THE SENTINEL.

SEMI--WEEKLY.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866. NO. 22.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, State Printer.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The WEEKLY SENTINEL is published every Tuesday morning.

The SEMI WEEKLY on Mondays and Thursdays.

Terms:

Weekly, one year, in advance,	$1 00
Semi-weekly, one year, in advance,	3 00
Semi weekly, six months in advance,	2 00
Daily, one year,	10 00
Daily, six months,	5 00
Daily three months	00
Daily one month,	1 00

THE SENTINEL.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The circulation of the SENTINEL makes it one of the most desirable mediums of advertising in the State.

Advertisements, occupying the space of 10 lines of minion type or less which we call a square, we charge as follows for insertion in the weekly:

For one insertion,	$1 00
For two insertions,	1 50
For one month,	3 00
For two months,	5 00
For six months,	12 00
For one year,	20 00

JOB WORK executed with neatness at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

TRIAL OF MAJOR JOHN H. GEE.

SYNOPSIS OF TESTIMONY.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, May 22, 1866.

David S. Walker, sworn.—Fifty-three years old, Governor of Florida,—during six years preceding my election was Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. Have known the accused from his boyhood. Had an intimate relation with his family for twenty-nine years.

His character, universally, without exception, is that of [illegible] a great worth and a brave man, but modest and shrinking, even to sensitiveness. If, as Governor, I had had to select a man out of the State of Florida who would have been least likely to do a cruel or inhuman thing, I would have chosen Major Gee. His sympathies were universally for the distressed, particularly from his own part of the State. His character among the colored people was good. Just before I left, application was made to me by the negroes for the Representative rooms to hold a festival for his benefit.

Cross-Examined.—This application was made by Mrs. Douglas on behalf of the negroes. So far as I am informed it originated entirely with the negroes.

Chas. Magill, Physician, Richmond, Va.—I visited Salisbury in January, 1865, for the purpose of having some prisoners released,—from Maryland and one from Pennsylvania. I had an interview with Major Gee and with some of the prisoners. I got a certificate from Major Gee recommending them to Gen. Ould. He had objected to exchange them because there were no special exchanges. Had an interview with him as soon as I reached Richmond. He said he had sent on to have them placed upon this recommendation. Major Gee furnished me every facility. I was in the habit of operating on Federal soldiers—operated on one in the prison.

It was no worse than I had seen it elsewhere. I found the prisoners were, as far as they had the means to do it, made comfortable.

I had been with some of the prisoners when they were born and was anxious to have them return. They made no complaints to me, but were anxious to get home. I was not restricted from talking to them freely. One of them was a tailor and through my influence he got such articles as were necessary to carry on his trade. The prison was improved since I saw it in August; ditches had been dug.

Judge Ould was very anious to make these exchanges, but said, if I do that, it will be a bad precedent, and we want to make a thorough exchange, a clean sweep.

When I went back, he had sent on their names and they were exchanged. This exchange was among Maj. Gee's recommendations.

We went around to my attention was particularly called to this ditch. Gee remarked that he intended to make cross ditches.

At the time I visited, I was in company with George P. Kane, and his object was to bring about an exchange between a Major in the Confederate army and another gentleman who was in the prison. Maj. Gee seemed to be as anxious as most persons in charge of prisoners, to do all he could, so far as I observed. I mean the prisons I have seen on this side.

Cross-Examined.—I was a Surgeon in the Confederate army. I had a kind of roving commission. I determined to benefit suffering on both sides. My practice was anywhere. Those I went after were citizen prisoners.

I took the papers in January, and when I went to see Col. Ould he told me he had attended to it. One of the men, Kaufman, was taken after the battle of Gettysburg. He was Steward at the hospital.

Jas. J. Wilson, aged 45, Bethlehem Pa., Physician.—I received a letter by flag of truce that there was a young man in prison and to do any thing I could for him. I went to Salisbury and relieved his wants, gave him some money and a blanket.

I never saw Maj. Gee. They allowed me to give the young man $100 one month—in all $295. I took him down some bed clothing and had some shirts made for him. My brother took him provisions. When he was paroled I walked with him and offered him more money, but he refused.

