

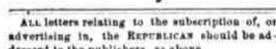
W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS. S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Washington, October 10, 1864.

MY WHOLE LIFE SHALL BE DIRECTED TOWARDS PRESERVING THE UNION, AND MAKING IT, IN THE PROPER AND FULLEST SENSE OF THE TERM, PERMANENTLY FREE.—ANDREW JOHNSON—Washington, April 20th, 1865.

IT IS TIME THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO UNDERSTAND THAT FREEDOM IS A CRIME—NOT IN REVENGE—NOT IN ANGER—NOT THAT THERE IS A CRIME AND SHOULD BE ESTEEMED AS SUCH AND PUNISHED AS SUCH.—ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States—April 29, 1865.

SHOW ME WHO HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN THESE CONSPIRACIES WHO HAS FIRED UPON OUR FLAG, WHO HAS GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS TO TAKE OUR FORTS, AND CUSTOM HOUSES, AND ARSENALS, AND BARRACKS, AND I WILL SHOW YOU A TRAITOR! WERE I PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD DO AS THOMAS JEFFERSON DID IN 1800, WITH AARON BURR. I WOULD HAVE THEM ARRESTED, AND, IF CONVICTED WITHIN THE MEANING AND SCOPE OF THE CONSTITUTION, BY THE ETERNAL GOD I WOULD EXECUTE THEM.—ANDREW JOHNSON, to the United States Senate—March 20, 1865.



All letters relating to the subscription of, or advertising in, the REPUBLICAN should be addressed to the publishers, as above.

All letters or communications intended for publication, or in any way relating to the editorial department of the paper, should be addressed to the editor, as above.

Business and other correspondents will greatly oblige the Publishers and the Editor by complying with the above suggestion.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of its good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

NOTICE.—The Daily National Republican is now furnished by carriers to subscribers in this city and Georgetown at fifty cents per month.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 26, 1865.

MILITARY NEWS.

An order will soon be issued assigning officers of the Regular Army to their regular positions.

The following named medical officers of the United States Army have been assigned to duty as follows:

- Assistant Surgeon C. C. GREY, at the regimental headquarters and depot, Newport Barracks, Kentucky.
Assistant Surgeon T. H. RIDGELY, at the regimental headquarters and depot 13th United States Infantry, Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, Ohio.
Assistant Surgeon A. C. McCall, at the regimental headquarters and depot 3d United States Artillery, Fort Totten, New London, Conn.
Assistant Surgeon MICHAEL HILLARY, at the regimental headquarters and depot 15th U. S. Infantry, Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.
Assistant Surgeon H. C. PARRY, at the regimental headquarters and depot 17th U. S. Infantry, Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.
Assistant Surgeon S. M. HOWARD, at the regimental headquarters and depot 18th U. S. Infantry, Camp Thomas, Columbus, Ohio.
Assistant Surgeon G. M. STERNBERG, at the regimental headquarters and depot 19th U. S. Infantry, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.

PASSPORTS.

Persons residing or being in Washington, who desire passports for traveling abroad, can obtain the same, with the least possible expense and delay, on personal application at the Department of State. n74-3m

Important Decision of the Second Comptroller.

Upon the question whether or not the three months' pay granted by the 4th section of the act of March 3, 1865, to officers on discharge at the close of the war, is subject to the internal revenue tax of five per cent., to be deducted by the proper disbursing officer, the Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided, as follows:
'On a careful examination of the law, I am satisfied that it must be so deducted.'
'You are therefore respectfully requested to notify Paymasters that, in making payments of the extra pay allowed by the 4th section of the act of March 3, 1865, the five per cent. tax imposed on payments for services by the 123d section of the act of June 30, 1864, must in all cases be deducted.'

Ford's Theatre.

The disposal of Ford's Theatre will meet with universal approbation. The Secretary of War has informed Mr. Ford's counsel that he recognized his right to compensation, and after a careful investigation of the value of the building, rented it until the 1st of February next for \$1,500 a month, with the privilege of purchasing it for \$100,000, the price agreed upon with the Christian Commission, if Congress see proper to do so; if not, to return it in good condition. The building will probably be needed for the depositing of the rebel archives. We have no doubt that Congress will promptly purchase the building.

Sale of Government Vessels.

