WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865. The printing presses shall be free to every rson who undertakes to examine the properson who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch or government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

The Democracy Ready to Support the New President.

The Democratic press, with great unanimity, is pledging the Democratic party to the support of President Johnson in every wise and proper effort he may make to establish a lasting peace and to bring about a permanent restoration of the Union. In so doing, it but speaks the sentiments of the masses of the great party to which Andrew Johnson has been attached during almost the whole of his eventful and successful political life. That party is stronger today than any other political organization in this country. On great principles it is a unit, and its members are more devotedly attached to it than are those of any other party. It is bound together by ties stronger, and infinitely more enduring, than any pledges of secret political associations can be; more binding by far than even the oaths of the Loyal Leagues. The masses have found it always true to the best interests of the country, always jealous of the rights of the people, always prepared and able to conduct the affairs of the nation wisely, economically, and in the crime in the country by which they statesman-like manner. Its leaders have always been distinguished for their conservatism, for their great political sagacity, for their devotion to the right, for their bold denunciation of what was wrong. It turns to the history of this country prior to the war, it holds up the historic record of its past glories, it points to its triumphs in material greatness and in political power; and it claims, justly, and without fear of contradiction, that all this was the work of its hands, the legitimate result of the policy of its leaders, who originated and carried into successful operation every great measure of public policy which had the sanction of the people of the United States from the days of Thomas Jefferson down to the hour of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. This great party, always so true to the

Union and to the best interests of the whole country in the past, is ready to , give to President Johnson the most generous support in every wise and judicious measure which he may see fit to employ in rendering peace lasting, and the restoration of the Union permanent. It does not ask that he should confer upon it a single favor. Its members will not trouble him for offices nor ask gifts at his hands. Itonly demands that his policy should be wise, liberal, comprehensive, conservative, and calculated to repair the ravages of war, and to heal the divisions that still exist in our exhausted and well nigh ruined country. Let Mr. Johnson but give the imprac ticable radical fanatics and their mad schemes a wide berth, and he will find himself warmly supported by the whole Democratic party, and by all the conservativemen of his own party. Surely, with backing like this, he can very well afford to permit a few extreme men to rail against him, if they see fit to do so. He has a splendid chance to make himself unboundedly popular, and to rally to the support of his administration the best men of all parties in the whole We cannot believe he will suffer such a glorious opportunity to pass away unimproved.

Shutting up the Provost Marshals'

One by one the Provost Marshal's offices are being shut up. Soon these detested institutions will be numbered among the horrors which have passed away. The shoulder-straps will be stripped from officials who have worn them for years without having faced an enemy in battle; and a multitude of clerks and attaches, numbering, it is have to suffer themselves in some way said, not less than 75,000 in the loyal States alone, will be turned away from the public crib and compelled to seek an honest livelihood, or to starve. Poor wretches, what a come down it will be for many of them! They have strutted a brief hour, bloated with self-conceit, full of self-importance, and often insolent and overbearing in their manners. How will they ever manage to get down to ordinary life again? Down they must come though. The days of detested conscription are at length over. Poor men need tremble no longer for fear they will be dragged by force from their homes; wives will rejoice to know that their husbands are at last "out of the draft," and children will no longer dread the turning of the "fated wheel." We hope this country may never see a Provost Marshal's office opened in it again. In any ordinary war conscription never need be resorted to among our people. Those of the North and the South will be alike ready to defend

Many have been the strange scenes witnessed about the Provost Marshals offices. There has been brutality and harshness about most of them, corruption and fraud about not a few of them and revolting occurrences about all of them. They have been marts in which men have openly trafficed in the lives of human beings. We have seen a drunken beast of a father, who had already sold one son as a substitute to satisfy the craving for strong drink, ready to perjure himself in regard to the age of another, an ungrown boy, whom he had bribed to leave home in spite of the tears and protestations of a heartbroken mother. The miserable wretch was very eager to effect a sale. The fact that the son he had sold before had died of disease contracted in camp could not move him, the tears of his wretched wife could not influence him. The boy's life was worth money, and he was willing to sell him soul and body. It is perfectly safe to say, that the various Provost Marshals' offices of this State, and elsewhere, have witnessed more disgusting dickers in human flesh than ever disgraced any slave mart in the South. We are heartily glad they are to be shut up. The people will never desire to see them reopened.

the interests and honor of the nation.

## The Freedmen.

Government has given up the experiment of supporting the blacks at Freedman's Village, Arlington. Work is offered to all willing to labor, at the usual prices, and rent is charged them for their tenements at \$4 per month. All incapable or unwilling to accept these terms are to be removed to Mason's Island, near Georgetown. There are numerous applications from the North for their services, but it is almost impossible to induce any of them to migrate in that direction.

IT is remarkable that all the advocates of the dire war in the beginning, Greeley, Beecher, Gerrit Smith, Wendell Phillips, are pleading for a generous condonement of the offense. A writer in the World thinks the happiest solution of this difficulty would be to have Davis and his group get away. As plotters abroad they could do but little harm. Political refugees are nowhere tolerated as in the United States. The Government could, after a lapse of time, vin more respect by a generous and ob-

The Recent Proclamation. President Johnson ought to get rid o stanton, not by appointing John W. Forney to succeed him, but by the se ection of some honorable man who would be a safe counsellor. There can be little doubt that the proclamation offering the rewards which have been put upon the heads of Davis, Sanders,

Fucker and others, was sent out in com-

pliance with the direction of Stanton.

The Canadian papers, in discussing the Proclamation, take a view of i which shows that the matter was not vell considered by our authorities. It s clearly proven that no demand can e made upon the authorities of the provinces of Canada, under the terms of the Ashburton treaty, for the delivery of men who are charged with com olicity in a crime committed within the ounds of the United States, while the parties accused were residing in Cana-

la. The Toronto Leader of the 5th If the rewards had been payable in the case of capture in Canada, as well as in the States, innocence would have proved a poor shield against the machi nations of base wretches thirsting for nations of base wretches thirsting for easy gain, and having no more objection to blood-money than to any other tion to blood-money than to any other kind of booty. Though we do not see that any demand can be made under the Ashburton treaty, there is some reason to suspect that an attempt to kidnap some of the parties may be made, in the hope that, in this way, the reward might be obtained. By the terms of the proclamation, the arrest must be made in the States; and by a subsisting international agreement, there is only one way in which fugitive criminals can be placed in the no of the Government they have offended; and then they must have committed are demanded