The Masonic order relieved prisoners of war who were Masons.

John Wilson, Jr., 38 years of age, Alamance Co., N. C.—Physician—reaching at present. Practiced medicine since 1859, except four years and a half. Was surgeon in charge of prison hospitals; went there on 23d, January 1865, relieved Dr. Curry.

I drew supplies from the Medical Purveyor at Charlotte, beds and bedding, besides medicine and articles of diet. My impression is that he was also required to furnish underclothing.

I had eight assistant Surgeons, I think. The duty of all but one was to attend to the prisoners, and of one to take care of the guard.—There was no distinction in the treatment of different classes of prisoners.

We had no sick call in the morning. They were mostly attended to by a medical man named Kaufman. There was a sick call in the afternoon. There were reports to me of the sick in the hospital. My practice was to visit the hospital every day. There were wounded men in the hospital when I went there; they were said to be wounded at the outbreak. I think there were none in the hospital wounded by the guard after I got there. There was no case of putting a live man in the dead cart after I got there; if such a thing had happened, I presume it would have been talked about.

I think Dr. Curry died about the 10th. of February. After I relieved him he had charge of No 9, outside. Think he was sick about four days. Maj. Gee had nothing to do with my requisitions. The supplies were deficient and greatly so. We got along pretty well with medicines. Major Gee did everything that I asked him. I drew commissary supplies on my own requisitions—Major Gee had nothing to do with it. I purchased with the hospital fund all I could for the benefit of the prisoners.

Dr. John Wilson, Alamance Co.—Continued.—I had a guard of prisoners to police around the hospital. Their duties were additional to those performed in the general and also to those done by the hospital attendants.

There was an impression, almost a conviction that the prisoners were to be sent away. Dr. Curry told me that he had been told by the Surgeon General or Gen. Winder not to make any further requisition, that the prison would be shortly removed.

The federal government sent a supply of blankets and clothing about that time. I made a request for 100 coverlids.

Maj. Gee always assisted me cordially.

Those working were allowed double rations. My employes were prisoners of war. Some had the entire liberty of the town by Maj. Gee's permission.

On one occasion Maj. Gee expressed himself as saddened by the fact that men were dying every day and there was no one to speak to them of their condition. A Clergyman preached to them after that.

My office was adjoining his, and he seemed assiduous to do his duty. I can't recollect conversations with him, my impression is formed from observation of his general conduct. His manner was always kind toward prisoners of war.

[Requisition shown to witness in hospital records.]

That is in my hand-writing. I got a building for the gangrenous cases. This requisition was dated January 25th, 1865. The Surgeon made a diagnosis of each case and entered on hospital book.

I had a stock of disinfectants, but the weather was so cold that they were not needed. There was no stench from the sinks, except when standing in close proximity to them.

I perceived no evidence of neglect on the part of Major Gee to prisoners.

I had to apply once or twice to the quartermaster for straw. I succeeded, because I knew the man from whom it was obtained. It was used in the prison hospitals.

There were sink boxes in the hospitals. They were cleaned as necessity required.

The prison quartermaster furnished wood.—The supply was mainly sufficient—sometimes not so.

Major Gee was anxious to be relieved. I know it from personal conversation with him.

Lumber was so scarce, that I don't recollect getting a foot. I tried repeatedly to get a desk, but did not,—the reason assigned was a want of lumber.

I think that the mental condition of the prisoners was caused by their being sick, and that their depression of spirits reacted on their sickness.

I did not not notice that the news of the exchange affected the mortality.

I made a report of cases of each disease and deaths to Richmond, at the close of the month. I received my orders from E. H. White, who had charge of prisoners east of the Mississippi.

Maj. Gee did not have at his disposal any larger amount of quarters to furnish to the prisoners. I think about two-thirds out side of hospital were in tents. That was just an impression.

Dr. Curry's [illegible] and the hospital records were turned over to me. There were no orders making a difference between Surgeons at prisons and other Surgeons.

