Local Intelligence.

LANCASTER HORSE MARKET, MAY 1ST, 1865.—The trade in horses for the past week has been dull, and is expected to continue so for a week or two yet.

TROUT'S.—The arrivals during the week were 18 head to D. M. Sharp & Co., as follows: 2 head by J. Frank Koehler, of Adams county; 4 head by Tobias Kauffman, from Indiana, and 12 head bought in the county in lots of twos and threes. Breneman left with 9 head for Cumberland county. Sharp & Co. shipped one car-load to the Philadelphia Market, and sold 13 head. Another car-load will be shipped to-morrow, after which there will remain on hand 25 head of Western stock.

FUNK'S.—The arrivals were as follows, viz: Jesse McComsey, from Ohio, with 16 head; Tobias Kauffman, from Ft. Wayne, Indiana, with 16 head; Nathan Groff, from Butler county, with 14 head; and three lots of 15, 10 and 9, respectively, bought up principally in this and neighboring counties. During the week 18 head were sold, and 38 shipped to Philadelphia, leaving 52 head remaining in the stables.

LEMAN & CO.'S.—The arrivals were 16 head, bought up in the county, 15 of which were shipped to Harrisburg for the Government this morning. On Saturday, Mr. Murphy sold his celebrated mare—"Lady Donnelly"—a fine, superior, trotting-mare for $230. There are but 6 head remaining on hand.

COPELAND & CLINE'S.—Arrivals during the week were 62 head bought up in the county, 13 of which were sold to the Government, on Saturday, and 49 head shipped this morning for the Philadelphia market, 4 head remaining in stable.

RELIGIOUS.—The Pentecost Anniversary of the Church of God will commence at the Union Bethel in this city, on Saturday, the 3d of June. The *Church Advocate* of this morning has the following suggestions in reference to it:

Pentecost.—As Easter or Passover week is now ended and the Pentecost anniversary approaches, and this being the selected time by the East Pennsylvania Eldership for a special anniversary meeting at Lancaster, it may not be amiss to give this timely notice to our brethren at large, that full and ample preparations will be made by the church at Lancaster, for the entertainment of all who may be disposed to come and tarry with them during this festive season. The time being seven weeks after Easter, will bring it this year on the third of June. The religious exercises will commence on Saturday the 3d.

As there is ample time for preparation for this meeting by all the churches, we hope to see a large and solemn convocation of the people of God. Last year the festive meeting was without much preliminary preparation inaugurated, and proved a success; we hope and trust this year it may prove a glorious triumph. We extend a hearty invitation to the whole brotherhood to be present.

We would suggest the early appointment of a committee, either by the Church here, or in conjunction with the Standing Committee of the Eldership, to prepare both a programme for the conducting of the meeting and for the purpose of directing collections and contributions to some specific object or mission. The long-delayed mission in the city of Philadelphia would probably be the most suitable one.

We throw out these suggestions for the reflection of the brotherhood, and hope speedy action may be taken in the premises.

AT A MEETING of Monterey Lodge, No. 242, I. O. of O. F., on the 28th ultimo, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The assassination of the late President of the United States is such a great calamity, that we believe all men, worthy to be called citizens of the United States, should manifest in some suitable form their emotions incident to this public bereavement; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize with horror and detestation the atrocious crime, which has assigned the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic to an untimely grave, and clothed the country in robes of mourning.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our deceased President, and that we also sympathize with the family of the Secretary of State, in their sore affliction.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of the deceased, the charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for the period of ninety days.

ABRAM SHANK,
HENRY C. WENTZ,
JACOB BARTHEL,
SAMUEL KILLIAN,
JONAS W. RAUB,
Committee.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—From the May number of Peterson's Counterfeit Detector, received this morning, we learn that *forty-five* new counterfeits have been put in circulation, among which we notice one on the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, of the denomination of $2—altered; vignette, female and two cows. We also observed notices of several counterfeits upon the United States Legal Tender Notes, as follows:

$5s, photographed; the paper is stiffer than the genuine, and the bill is one-sixteenth of an inch longer. They have a blurred appearance, while the signatures show through more plainly than on the good note.

5s, imitation—in circulation. Some are well done. Look out for them.

