, notice the presence of WEICEMANN.

Observing him, however, at a suggestion  
from Booth, these conspirators withdrew to  
an upper room, where they held a lengthened  
interview. It is evident that these parties  
left Mr. Surratt's house that day, intent  
on some foul plot of assassination; but, from  
causes which have never been fully explained,  
the scheme of that time failed, and the guilty  
participants returned, foiled, reckless, and  
enraged.

Six weeks before the assassination, HEROLD,  
ATZROFF, and JOHN H. Surratt, carried to  
LOYD'S tavern two carbines, (revolver-shoot-  
ing,) which they wished him to conceal. Surratt  
pointing out the place of concealment.

On the Monday preceding the murder Mrs.  
Surratt sent for Booth's horse and buggy,  
and he having sold his own team, pulled out  
ten dollars and directed the messenger to  
procure one from a livery stable for her use  
on the occasion, and in which she went to  
LOYD'S, in Stratfordville. What was trans-  
acted there is not fully known. But we find  
that on the afternoon of the 14th, the day of  
the murder, Mrs. Surratt again went to  
LOYD'S, Booth having had a short confer-  
ence with her before she left home. On that  
occasion she took with her two parcels—a  
field glass and two bottles of whisky.

During the ride she inquired of a farmer  
living on that road if the picket remained  
all night, and, on being told that they  
were called in at 8 o'clock, remarked that  
she was glad to know it. She returned be-  
fore evening, having delivered the two parcels  
into the hands of LOYD, to be by him given  
to persons who would call for them, and also  
requested him to have "those shooting iron  
ready for persons who would call for them  
that night." On the evening of the murder  
she was pacing her room in a high state of  
nervous excitement. There was a ring at  
the door bell, she answered it herself; the  
person did not enter; it was Booth, who  
doubtless came to inquire the result of her  
visit to LOYD'S. Her excitement seemed to  
increase after his call.

A torchlight procession was parading the  
city that night, composed of the workmen in  
the arsenal, etc. She asked of WEICEMANN  
which way it was going, saying she had great  
interest in that procession. She requested  
Miss FITZPATRICK and WEICEMANN "to pray  
for her intentions." They were not in a  
devotional mood, however, and being in-  
clined on the contrary to hilarity and merrit  
talking, she bade them leave the room.

After the assassination, PAYNE, the wretch  
who assaulted Mr. SEWARD, after skulking  
about, avoiding the officers, repaired to her  
house as a place of refuge. He was disguised  
as a laborer, and Mrs. Surratt, when asked  
if she knew him, asserted that her God and  
asserted that she had never seen him be-  
fore. Another fact substantially showing  
her guilt was her own conduct when she was  
arrested subsequently. The officer testifies  
that she manifested no surprise at her own  
arrest, and did not ask the reason why she  
was herself arrested. The proof of her com-  
plicity in the assassin's plot are as clear as  
the unclouded sun at noonday.

THE HEAVEN TERM.—A RENEWAL.—After  
a week or more of delicious weather, "cool  
as cucumber," in fact, the iridescent days  
have come, the hottest of the year, have re-  
turned upon us. During the late delightful  
weather we remonstrated personally with the  
correspondents of the newspaper press against  
their sending dispatches abroad that should  
betray to outsiders the delicious atmosphere  
we were enjoying. If the fact that Wash-  
ingtonians were sleeping under blankets had  
been telegraphed to the world there would  
have been such a rush of "seekers" to this  
city that the Executive Mansion would have  
been overwhelmed, and it is hardly prob-  
able that the President and his Secretaries  
would have survived the extra pressure.

But yesterday and to-day the powers of heat  
have come upon us, (thermometer at 101,) and  
the President is avenged upon those who  
come from distant towns to bask him  
about offices.