Cross-Examination.—The convicts were in the upper story of the big brick building; I think no prisoners of war were in that building.

Maj. Gee gave me a detail for the hospitals; I submitted no requisitions to him. It is my impression that he had no control over me; the question was not raised.

If the prisoners died from want of things I ought to have made a requisition for, and did not I was responsible.

I got enough straw for the time. During the month they were well supplied.

The average of patients was about 600. I required no report of the sick outside. I ordered a report of the dead outside. I do not think they were full and accurate. If a man had been shot and killed, I think I would have heard of it.

Maj. Gee stated that his health was giving away, his duties anxious, inefficient subordinates, and he wished to be relieved.

Maj. Gee used all the houses in the prison for prisoners.

There were about 6,000 prisoners when I got there. There were a good many of the holes in the ground.

The hospital fund was not all used. I could not find provision to buy.

Kaufman was mentioned to me as a prisoner from Maryland. I made no reports to Maj Gee except the number of deaths to the Clerk of the prison.

[Report shown to witness, dated December. Objected to. Objection sustained.]

Re-Direct.—The lower stories of the brick building were used as hospital.

To Court:—The hospital supplies were not adequate when I went there.

Jno. A. Holt, Former, Salisbury.—One of the Commissioners of the town while the prisoners of war were there.

There were two memorials sent, to the Secretary of War, to have the prisoners sent away.—They stated the smallness of accommodation and scarcity of food, timber and water.

I understood that the answer to one was that they would be removed in a short time. Answer to the other was that they were doing all they could to relieve them, and some were to be sent to Georgia or South Carolina.

I think there was something said about North Carolina having to stand up to her share.

Maj. Gee seemed to be moving about doing all in his power. He spoke to me of not being undressed for three or four nights.

There was at one time a large number of prisoners in town.

Cross-Examination.—In the memorial they stated all the facts. The wooded country is some miles off. There was plenty of water in the creek. On the line of the Western Railroad there were, I think, two or three lumber mills. This memorial was sent because they thought the prisoners would suffer.

Re-Direct.—The scarcity of transportation was set forth in the memorial.

Even the negroes refuse to take the test oath! Think of that, and whistle it in radical ears. A colored man in Caswell county, N. C., being appointed a mail contractor, refused to take the oath, upon the ground that it did violence to his conscience, and compromised his self respect. He had been a friend to the Confederacy.—*Danville (Va.) Times.*

The latest foreign intelligence states that France, England and Russia are arranging the terms of a note to send to Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort and Florence. It is hardly hoped that the Conference will accomplish any peaceful results.

Habeas Corpus—Important Decision of Judge Nelson—Military Commissions in Time of Peace Illegal.

The following abstract of an important decision by Judge Nelson, involving the validity of a conviction and sentence by a military commission in a case not properly within the cognizance of martial law, is condensed from the report in the Albany *Argus*:

In the matter of James Ingan, a Prisoner in the Albany Penitentiary.—The petition and return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued in this case present the following facts: The prisoner is a citizen, and by occupation a farmer, in the Lexington district of the State of South Carolina, some eighty years of age, and never engaged in the military service connected with the army of the United States or of the so-called Confederate States. He has been arrested and tried before a military commission, in pursuance of orders issued at headquarters of the District of Western South Carolina, Columbia, upon a charge of murder, convicted and sentenced for life to the Albany penitentiary. The specification in the record of the crime is the killing of a negro boy by shooting him on or about the 24th of September, 1865. The trial took place on the 20th of November, and the sentence was pronounced on the 1st of December following. The sentence is approved by the order of Brevet Major-General A. Ames, and also of Major General D. E. Sickles. The only paper of evidence before us, on the turn to the writ of *habeas corpus*, is the record or order of committal in the hand of General Pilsbury, the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, which contains the above facts. It will be observed that this trial before the military commission took place some seven months after the termination of hostilities and the surrender of the rebel army to the authorities of the United States; and, further, that the offence is one which, according to our constitutional system of government, is cognizable by the judicial authorities of the State and not of the Federal government. And, also, that the trial was not under the rules and articles of war as established by the United States, in Congress assembled, as these are limited to the government of the land or naval forces of the United States, and of the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger. The trial must have been had under what is known and denominated "martial law," and the question in the case is whether or not this conviction and punishment can be upheld by reason of that authority. All respectable writers and publicists agree in the definition of martial law—that it is neither more nor less than the will of the General who commands the army. Martial law is regulated by no known or established [illegible] and is, as we have said above, the will of the General who commands the army. He is legislator, judge, and executioner. His order to the provost marshal is the beginning and the end of the trial and condemnation of the accused. There may be a hearing or not, at his will. If permitted, it may be before a drum-head court-martial, or the more formal board of a military commission; or both forms may be dispensed with, and the trial and condemnation equally legal, though not equally humane and judicious.

