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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN BURIED.

IMMENSE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

SERVICES AT OAK RIDGE CEMETERY.

SERMON DELIVERED BY BISHOP SIMPSON.

REMAINS DEPOSITED IN THE VAULT.

RETURN FROM THE CEMETERY.

Review of the Funeral from Washington to Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 4.—Large numbers have continued to visit the former residence of the late President. It is hung with mourning throughout, and tastefully decorated within. Large delegations from the adjoining States and neighboring settlements have been arriving throughout the night, and are unable to find accommodations. The weather is warm with an unclouded sun.

The State House continued to be visited until 11 o'clock last night.

The ladies of the Soldiers Aid Society have laid upon the coffin a beautiful cross of evergreens, studded with rare flowers. Other similar tokens have been contributed to-day.

At noon twenty-one guns were fired, and afterwards single guns at intervals of ten minutes. About noon the remains were brought from the State House and placed in the hearse, which was from St. Louis, and was used in the funeral of Hon. Thomas A. Benton, General Lyon, and Governor Gamble.

The hearse was surmounted by a magnificent crown of flowers. In the meanwhile a choir of hundreds of voices, accompanied by a brass band, sang the hymn of

"Children of the Heavenly King,
As we journey let us sing."

from the portico of the Capitol.

The funeral procession was under the immediate direction of Maj. Gen. Hooker, Marshal in Chief, Brig. Gen. Cook and Staff, and General Oakes and Staff. The military and the firemen made a fine appearance. The guard of honor consisted of Generals Barnard, Rear Admiral Davis, McCallum, Ramsey, Caldwell, Thomas, Howe, Townsend and Eakin, and Capt. Field of the U. S. N., and Major Field of the U. S. Marine Corps. The relatives and family friends of the deceased were in carriages, including Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, officiating clergymen, Bishop Simpson, Dr. Gurley and others. The Governors of six or seven States were in the procession. Members of Congress with officers, and the States and municipal authorities of Illinois, and delegates from adjoining States.

The long line of these and other citizens was closed by the Free Masons, Odd Fellows and citizens at large, including colored persons.

The hearse was followed by the horse formerly belonging to Abraham Lincoln, his body was covered with black cloth trimmed with silver fringe.

There was an immense crowd of people in the vicinity of the capitol to see the procession as it passed, and persons for several miles occupied the sideways.

The procession arrived at Oak Ridge Cemetery at one o'clock. On the left of the vault, on which the remains of the President and his son were deposited was a platform on which singers and an instrumental band immediately joined in the chanting and singing of appropriate music, including a burial hymn by the deceased President's pastor, the Rev. Dr. Gurley. On the right was the speaker's stand appropriately draped with mourning.

A short time ago this property, containing eight acres and located in the heart of the city, was purchased by the citizens, and it was designed to render the sight additionally beautiful and attractive, and to erect thereon a monument to the illustrious dead.

A vault has just been completed for the reception of the remains, but owing to the wishes of Robert Lincoln, the remains were deposited in Oak Ridge Cemetery, nearly two miles from the city.

The vault at this place is erected at the foot of a knoll in a beautiful and lovely added part of the grounds, which contain forest trees of all varieties. It has a classic marble resting on pilasters; the main wall being rustic. The vault is fifteen feet high, and about the same in width, with semi circular wings of bricks projecting from the left side. The material is limestone, procured at Joliet, Illinois. Directly inside of the ponderous doors is an iron grating. The interior walls are covered with black velvet, dotted with evergreens. In the center of the velvet is a foundation of brick, capped with a marble slab, on which the coffin rests. The front of the vault is trimmed with evergreens

The Dead March in Saul was sung, accompanied by the band, as the remains were deposited. Thousands of persons were assembled at the cemetery before the arrival of the procession. The scene was one of solemnity and intense interest, and the landscape was truly beautiful in the light of an unclouded sun. The religious exercises and the singing of a dirge followed by the reading of appropriate portions of scripture, and a prayer. After a hymn, by the choir, the Rev. Mr. Hubbard read the last inaugural of President Lincoln; next a dirge was sung by the choir, when Bishop Simpson delivered the funeral oration. It was, in the highest degree, eloquent, and the patriotic portions of it were applauded. Then followed another hymn, when the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Gurley. The procession was reformed and returned to the city.