Our fiery streets and avenues are only fit  
now for such persons as the salamander re-  
porter of the New York Tribune, who, clad  
in asbestos, was led by a burning curiosity  
to roam through Barnum's Museum during  
the late conflagration, noting down the gyra-  
tions, salutations, recalcitrations, exacerba-  
tions, etc., of the reptiles and beasts who  
made the holocaust at that costly sacrifice.

If the writer aforesaid will come to Washing-  
ton immediately he will meet with a warm  
reception—warm enough to remind him of  
his recent triumphs among the roasting allig-  
ators, whales, and fat women.

THE JOY'S CHILDREN MURDER.—The cur-  
renter's inquest on the murder near Boston of  
the Joyce children has closed its investiga-  
tion. They had that the murders were com-  
mitted by some person or persons to the jury  
inquest. The examination of Stewart, who  
is under arrest for the crime, is expected to  
commence at Dedham on Thursday.

Prevention of Frauds in the Treasury.

Hon. EDWARD JOHNSON, the Solicitor of the  
Treasury, has, since the appointment of Mr.  
RILEY as Assistant Solicitor, made arrange-  
ments to give increased rigor to the measures  
pertaining to the prevention of frauds and  
deceptions on the revenue. The Solicitor  
being also entrusted by law with the duty of  
suppressing the counterfeiting of Government  
paper and coins, has appointed Col. WILLIAM  
P. WOOD as his assistant in that particular  
branch of business. This gentleman has re-  
cently returned from Ohio, having been suc-  
cessful in breaking up the JIM BROWN gang  
of counterfeiters and securing their arrest at  
Akron and elsewhere in that State; the parties  
have acknowledged their guilt. There  
is a fund at the disposal of the Solicitor out  
of which rewards are promptly paid for such  
information as will lead to the suppression of  
frauds and the punishment of the persons en-  
gaged in them.

The Interview Between Our Minister  
at Paris and the French Minister  
for Foreign Affairs Relative to  
Mexico.

Mr. Bigelow, our Minister at Paris, so soon  
as he saw the version which had been given  
by M. Rouher, Secretary of State in France,  
to a conversation which had previously taken  
place between Mr. Bigelow and Drouyn de  
L'Huys, the French Minister for Foreign  
Affairs, concerning Mexico, addressed a note  
to that gentleman, denying the statements  
made by M. Rouher. M. Drouyn de L'Huys  
answered, admitting Mr. Bigelow's statement  
to be correct and the statement of M. Rouher  
incorrect. This correspondence has been  
long since received at the State Department,  
and in due time it will be submitted to Con-  
gress.

Pardons by the President.  
Over two hundred applications for pardons  
were filed yesterday in the office of the At-  
torney General, and pardons were granted to  
about sixty, all of whom belong to the twenty  
thousand ex-convicts. Among the latter is  
J. E. P. RAY, formerly Secretary of State of  
Tennessee.

CHRISTOPHER HYDE, of Alexandria, Va.,  
sentenced by a military commission to im-  
prisonment in the Clinton prison, New York,  
was yesterday pardoned by the President, to  
leave the country. Lieut. Col. W. E. McLE-  
RON, of the rebel army, formerly of Indi-  
ana, is permitted by the President to leave  
the United States, never to return.

The Commandant of Andersonville,  
Ga., Pen in the Old Capitol.

Capt. WIRE, the late commandant of the  
Andersonville, Ga., prison, now confined in  
the Old Capitol, is to be tried by the Military  
Commission in this city, which  
Brig. Gen. UNDERWOOD is President. The  
trial will commence on Monday next.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHING.—We find upon  
our table a work upon "Ocean Telegraphing,"  
by S. F. VAN CHUTE, Electrical and Super-  
intendent-in-Chief of the Continent and In-  
sular Telegraph Company, which presents to  
the public the writer's inventions for over-  
coming some of the difficulties in working  
cables, "which are offered to the world for  
adoption, expecting a reasonable remunera-  
tion if found of value."