The Navy Department is rapidly disposing of its immense fleet, at prices about the Government appraisement. The next great sales take place as follows: Boston, August 1; Philadelphia, August 10; New York, August 15; Mount City, Illinois, August 17; Washington, August 19. These sales will dispose of the larger portion of the fleet, which has taken so prominent a part in crushing the rebellion.

Health of Baltimore.

The week only 108 interments in Baltimore last week, being 24 less than during the corresponding week last year. Of the entire number 62 were children under 10 years of age, and 3 were between 90 and 100.

In this neglected municipality, where there is no system of registration, the comparative mortality is never known.

PERSONAL.

REV. S. C. DAMON preached an eloquent discourse in the Seaman's Chapel, Honolulu, S. I., on the 14th of May, on the death of Abraham Lincoln.

SERGEON McCLELLAN, who for the last three years has had charge of Hampton Hospital, has left for Philadelphia, having been assigned to duty at that place. On the eve of his departure, he was presented with a valuable sword by his friends here. Appropriate speeches were made on the occasion. The surgeon has been promoted to the rank of major. Dr. Frazer, U. S. A., succeeds Dr. McClellan in charge of these hospitals.

GOVERNOR ANDREW, of Massachusetts, is in New York, and is the guest of Col. Howe. General Hooker addressed the 102d New York regiment yesterday afternoon.

HON. A. T. GALT, Minister of France, and Hon. J. Howland, Postmaster General of Canada, arrived at the Astor House, New York, on Monday, en route for Washington, where it is understood they proceeded to communicate with the British Minister with reference to the reopening of the reciprocity Treaty negotiations.

COL. DEX. MACCARTHY, of the 11th Indiana, (Gen. Law, Walker's old regiment), has been appointed Brigadier General.

MAJOR DANIEL H. MCPHAIL, of Baltimore, and Maj. Thomas J. Wilson, of Annapolis, paymasters in the army, have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

GEN. B. F. CREATHAM, Gideon J. Pillow, and T. B. Smith are applicants for the amnesty oath.

BISHOP ANDREWS authorizes Rev. J. A. Durbin to announce that the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will meet in the City of Columbia, Ga., August 10, 1865. He requests that all annual Conferences will meet this fall or winter and elect delegates to the General Conference to meet April 1, 1866.

MAJ. GEN. HANCOCK, with Col. Woolley and several other of his staff officers, yesterday paid an official visit of inspection to Fort McHenry for Carroll and the other harbor defenses. Gen. Hancock expressed himself much pleased with the condition of the forts, and the appearance and discipline of the troops stationed there.

Melancholy Shipwreck.

The British ship Invincible was wrecked in May, 1864, on Desert Island, when eight days out from Melbourne for Callao. Six of the crew were drowned at the time, and nineteen saved, including the captain. All the provisions secured were four pounds of bread and three pounds of pork. They remained on the island for a year and ten days, living on shellfish and roots. One by one they died, and, finally, none were left but the captain, mate, and one sailor. At last the ship Julian, bound from China to Callao, stopped at the island when in a leaky condition, and rescued them. The captain, Bulgarna, had arrived at Panama.

DURING the progress recently in the United States district court in New Orleans of the rebel emissary Sidel's estate in that city, a claim of 200,000 francs was put in by the Paris Banking House of MARENGO & Co., and one of 100,000 francs by the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans, for money advanced to the traitor on mortgage. Judge DURELL decided that as SIDELL was a notorious enemy of the United States, his property in the country belonged under the confiscation act to the Government, and that these claims could not be allowed or entertained.

PARDONED REBELS are sworn emancipators. They could not be pardoned otherwise. The oath is very explicit, yet some at least of those who have taken this oath manifest a bitter hatred and an open hostility to emancipation. This is perjury. If they cannot comply with the conditions of pardon, in good faith, they ought to abide the consequences of their original crime of treason.

SOME of the indignant slaveholders, in their rage at the overthrow of their rebellion, refuse to employ their emancipated slaves on any terms. The most of them will get over their pet shortly. But others may not. In all such cases, it would be simple justice to shortly enforce the principle of confiscation.

At the present moment it may be interesting to know, that according to the last revised register the number of electors in England and Wales, in counties and boroughs, is 1,027,017. The parliamentary electors in boroughs number 191,229. In Scotland the number in counties is 10,109, and in cities, burghs and towns 52,628. In Ireland there are 173,172 electors in counties, and 39,673 in cities and boroughs.

The Assassin's Wardrobe.