10s, raised from 1s; portrait of Chase on upper left corner.

20s, imitation; poorly done; engraving coarse, and the bill looks blurred. The green ink used is lighter than the genuine. The dies and 20s are one-eighth of an inch larger than the genuine.

50s, raised from 2s. In the genuine 50s the signature of the Register is on the left, and the Treasurer on the right end of the bill. In the altered note they are both on the right end, with two strips of lathe work between them.

50's have made their appearance in this city. They are an exact imitation of the genuine, and are well calculated to deceive. The green ink is somewhat paler than the genuine, but that will undoubtedly be altered.

100's, imitated. Upper left, spread eagle sitting on a rock. The general appearance of the bill is good. The wings of the eagle are coarse and the clouding streaky. The imprint of the American Bank Note Company at the top is larger than on the genuine. On the right end of the bill, the 100 in the circles are inverted thus "100." In the genuine, the 100 in circles on the left end read thus: "001"; in the counterfeit they are thus: "100." The paper is also heavier.

CLEAN YOUR CELLARS.—The New England *Farmer* gives the following excellent advice:

If not already done, thoroughly purge this subterranean story of your house. Every decayed onion, cabbage stump, potato vine or tuber, turnip, parsnip, carrot and all the dirt they have made, all straw and rubbish, rake them up and out with them. The cellar is no place for them at any time of the year. If you still retain a few potatoes for table use let them be picked over and all decayed ones removed. One of the best housewives of our acquaintance, greeted us not long since with an invitation to come and see her cellar. "I have swept down every cobweb, white-washed the walls, swept up the floor, and sowed it with salt."

Decayed vegatable matter is a fertile cause of disease, and there is enough of it out of doors in this country without heaping it up in the cellar for the special purpose, it would almost seem, of breeding fevers. Whitewash the walls, for lime purifies as well as beautifies. Rake down the cobwebs, they are the infallible marks of a slattern. Salt destroys worms, &c. If your cellar is verry dry and sandy, you may use salt without detriment; but if too damp, it will make the matter worse.

HOW BODIES ARE EMBALMED.—By embalming people generally are apt to imagine that the modern process consists of saturating, filling and surrounding the dead body with spices, gums and other indestructible and preservative substances, as is understood to have been the process practiced by the ancients. Such, however, is not the case. The modern process is about as follows: The blood is drawn off through the jugular vein. An incision is then made upon the inside of the thigh, through which a chemical liquid is injected by mechanical means. This liquid permeates all the veins and arteries, taking the place before occupied by the blood, and in a short time renders the entire body as hard as stone, and as rigid as a statue. A portion of the scalp is removed and the brain scooped out. The chest is opened and the heart, lungs and viscera are abstracted. When the process is completed, the body is reduced to a mere empty shell, having only the outward semblance of the departed individual. How long a body thus prepared will remain unchanged we cannot say. The process has only been employed for a few years—since the war commenced, we believe—so that time sufficient has not elapsed to test the indestructibility of bodies thus prepared.

WATCHMAN ELECTED.—At a meeting of the Board of Prison Inspectors, held last evening, John Broch, plasterer, of the N. E. Ward, this city, was elected Watchman at the County Prison, *vice* John Sterrett, resigned.

PROMULGATING THE JUBILEE OF 1865.—The pastoral letter of the Rt. Rev. James Frederick Wood, D. D., Bishop of Philadelphia, to the clergy and laity of the diocese, promulgating the Jubilee of 1865, with the Bull of Pius IX, publishing the Jubilee of 1864, has just been issued. The letter was read in all the Catholic churches on Sunday last and on Sunday the 23d ult. It will be read in the churches out of Philadelphia at the opening of the Jubilee, or if practicable, on the Sunday preceding. The Jubilee occurs in the month of May. The Bishop designates as the churches to be visited the following for Philadelphia: The Cathedral, St. Peter's, Kensington and the Church of the Annunciation, Tenth and Dickerson. For all the other portions of the diocese, the parochial church; in convents, colleges and academies, the chapel; and in the country the place where the Holy Sacrifice is usually offered up for the people. One visit to two or three of the churches above named, or two visits to any one of them, or one in places last named, with prayers offered up at each visit, according to the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff, will be required as a condition for gaining the Indulgence. These intentions are: First, the preservation and protection of the Pontiff himself. Second, the propagation of the Faith and the prosperity of the Holy Catholic Church. Third, the conversion of sinners and those in error. Fourth, peace among Christian princes, rulers and peoples. No particular form of prayer is prescribed, the fervent recitation of five of Our Fathers and five Hail Marys is considered sufficient. The other conditions for gaining the Indulgence are the following:

