

PEACE—ITS DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

From the stern duties imposed by the necessities of war, it is a pleasure to turn to the consideration of the less dangerous though not less responsible duties of Peace.

Peace has been restored to our borders, but it has brought with it many important questions of public interest, in the settlement of which, clear heads, strong minds and eloquent voices will be needed.

Where is the difference? The most amusing feature of this era, is the toady manner in which the Copperhead press throughout the country, are pouring their foul adulation and fulsome praise upon the head of President Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Johnson has already abolished that infamous oath of allegiance framed by Mr. Lincoln, which required the disaffected citizens of the South to swear that they would support all the proclamations which the President has issued or may issue respecting slavery.

Mr. Johnson in the Amnesty Proclamation issued by him under date of May 29, 1865, authorizes the following: I, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all Acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court.

General Grant's Congratulatory Address. Lieutenant-General Grant has issued the following congratulatory address to the army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1865.—General Orders No. 108.—Soldiers of the Army of the United States.—By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and of the proclamation forever abolishing slavery, the cause and pretext of the Rebellion, and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every part of American soil.

RECONSTRUCTION. The process of reconstruction seems likely to prove a tedious and somewhat troublesome task. The result of the Virginia election shows the difficulty of so adjusting the matter as to insure a predominance of loyal men.

rights under the General Government without being able to relieve itself from the penalties of its crime? An individual, by his own wrong, may limit or destroy his own rights and privileges; but it never affects the right of those against whom the wrong is committed.

It is thought that while the act of secession forfeits all rights guaranteed by the constitution it can not take away the power and right of the General Government over the territory and citizens of such seceding state.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Reported Resignation of Mr. Stanton.—Faction of Ministers to Berlin tendered to Mr. Stanton, resignation of Mr. Harrington.—Difficulty in the Interior Department.—Gens. Grant, Thomas and Logan to visit New York.—The trial of the Opaquers Congress.

NEW YORK, June 5. A special to the Tribune from Washington, 4th, says: It is reported on good authority to-night, that Mr. Stanton has resigned. This is not positively confirmed, but it is known that he has intimated to leave the cabinet very soon.

Mr. Stanton has been offered the position of Minister to Berlin, but the place is not deemed sufficient importance. If his resignation be not already in the President's hands, it will be shortly.

Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned personally, and will be succeeded by Mr. Fagg, in his place of Mr. Fagg. He has engaged passage, and will sail by the first of July.

It is also rumored that Mr. Field, another Assistant Secretary, is willing to accept some position abroad.

The difference of opinion existing between Secretary Stanton and Mr. Usher, his predecessor, is very considerable, and is assuming a serious form. The new Secretary is examining, in a very impartial manner, the huge contracts which the retired officer signed just before leaving, and is demanding that they be re-established on the principles of equity and honesty.

FROM WASHINGTON. The trial of Jeff. Davis.—Rebel Majority in the Virginia House of Delegates.—Amnesty Proclamation to be Modified.—The Mexican Question.—30,000 Men for the Rio Grande.—Anarchy in Texas.

The Times' special correspondent says: There is reason to believe that the trial of Jeff. Davis will take place on or about the 19th of this month, and the defendant may be allowed to appear for post-poneing the hearing for a few days.

FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, May 31.—The Persia, which left Liverpool on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st, arrived at 9 p. m.

Another Letter in Cypher. WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Star says: "A paper in cypher, found floating in the dock at Morehead City, N. C., May 2, has been turned over to the government officials, and has been literally translated. It commences as follows: "WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.—Dear John: I am happy to inform you that Pet has done his work well; he is safe, and all is in the bell. Now, sir, all eyes are on you; you must bring Sherman. Grant is in the hands of old Gray. Red Shooner, however, a lack of nerve in Seward's case, but he fell back in good order. Johnson must come. Old Crook has him in charge. Mind well that brother's oath, and you will have no difficulty; all will be safe, and we will enjoy the fruits of our labor. "O. B. No Fire."

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1865. Gen. Sherman's Farewell Order.

To the Armies of Georgia and Tennessee is to-day promulgated. The following is a copy of the order: HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1865.—Special field orders, No. 76.—The General Commanding announces to the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for us to part.

Our work is done, and our mission will be retained in service until further orders, and now that we are about to separate to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the situation of national affairs, when but a little more than a year ago we were gathered here, and the twining cliffs of Lookout Mountain, and all the future was wrapped in doubt.

Three armies had come together from distant fields with separate histories, yet bound by one common cause—the union of our country and the perpetuation of the Government.

Then on to the Etoowah to Dallas, Kennesaw, and the heats of summer found us on the banks of the Chattahoochee, far from home and dependent on a single road for supplies.

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An Important Question before the Supreme Court.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known to our readers that a very important case is to be argued in the Supreme Court of this State which involves very important questions.

The new trade regulations for Savannah are striking and are charged upon silver and plenty in Augusta for change, and greenbacks are at par.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT.—The Connecticut Legislature by a two-thirds vote and over has adopted a Constitutional amendment striking out the word "white" and giving the negro the right to vote. So far as its Legislature can speak for it, the land of steady habits goes for universal suffrage.

THE PEST PLOT. Each new development of rebel treachery and cruelty, seems to out-do its predecessors in infamy.

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STOCK OF GRAIN AT THE WEST.—A careful and reliable estimate gives the amount of wheat on hand waiting Eastern market in the country north, west and northwest in the country, at four million bushels, of which at least one million bushels are in the hands of farmers.

STOCK OF TOBACCO.—The quantity of leaf tobacco in the State is a matter of guess, but it can be nearly approximated. Our commission merchants estimate it at thirty thousand hogsheads.

JEFF. DAVIS AND THE CONSPIRACY.—The New York Herald says: "Of the nature of the plot, it is not known. It is a serious and horrible plot upon Davis, nothing is as yet known. But it is said to rest chiefly on a letter found upon the person of Booth.

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