All the Canada papers express their confident belief in the entire innocence of the parties accused. It is a pity the interests of the masses, for their love of proclamation was made to include any parties not residents in the United States at the time the assassination was committed. Of the whole party for the apprehension of whom rewards were thus offered, the only man within the limits of the Union at that time was Jefferson Davis. All the other five were and had been for months residing in the British Provinces. The authorities of those Provinces will feel that they are justifiable in refusing to deliver them up to us, and would resist any attempt to take them from their asylum by force. A proper understanding of terms of the Ashburton the treaty would have prevented the offer of rewards for the arrest of any of the parties named except Davis. We hope President Johnson will get rid of Stanton. He has the reputation of being a good lawyer, but in this case it is evident that he allowed his passion to get the better of his judgment, as he has often done before. He may be a good lawyer, but the President will be sure to find him an unsafe counsellor. Let him get rid of him as speedily as possible, if he would avoid being led into difficul-

## Right Sentiments.

Horace Greeley says: There is deprayity, but no danger, in the babble of the mad fool who says he is glad Lincoln is killed; there is food or graver thought, there is a call for sterner reprobation, in the pious sug-gestion that ourgood Presidenthas been providentially called hence in order that the leading rebels may receive that condign punishment which his kindness of heart would have averted.

There is sound philosopy in this, says contemporary; but presumption in guessing at the designs of Providence has been common in the world, and we shall, perhaps, never see the end of it. These people who think they are pious also admit that they are sinners, and deserve more than any condign punishment man could inflict; and if they escape at all, it will be from Divine mercy, not justice. When they talk dippantly of condign punishment, hadn't they better look a little ahead to that future retribution in which they profess to believe, and count up what they have to look for if condign punishment is inflicted on them in that world to come. The hanging of rebels may be very grateful to their pious feelings but, after all, it is but death, which they and, therefore, how much more suffering will they inflict on rebels than they must go through themselves? We preume, if the guilty rebel should cheat his Satanic Majesty at last, and get to a better world, whilst these Pharisees get to a worse one, the latter will consider it very unfair. For ought we know, or they either, this may happen. Upon the whole, we would suggest that man had better look to his own ways, and not undertake to guess at the ways of

God. The latter are certainly all right, and do not need our supervision; the former very doubtful at best. It looks to us a very bad symptom, when we flatter ourselves that we only are righteous, and suggest that God designs condign punishment on other people, to please us.

An Army of 160,000 Men to be Maintained. It is said, in Washington circles, that the army is only to be reduced to four corps of 40,000 men each, and that two of the corps are to be negroes. That would leave the country burthened with a standing army of 80,000 white soldiers, and 80,000 negroes. It is estimated that every soldier costs the Government \$1,000 per annum to maintain him. Not in depreciated currency but at gold rates. To maintain an an army of 160,000 men would involve, therefore, an annual expenditure of one hundred and sixty million dollars in gold.

Is there any reason why the people should be expected to continue to bear such an enormous burthen? Wedo not believe there is need of one-fourth of the proposed army. A wise and conciliaory policy would bring every Southern State into the Union within less than three months, and so firmly establish all relations between them and the Federal Government that we should not need any larger army than we had before the rebeliion began. To carry out the grand schemes of the radical fanatics, who are raving about extended punishmentand sweeping confiscation, would necessitate the employment of large and expensive armies; but the government cannot possibly derive anything but detriment from such course. We hope President Johnson will adopt such a policy as will enable him to reduce the army to the old peace standard before fall. He can do so if he will. Whether this is done or not, we hope no portion of the permanent standing army of the country may ever be negroes. The people will not care to have to sustain an army of negro troops, with whom they can have no sympathy.

Hon. S. S. Cox. Hon. S. S. Cox, of Columbus, Ohio, is about to remove his residence to New York city. Mr. Cox is a gentleman of intellectual culture, of sparkling wit, of generous impulses, and of winning manners. He has been a very successful in the above before the public. The politician, always outstripping his party associates on the same ticket, and always winning many votes through his per-

sonal popularity. A Memorable Spot.

On the site selected for the "Antietam National Cemetery" is a spot called 'Lee's Rock," the place where General Lee stood and directed the battle of 'Antietam." From this point General Lee had a commanding view of the bat-tle-field, and the headquarters of Gen. McClellan in the distance.

Necessity of Speedy Reconstruction. In the gigantic struggle, which w re glad to say seems to be very rapidly drawing to a close, the material reources of the contending sections have been taxed almost to the uttermost.-When calmness succeeds to the present excited and unsettled condition of the public mind, the people will be able to nake an estimate of what the war has cost. Our debt, vast as it is, will then be found to be but a mere fraction of the sum total of the property destroyed. To pay the interest on the national debt

will tax the industry of the whole na-

tion to an extent that will be found to

be exceedingly burthensome. No man can hope to escape without leaving considerable portion of his earnings i the hands of the tax-gatherer. All that the citizen buys will be taxed, all that he sells will be taxed. We shall be oppressed by a burthen of taxation such s no people before us have ever borne. We are told that the resources of this ountry are vast. So they have been and so, if a wise policy prevails they will be found still to be. But we must not shut our eyes to the fact that the resources of the nation have been much crippled by the war. It is true we have had a season of seeming prosperity in the North, but, we must not forget that the energies of our people and the greater proportion of the capital of our section, have all been employed for four years past in the production of material to be estroyed in war. All the labor thus expended, and all the material thus used ip has been lost, substracted from the verage wealth of the nation, and utterly consumed. Nor is this all. Every able-bodied man slain has been the los of a producer, who would during his life time have annually added to the wealth

of the nation the amount which his labor

was worth in the market. The South has suffered vastly more than the North; and its loss must be regarded as just so much abstracted from the wealth of the nation. Its whole industrial system, so productive before the war, is now in ruins. It is impossible that we should derive much profit for some years to come from the fields whence we drew the vast staples of our exports in the past. Should the negroes left as they are to-day, and the people of the South at once resume their industrial pursuits with all their energies, it would be years before they would be able to produce a crop of he great staples equal to that raised the year before the war began. If the slaves are all to be set free, it will take a still longer time for labor and capital so to adjust themselves to the new relations imposed upon them, as to be able to produce cotton, sugar and rice, to the full extent of the capacity of the lands and the labor of the South. Men who are perfectly competent to judge, are fully convinced that the emancipation of the negroes will be succeeded by a very great and continued decrease in the proluction of Southern agricultural staples. If, in addition to freeing all the negroes anything like an extensive confiscation of lands in the South should be attempted, we shall have succeeded in killing