1. A good confession and communion; but for children who have not made their first communion, and who cannot be conveniently prepared for it, a good confession with absolution will be sufficient.

2. Fasting on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of one week during the month assigned. Those who are unable to fast may have this condition commuted by their confessor into some other good work.

3. The giving of some alms to the poor, "as each one's devotion may suggest." This condition may also be commuted by the confessor in favor of the poor, while in religious houses the superior may give alms for the entire community, and in families, parents for their children.

Of the alms thus collected the pastors will retain one-third for the poor of their respective parishes, and will transmit the remaining two-thirds to their chancellor; one-third for the proposed new Ecclesiastical Seminary, and the other third to be divided equally between St. John's Orphan Asylum and St. Vincent's Home. In favor of the sick, of travelers, of soldiers, of those in prison, and all those unable to comply with the conditions for gaining the indulgence during the designated time, the time is extended to any period within the year 1865, which the pastor or spiritual director may appoint.

The pastors outside of the city of Philadelphia are also authorized to appoint any other month within the year than that indicated, if, in their judgment, it would be for the spiritual benefit of their flock; provided however, that for each such change they have the express approbation of the Bishop, and that in the agricultural districts they select the time most convenient for the people. The pastors are further charged to impress on the people the necessity of complying strictly with all the conditions for gaining the Indulgence, and they are also to instruct them that the communion, made to gain the Jubilee, will not fulfill the obligation of the Paschal communion. The pastors will so arrange the particular time for the Jubilee, in their respective districts, as to enable them to assist one another as far as practicable. Special devotions, to be determined by each pastor, will be continued for at least one week in the larger congregations, and two or three days in the smaller. The observance of the Jubilee, although obligatory upon the Catholic Priests, is not with their people. It is a very solemn occasion, and occurring but seldom its observance is always very general.

ACCIDENT.—A young lad, named John Killian, jr., residing near the village of Eden, this county, met with a serious accident, on Saturday last. While in the act of loading a pistol, it seems that he was endeavoring to force a ball into the barrel, by pounding on it with a hatchet, when the pistol exploded, blowing the flesh from the ball and palm of the left hand. The wound was dressed by Dr. Weidler, jr., and, we learn, that the young man is now doing very well. It is feared that he may lose the third finger of the hand.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.—William Robinson, whose arrest and commitment to the Lancaster County Prison for shooting a man, named John Wild, in a beer saloon at Columbia, we published about six weeks ago, attempted to escape on Saturday evening last by cutting a hole through his cell, from which he gained access to the yard. In attempting to climb over the wall his hold on the top gave way and he fell, injuring himself severely. The alarm was given by a German, confined in the next cell, who, springing a rattle, awakened the Watchman, who had fallen asleep, and Robison was thus secured again before he had time to recover from the stunning effects of his fall.

☞ Mr. Alfred Speer, of New Jersey produces a superior wine, designed for sacramental and family use. Mr. S. has been many years experimenting on the improvement of the Portugal Samburg grape and its manufacture into wine by a peculiar method of fermentation. The latter has now become a scientific process, requiring four years for its completion, and the experiment is deemed an entire success by physicians, committees of Agricultural Societies, &c., who have investigated the matter.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

The above wine is extensively used among families and invalids, and sold only by first class dealers.

Sold by H. E. Slaymaker, No. 31 East King street, Lancaster, Pa.

CITY HOUSEHOLD MARKET.—The prices ranged as follows this morning:

LANCASTER, SATURDAY, April 29, 1865.