The Ottawa (C. W.) Citizen says: "The theatrical wardrobe of the late John Wilkes Booth, recovered about a month ago from the wreck of the schooner Maria Victoria, at Bic, last fall, was disposed of by decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court, by public auction, at Quebec, by Messrs. Casey & Co., auctioneers, at the Champlain Market Hall. Among the wardrobe, which unfortunately was injured by salt water, there was a splendid collection of theatrical clothes, in fine silk velvets, silks, satin, ermine, crimson clothing, hats, caps, plumes, boots and buckskin shoes, &c. In words and pistols, variety of some very beautifully mounted ones among them. The competition, on the whole, was very spirited, and several articles were sold at exceedingly high prices. The amount realized for the wardrobe, in its damaged state, was about \$500. The original cost cannot have been less than \$1,500."

A HEAVY LIFT.—The last public theft by the corner-stone of the intended Washington monument from Hamilton Square, through some bogus ordinance for removal of the dirt. There were a large variety of the current gold of all nations deposited under the stone when it was laid in 1848, and it was these valuable doubloons, which were the motive of the crime. As Simon Shingler, a variety of some very beautifully mounted ones among them. The competition, on the whole, was very spirited, and several articles were sold at exceedingly high prices. The amount realized for the wardrobe, in its damaged state, was about \$500. The original cost cannot have been less than \$1,500."

Now that the war is over, the country has a right to demand not merely peace but stability. If the temper of the southern people is such that this cannot be secured by the laws, in subordination of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the Union, then other modes must be resorted to. All military law is to be deprecated; but let that be done as it should be.—Albany Evening Journal.

A PRIVATE letter from a well-informed and intelligent gentleman states that there will not be more than 25,000 bales of cotton raised in Mississippi the present year.

Shall the Colored Man Have Justice?

It seems that the fossiliferous magistracies of the late realm of the slave power cling to the barbarism of their old code with great tenacity. And while they allow colored men to be held and put on trial in civil courts, they are not to be allowed to testify for each other or anybody else, where a white man has any interest in the case. We copy the following from the Alexandria Journal:

For several months past there have been continual complaints among the colored people in this city of the injustice done them in trials before our local courts. The state of affairs was specially represented to the officers of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands stationed in this city, and the Superintendent of the Fifth District of Virginia, of which Alexandria forms a part, has been for some days on the lookout for a case which would form a good example by which to bring the matter before the public.

Last week such a case occurred. A white man, who is the keeper of a disreputable establishment in the city, sued a well-known and respectable colored man for the recovery of money paid the latter for a horse which the plaintiff alleged was taken from him by a detective as being government property. The colored man was notified to appear at the magistrate's office for trial. He had several witnesses to prove that the plaintiff had stated that the horse died shortly after he purchased it; also, that it was well understood at the time of sale that the defendant was the guardian of the horse; this was proved, and the case was dismissed.

On the advice of the Superintendent of Refugees, the defendant negro did not attend the trial, and the former presented himself at court, answered for the defence, represented that he was stationed in the city in charge of freedmen's affairs by proper authority, and on the act of Congress, and read the following resolution to the court: "Whereas, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, &c., Circular No. 3.

Section 7. In all cases where there is an interruption of civil life in any local court, by reason of civil war, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, the negro is not to be allowed to testify before the courts, until he has been examined by the Assistant Commissioner, who will adjudge, either themselves or through others, the degree of the disease which exists between negroes themselves or between negroes and whites in Africa, (except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military and naval officers, or by the officers of the United States Army, or by the officers of the United States Navy.)

Major General, Commissioner, Approved June 2, 1865. ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

He then in behalf of the defendant moved a discontinuance of the trial on the ground that under the provisions of the above order the local courts were closed to the negro in the case. The court would not admit the plea, and ordered the trial to proceed. The officer then stated that the Chief of his Bureau in the War Department, under whom he acted, did not acknowledge the right of the Court to try the case, and that therefore the defendant would not answer the summons of the Court.

Proceeding with the trial the statement of the plaintiff was the only testimony taken, and on that, in default of the appearance of defendant, judgment was given against the latter to the full amount alleged, with cost, and an execution issued for the seizure of the property of the colored man to cover the amount. The civil officer having this in charge was promptly notified by the Superintendent of Refugees, and a military guard was called for to prevent the execution of the judgment, and the case was reported to Maj. Gen. Howard, Commissioner. What further action will be taken remains to be seen.