In alluding to the new Atlantic cable, the  
writer says "it will no doubt result in a  
failure like its predecessor," which he claims  
never actually transmitted a message.

We commend Mr. VAN CHUTE's inven-  
tions to those practically engaged in work-  
ing long cables.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Health of Jeff. Davis.  
FORT MONROE, July 20.—Your correspondent  
has the best authority for saying that  
Jefferson Davis is in good health, even better  
than when he arrived at this place. His  
eyesight is not impaired, and his appetite is  
remarkably good three times a day. There  
are many rumors afloat regarding Jeff.,  
but no alteration has taken place in either  
his health or condition. No one is allowed  
to see him except Sergeant Craven and the  
guard.

The Russian Telegraph.  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The bark Golden  
Gate, the flagship of the Russian Telegraph  
Expedition, and the steamer G. S. Wright,  
with Colonel Bulkeley, commander of the ex-  
pedition, and a number of employees, sailed  
on the 12th inst. for the Gulf of Anader, and  
the shores of Behring's Straits. The land force  
of the expedition consists of 1,500 men.  
Three other vessels are attached to the ser-  
vice. The land work is to go on at once on  
the whole line from New Westminster to near  
the mouth of the Anadeur river, a distance of  
four thousand miles.

The ship Aquila, which sunk in this har-  
bor with the monitor Camanche, and was af-  
terwards raised and put afloat, ran ashore a  
few miles off. The steamer Merrimack  
gave her relief.

Old Harvard Commemorate the Pa-  
triotism of Her Sons.  
BOSTON, July 21.—Interesting ceremonies  
took place at Harvard College to-day in com-  
memoration of the patriotism of the sons of  
Harvard. She has contributed four hundred  
and ninety-five of her graduates to uphold  
the standard of the country, while ninety-  
six were either killed, or died of the effects  
of their wounds or disease. The number in  
attendance at the exercise was about two  
hundred and fifty. A large number  
of invited guests were present, including  
Major-General Meade, General Marcy, Gen-  
eral Barley, and General Hayes. Governor  
Andrew and staff were also present. The  
main feature of the commemoration was a  
procession from Gore Hall to First Church,  
where an eloquent and touching oration was  
delivered by Rev. Dr. Putnam, followed by a  
banquet under a canvas tent on the College  
grounds, at which plates were laid for nearly  
fourteen hundred guests. Hon. Chas. G.  
Loring presided at the banquet.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.  
PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The subscrip-  
tion to-day to the Seven-Thirty loan, tele-  
graphed to Jay Cooke, subscription agent,  
amounted to \$6,275,100, including the follow-  
ing: From First National Bank, Boston,  
\$200,000; Second National Bank, Norfolk,  
\$100,000; Second National Bank, St. Louis,  
\$100,000; Second National Bank, Chicago,  
\$150,000; First National Bank, Des Moines,  
\$120,000; First National Bank, Springfield,  
\$250,000; First National Bank, St. Albans,  
Vt., \$50,000; Second National Bank, Cleve-  
land, Ohio, \$50,000; Central National Bank,  
Philadelphia, \$150,000; Merchants' National  
Bank, Cleveland, \$100,000; Commercial Na-  
tional Bank, Cleveland, \$100,000; New York  
National Bank, N. Y., \$200,000; Common-  
wealth National Bank, New York, \$600,000;  
First National Bank, Marlboro', Mass.,  
\$200,000; National Bank of Virginia, Rich-  
mond, \$200,000; Liberty Manufacturers' Bank,  
New York, \$100,000; P. D. Reed, Boston,  
\$220,000; J. C. Caldwell & Co., Leavenworth,  
Kan., \$120,000; also, 2,511 individual  
subscriptions of \$50 and \$100 each.