* * * * * * *

This being the nature and extraordinary character of martial law, which, as observed by Sir Mathew Hale, is not a law, but something indulged rather than allowed as law, all the authorities agree that it can be even indulged only in case of necessity; and when the necessity ceases martial law ceases. * * * * * This necessity must be shown affirmatively by the party assuming to exercise this extraordinary and irregular power over the lives, liberty, and property of the citizen whenever called in question. * * * * * * * Applying these principles to the case in hand, we think the record fails to show any power on the part of the military officer over the alleged crime therein stated, or jurisdiction of the military commission appointed by him to try the accused. No necessity for the exercise of this anomalous power is shown. For aught that appears, the civil local courts of the State of South Carolina were in the full exercise of their judicial functions at the time of this trial, and restored by the suppression of the rebellion some seven months previously, and by the revival of the laws and reorganization of the State government in obedience to and in conformity with its constitutional duties to the Federal Union. Indeed, long previous to this, a Provisional Governor had been appointed by the President, who is ex officio commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States (and whose will under martial law constituted the only rule of action), for the special purpose of changing the existing state of things and restoring civil government over the people. In pursuance of this appointment a new constitution had been formed, a Governor and Legislature elected under it, and the State in the full enjoyment, or entitled to the full enjoyment, of all her constitutional rights and privileges. The Constitution and laws of the Union were thereby acknowledged and obeyed, and were as authoritative and binding over the people of the State as in any other portion of the country. Indeed, the moment the rebellion was suppressed, and the Government growing out of it subverted, the ancient possession, authority, and laws resumed their accustomed sway, subject only to the new organization or the appointment of the proper officers to give them operation and effect. The reorganization and appointment of the civil functionaries, which was under the superintendence and direction of the President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the country, who as such had previously governed the people of the State from imperative necessity by force of martial law, had already taken place, and the necessity no longer existed. We have not deemed it necessary, if proper, to look into the merits of the offence charged against the prisoner, although it is insisted that it occurred in self-defence and in resisting a violent assault upon himself. Let the prisoner be discharged.

The new collector of the port of New York has commenced the removal of radical politicians from the custom house. Several Union men who had been previously removed, because they were too conservative have now been restored. A son of Senator Doolittle is one of the new appointees, it is said.

Governor Pierpoint has pardoned Elliott Gordon, a Yankee, convicted of horse-stealing in the Circuit Court of Petersburg last week.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE FENIAN FUROR.

Prominent Leaders Captured.

NEW YORK, June 4.

Sweeney has issued a proclamation, to the Canadians, styling himself "Major-General Commanding the Army of Ireland!" Buffalo is quiet to-morning.

Colo. O'Neill, Spaulding, Farr, Hoge, and other officers, have been captured by the U. S. steamer *Michigan*.

Markets—From Europe.

NEW YORK, June 4.

Cotton nominal at 37@40. Gold 43⅛. Sterling 60 days, 10; sight, 11½.

Further advices per steamers state that more failures are reported in England. Financial affairs gloomy. Cotton had declined half penny. Breadstuffs were nominal. Five-twenties 64@64½. Consols 86½@86¾.

Paris letters state that France is raising to their full complement all regiments belonging to the army of Paris and army of Lyons. They will be on a war footing in a fortnight and ready to be placed on observation on the German and Italian frontiers.