We have in our city a colored population of over eight thousand. They are industrious and orderly, and there are few difficulties arising between themselves requiring adjudication. But cases which originate from the complaints and accusations of white persons against the colored are of frequent occurrence, and have become more so of late from the fact being so well known that in our local courts the white person was sure to come out the victor.

In those cases the negroes have not had the least chance for justice. While the courts respect the old slave laws of the State the freedmen must have a court of their own, a tribunal which shall recognize their right to justice, or they will be continually imposed upon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fraudulent Notes.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Altered notes of the National Bank of the City of New York, changed to fifties—are extensively circulated here to-day.

Monitor Launched.

PORTLAND, July 25.—The light draught monitor Washita was launched successfully to-day.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—In the Arkansas and Mississippi bottoms a disease has broken out among the cattle, horses, and hogs, and has been raging for some time, the animals dying in twenty-four to forty-eight hours after being attacked. The supposed cause is poison from black grass, which grows very thick some time since. There has been a great loss of stock, and men have been attacked by the same disease who have been dusting the cattle.

From Central America.

From Central America we hear of the capture of ex-President Barrios, of Salvador, who left Panama recently in a small vessel, expecting to find the party successful who revolted in his favor in the mountains of Honduras. He was found by the United States forces, and dispersed at La Union, and endeavored to return, but a stroke of lightning happened to shiver the masts of his vessel, he was obliged to run into Realejo, where the vessel was concealed, and a board made prisoner. Barrios will probably be handed over to the Salvadorian Government, and summarily shot.

The schooner is Ecuadorian built, but having been bought by naturalized Americans, and being procured papers from the United States consuls at Panama and Guayaquil, it is claimed that she is entitled to American protection. The authorities seized her on the ground that she had no legal maritime papers; that the papers she had were forgeries, as the signatures of the consul at Panama, which were very thick some time since, were in entirely different handwritings, and that the vessel had contraband of war and suspicious characters aboard—in all of which the United States consuls at Realejo coincided, and, in consequence, refused to acknowledge Capt. Louisa or his vessel as entitled to any protection from the United States Government.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FRANCHISE LAW IN KENTUCKY.—The proclamation of Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, on the franchise law, issued on the 19th instant, requires a rigid enforcement of the legal enactment which disfranchises and expatriates every citizen of Kentucky who refuses to take the oath of allegiance.

THE election in Halifax county has resulted in the choice of the following officers: James I. Clay, Clerk of the County Court; Thos. J. Green, Commonwealth's Attorney; Henry Hart, Sheriff; William G. Morton and Hall, Commissioners of the Revenue; Messrs. G. C. Mealey, C. J. Craddock, H. Chastain, and A. H. Farmer were chosen Justices.

John Burton, J. Constable, and Thomas Caltou, Overseers of the Poor. There were only two hundred votes cast at the court-house.—Richmond Republic.

Election in Halifax.

The election in Halifax county has resulted in the choice of the following officers: James I. Clay, Clerk of the County Court; Thos. J. Green, Commonwealth's Attorney; Henry Hart, Sheriff; William G. Morton and Hall, Commissioners of the Revenue; Messrs. G. C. Mealey, C. J. Craddock, H. Chastain, and A. H. Farmer were chosen Justices.

John Burton, J. Constable, and Thomas Caltou, Overseers of the Poor. There were only two hundred votes cast at the court-house.—Richmond Republic.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

APPOINTMENTS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

DEPUTY POSTMASTERS. Simon M. Center, San Jose, Cal.; Chas. O. Burton, Stockton, Cal.; Curtis H. Pyle, Yreka, Cal.; Frank G. Guild, Nevada, Cal. SECRETARY OF CUSTOMS. Wm. G. Leitch, Charleston, S. C. COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—W. S. CROFT, Georgetown, S. C. APPRAISERS.—E. M. LARABUS and J. F. W. WALTER, Charleston, S. C. UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JOHN B. D. CONGESS, District of Wisconsin. UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—ALEX. MURPHY, Western District of Pennsylvania. COMMISSIONER POLICE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—W. J. MURTAGH. Associate Justice Supreme Court.—Wm. T. LOCKWOOD, Nebraska Territory. Indian Agent.—J. R. WATSON, Washington Territory.