Butter, per pound	40@45c.
Eggs, per dozen	22@25c.
Lard, per pound	25c.
Chickens, (live,) per pair	70@1.00
do. (dressed,) "	$1.00@1.20
Ducks, per pair, (live,)	$1.20@1.40
" per piece, (dressed,)	80@90c.
Geese, per piece	$1.00@1.50
Turkeys, per piece	$1.50@2.00
Potatoes, per bushel	$2.00@2.25
do. ½ peck	25@30c.
Sweet Potatoes, per peck	60@80c.
Apples, per peck	70@80c.
Onions " "	50c.
Turnips, " "	38c.
Beef, per pound	18@25c.
Veal, " "	15@20c.
Pork, " "	20@22c.
Beef, " per quarter	12@17c.
Veal, " " "	10@14c.
Pork, " " "	18@20c.
Cabbage, per head	8@12c.
Beets, per bunch	3@5c.
Celery, " "	5@10c.
Lettuce, per plate	5@ 8c.
Apple-Butter, per pint	20@25c.
" " per crock	$1.25@1.30
Corn, per bushel	$1.35@1.45
Oats, per bag of 3 bushels	$2.40@2.50

The War Summary of the Age.

The war summary of the Philadelphia *Age*, which was began in 1863, has attracted the attention of the whole country from day to day. It has been read with marked interest by men of all parties, and has been singularly accurate and correct throughout. The writer of them has reason to plume himself not a little on the ability displayed by him in their preparation. He considers his work now ended, and in the issue of yesterday says:—

The war is ended. All the Confederate troops east of the Mississippi, excepting a small force between Tupelo and Corinth, commanded by General Taylor, have laid down their arms. The Confederates west of the Mississippi are negotiating a surrender. There ought to be no more fighting; for every drop of blood shed now by either side, will be uselessly spilled. The marching and countermarching is over, and there is nothing left for us to chronicle. Two iron-clads, one on the Mississippi and one on the Atlantic; a few bands of partisans scattered over the South; a fugitive President with his body-guard, are all that is left of the great American rebellion.

The task marked out by us nearly three years ago, has come to a conclusion. The peace so long and earnestly sought for by every American, is dawning brightly. Our pen is no longer needed to write the daily history and progress of the war, and to day we close these articles, which, we trust, have rendered plain the mysterious accounts of battles and marches that have so often puzzled the world. The first war article was begun on the battle-field of Gettysburg, in the summer of 1863, and since then they have continued day after day, with no interruption. No pains have been spared to make the daily summary as complete and truthful as possible; and now that the end is come, and the soldier hands his almost finished task over to the statesman, we trust that neither our pen nor any other may ever be needed to trace the events of another American war.

—General Grant has returned to Washington city.

Items of News.

—A set of porcelain, captured from Jeff. Davis's mansion at Richmond, has been presented to President Johnson.

—The following story is told of Hon. S. S. Cox, for some years past a member of Congress from Ohio. During the late session of Mr. Cox was speaking, when, the House being rather noisy, the gavel of the Speaker fell, and he remarked, "The gentleman cannot be heard." The member took it in high dudgeon, and demanded to know why the Speaker would not allow him to be heard. The matter was explained and the orator proceeded.

Fears are entertained of the levee breaking in front of Algiers, opposite New Orleans, where there are extensive government works. The river is very high. A large force is at work strengthening the levee.

—A movement is said to be on foot to establish a theological school in Washington city for the education of colored Baptist ministers, about fifty of whom, found in and around Washington, have already been enrolled as pupils.

—Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, New York, proposes to found at Ithaca a university, and to give for its endowment $500,000 and 200 acres of land. He asks that the donation of the United States to New York for an agricultural college may be added to this endowment.

—It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the daily expenses of the Government have been reduced nearly one million dollars per day since the surrender of Lee's army. The clerical and other force of the Quartermaster's Department is to be immediately reduced fifty per cent.

—An oil well on the Hyner farm, near Titusville, was set on fire and burned on last Friday. The derrick, tanks and about 400 barrels of oil were consumed. The supposed incendiary has been arrested and sent to Franklin for a hearing.

—Mrs. Andrew Allison, residing in Beaver county, last week gave birth to four healthy children. Some twenty months ago Mrs. Allison gave birth to three daughters, whom she named Cora, Dora and Nora. These seven children, born within a period of two years, were at last accounts doing well, as was also their mother.