THE FENIANS.

BRITISH VERSION OF THE FIGHT!

Fenian Reinforcements Hourly Pouring In,

ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT.

NEW YORK, June 3.

The British version of the fight at Ridgway is that the attack was made by British troops, who drove the Fenians. A number were killed on both sides. The volunteers were expected to hold their own for reinforcements to reach them, which were momentarily expected.

American neutrality is severely censured, and the people declare that the government is in collusion with the Fenians.

The general impression here is that the present movement is a feint to cover the real point of attack, which will be on the line of the St. Lawrence river.

Canadian troops are stationed along the line to prevent Fenians crossing. The suspension bridge is carefully guarded and all travellers scrutinized.

Movements of men towards the frontier are reported from every part of the country. The town of St. Albans, Vermont, is the rendezvous of reinforcements. The 3rd. Fenian Infantry, 1200 strong, and a Fenian cavalry regiment left Boston for that point yesterday morning.—Smaller detachments from Syracuse, Elmira, Troy, Rochester, Lowell, Rutland, and other places, are continually arriving.

One of Mosby's men *is said* to have command of the cavalry regiment from Boston, and the Fenians say that Fitzhugh Lee is to command the cavalry of the army.

450,000 rounds of ammunition have been shipped from Columbus, Ohio, within the past few days, for New York, and 150,000 for Chicago, and 30,000 muskets for Buffalo,—all supposed to be for the use of the Fenians.

Stevens has issued a manifesto at Philadelphia, protesting against the movement of Sweeney, on the ground that it is not desirable to commit any breach of neutrality by which this country may be compromised.

LATER.

BUFFALO, June 3.

Gen. Grant passed for the West, at noon, yesterday. He sent the following telegram to Gen. Meade:

BUFFALO, June 2.

Maj. Gen. Meade, U. S. A., Philadelphia:

Gen. Barry is here. Assign him to the general command from Buffalo to the mouth of the Niagara river. The State authorities should call out the militia on the frontier to prevent hostile expeditions leaving the United States, and to save private property from destruction by mobs.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lt. General.

Still Later.

No further *definite* intelligence from the Fenians. One report is that the Fenians drove back the British, capturing 100, killing nineteen and wounding more.

A Canadian dispatch asserts that the volunteers only fell back for re-inforcements.

A large number of Fenians are reported to have crossed Niagara river yesterday. A Buffalo dispatch says that a fight will occur to-day, (Sunday.)

The Fenians are said still to hold Fort Erie.

A Montreal dispatch says that Gen. Sweeney is at St. Albans with a large force. All this needs authentication.

The *Herald's* special dispatches contain many particulars of the battle at Ridgeway. The Fenians, 1000 strong, were met by the volunteers, whom they charged, but, a swamp intervening, Col. O'Neill ordered a halt. The volunteers, believing the Fenians to be retreating, charged in their turn, which was met by the Fenians, who rallied the volunteers and they fled to Fort Colborne, completely demoralized. Fenian loss, 15 killed and fifteen wounded. Volunteer loss, 12 killed and a number wounded. After stopping parade, the Fenians proceeded to Fort Erie, leaving a guard over the wounded on both sides.

Trial of Mr. Davis.

RICHMOND, June 3.

The U. S. District Court not is here to-morrow. Underwood is expected to preside.

James T. Brady, of New York, Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, Gen. W. Brown, of Baltimore, assistant counsel of Mr. Davis, are here. Chas. O'Connor and Geo. Shea will be here in a day or two.

The counsel will announce their readiness for trial. In the event of its postponement, they will demand bail.

Maj. Hennessey, Assistant District Attorney, will represent the government.

Burton N. Harrison, former Private Secretary of Mr. Davis, is here.

Late from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 3.

The Steamer Hermann has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 22nd.

Paris telegrams to the London *Post* state definitely that a conference has been arranged between France, England and Russia, on the one side, and Austria, Prussia and Italy, on the other. It is to meet in Paris, with Drouyn De L'Huys as President.