Jeff. Thompson on the Stool of Re-  
pentance.  
JEFF. THOMPSON, a notorious rebel, and  
one known among his "erring brethren" as  
the "very soul of activity," yesterday made  
his appearance at the threshold of the Execu-  
tive Mansion, hat in hand, and looking like  
the counterfeit presentation of UMAN HERR,  
humbly asking pardon for past sins, and  
promising a good record for the future.

Servants to General Sickles.  
It is understood that General DANIEL E.  
SICKLES is to be the recipient of a musical  
compliment to-night, at the Metropolitan  
Hotel. The donors are, we understand, to  
be the band of the Ippolito Corps.

National Currency.  
The amount of currency issued to the Na-  
tional Banks for the week ending July 22 is  
\$3,787,650. Total amount issued to date,  
\$157,907,665.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

PERSONAL.  
Senator JOHN J. CHEWELL, of Maryland,  
Major General George W. Cook, and Alexan-  
der H. H. Stewart, formerly Secretary of the In-  
terior under President Fillmore's Adminis-  
tration, arrived at White's this morning.

General DANIEL E. SICKLES, accompanied  
by General Torbett and Dr. Trohan, arrived last  
evening from Winchester, Va., and are at the  
Metropolitan Hotel.

Post-Office General Denison this morn-  
ing ordered the following post-offices to be  
opened, and appointments made:  
Virginia—Gardenville, Orange county, V. S. G.  
Atkins, postmaster, vice T. B. Jackson; Capon  
Springs, Hampshire county, Samuel McAllen is  
postmaster, in place of J. C. Waddell, deceased;  
Parrville, Prince Edward county, J. L. Walker,  
postmaster, in place of J. W. Womack, de-  
ceased; New Market, Shenandoah county, J. W. Payne,  
postmaster, in place of Wm. S. Peyton; Kewick  
Post, Albemarle county, L. Bremont, post-  
master, in place of Wm. A. Exner.

Georgia—Ogle exposed at Marietta, Cobb  
county, Dillard M. Young, postmaster, vice W.  
F. Groves.  
Newport, Cooke county, Tenn.—H. H. Ball,  
postmaster, vice K. K. Robinson.  
Mill Spring, Jefferson county, Tenn.—Joseph  
A. Galbraith, postmaster.  
Parrotville, Cooke county, Tenn.—Samuel  
Parrott, postmaster, in place of T. A. Fambion.  
Flat Gap, Ferson county, Tenn.—A. M. Shad-  
den, postmaster, in place of J. W. Payne.  
Oak Grove, Jefferson county, Tenn.—John M.  
Elliot, postmaster, in place of J. C. Towley.  
Dandridge, Jefferson county, Tenn.—William  
Harris, Jr., in place of W. D. Fala.  
Willsboro', Cooke county, Tenn.—W. W.  
Bills, postmaster.

Lincolnton Springs, Green county, Tenn.—Wil-  
liam Cavenor, postmaster, vice John Love.  
Blain X Roads, Grant county, Tenn.—John  
A. McKim, postmaster, in place of L. West.  
Rutledge, Grant county, Tenn.—S. L. Goldman,  
postmaster, in place of M. Easley.  
Newport, Grant county, Tenn.—Thos. Waller,  
postmaster, in place of A. F. Green.  
Marble Hill, Hawkins county.—John Belvin,  
postmaster, in place of C. H. Beau.  
Quarryville, Hawkins county.—Andrew Gal-  
braith, postmaster.  
Tamples, Grant county, Tenn.—Henry Har-  
ris, postmaster, vice Wm. Smith.  
Boon Station, Grant county, Tenn.—David  
Whitehead, postmaster, in place of H. C. Will.

Extensive Sale of Horses and Mules.  
During the month of August, in the States  
of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware,  
New Jersey, Indiana, and the District of Co-  
lumbia, at the dates mentioned below, 12,000  
horses, and 14,000 mules will be sold. This  
will close the sales of horses and mules by the  
Department, and will be the last opportunity  
afforded to farmers and others to secure bar-  
gains.