Register of Land.—CHAS. R. DORSEY, Brownville, New Mexico. VIRGINIA POST OFFICES. Postmaster General DEXISSIS this morning ordered that the following offices be reopened and appointments be made: Mechem's River, Albemarle county.—James T. Good, postmaster, via Wm. H. Jolleyville. Franklin, Pendleton county.—Jacob G. Hill, postmaster, via Mrs. Moorman. Upper Tract, Pendleton county.—Isaac T. Kilo, postmaster, via E. Wilfong. Brassy Run, Pendleton county.—John S. Bond, postmaster. Dumfries, Prince William county.—Thomas H. Claggett, postmaster, via Wm. H. Jolleyville. Occoquan, Prince William county.—Thomas H. Selerman, postmaster, via John Wright. Monticello, Jefferson county.—John T. Edwards, postmaster, via C. A. Bradley. Warrenton, Fanquier county.—William A. Pat. tie, postmaster, via A. H. Shiltman.

PERSONAL. SENATOR SHERMAN arrived at WILLARD's to-day. J. MCCLARY PERKINS, of this city, has been tendered the position of Superintendent of Schools for Georgia, by Gen. With, Assistant Commissioner for that State under the Freedmen's Bureau. Gen. With is a Massachusetts man. (Success.) FATHER WALTER has been requested by the Archbishop of Baltimore to cease all controversy relative to Mrs. Surratt's innocence.

MR. BOKER'S fine poem delivered last week before the Pal Beta Kappa Society, at Cambridge, will be issued this week by Ticknor & Fields. GEN. TILSON, Superintendent of Freedmen in Memphis, has ordered all the negroes not employed to at once return to their masters, or they will be arrested as vagrants.

SEPT. BOSTON CORRETT, whose sure aim put Booth beyond the pale of a military court, and saved him the mortification of stretching help, is lying sick in a Washington hospital, with a recurring attack of the disease which came so near killing him at Andersonville.

GOV. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, in his final message to the Legislature, at its adjournment last Friday, took occasion to decline a re-nomination. HON. CHARLES A. DANA has arrived in Chicago, and has assumed the editorial management of the Chicago Republic.

JOHN B. GOGON, the temperance lecturer, reports an income of \$3,000 a year. Rent of the Libby Prison. The Board of Claims, in session at Richmond, have decided the "Libby Prison rent claim" to be good and fair, and the Government will pay its owners for the use of it since April 3d, 1865, at the rate of one hundred and thirty-five dollars per month.

A TREASURY EXCURSION.—Secretary McCulloch and heads of Bureaus of the Treasury Department intend making an excursion down the Potomac this evening, on board the new revenue steamer Lincoln, which will make her trial trip on the occasion. The party will return some time during the night.

THERE is so great a scarcity of food in Alabama and Georgia, that the commandant at Louisville, Kentucky, has been ordered not to furnish any more transportation to refugees, and that they are to be sent to the States. The correspondent of the New York Herald says that many of the planters in Alabama—some of whom are disaffected with the free labor system, and others from repugnance to Northern emigration—are offering their plantations for sale at very low prices.

The United States Pacific Railroad Company have placed twelve hundred, miles of their new line of telegraph to California under contract, to be built before the end of the present season. The wire for the line has been purchased, and the poles for the interior portion of it will be cut this fall. The whole line, from Chicago to San Francisco, will be completed and in operation in one year.

The Virginia Pilot Imbroglio. The pilots, some Virginians, and others of Northern birth, who, during the war, have pursued their calling in Virginia waters, about Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, some of them formed themselves into an organization, to be known as the Virginia Union Pilot Association, but to prevent them from going into active operation, the pilots of Baltimore have had an injunction served upon them. This action is believed to have been prompted by those of the Virginia pilots not in the Union Association. The pilot law of Virginia provides that every pilot bringing vessels from a sea to their roadstead or adjacent waters shall have served five years on the waters of Virginia.

Many members of the Association are, we have said, Northern men, and have come South during the war; but during this time it is claimed that they have, by constant practice, become familiar with the intricacies of the channels in which they will have to operate. The Association, however, have determined to go boldly to work, and persist in exercising their calling till prevented by law. The result of this imbroglio is watched with interest.—Richmond Republic.