The London *Herald* says that the Conference can do nothing, and that war is certain, unless the combatants become exhausted under the burden of preparations. No reduction of military arrangements; and while the universal feeling is pacific, a solution seems hopeless.

Prussia has decided that, in the event of war, enemies' merchant ships shall not be liable to capture on the high seas, provided a similar rule be adopted by them.

It is asserted that Austria refused to discuss any proposition for cession of Venetia. The formation of volunteer regiments commenced on 21st. ult.

A Vienna dispatch says that the treaty between Prussia and Italy is offensive and defensive, and continues until the end of the present year.

Later.

Advices from Queenstown to the 23rd state that the European crisis is unchanged.

The statement that all the powers had assented to a Conference is premature, but invitations have been sent.

Sales of Cotton at Liverpool, for the two days before sailing, 10,000 bales at declining prices.

Arrest of a National Bank President.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

Leonard Hayck, President of the Merchants' National Bank, was arrested, to-day, on the affidavit of Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Treasury, for misapplying $200,000 government funds. In default of bail he was committed to prison.

U. S. Court—Mr. Davis.

RICHMOND, June 4.

No Court to-day,—Underwood not arrived.

Eminent lawyers express the opinion that the adjournment of the Circuit Court from Norfolk to Richmond, after the indictment of Mr. Davis, was unauthorized by law, and hence that the order for adjournment is a nullity. If this view be correct, the only action of the Court will be to discharge the grand jury.

Under the recent act of Congress, the Chief Justice may order a special term to be held in Richmond, before which the trial may be demanded or motion for bail submitted, but no such order has been issued.

The Fenians.

BUFFALO, June 4.

All quiet to-day. Among the Fenians captured were Cols. O'Neil, Farr and others. They had with them the British colors captured in the battle of Ridgway. A British officer on board the steamer Michigan demanded them, but O'Neil declined to give them up, as he surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Barry, U. S. A.

Gen. Sweeney passed Watertown, with 150 Fenians, going North.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

SENATE.—The Post Master General has sent a communication to the Senate against the proposed plan of uniting the telegraph lines with the postal system. He says, "as the result of my investigation, I do not think it wise for the government to inaugurate the proposed system, not only because of its doubtful financial success, but its questionable feasibility under our political system."

The fourth and fifth sections of the Reconstruction resolutions passed by a two thirds vote. The Radicals voted down several amendments proposed by the Conservatives. Mr. Hendricks reviewed the proceedings and pronounced them to be extraordinary, unwise, unjust and declared that the people would never endorse them.—They were born in a caucus. The propositions were for the political necessities of party, and not for the interests of the country. The Senate adjourned, without final action.

HOUSE.—The resolution of Mr. Williams was taken up, calling upon the President to inform the House whether any government employees in the South have in any way countenanced public honors to living or dead Confederates; also whether the privilege of honoring the graves of Union soldiers had been in any instance denied by the authorities, with the acquiescence of the officers of the government.—The resolution was passed through by the gag,—Raymond and others being refused the privilege of debate. The statement of Williams is based upon an article in the *Legal Georgian* of August last.

Mr. Lawrence introduced resolutions providing for temporary territorial governments.—Mr. Lincoln's resolutions to restore to the States lately in insurrection their political rights, was discussed and laid over until Wednesday. Mr. Stanbury presented credentials of representatives elected in Mississippi, which were referred to reconstruction committee.

Heavy Damages—Cholera—European Intelligence.

New York, June 4.

In the case of Lamb *et als.* vs the Camden & Amboy R. R., for cotton burned on the Company's pier in this city, the Jury have rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $81,600.

Cholera still prevails at quarantine,—twelve more deaths.

THE FENIAN FORAY!

EXCITING RUMORS!

THE AMERICAN CONSUL SHOT AT!

NEW YORK, June 5.

Montreal dispatches say that the authorities have reliable information that the Fenians are marching from Fairfield on St. Armands. A battle is hourly expected.

TORONTO, June 5.

The regulars and volunteers have been recalled from the front and will concentrate here. Thirty Fenians captured at Fort Erie have been brought here and will be probably tried by Court Martial and hung.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 5.