By a perusal of the table of dates, it will  
be seen that great care and judgment has  
been exercised by the efficient head of the  
Bureau to protect the Government and give  
the farming interest an opportunity to pur-  
chase; and we may mention in this connec-  
tion that since the 1st of May the sales of  
public animals has netted the Government  
the handsome sum of over \$2,000,000.

NEW YORK—New York city, Tuesday and Fri-  
day of each week, 200 horses; Elmira, August 4,  
200 horses.  
PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia, Thursday each  
week, 200 horses; York, Friday, August 4, 200  
horses; Newville, Wednesday, August 6, 100  
horses; Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 horses;  
Shippensburg, Wednesday, August 16, 100  
horses; Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 horses;  
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 horses;  
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 horses; Cham-  
berburg, Wednesday, August 23, 100 horses;  
Eggon, Friday, August 25, 200 horses; Carlisle,  
Wednesday, August 28, 100 horses.  
OHIO—Columbus, Tuesday, August 1, 100  
horses; Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 horses;  
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 horses; Canton,  
Saturday, August 5, 200 horses; Massillon, Tues-  
day, August 13, 200 horses; Cleveland, Monday,  
August 20, 200 horses.  
DELAWARE—Wilmington, Tuesday of each  
week, 200 horses.  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Glebeboro, D. C., every  
week day, except Wednesday, 200 horses.

NEW YORK—New York city, Wednesday of each  
week, 200 mules; Elmira, Tuesday, August 13,  
200 mules; Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 200  
mules; Albany, Friday, August 25, 200 mules.  
PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia, Wednesday and  
Saturday of each week, 100 mules; Potsville,  
Friday, August 1, 200 mules; Pittsburg, Thurs-  
day of each week, 100 mules; Millstown, Fri-  
day, August 4, 200 mules; Newville, Thursday,  
August 10, 100 mules; Shippensburg, Thursday,  
August 17, 100 mules; Carlisle, Thursday, August  
31, 100 mules.  
OHIO—Columbus, Tuesday, August 6, 1,000;  
Crestline, Ohio, Thursday, August 17, 500.  
INDIANA—Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 21,  
1,000.  
DELAWARE—Wilmington, Friday each week, 200  
New Jersey—Trenton, Thursday, August 10,  
200; Thursday, August 24, 200.  
District of Columbia—Washington, every week  
day, 200.

Adams' Express Sales.  
In the list of articles advertised for sale as  
unclaimed baggage and freight by the Adams  
Express Company we find a variety of articles,  
viz: trunks, parcels, boxes, violins, cop-  
pewheels, hat-boxes, bags, pitchforks, boots,  
cans, tea-chests, valises, coffins, bridles,  
burial cases, guns, show-cards, cakes, pack-  
ages, iron pots, kegs, iron pipe, casing, set-  
tees, castings, bayonets, whips, sleighs,  
models, glass globes, bales, cans, baskets,  
rolls of leather, dumb bells, iron bars, tin  
boxes, caps, bedsteads, chairs, guttars,  
cheeses, cybals, washing machines, copper  
pots, swords, machines, poles, &c. The ad-  
vertisement of the sale will be found on the  
fourth page of the REPUBLICAN to-day.

Jeff. Thompson on the Stool of Re-  
pentance.  
JEFF. THOMPSON, a notorious rebel, and  
one known among his "erring brethren" as  
the "very soul of activity," yesterday made  
his appearance at the threshold of the Execu-  
tive Mansion, hat in hand, and looking like  
the counterfeit presentation of UMAN HERR,  
humbly asking pardon for past sins, and  
promising a good record for the future.

Servants to General Sickles.  
It is understood that General DANIEL E.  
SICKLES is to be the recipient of a musical  
compliment to-night, at the Metropolitan  
Hotel. The donors are, we understand, to  
be the band of the Ippolito Corps.