Another Affidavit from Weichmann. LOUIS J. WEICHMANN has published another affidavit in reply to BROPHY, from which we extract the following: Seventh. That I once rode on horseback with Atterdell I will do Mr. Brophy the honor to admit, but was it not in presence of Mrs. Surratt's business? Brophy cannot deny that I will, at least, tell the whole story, and give it by halves. On the 2d of April Mrs. Surratt sent me to find Booth or Atterdell, saying that she would like to see either of them on private business. I found Atterdell standing in front of the Pennsylvania House with two horses, one of which, he said, belonged to Booth. I told him that Mrs. Surratt desired to see him. He requested me to get on one of the horses and ride back with him. I replied that I had rather not, as I wanted to go to church. He stated that he would go to church with me after he had seen Mrs. Surratt, and that he would loan me one of the horses. We then rode to the "Surratt House." He went into the parlor and conversed with Mrs. Surratt, I, in the meantime, remaining outside to watch the horses.

After his interview the individual in question and I rode to St. Aloysius Church, where he was introduced to Mr. Brophy as Mr. Atterdell, but not as "a particular friend." Now, what sensible man is there who will deny that "a ride on horseback was conspiracy." Establish this important fact, and a man can be called a conspirator because he has been seen to eat a plate of soup or smoke a cigar with John Wilkes Booth or John H. Surratt, and of which which of course I have been equally guilty. Brophy himself, Brophy the immaculate, once made arrangements with Surratt to take a horseback ride into the country, and had he done so, then, according to his own logic, he would have been a conspirator.

Eighth. How was I to make the \$40,000 dishonestly, for which Brophy calls me to account? I admit that I said it, but before a man rushes into print he ought to see what is behind the curtain. Now, I will tell "him how and where the money was obtained." John Surratt came to me, many weeks before the assassination, and requested me to furnish him with a record of all prisoners on hand at the various prison camps, with name, date and place of capture, place of confinement, &c., stating that he could get me \$40,000, if I said so, that it was foolish and dishonest; that I had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and by that country I would stand. I asked him what he meant, Surratt told me that the oath of allegiance was not given to the United States, but to the United States, perhaps a dozen times. "That is my country," he replied, "out of which I can make the most money." What has Brophy to say now? And I affirm that since I have been in Government employ I have not given a particle of official information to any outside party. What was said to Howell was obtained from the daily papers, but not from the books of the office.

Ninth. Mrs. Surratt did not cry when John went to Richmond, for she accompanied him as far as the depot, and her eyes were red when she left the house very dry. That she was frequently wept and wringed and had even wept about John I do not gainsay, but that she wept on that particular occasion I do deny, or that I said so.

Tenth. Many were before the assassinating party one time in January, when Booth and Atterdell so regularly visited John H. Surratt. Mrs. Surratt said "that she wondered why these men came to see John," and that they appeared to have some business together which she did not understand, and she told her husband to make John, her son, tell her. She did take him with herself in the parlor, but whether he told her or not, as God is my witness, I cannot say. I, however, asked Mrs. Surratt what her apparent business was. She answered "cotton speculation."

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES.—Messrs. F. W. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, yesterday afternoon, at the Hotel de Ville, as Vinnans, on Light street extended, Spring Gardens, a large lot of valuable horses belonging to that gentleman, including the celebrated imported Russian stallions "Alexander" and "Emperor," which were quite large and handsome, and the bidding was by no means spirited, and as a general thing the stock sold remarkably low. "Daisy" and "Araline," a pair of iron grey mares, 6 and 7 years old, were purchased by Mr. H. S. Cowden, for \$300. "Scott" and "Canada," a pair of iron grey Canadian ponies, for \$450. "Frank," a sorrel horse, 7 years old, a very superior private family animal, brought only \$150.—Mr. F. McCauley being the purchaser. "Kate," a well broken, kind and gentle brown mare, 6 years old, was taken by Mr. Bell, for \$240, and the sorrel horse "Captain," 7 years old, a large and stylish animal, sold for the same price, to Col. John S. Gittings.

The celebrated grey stallion "Alexander," imported by Mr. Wiggins direct from St. Petersburg, having been purchased from the Imperial stud, sold for \$600 to Mr. James O. P. Burnside. The grey stallion "Emperor," also purchased from the Emperor of Russia, sold for \$250 to Mr. George McGee. Some half dozen brood mares were next sold, the first being "Tiger," a dark brown, 7 years old, of the Thoroughbred and Messenger blood, sold for one of the finest animals in the country, and now in foal by the Russian mare "Princess Eoff," sold for \$360 to Mr. Edmondson; this animal when only one year old was purchased by Mr. Wiggins at year old for \$100, and sold for \$1,000. The other mares 'I had colts by their sides, and also in foal by "Princess Eoff," sold at prices varying from \$180 to \$360; they were purchased by Messrs. F. Sweeney, B. F. Parlett, S. McManus, A. Senneller, and Wm. F. Whiteley, but a number of one, two, and three year old horses, mares and geldings, were sold at prices ranging from \$95 to \$200. A brown Shetland filly, 2 years old, sold for \$170, and another, 1 year old, sold for \$100. The entire sale amounted to \$4,425, and the value of the stock may be inferred from the fact that "Alexander" and "Emperor," with four other horses, cost Mr. Wiggins the sum of \$24,000 in St. Petersburg.—Sun, 26th.