outright the goose that so long laid us golden eggs. No amount of money, possible to be realized by the government from the sale of such estates as it might confiscate, would begin to compensate for the great annual decrease in production which would necessarily ensue. We take it for granted that President Johnson has too much sense to allow

himself to be made a mere tool for wreaking upon the Southern people the blind and unthinking revenge of a few extreme radicals. If he attempts to gratify them in their mad schemes he will do so at the expense of the political and material interests of the nation What is now needed is the very speediest possible restoration of all the revolted States to the Union. Until they resume their proper relations to the Federal Government our expenses must necessarily be greater by excess of what they should be; and the industry of the Southern States, which is all needed to enable the Government to meet the de-

mands upon it, must remain prostrate. A nation cannot afford to sacrifice its best political and material interests for the gratification of vengeful feelings. Least of all can this nation afford to outrage the whole Southern people, and to completely destroy their industrial pursuits, for the purpose of gratifying the vengeance of a few puritanical fanatics, and the avaricious longings of a few skin-flint Yankees.

The Southern people very well know that there is nothing left for them but submission. To decent terms they will submit gracefully, and be ready to resume their proper place in the Union at once. Nothing but the maddest radical policy can prevent a speedy return to entire peace and comparative prosperity. Let the President at once announce the terms on which the revolted States will be received, and let the terms be such as will best secure the political and material interests of the nation. If it be deemed indispensable that Slavery should be entirely abolished, let it be so declared. What is needed is the speediest possible reconstruction, a disbanding of the armies, and a return to the most rigid system of retrenchment and reform. That, and a careful fostering of all the industrial pursuits of the whole country, may enable us to shoulder and bear bravely the great burthens which the war will be found to have entailed upon us, and our chil-

dren after us. Movement of Jeff. Davis. The movements and whereabouts o Jeff. Davis, are still shrouded in mys-Jeff. Davis, are sum surrouged in mystery. We have many rumors legarding him; but there appears to be nothing later which is positively reliable than the statements published in last Thursday. Hearth Dischard him at lay's Herald. These located him orkville, South Carolina, on the 28th of last month, with General Stoneman's cavalry only one day in his rear, in swift and fierce pursuit. Although he was attended by a considerable body of rebel cavalry, composed of men of the most desperate character, to whom he had promised two hundred and fifty dollars each for his safe escort, there appeared to be then little chance of his escape from the just vengeance which was pursuing him, as, if he endeavored, by striking across Geogia for the Trans-Mississippi Department, to elude Stone-man's men, he was lable to fall into the hands of the equally unappeasable troopers under General Wilson. One of our Raleigh correspondents contradicts on what he states to be good grounds, the report that the train conveying Jeff's specie from Richmond broke lown, and that thearch-traitor had los the whole of it. This story was set afloat by the rebels, probably with the design of allaying the eagerne uesign of allaying the eagerness of the national pursuers for the capture of Jeff.

The Originals. We find the following items in the editorial columns of the New York

Herald of yesterday: Who were the original fomenters and istigators of the troubles that have torn the country by four years of terrible war and loaded it with its millions of war and loaded it with its millions of debt? The nigger traders of the South and the nigger worshippers of the North It is well to keep the truth contained

people should not forget who were the original instigators of all our troubles. and each one of the two parties should be held responsible for their own share of the blame. Let this be remembered when the war debt presses heavily, and when the poor man finds his laborseverely taxed, and his family deprived of many of the comforts of life. The fanatics of the North and the South have been alike guilty. Let them both alike receive the reprobation of the people who have suffered so much on their ac-count.

Can Such Things Be? Under the above heading the N. Y. Tribune has some comments upon the recent proclamation of President Johnson, offering large rewards for the arrest of Jefferson Davis and several other prominent rebels, on the charge that they were accomplices to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. We are glad to see that the Tribune refuses to follow inthe wake of many of its party cotemporaries.

It speaks calmly in regard to the affair, and utters words of sense and reason, instead of indulging in bitter invectives and passionate declamation, which can only excite evil passions without in any way promoting the hds of justice. There has been entirely too much of that kind of thing in this country, especially since the war began. We are glad to notice that some of the more respectable papers of the Republin party are becoming alive to the evil which has thus been wrought. The calm and sensible comments of the Tribune on the recent proclamation is in the right spirit. It savs Until the facts shall have been di

closed, there will be a natural hesita-tion to believe that the Rebel chiefs denounced in our new President's Procla-mation were really implicated in the murder of his lamented predecessor. There can be no doubt whatever tha there is "evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice" that Jefferson Davis & Co. abetted the assassination of Presi lent Lincoln; but that evidence has not yet been traversed, and sifted, and not yet been traversed, and sitted, and scrutinized; and it may be found to consist of hearsay tales and the ambitious outgivings of melo-dramatic villains of the Wilkes Booth genus. nnocent letters have often been made bear a sinister interpretation in the light of events undreamed of letters were written; and universal experience has long since affirmed the insecurity of judging a case whereof only one side at most, has been heard. Assassination is not an American cus Assassination is not an American custom. We do not now recall a single previous case wherein persons of any note and standing in this country have conspired to effect a great public end by this means. Then Davis and Thomp on have been soldiers, and soldiers em nently detest assassins. For the honor of our country, it may be hoped that this crime of crimes will not be fastened on men who have worn all but the highest honors of the Republic, and who, prior to the rebellion, had borne

fair personal reputations.

But the natural Improbability of the harge is hightened almost to incredibility when we consider how all but impossible it was that the Rebellion Impossible it was that the hebelion should derive any advantage from our President's death, or even from that of any half dozen chiefs whom the assasany half dozen chiefs who half dozen chief who have the control of the chief who had a specific that the chief who had sins might hope to kill. It is not now first ascertained, even in Richmond, that the loyal millions, and not their civil or military leaders, have made and upheld the war for the Union. They had decided to fight, if need should be, pefore either the late President before either the late President or his Cabinet had made up their minds to do so; and they have gone through in that spirit, with less depen-dence on or aid from leadership, civil or dence on or aid from leadership, civil or military, than any successful people ever had in so great a conflict before.—
To kill any half-dozen men on the presumption that this would break down the National resistance to Disunion, was culty believe the accused guilty. They

folly, whereof we can with great dffimight as rationally have plucked and destroyed half a dozen heads of wheat from a spacious field, and imagine that they had consigned the owner of that field to inexorable starvation. A Record of the Past.