—The small-pox has made its appearance in Oil City, and has already carried off quite a number of victims.

—It is seldom one meets with a colored person who sympathizes with the rebellion, but a few days since one of this class was found in South Camden, who expressed much gratifiction at the assassination of the President. His colored associates immediately took the matter up, and would have lynched him but for the timely interference of the police, who had him locked up to prevent the mob from wreaking vengeance upon him.

—The War Department has issued an order setting forth that no passes are now required, from Washington or Baltimore, by persons desiring to visit Richmond or Petersburg. All such persons on landing at either of the latter places, will, however, be required to register their names at the office opened for that purpose, and will be subject to the police regulations established by the military authorities.

—James Foster, paymaster of the ship Macedonian, committed suicide in Newport on Thursday, by shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol. At the time of his death he was ordered to go on board, and said he would be ready in a minute. He kissed his wife and went out at the back door. Those in the house heard the report of a pistol, and went out to ascertain what it meant, when they found Mr. Foster lying dead.

—A rather startling railway project is before the Porte—one which is to traverse the whole of European Turkey from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, and by a branch to the Archipelago. Avlona is the starting point, Adrionople the center, and Varna and Enos the extreme points.

—The President's body guard is still on duty in attendance on the President at the Executive Mansion and elsewhere, and all visitors are scrutinized, and more than usual caution observed in admitting those who apply for an interview.

—It is said that the first act of the members of the late rebel Legislature of North Carolina, if they are allowed to meet, will be to ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. The Raleigh *Progress* strongly protests against the recognition of this body of men by the National Government, and is willing to take martial law or anything in preference of being ruled over again by these legislators and other rebel State officers.

—The loyal Pennsylvanians set an example worthy of general imitation. They met, organized, and passed resolutions, pledging confidence and support to the new President, and then resolved that as his time was needed for public business, they would forego the pleasure of personal interview.

—Marshal O. Roberts, of New York, has subscribed ten thousand dollars to the fund for the family of the late President Lincoln. It is now proposed to increase the fund to half a million of dollars.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where persons are engaged in manufacturing spirits for sale they are liable to distillers' license, and the amount of tax depends upon the number of barrels distilled, with a special provision for the distillers of apples, grapes and peaches; but where persons manufacture spirits not for sale they are liable only to license as manufacturers, if their products exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

—The Hon. F. W. Kellogg, member of the past three Congresses from the Grand Rapids, Michigan District, has been appointed special Treasury Agent for the State of Alabama.

—The rebel Col. Jesse and 28 of his guerrillas were captured near Eminence, Ky., on Monday morning by Col. Buckley's men The loss was small on either side.

— Poor Brigham Young is a widower. One of his wives died on the 22d of last month. She was the handsomest of all Brigham's wives except six.

— The State Tax for the year 1865 is 3 mills on the dollar. Besides real estate, the following objects and thing and made especially taxable for State taxes: Yearly income or emolument of office above $200, 2 per cent; stages, hacks or other vehicles kept for hire, 3 mills; pleasure carriages, 1 per cent. Gold watches are taxed $1, and silver watches 75 or 50 cents, according to value.

— Sixteen buildings were burned at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the night of the 19th inst. The loss is estimated to amount to upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance of thirty-five thousand dollars, twenty-two thousand six hundred dollars of it being in New York companies.

— The Buffalo *Express* says that when J. Wilkes Booth played in that city, three years ago, he broke a plate glass window in the store of O. E. Sibley, where a lot of rebel trophies were exhibited. He was arrested, paid the damage and a fine of fifty dollars, and the affair was kept out of the papers. He broke the window in his rage at seeing the exhibition of weapons taken from the rebels.

—Severa rebel officers at Washington rather than go South again, surrendered their paroles yesterday and took the of allegiance.

—Our forces entered Mobile on the 14th inst., after its surrender by the Mayor. It was found that the rebels had destroyed all the valuable material in the Navy Yard, and sunk their two most powerful rams in Spanish river. Four hundred guns were captured by the army and navy, and large quantities of amunition and stores.