National Currency.  
The amount of currency issued to the Na-  
tional Banks for the week ending July 22 is  
\$3,787,650. Total amount issued to date,  
\$157,907,665.

THE SAVANNAH COTTON.

Important Decision by Attorney Gen-  
eral Speed.  
The following important decision respect-  
ing captured cotton has been rendered by  
Attorney General SPEED:  
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
July 3, 1864.  
Hon. Hugh McCall, Secretary of the Treasury.  
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the  
receipt of your letter of 17th ult., submit-  
ting for my opinion the questions that have  
arisen in your Department in the case of the  
"Savannah cotton."

The circumstances under which the prop-  
erty in question came into the possession of  
the Government are stated in your letter sub-  
stantially as follows:  
On the occupation of the city of Savan-  
nah, in December last, by the United States  
forces under Major General Sherman, about  
thirty-eight thousand (38,000) bales of cotton  
were found stored there. This property was  
seized and taken possession of by the mili-  
tary authorities, and by them turned over to  
agents of the Treasury Department as "cap-  
tured property," pursuant to the provision  
of the acts of Congress of March 12, 1863,  
and July 2, 1864. (12 Stat. at Large, 820;  
13 Id. 375.) After it was thus received by  
the appropriate agents, the property was for-  
warded to New York, and there sold at auc-  
tion as provided by law.

You state that a number of claims for the  
proceeds of the sales are now being presented  
to your Department, some of the claimants  
being residents of Savannah who aver that  
the property in question was the property of  
the Government during the rebellion; others  
being foreign Governments, resident in Savan-  
nah or abroad, averring that they were neutral  
during the late conflict, either, again, being  
neutral merchants who claim that the prop-  
erty in question was the property of the  
Government, and that they are entitled to  
be paid in payment of, or security for, debts  
contracted prior to the rebellion; and still  
others claiming restitution of their prop-  
erty, or its proceeds, on the ground that  
they are entitled to be paid for the property  
properly "captured property," and should  
not be held and treated as such.

The first question arising on this state of  
facts that you submit is, whether the prop-  
erty in question was, at the time of its cap-  
ture, the property of the Government, or  
the property of the claimants. It is "captured,"  
under the acts of Congress of March 12, 1863,  
and July 2, 1864.

I do not perceive that either of the statutes  
provides what property shall be regarded as  
"captured property" within the meaning of  
the law. A definition of "abandoned" prop-  
erty, however, is contained in the first sec-  
tion of the act of 1864. That statute provides  
that property, real or personal, shall be re-  
garded as abandoned when the lawful owner  
shall be voluntarily absent from the property,  
engaged, either in arms or otherwise, in aid-  
ing or encouraging the rebellion. (13 Stat.  
at Large, 375.) But I apprehend that there  
need be no difficulty in determining, for our  
present purpose, what property is compre-  
hended by the phrase "captured property,"  
as used in these statutes; for the phrase is its  
own sufficient explanation. I suppose that  
all movable property, other than that species  
described by the proviso to the first section  
of the act of 1863, actually and lawfully  
seized and taken on land, by a military officer  
or soldier of the United States, in a State  
or any portion of a State designated as in  
insurrection against the United States, may  
be regarded as "captured" within the mean-  
ing of the statute, and the proceeds of the  
sale of such property, if any, may be held  
I do not intend to say that no other prop-  
erty than that I have thus endeavored to  
describe may be denominated and treated "as  
captured property" under these statutes. It  
is not necessary to say that the act of  
1864, that certain property seized and taken  
by naval forces, viz: property seized by the  
Navy "upon any of the inland waters of the  
United States," may be dealt with in the  
manner provided by the laws under consid-  
eration. (13 Stat. at Large, 375.) Whether  
this section takes away the prize jurisdiction  
of the courts in all cases of seizure of water-  
borne property on the inland waters of the  
United States, effected there by naval com-  
missions, is a question which I do not intend  
to discuss. The words of