The Government has forwarded instructions to the commander of the Department of Virginia to reduce the volunteer cavalry under his command to two regiments. Similar orders have also been sent to the commanding generals of the Middle and North Carolina Departments, directing them to discharge, with the exception of one, all volunteer cavalry regiments attached to their respective commands.

THERE is now in Reading a sailor who was struck by lightning on one of the West India Islands, who is lame in one leg, blind in one eye, entirely speechless, and not a hair on his head, arms, or any part of his body to be seen—all from the effects of the stroke. He had previously a long and strong beard, which entirely disappeared.

TEN thousand freedmen and their families are farming for themselves in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, with excellent results, doing much better than those who worked by the month for wages. The Government is furnishing them seed and other articles on credit, to be paid from the proceeds of the crops. This system is considered the most suitable for the freedmen, as it teaches them to rely on their own exertions.

Mrs. BETTMAN, a poor widow, with six children, committed suicide in Cincinnati, on Wednesday, by taking laudanum.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPLICING THE ATLANTIC CABLE AT VALENCIA BAY.

Good Omens of the Enterprise. [Special Dispatch to the National Republican.] New York, July 25.—It is believed here by those best informed on the subject that the Atlantic cable was spliced at Valencia yesterday, giving ample margin of time. So far as is known the weather has been good.

It would take fourteen days for news of the result of the enterprise to reach here. S. P. H. Gen. Sherman to be Banqueted before Coming to Washington. INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—A banquet is to be given to General Sherman to-night by several military gentlemen. Gen. Sherman leaves for Washington to-morrow.

A Prize Fight Indefinitely Postponed. New York, July 25.—The prize fight for one thousand dollars a side, between Clarke and Keating, which was to have come off to-day, has been indefinitely postponed by the arrest of Keating, who is held in ten thousand dollars bail.

From New Orleans and Savannah. New York, July 25.—The steamer De Moly, from New Orleans, Honduras, from Key West, and America, from Savannah, has arrived.

The Government is making preparations to construct a telegraph line from Savannah to Tallahassee, Fla. The steamer Moro Castle, with Savannah dates to the 22d instant, has arrived.

The Spanish steamer Isla de Cuba had arrived from Cuba, and it was expected that she had brought the order to deliver the rebel ran Stonewall to the United States authorities.

The day prior to the arrival of the Isla de Cuba her powder magazine exploded, apparently from carelessness, completely destroying the ladies' cabin berths and the lower cabin. No lives lost or limbs broken. Considerable mail matter lost.

Later From Europe.—Improvement in American Securities. New York, July 25.—The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool on the 15th, via Queenstown on the 16th instant, has arrived.

The selections engendered the attention of English financiers, and twenty-one candidates had been completed. The Liberals had two hundred and sixty-three and the Conservatives one hundred and fifty-eight. The Liberal gain thus far nine, while the Conservatives only admit a gain of four. Another week would elapse before all the contests were over.

The Bank of France lost twenty-two and three quarter millions of francs in specie during the week. LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Evening. Four hundred and twenty-one candidates had been completed. The Liberals had two hundred and sixty-three and the Conservatives one hundred and fifty-eight. The Liberal gain thus far nine, while the Conservatives only admit a gain of four. Another week would elapse before all the contests were over.

The Bank of France lost twenty-two and three quarter millions of francs in specie during the week. LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Evening. Four hundred and twenty-one candidates had been completed. The Liberals had two hundred and sixty-three and the Conservatives one hundred and fifty-eight. The Liberal gain thus far nine, while the Conservatives only admit a gain of four. Another week would elapse before all the contests were over.

The Bank of France lost twenty-two and three quarter millions of francs in specie during the week. LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Evening. Four hundred and twenty-one candidates had