— One of the prisoners charged with being concerned in the assassination plot attempted to kill himself by knocking out his brains against the walls of the department in which he is confined. He failed to accomplish his purpose, however, and was so secured that he cannot make a similar attempt. He was badly cut about the head and lost a large quantity of blood, but he is not seriously injured.

—It is said that among Mr. Lincoln's papers has been found a package of letters marked, in his own handwriting, "Assassination Letters." While many of them threatened his life, others warned him of plots to take it.

Items of News.

—Major Gen. Banks has arrived at New Orleans and assumed command of the Department of the Gulf.

—Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Hall, of the Lincoln General Hospital, of Washington, has been ejected from the hospital in disgrace. An intercepted letter to a person in Canada from him referring in a scurrilous manner to the death of the late President was the cause.

—General Sherman's staff arrived at Washington yesterday. The army is going to march home.

—General Halleck is taking measures to aid the people of Virginia in returning to agricultural vocations.

—The newswriters are entirely at sea about Jefferson Davis. He is now reported at Charlotte, North Carolina, with only $600,000 in specie.

—The ram Albemarle, which was at Plymouth some time since, has been raised. She is now at Gosport navy yard, and will be fitted up as an iron clad.

—Oil has been discovered in Lehman township, lower part of Pike county, a specimen of which, on being brought to Milford, was pronounced a genuine article. Since this discovery, land in that vicinity has advanced in price four hundred per cent.

—Mount Baker, California, has been for some time in a state of active eruption, and its formerly sharp point has been flattened down ten or fifteen hundred feet.

—Returns of the census taken last year in Iowa, so far as they have gone, show an increase in the population of the State of over 100,000 since 1860.

—Navigation from Lake Huron to Lake Michigan is fully open. The propeller Montgomery passed through the Straits of Mackinaw on the 19th ult., that event taking place three days earlier this year than it did last.

A dispatch dated April 19, on the United States flag-ship Stockdale, in the Alabama River, states that an officer on the Rebel Dick Taylor's staff had arrived at General Canby's headquarters to make terms for the surrender of the Rebel general's command to the United States forces. No particulars of the interview are yet known.

A great flood in the district of Berthier and Sorel, in Canada, recently swept away houses, barns and stock, and drove the inhabitants into the tall trees. Many lives were lost.

—Sherman's army is to march northward to Richmond. Two corps, however, will remain in North Carolina.

—President Lincoln's remains arrived in Chicago yesterday. They will remain there during to-day.

—Since General Hancock left the Shenandoah Valley it has been commanded by General Torbert.

—One of the Norfolk steamers which arrived at Baltimore on Friday morning last brought up a few baskets of green peas, the first of the season. They were purchased by hotel and restaurant keepers at the moderate price of $2.50 per peck.

—Miss Mary Harris, who shot Andrew J. Burroughs at the Treasury Department in January last, and who is in prison, is suffering greatly with erysipelas in her face. Her trial, which was to have taken place on Wednesday next, has been postponed until the 10th of May.

—The *Star* says: "Moseby was at Salem, near Warrenton, on Friday last, and is still harbored in the neighborhood by the rebel inhabitants. His command has deserted him entirely, four hundred having arrived at Winchester and paroled. Some of them offer to bring in Moseby for $5,000."

—All the clerks save four in the Bureau of Enrollment and Deserters, War Department, had notice on Saturday evening that their services would be no longer required.

—The number of men actually surrendered by Johnston is about 27,100, although the number on paper is much greater. The surrender includes all the militia from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and the Culf States.

—The cavalry with the Army of the Potomac has been sent South into North Carolina. About 4,000 men of Sheridan's command are still at City Point waiting to be mounted.

—Some of our enterprising naval operators made a fine strike at Mobile. Going up the river in launches, they captured a blockade-runner loaded with 4,000 bales of cotton.

—All the funds required to pay General Sherman's army in full will be ready by the middle of next week. It will require about $11,000,000 for this purpose.

—The Arkansas Legislature has finally got a quorum. The Constitutional Amendment was passed unanimously. The House is busy about a bill disfranchising all who hold positions in the rebel army.

—The California end of the Pacific Railroad now employs about 2,300 laborers, 800 of whom are whites, and the remainder Chinese. Cars will be running thirty-six miles from Sacramento next week.