The final vote on the Crittenden resolutions-a measure which, if adopted, would have prevented the terrible four years war in which we were forced to engage, and saved a million of liveswas taken in the U.S. Senate on the 2d of March, 1861. The yeas and nays were as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bright, rittenden, Douglas, Gwin, Hunter, John

Crittenden, Douglas, Gwin, Hunter, Johnsson, of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Thompson and Wigfall—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King, Morrel, Sumner, Teneyck, Trum-bull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson-20. The above vote will be found recorded at page 1405 of the Congressional Globe of that session. Mr. Johnson also, on the same day, voted for the "Peace

Conference Propositions," along with Messrs. Crittenden, Bigler, Douglas and others. See same page of the Globe. Such is the record of Andrew Johnson on propositions, the success of either one of which would have saved us from all the horrors of the war through which we have passed. It is an honor able record, one of which he may well e proud.

A National Cemetery at Antietam.

The Hagerstown Mail says: Among the most commendable acts Among the most commendate acts of the Legislature of Maryland at its recent session was the passage of an Act incorporating a National Cemetery Company, to be under the control of each State of the Union, alike, authorizing them to locate, purchase and ornanent a Cemetery upon the battle-field of Antietam, in which to re-enter the remains of the heroes, both Federal and Confederate, slain in that vicinity. On the part of Maryland, Thomas A. Boult, Sq., of Hagerstown; Dr. Augustus A. Biggs, of Sharpsburg; General Edward river, of Frederick, and Charles C. Fulton, Esq., of Baltimore, are appointed Trustees. The title of the corporation is "the Antietam National Cemetery."

Cemetery."
The act provides for a Trustee from each
State of the Union, thus affording a National representation and securing a National interest in the enterprise. Ten acres of land have been purchased as the location of the Cemetery, but the Trustees have not yet been fully organ-Let the good people of the land enter with spirit upon this undertaking, and, taking the illustrices dead from their rude, rough graves in plowed fields, place them where future generations may learn and know that they fell un-

der their flag and for their country. We have no doubt the State of Pennsylvania will take speedy measures to ensure the gathering up of the bodies of her brave sons who fell on that great battle field. There, as elsewhere, the gallantry of her soldiers did much to decide the stubborn contest. Many of them lie where they fell, in unmarked graves. Let their remains be carefully gathered, and deposited in an appropriate spot, properly decorated and adorned, in the National Cemetery of Antietam.

The N. Y. Tribune says it is reported in Washington, that Simon Cameron has been urging the appointment of John W. Forney as Secretary of War, upon President Johnson. What a nice little arrangement that would be, to be sure. Let any man imagine Forney made Secretary of Warthrough the influence of Simon Cameron. What single thing in the whole War Department would be safe in the hands of thieves?

The Greatest Accident of the Age. Beyond all doubt, the late blowing up of the steamer Sultana on the Mississippi, attended, as it was, by a loss of 1,400 lives, is one of the greatest accidents recorded in the annals of time. Nothing of the kind can be compared to it, save the burning of the Catholic Cathedral in Valparaiso, Chili, a year or two since. The magnitude of the horror is perfectly shocking and astounding.

Curran said of the liberty of the press: "That great sentinel of the State, that grand detector of public imposture; guard it, because when it sinks there sinks with it, in one common grave, the liberty of the subject and the security of the crown."

- An Indian herb-doctor, known under the cognomens of Blackburn and Tumblety, was arrested in St. Louis on Saturday by order of the War Department. He is supposed to be, in some way, connected with the assassination. tion,

Be Kind and Liberal Toward the Paroled | The Attempt to Make a Hero of Corbett.

There is so much of genuine kindly feeling in the following letter of a special correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from the headquarters of General Sherman to that paper, that we cannot refrain from copying it entire. We commend it especially to the perusal of all bloody-minded radicals of the Thad. Stevens school:

H'DQ'S GEN. SHERIDAN'S CAV. CORPS, BLACK'S AND WHITE STATION, SOUTH SIDE R. R., VA., Monday, May 1, '65. Be kind and liberal toward the paroled Rebel prisoners. Be guarded, but not too suspicious of them. I am daily touched to the heart by seeing these poor home-sick boys, and exhausted men wandering about in threadbare uniform with scanty outfit of slender haversack and blanket-roll hing over haversack and blanket-roll hung over their shoulders, seeking the nearest route home. An occasional fortunate and careful ne has a more or less plump knapsack

on his back—if it may be considered ortunate to have such an additional encumbrance, under the circumstances.-They generally wear a care-worn and anxious look, by their languid, "playedout" manner admitting that they are vanquished, and by their looks silently appealing to the magnanimity of the flushed victors among whom the pass, which I am glad to say, is generally ac-Near these, recognizing the usages of soldiers, they now and then sit down, weary, hungry, and athirst, and sometimes self for water that common cost.

times ask for water, that common, cost-less boon of nature; but in their native pride, poor fellows, though so hungry, they hardly ever mention bread. This our brave, thoughtful boys frequently give them, tears scarcely being restrained on either side. They sit awhile, kindly spoken as recentifylite and the side. strained on either side. They sit awhile, kindly spoken as reconciled brothers, which they are, inquiring about the best facilities of getting to their homes, by good old Federal means or otherwise, and then gathering up their scare. wise, and then gathering up their scanty outfits, such as they are, they trudge along, sometimes by the old red clay wagon road, and sometimes by the more direct railroad; some limping from the effects of chafed feet, aided by an improvised cane, and falling behind the main squad, if there are more than two

or three of them, to be waited for a lit-Many of the poor fellows, if they sur-Many of the poor leftows, if they survive to get there, will find their humble omes desolate, with gaunt-eyed wants and poverty sitting on either side of the lowly portal. It is true that slender-waisted, barefooted childeen, in cotton frocks, and hollowed-eyed, will run to meet them, and will clasp around them and pull them down and kiss them over again, in their wild joy, and warm hearts and true, as ever beat in virtuous again, in their whales, and true, as ever beat in virtuous and true, as ever beat in virtuous woman's breast, but bony hands and tearful, sunken eyes will receive them