It is reported that Gen. Murphy will cross at St. Regis or Cornwall with 4,000 Fenian infantry. Another column, it is said, will cross at Beauharnais, and Gen. Shear, with 3,000 is to move from St. Albans on Phillipsburg and cut the Grand Trunk Railroad at St. John's Junction,—by which operation it is proposed to isolate Montreal from succor.

Sweeney will move, to-night, from Malone and a battle is thought to be imminent.

BUFFALO, June 5.

It is said that two Fenian spies are to be shot this morning at Fort Erie.

The Fenians are moving from Malone with artillery.

On the arrival of the British at Fort Erie, the American Consul was shot at and grossly insulted by them, while in his house, with the flag unfurled over it. He has demanded an apology.

Sale of U. S. Treasury Gold.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that, since February, the Assistant Treasurer at New York has sold about $35,440,000 in gold, at an average of 1.90+.

Cholera Raging at Quarantine.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Dr. Bissell reports the mortality to be alarming among the cholera patients at quarantine. The disease is of a very virulent type. Some die in a very few hours after being seized.

The ship *Eugene*, just arrived from Hamburg, reports 20 deaths on the passage, and 11 died on the steamship *Hermann* from Bremen.

Markets.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Cotton quiet at 37@39. Sales for the week, 7,000 bales. Receipts, for the same time, from all quarters, 15,000 bales. Exports to all points in same time, 14,000 bales. Gold 142¼. Exchange unchanged. Texas wool, 30@35.

CURRENCY SIGNS.—Every day brings us additional proofs that the friends of the President and his policy will stand shoulder to shoulder in the fall elections. No matter what party they have acted with heretofore, a common enemy and a common cause will induce every true patriot to make any sacrifice to restore the Union and save the country from another war. The iron heel of fanaticism, in its mad career, is now attempting to crush out State rights, and if successful it will soon seek to extinguish State lines. If there ever was a time that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty, it is at the present moment. We believe that the soldiers of the country will rally against any attempt at centralization.—*National Intelligencer.*

ONE OF the many startling telegrams relative to the recent movements of the Fenians announces that General Fitzhugh Lee is to head the cavalry forces of the invading army. This statement should be received with caution. There are two generals in Virginia named Fitzhugh Lee, the one a son, the other a nephew, of General Robert E. Lee. A personal friend of these gentlemen, now in this city, assures us that neither of these officers is at all likely to embark in such a movement, and is quite positive that their own judgment and convictions of duty, no less than the influence and counsels of the great leader of the Southern armies, would induce them to avoid all participation in this rash enterprise.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

OUT AT LAST.—The Raleigh *Standard* [illegible] has all along professed to be in favor of the President's policy, has come out in favor of the recently developed by the Radicals in the U. S. Senate. We are glad that the *Standard* has taken its stand, so that the loyal, Union-loving people of North Carolina will hereafter know where to find it. We had hoped that no public journal in the Southern States would ever take grounds in favor of the Radicals against the President, but we have been disappointed. The *Standard* is, so far as we know, the only one that has yet taken that ground, and we hope that it will continue to stand alone. It is difficult to understand what could have induced the *Standard* to take such a course, but probably it may be explained by further events.—*North State.*

LITTLE WOMAN.—Maria E. Nail, from Mocksville, Davie county, North Carolina, 20 years old, 34 inches in height, and weighing 15 pounds, arrived in this city Saturday evening, and, we understand, will give a series of receptions during the coming week. She is represented by those who have seen her to be one of the greatest curiosities of the age.—*Lynchburg News.*

THE GRAVES OF CONFEDERATE DEAD.—The ladies of Portsmouth, like those in Richmond, were engaged yesterday in decorating the graves of the Confederate dead with flowers. The day was pleasant and the gathering of the fair and the children with their baskets of flowers was large.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

MORE "CIVIL RIGHTS".—The New Haven Board of Education have voted to exclude negro children from the public schools of that city. Here is a case for Thad. & Co. Why don't they enforce their "Civil Rights?" That silly law seems to be a dead letter everywhere.