—Davis was not present nor did he have anything to do with the negotiations pending between Gen. Sherman and Johnston. The articles of the armistice were drawn by Breckinridge.

—It has been ascertained that the Jeff. Davis party have not money enough to exceed $300,000 in specie.

—General Grant's return to Washington brings with it the assurance that General Sherman cordially acquiesced in the terms of surrender demanded by the Government, and that all his corps commanders earnestly and energetically carried out the necessary orders for the full accomplishment of the purposes of his visit. As in the case of Lee's Army, Johnston's rolls showed a much heavier array of names than there were men to respond. General Johnston is said to have pledged his personal endeavors to suppress, so far as he was able, all guerrilla and bushwhacking warfare.

—A novel plan for paying the State debt has been suggested in Missouri. It is to increase railroad fares one cent per mile, and pa ythe proceeds into the State treasury.

—The German Reformed Church, according to statistics contained in the just published minutes of its Synod for 1864, comprises 107,294 members, distributed into 1,134 congregations, and, and served by 460 ministers. Its benevolent contributions for the year amounted to $97,041.30. This Church is Presbyterian in government and general doctrines. Its main strength lies in Pennsylvanian, Maryland, and Ohio. It has a congregation in Boston, Rev. L. B. Schwarz pastor.

—Leonard Sturtevant has commenced a suit against Aaron H. Allen in a Massachusetts court, for causing his arrest and confinement in Fort Lafayette on the charge of being a secessionist. He sues for $50,000.

—The Democrats have carried the local elections at St. Paul and Red Wing, Minnesota.

—It is reported that Gen. Dick Taylor will surrender his army to Gen. Canby, if favorable terms be granted.

—Another blockade runner has run into Galveston, somewhat damaged by our gunboats.

—A gentleman from Wethertield, Conn., last year brought one thousand six hundred bushels of onions and put them to seed, getting five thousand pounds of seed, which he sold for the high price of three dollars and fifty cents a pound, getting seventeen thousand five hundred dollars for the crop, and making a profit of over twelve thousand dollars.

—A number of English creditors of the Confederate Government have attached all the goods belonging to that rapidly decaying concern now in the hands of its financial agents in London.

—At a large meeting of Episcopal clergymen, held in Elizabeth, N. J., it was unanimously resolved to request Bishop Odenheimer to petition the President to change the day appointed as a Fast Day from the 25th of May, which is an important Church festival—the Ascension of Our Lord.

—A meeting of the citizens was held at Williamsburg, Va., on the 20th, at which resolutions were adopted expressing an utter detestation of the Rebellion and its authors, and praying for the restoration of civil authority." Great unanimity and enthusiasm were manifested.

Rumored Plot to Burn Philadelphia.

Information was received from Washington, on Sunday afternoon, setting forth that there was an organized plot on hand to lay our city in ashes, the same as had been attempted in New York. Major General Cadwalader and the Mayor were officially notified and took every protection to guard against any such calamity. The various government establishments were placed under double guard and the whole police force detailed for duty during Sunday night. The hotel proprietors were all notified and such measures immediately adopted that if there had been any such designs meditated the incendiaries would have been most certainly foiled. The news of the alleged plot spread like wild fire and was announced during the afternoon from several church pulpits. In one church in the Eighteenth ward the announcement caused the greatest consternation.

Several females fainted, and the congregation were dismissed. By 10 o'clock on Sunday evening, there were very few who had not heard the news. Still a request was made by the authorities that no mention of the affair be made in the public print. This demand was complied with, and yesterday morning, much to the astonishment of our citizens, not a Philadelphia paper alluded to the subject. The news would no doubt have been excluded even to-day from the Philadelphia press, had not the silence been broken by the New York dailies, which appeared yesterday morning in full display informing the public of the whole affair. This, of course, renders it necessary for the city papers of to-day to state what they have learned in regard to the matter.