No luxurious meal will be spread such as will greet our brave boys, in their Northern and Western homes when they return. And after all their four years' hard fighting and deprivation, in the forced service of ambition bad men, these poor returned soldiers of the South will have no pocket-books, of the South will have no pocket-dooks, plenthorie with "greenbacks," to open out before their starving families to excite visions, soon to be realized, of luxury and plenty—no, not even a cent of current money will they have to buy bread for those dependent upon them. Now that our glorious old Union is restored to prospectively much more than its former beauty and grandeur, that our vast rivers and railroads are beginning to be thronged with reconciled brothers and sisters and cousins, pourbrothers and sisters and cousins, pour-ing North and South in happy re-union, that the cotton and sugar-cane planta-tions and orange groves of the sunny South are in full communion again with the corn and wheat fields of the North, that our letaly part, in comparison is by that our lately pent-up commerce is be-ginning to bound and leap and rumble again from the Penobscott to the Rio frande, and now that the white-winged ships, with aromatic cargoes from ever and and clime, are soon to nestle again at our every port. North and South, let us have a grand jublilee, and let the bounty of the North and of the nation

be poured for the current advanced sean; from thousands cornucopias, at the thresholds of all who have been stricken or impoverished by the war, North and South, without regard to section, class, or color, or antecedents, and thus let s lorious bond of reconciliation, love and Inion be woven over the land that shall

be as eternal as the people it shall unite and the continent it shall envelop. The Soldiers' National Cemetery.

The Gettysburg Star says: We paid a visit to the Soldiers' we paid a visit to the Soldiers Sattional Cemetery a few days ago, and give the following as the result of our observations. The magnitude of this work, and the advantages likely to acwork, and the advantages likely to accrue from it to this community do not seem to be appreciated by our citizens. Away from home a more proper estimate is placed upon this noble enterprise, as is evidenced from the fact that hundreds and thousands of persons have visited the spot and will continue have visited the spot, and will contin to visit it in years to come, to pay their respects to the honored dead, who sleep their last sleep there, and to recall to mind the greatest battle of the Rebel-

The general management of the work the hands of David Wills, Esq., of this place, President of the Associa-tion, with Mr. Daniel K. Snyder, acting as Foreman on the grounds. The improvements are being pushed forward with the greatest energy, and may reach a point of completion during the sum-mer. We understand that We understand that upwards of 60 laborers are now employed in the various departments, with still room for more if they could be procured. The substantial Granite Wall, extending The along the west side is completed, with along the west side is completed, with the exception of the coping which is now being put on by Mr. Powers. This wall, for finish and compactness, chal-lenges the admiration of all. The heavy Iron Fence extending from the Granite Wall on the west, to Evergreen Cemetery on the south, is completed and presents a fine appearance. The Iron Railing dividing the National

emetery from Evergreen, is also finished It is constructed of gas pipe and metal posts and is to be lined with hedge shrubbery. The Gateway has just been completed and is said to be one of the finest pleted and is said to be one of the finest entrances in the State. The most striking feature about it is the six massive Iron Posts, three of which are placed at either side. Upon each of the two principal posts is perched the American Eagle, majestically looking down upon those who pass the portals to this sacred spot. On these posts is also inscribed in raised letters the names of each State, whose sons are buried within the enclosure. The principal Avenue is he enclosure. The principal Avenue is undergoing macadamization, and the trees and shrubbery are being planted, each one being set and arranged strictly in accordance with the plot. We understand that about ninety-five different brinds of translations. ent kinds of trees have been selected for this purpose, consisting of the choicest varieties, numbering in all about one thousand trees. These trees have been selected, and are furnished through the gency of Mr. Geo. Peters, of Benders ville, who is among the most successful and energetic nurserymen in the State. Messrs. Conroy and Hargrave, the contractors forsetting the head stones, have commenced the work, and from present indications, are making a complete job of it. The material for the National Monument is now being collected, and the work upon it will be commenced during the summer. It is to stand in a central position on the summit, and will be a beautiful piece of work. We published a full and minute description of this monument several months ago. The design can be seen at the office of Mr. Wills, in Gettysburg. The contract for its construction, we believe has not yet been given out. The natural beauty of the location of this Cemetery, we believe, is unrivalled anywhere, while art is bestowing its energies upon it with lavish hand. Add to this the historic interest associated with it, and America can produce no spot around which so many hallowed associations will cluster.

The Richmond Mails.

Immediately after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, by order of Mr. Stanton, all transmission of mail matter to Richmond was stopped. This order has never been rescinded, and there is now in the Office at Washington a large accumulation of mail matter for that point. This will explain to parties who have failed to receive answers to communications the reason for such falure. Probably the order has been forgotten at the War Department, as there would seem to be no reason for further suspension of mail communication in that direc-

n the Albany Evening Journal, May 4. It is extremely laughable to see what

rediculous pains are taken for the lau-dation of "Boston" Corbett, who shot Booth. We are treated to a history of his early life; a circumstantial narrative of his religious conversion; a graphic delineation of his personal peculiarties, and a daily bulletin respecting his present condition and sayings. It appears that Corbett is a very eccentric chap. Among his peculiarities is that of disobeying orders and "going it on his own hook"—a quality not supposed to be the highest element of soldiership. When Booth was shut in the burning barn, around which stood twenty-eight men, waiting for him to emerge, as he must soon have-Booth. We are treated to a his him to emerge, as he must soon lone, Corbett was posted at a certain point, and told to stay there. Instead f doing so, he made an eccentric move ment to the back of the building, got a avorable position beside a crevice, drew bead on the murderer—a splendid mark, as he stood motionless in the glare—and shot him. Perhaps, as one omantic correspondent asserts, he offered up a mental prayer for the oul of Booth as he pulled the trigger.

All things considered, the assass in could not, perhaps, have been better disposed of. But it really is a suggestive proof f the disposition to manufacture heroes out of small material, that this rash act out of small material, that this rash act of a disobedient soldier should be made a pretext for his glorification; as though peculiar virtues attached to the incident of his becoming public executioner, under such circumstances. Carlyle says, it is often "the difference between the question of waiting for hot coffee at breakfast or drinking it cold, which makes a man great or leaves him other-wise;" and the exaltation of Sergeant Boston" Corbett furnishes a striking instance of the philosophic truth of this statement.

Opening a Store at Petersburg.

A correspondent, writing from Petersurg, gives the following description of the opening of a store at Petersburg: The customers formed a motley collection. Ladies representing the upper tier of Petersburg were jostled by mus-cular females of the contraband persuasion, who were "spilin" for their share of the spoils. Country dames and demoiselles, who accidentally were in town at the epoch of the great event, left unpurchased the groceries, crockery, or other wares, which had formed the original object of their expedition, and carried home instead a ittle argosy of calicoes, hoop-skirts gaiter shoes, and the various accessaries of feminine attractiveness. So thoroughy well-pleased did the fair shoppers appear at the opportunity of resuming their long obsolete vocation that it seemed as if they felt more than half consoled for the presence of the "hated Yankees" by this agreeable concomi-tant of Yankee rule. How so many people became possessed of the needful cash was a question that suggested itself to the mind. Doubtless, there was some long-hoarded gold and silver drawn from its hiding place, which no less important occasion could have called forth. In greenbacks, the poor were perhaps, better of than the rich, called forth. In greenbacks, the poor were perhaps, better off than the rich, and the majority of purchasers appeared to be of the former class, the colored element figuring with considerable conspicuity. Many of the poorer people have reopened small groceries, which hard times had closed for them, or started "resfaurants" on a limited scale hard times and closed for allem, or started "restaurants" on a limited scale, and aided by the custom of our soldiers, are able to take in a moderate amount of federal currency. But the most extensive purchasers of wearing apparel apparently belonged to a class of females whose occupation places them at the foot of the social ladder, but who, nevertheless, seemed resolutely bent on scaling the topmost height of fashion and appeared to be well provided with the means of doing so.

## The Harris Case.

The Harris Court-martial progresses very slowly. The testimony already taken is that of Sergeant Chapman and Private Read of the 32d Virginia (Rebel) Regiment, and tends to show that Harris told them not to take the oath of legiance, but to go back and fight the Yankees again. He gave them money to return to the Rebel army. When the killing of Mr. Lincoln tioned, Harris said it was too late to kill im now, and rebuked them for saying that Jeff. Davis ought to be killed, too. Harris said, "Mr. Davis is a gentleman, and ought to succeed." It is said, also but does not yet appear in evidence, that when Harris heard of the assassithat when Harris neard of the assassi-nation, he threw up his hands and cried, "Thank God! this is the happi-est day of my life." On the first day of the Court, Harris refused to call counsel, but now is to be defended by Mr. S. Carlyle. Harris objected to being condemned on the testimony of Rebels, but Judge-Advocate Winthrop overruled the objection on the ground that the accused and the witnesses were of the same faction. The court met today, but was adjourned on motion of

the Judge-Advocate.

The arrival of a Union sergeant, said to have overheard the conversation above referred to, is expected to-night from Point Lookout. The counsel will be permitted to visit the accused member of Congress at the Old Capitol.

Andrew Jackson, Jr. A brother of Andrew Jackson, Jr has published the following card: The notice in the Nashville Dispate of the death of my twin brother, Anlrew Jackson, Jr., is so exceedingly in acurate that I must request to have that portion of the mistakes corrected, which have been copied into your paper. was not the son of Samuel Donel but of Severn Donelson, another broth but of Severn Donesson, another protu-er of Mrs. Jackson. His son was not a Brigadier General. The writer mistook him, probably, for General Daniel Don-elson (the only brother of Major Andrew J. Donelson, nominated for J. Donelson, nominated for Vice President), who was a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, and died more than a year ago. The Hermitage tract contained over one thousand acres of land, five hundred of which have become the property of the State of Tennessee. The absurd story of the infant being carried home in a pocket hand-kerchief by General Jackson contradicts itself, as we were born in the cold month of December. The truth is the General was absent at the time, and Mrs. Jack-son wrote to him on the subject of adopt-ing the child. My brother's circle of acquaintance was so large, and he was so extensively known, that the account must have been written by a stranger to Tennessee, or he would not have had to draw upon his imagination for his facts. Governor Alken. -

It is finally known that Gov. Aiken brought here from Charleston for trial by court-martial for some alleged act ending to give aid and comfort to the ebellion. He is in tolerable health,

but says, I understand, that he has had our anxious years and is much dis-turbed, and mortified at his present position. He says he has always been a thorough Union man; refused to take any part with the secessionists; declin-ed offices that were offered him and his ed offices that were offered film and his friends; opposed Jeff. Davis at every step, and has not been to Montgomery or Richmond since 1860, but staid at home and waited impatiently for the end which has now come, and which he always considered inevitable. He says he has lost nearly or quite all of his im-mense property, but he takes his losses philosophically and looks forward to his philosophically and looks forward to his trial for that vindication which he is sure it will bring of himself and his consistent loyalty. He is on parole here and not permitted to speak of the causes of his arrest. Many of his old friends here have been to see him. The Governor's health is slightly impaired by his here have been to see nim. The Governor's health is slightly impaired by his voyage and the novelty of his situation, but he is as urbane as ever, and does not the state of the property of the state look a year older than when a member of Congress before the war. - Washing-

Death from Toothache.

ton Correspondent.

Warner, a tavern keeper at Ferry, died this morning of Clark's Ferry, died this morning of toothache. He came to this city yesterday to have a very painful tooth extracted, but the gums being much such that it was informed by the dentist that it was impossible to extract it while in that condition. He returned home, and suffered very severely last night he pain increased until it crazed his brain. Death relieved him of his sufferings this morning at 6 o'clock.—Pa triot and Union.

- The Postmaster General has sent an agent of his department to St. Louis, who will be there on the 12th inst., to arrange for the transportation of mails on the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

The Penalties of Glib-Lipped Loyal-

Leagueism. Fifty Dollars Damages for Calling a Man a Traitor, and Thirty-Five Thousand Bollars for Prefering an Unfounded Formal Accusation of Treason—Mira-bila Diate. bile Dictu !--- A Boston Jury Bejecting Great Moral Ideas. From the Boston Courier, May 4th.]