From what we can gather it seems that the plot was to have been carried out on Sunday night. As we have stated, every necessary precaution was taken, although the authorities were inclined and still consider that there is no foundation whatever for the report.—Still, however, they acted wisely and timely, making every arrangement and preparation as if they knew the thing was to actually occur. One or two suspicious individuals were arrested, and after being subjected to a strict examination were fonnd to be all right and consequently were allowed to depart.—From the reports made by the police and military yesterday morning, nothing occurred during the night to verify the belief that any such organized plot, as stated, was really in existence. The only thing of a really suspicious character, and at the present time an unexplainable mystery, that occurred happened at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Here, as at other government buildings, an increased guard was put on duty, under the command of Captain Morin.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a suspicious individual was discovered lurking in the neighborhood of the building occupied as the knapsack department. The fellow was hailed twice by the guard, but refused to answer either time. The guard then fired two shots. The intruder retreated, jumped a fence and got into a brickyard, when the discharge of a pistol was heard. This, it is thought, he fired at the guard.

An attempt to cut off his retreat was unsuccessful, and he escaped. Whether his intention was to rob the place or to fire it has not yet been ascertained. The authorities will still continue to exercise the precautions adopted on Sunday night, and if any such diabolical design has been concocted we feel confident that it will just so surely be frustrated. —*Philadelphia Age.*

European News.

By the arrival of the steamship City of London at New York and Peruvian at Farther Point, on Sunday, we received news from Europe to the 21st of April—five days later. The intelligence is of a very important and interesting character.

The publication of the details of the fall of Richmond, with the report of the rout of Lee's army, produced an intense degree of excitement all over Great Britain. Although the people had not heard of the surrender of Lee, it was very generally conceded that the rebel cause was at an end, and the London *Times* advises the remnant of the insurgents to submit to their "conquerors" after obtaining the best terms possible.

The London *Index*—Jeff. Davis' organ—and London *Post*—Lord Palmerston's organ—hoping against hope, express the opinion that the war will be still continued, in some new form, by the rebels.

The rebel cotton loan had almost disappeared from the London Stock Exchange, where a very animated and heavy demand for United States securities and American railroad stocks existed.

The superior ability of General Grant and the gallantry of the Union soldiers were fully, if tardily, conceded by the British press.

A very exciting scene took place in the French Legislature when the news from Richmond was made known. M. Eugene Pelletan, a leader of the opposition, declared it was of no consequence that Napoleon did not allude to American affairs in his speech from the throne, as "the victorious swords of Grant and Sherman have settled the question."—The sentiment was supported by twenty-four members of the opposition.

The abolition of slavery in the South was hailed with joy by the influential newspapers of Paris.

A London journal asserts that Napoleon proposed to conclude a treaty with England for the defence of Canada against the United States on hearing of the fall of Richmond.

An Irish journal recommends a large emigration of "poor" but hardworking whites to the Southern States when restored to the Union.

Maximilian's affairs were in a very discouraging state. The new Franco-Mexican loan, being a lottery concern, cannot be quoted in London. His new minister has retired from the Court of the Emperor of Austria, and the London *Times* indicates that the Monroe doctrine may be speedily enforced against his throne.

The eldest son of the Czar of Russia was dangerously ill at Nice, and fears were entertained for his life.

Consols closed in London, April 21, at 90½@90¾ for money. The Liverpool cotton market was more buoyant, April 21, and prices advanced slightly from a heavy decline experienced during the week. Flour was dull and downward. Provisions were quiet and steady.

Arrest of John S. Clarke, the Actor, a Brother-in-Law of the Assassin.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 29.]

Since the arrest of Junius Brutus Booth, Mr. John S. Clarke has been taken into custody, by whom or on what is not known. His wife only knows that he was taken away by three men two days ago, and has not returned since. The last letter written by J. Wilkes Booth is now in the city. It is dated April 14, two A. M., at Washington, and is addressed to his mother in New York. There is nothing in it, except a reference to the illumination of the previous night, coupled with the statement that it would have been better if done in a better cause. "But," he adds, "might makes right." This, no doubt, is the letter written in the hotel at Washington when he inquired of the book-keeper the year.

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We wish to engage good, active and enterprising agents everywhere to introduce and sell articles needed in every family. From five to twenty dollars can be earned every day with little effort. Send an addressed envelope and stamp for a circular, to TRIPP & CO.,
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To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

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