The newspapers throughout the country are conveying the grateful tidings of the important verdict rendered in the Supreme Court, last Friday, in the case of Sturtevant vs. Allen. Some of case of Sturtevant vs. Alien. Some of our distant western cotemporaries, we perceive, are already commenting upon it with approbation, and in some cases with surprise, that such a verdict could with surprise that such a verdict could have been agreed upon in Massachusetts—in Boston, during times like these. In this respect, we cannot but think it is a peculiarly happy circumstance, as is a peculiarly happy circumstance, as showing that, even in a day of extraordinary political excitement, a jury of our citizens, composed of men opposed in politics, could disregard altogether party relations, in obedience to the superior demands of justice and the claims of law Carteilly these gentless. claims of law. Certainly, these gentlemen deserve the highest commendation of their fellow-citizens for such conscientious discharge of their duty. Doubtless, they were much assisted in coming to just conclusions by the impartial instruction of the able and learned court; while judicious listeners to the argument of the plaintiff's counsel leclare, that for irresistible reasoning, apt illustrations, and touching appea Mr. Sohier's address to the jury has r often been egaled. While few who heard or read the testimony in the case could hesitate as to the rightfulness of the plaintiff's claim, there were many who doubted whether really substantia damages would be awarded, even if the jury, in times like these, could be induced to agree. It is understood, however, there was no essential difference between them. Happily, agreat wrong has thus found a prompt remedy, at the hands of justice; and there can be no doubt that the decision will redound very much to the credit of this community, throughout the country. The nity, throughout the country The jury also wisely discriminated, as it seems to us, in the different measure of damages settled upon for the several counts in the writ. For calling the counts in the writ. For calling the plaintiff "a traitor," they assessed damages only in the sum of fifty dollars; while for preferring a formal accusation against him to the same effect, in consequence of which he were agreeted and sequence of which he was arrested and subjected to imprisonment affecting his reputation, his feelings, and his health they gave thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars, a sum certainly not niggard, though no amount of money ould repair the whole damage done. In the first respect, they may have thought that the opprobious term in question had been so carelessly, as well as too

of their neighbors. The other count was based upon more serious considera-tions; and to this the jury applied the smart money which they deemed the propriety of the case required. The influence of this verdict in vindicating the supremacy of the law, and in checking not only slanderous impuations, but outrages of every kind re sulting from political antagonism, will be widely felt, and the example has already been most salutary. When men become sensible that, sooner o. later, they will be called upon to pay in damages for unjust accusations and violent proceedings, and that they cannot escape such consequences, whenever the law resumes its rightful dominion, they will pause. We are glad to observe the attention which the case has excited elsewhere; and could wish that a full report of the trial might be published

often maliciously, applied, in party heat, to men of the highest character

for patriotism and integrity-formerly

for example, to so pure a man as Gen. McClellan, and more recently to an offi-

cer so distinguished as Gen. Sherman—that it had lost much of its injurious

orces; and a slight mulct in damages

therefore, would be a sufficient reminder

to the defendant and others, that they

could not thus trifle with the reputation

and widely circulated

Gerrit Smith to President Johnson. Mr. Gerrit Smith, another leading abolitionist, follows in the wake of Wendell Philips in opposing the application habitants to renew their peaceful purof capital punishment to the rebel leaders. He has written a letter to President Johnson, from which hereunder we copy some extracts. It will be observed that he takes the same ground as Mr. Phillips, declaring that, after having treated with the Confederates as enemies, it would be "bad faith" to treat them otherwise now. There is evidently a wide difference of opinion in the radical party on this question, and it will be interesting to see which prevails. The following is the gist of Mr. Smith's letter :

PETERBORO', April 24.
PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Honored and Dear Sir:—Only ten days ago and the country felt sure of an immediate peace. country feit sure of an immediate peace. The only apprehension was that its terms would be easier than it was prudent to grant. To-day there is a strong and wide spread fear that peace is afar off. Whence this great change? It come from the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and from your taking his place. Lincoln, and from your taking his place.

But why should not government refuse to adopt, or, even for one moment, to listen to this rigorous and bloody policy? Why should not government deal with the conquered in this war as it would deal with Mexico? The answer is—because it is a civil war. But is it not such a civil war as the ablest publicmartial for our trial, to be convened at the United States Fort, at Rouse's Point, or any other place, that you will not ists hold should be conducted by the rules of international war?

God forbid that now, when the tide of war sets strongly in our favor, we should be guilty of thrusting the Constitution into the place of the code of war, and of holding and trying as traitors those whom we (none the less really, if indirectly) agreed to regard but as enemies; and whom, by all the conclusive reasons of the case, aside from such agreement, we are bound to regard in agreement, we are bound to regard in that light only. We must not be guilty of this bad faith. We must not break this solemn bargain. The South would hate us for it! And would not the North herself, if not despising us for it, be, at least, fearfully divided in regard to it? Greatly should we all love our country. But there is one thing we should all love more—and that is fair dealing. "Our country right!" our country right or wrong! "-should It must not be forgotten that it cost our nation many years, many lives, and thirty or forty millions of dollars to put

an end to the guerilla war carried on in Florida by a handful of Indians and negroes. I have glanced at the painful consequences of a harsh and treatment of our conquered enemy. But how blessed would be the conse-But how blessed would be the consequence of a wise and kind treatment of that enemy! Then the South would be at peace with the North; would soon learn to like her; and would soon wellcome the tens of thousands of families that would immediately begin to emi grate from the North to the South. Then the North and the South (slavery having passed away,) would rapidly become one in interest, and one also in character. Moreover, the whole work would be blest by the termination of this most housely. of this most horrid war in a peace so full of reason, justice and love. Christianity would be honored and advanced by a peace made so strikingly in her by a peace made so strikingly in her own spirit. In that spirit we cannot shed one drop of the blood of our subdued foe. If possessed of it, we shall forgive and forget the wrongs done to the North; and shall feel that the South has suffered enough, and that she deserves to be soothed and comforted and serves to be soothed and comforted, and no more afflicted, by us. Largely of your wisdom and magnanimity do your wisdom and magnanimity do I found my warm hope of seeing this war give place to bloodless, kind, forgiving, and therefore immediate peace. But this is not all for which I look to you. Now, whilst we have this fresh sense of one of the worst wars be well as a contrast its uplication. this fresh sense of one of the worst wars—now, whilst we can contrast its ugliness with the beautiful peace, which, unless we thrust it from us, is just at hand—now is the time for our nation to be the first of all nations to pro-

pose an end to national war by of an international Congress, whose decisions upon the disagreements and controversies between nations shall be final. Yours be the glory to favor a measure fraught with more honor to God and more happiness to man than any or even all other measures! Yours be the glory of identifying your administration with the cause of international

eace:
With great regard, your friend,
GERRIT SMITH.

—It is reported that the armistice between Generals Dana and Hedges at Vicksburg was to expire on May 3.

Carrying Out the Terms of Johnston's Surrender.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 2, 1865. HE PAROLING OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY. General Sherman having completed he terms of surrender with General Johnston, left it to General Schofield to carry them out. Brigadier General Hartsuff, accompanied by several deputies, went to Greensboro on the 29th, with the paroles to be distributed to the rebel army. On the evening of the 20th Generals Hardee and Anderson came to Goldsboro and remained quests of Goldsboro, and remained guests of General Schofield for the night. The next morning Generals Schofield, Cox and Kilpatrick, and the Fourteenth Ohio regiment and band, returned with them to Greensboro, where they arrived in the evening. The next day General Hartsuff's deputies collected most of the rolls When completed close on hirty thousand, including all branches of the service, will be paroled. Thousands had broken for their homes, carryand shad broken for their nomes, carrying their arms and taking all the horses they could find. These are pillaging and plundering the country and committing all kinds of depredations. On this account the account this account the proportion of arms, horses and flags turned over is small. We have about 110 pieces of artillery. They were allowed to retain one-fifth of their small. of their small arms to protect themselves; also sufficient wagons for transportation. Johnston's army has by this time broken up. The greatest courtesy and harmony characterized the whole proceedings

JOHNSTON'S ADDRESS TO HIS MEN. Johnston issued the following adiress to his army:

General Orders-No. 22. HEADQ'S, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, NEAR GREENSBORO, May 2, 1865. COMRADES—In terminating our officers COMRADES—In terminating our offi-cial relations I expect you to observe the terms of the pacification agreed upon, and to discharge the obligations of good and peaceful citizens to the powers as well as you have performed the duties of soldiers in the field. By such a course you will secure comfort and restore tranquility to very round. and restore tranquility to your country. You will return to your homes with the admiration of our people, won by the courage and noble devotion you have displayed in this long war. I shall always remember with pride the loyal support you have given me. I part from you with regret, and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friendship and with asymptotic trishes the and with earnest wishes that you may prosper.

J. E. JOHNSTON, Gen. J. E. KENNARD, Colonel, &c.

General Sherman's Order Announcing the Final Surrender of Johnston'

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS-NO. 65.

HDQRS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISS.,)
IN THE FIELD, NEAR RALEIGH, N. C.,
April 27, 1865.
The general commanding announces further suspension of hostilities, and a final agreement with General Johnston which terminates the war as to the armies under his command and the country east of the Chattahoochee.— Country east of the Chattanoocnee.— Copies of the terms of convention will be Jurnished Major Generals Schoffeld, Gillmore and Wilson, who are specially charged with the execution of its details in the Department of North Carolina, Department of the South and at Major Department of the South, and at Macon and Western Georgia. Captain Casper Myers, Ordnance Department, United Myers, Ordnance Department, United States Army, is hereby designated to receive the arms, &c., at Greensboro, and any commanding officer of a post may receive the arms of any detachn

see that they are properly stored and accounted for. Gen. Schofield will procure at once the necessary blanks and supply the other army commanders, that uniformity may prevail; and great care must be taken that all the terms and stipulations on our part are fulfilled with the most scrupulous fidelity, while those imposed on our hitherto enemies be received in a spirit becoming a brave and

generous army. Army commanders may at once loan to the inhabitants such of the captured nules, horses, wagons and vehicles as can be spared from immediate use, and the commanding generals of armies may the commanding generals of armies may issue provisions, animals or any public supplies that can be spared to relieve suits and restore relations of friendship among our fellow citizens and country-

Foraging will forthwith cease, and when necessity or long marches compel the taking of forage, provisions, or any kind of private property, compensation will be made on the spot, or when the disbursing officers are not provided with funds vouchers will be given in proper form, payable at the nearest military

By order of W. T. SHERMAN, Major General. L. M. DAYTON, Ass't Adj't Gen.

A Modest Manifesto. MONTREAL, May 4, 1865.
To Andrew Johnson, President of
the United States: Your proclamation is a living, burning lie, known to be such by yourself and all your surround-ings, and all the hired perjurers in Christendom shall not deter us from exhibit-ing to the civilized world your hellish plot to murder our Christian President.
We recognize in many of your most distinguished Generals, men of honor, and we do not believe their association even with you, has so brutalized them as to prevent their doing justice to a public enemy under such grave charges Be this as it may, we challenge you to select any nine of the twenty-five Gen-erals that we name, to form a Court-

have the power to incite the mob to de stroy us, en route:
Gens. Scott, Grant, Sherman, Meade Rosecrans, Howard, Burnside, Hancock Hooker, Schofield, Wright, Dix, Cad-wallader, Emory, Blair, Pleasanton, wallader, Emory, Blair, Pleasanton Logan, Steele, Peck, Hatch, Frankli Logan, Steele, Peck, Hatch, Franklin, Rodman, Alexander, Carr, Reynolds and Meagher. The money that you have so prodigally offered to have the unoffending neutrality of a neighboring States violated by the unwarrantable seizure of our persons, to be paid over to defray the professional and other average. to defray the professional and other expenses of our trial, to the lawyers that we shall designate, and who are in no wise to be prejudiced in our defense. Our witnesses also to have the fullest portection against us in your proclama-tion, we are to be permitted to return under safe conduct.

In conclusion we say we have no acquaintance whatever with Mr. Booth, or any of those alleged to have been en-gaged with him. We have never seen or had any knowledge in any wise of him or them, and he has never written us a note, or sought on interview with us. GEORGE N. SANDERS, BEVERLY TUCKER.

The Plot to Burn Philadelphia a Hoax

Got up by the Prize Fighters. A special despatch from Washington to the Philadelphia Press gives the following almost ludicrous account of the real origin of the report that Philadelphia was to be burned. It seems that a set of prize-fighters had the whole sensation story gotten up, that the public might be too fully employed to interfere with a couple of "mills" which were on hand, and which did in consequence come off without interruption. The despatch to the Press says:

Some of the sensation papers of you city have, I see, been making a great deal out of what is supposed to have been a plot to burn your city. While it is believed that the provisions of the authorities against danger of any and every kind are no doubt right and prudent, there are many well-informed dent, there are many well-informed people who are inclined to look with a little doubt on some of the statements in the long circumstantial telegram published in some of the journals yeserday. It has even been asserted that the alarm was created in the interest of the prize-fighters who honored your su-burbs with two of their brutal exhibitions a day or two ago. Their object, it is argued, was to employ the police force then guarding the city, while they pursued their calling quietly and unsturbedly.

- Gen. Schofield has issued an important order in North Carolina with a view to the more effectual carrying out of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. He notifies all former masters that these negroes are now free, and advises that they retain their servents by paying them fair compensation. He also tells freedmen to accept such paid service, and irrall ways to .. deport themselves worthily of their new

-Telegraph lines have been put in order. between Cairo and Memphis, and between Washington and Macon, Georgia.