We have followed the remains of President Lincoln from Washington, the scene of the assassination, to Springfield, his former home and now to be his final resting place. He had been absent from the city ever since he left it in February, 1861, for the nation's capital: to be inaugurated President of the United States. We have seen him lying in state in the Executive Mansion, where the obsequies were attended by numerous mourners, some of them clothed with the highest public honors and responsibilities which our public institutions can bestow, and the diplomatic representatives of foreign governments.

We have followed the funeral from Washington; Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Chicago to Springfield, a circuitous distance; seventeen or eighteen hundred miles. All on the route millions of people have appeared to manifest by the means of which they were capable their deep sense of the public loss, and their appreciation of the many virtues which adorned the life of A. Lincoln. All classes without distinction of politics or creed spontaneously united in the posthumous honors. All hearts seemed to beat as one at the bereavement. And now the funeral processions are ended, our mournful duty of escorting the martial remains of Abraham Lincoln hither is performed.

We have seen them deposited in the tomb. Weeping friends with subdued and stricken hearts have taken their adieu. They turn their face homeward, ever to remember the affecting and impressive scene which they have witnessed. The injunction, so often repeated on the way, "Bear him gently to his rest," has been obeyed, and the great heart of the nation throbs heavily as the portals of the tomb.

THE PURSUIT OF BOOTH.

A Small Army After Him.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE REWARDS,

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *World's* account of the pursuit of Booth and Harrold from the night of the murder until they crossed the Potomac, says: "The military and civil forces together make quite a small army and constitute by far the largest police organization ever known on this side of the Atlantic. Three grand pursuits were organized, one reaching up the North bank of the Potomac towards Chain Bridge to prevent escape by that direction into Virginia, where Mosby, it is suspected, awaited to hail the murderers; the second starting from Richmond, Va., northward, forming a broad advancing picket or skirmish line between the Blue Ridge and broad southrunning streams; and the third to scour the peninsula towards Point Lookout. As a precautionary measure Washington was doubly picketed at once. The authorities in all Northern towns were advised of the description of the murderer, and requests were made of detective chiefs in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, to forward to Washington without delay, their best decoys. At one time not less than five hundred detectives were engaged. The military forces were commanded by Colonel Wells, of the 26th Michigan, and Colonel Clendenning, of the 13th Illinois cavalry. Particular credit is given to the officers from New York and Philadelphia.

The reward for the capture of Booth will be distributed between very many men. It amounts to about $30,000, but the War Department may increase it at its discretion. The entire reward amounts to one hundred and sixty odd thousand dollars. There is much dispute about its distribution.

GENERAL WILSON'S FAMOUS EXPEDITION.

HIS ARRIVAL AT CHARLESTON.

Condensed History of His Operations.

AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

FROM JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

Arrival of Andersonville Prisoners.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Herald's* Savannah correspondent of the 29th, says:

Gen. Wilson's famous raiding expedition arrived here yesterday from Macon. The following is a condensed history of the trip. General Wilson left Chickasaw, Alabama, on the 22d of March. It is not proper to give any statement of the number of his forces. Ebenezer Church, near Plantersville, Ala., was taken after a short engagement with Forrest's cavalry. Three hundred prisoners, and three guns were captured.

Forrest's forces were driven to the west of the Cahawba river and separated. A column was sent to Tuscaloosa which captured and destroyed much government property. Selma, four hundred and ten miles from the base, was captured on the 2d of April, together with 2,700 prisoners, 32 guns in position, and 75 in the arsenal. We destroyed three rolling-mills, with fixtures, a very large naval foundry and arsenal, (second in importance in the Confederacy,) powder-works, magazine, and a large number of cars. We remained at Selma eight days.

In the assault on Selma, Brig. Gen. Eli Long, of the second division, had command of the right; and Brevet Major Gen. Emory Upton on the left. A preliminary assault by the escort was unsuccessful; the second division charged over the works in splendid style, carrying everything before them. The enemy's force was from 6,000 to 7,000, mostly militia, and our assaulting force was only 1,250 men. Gen. Long was wounded and has arrived here enroute for the north.

Our losses were 250; and the enemy officially state their loss to have been between 400 and 500. Our whole loss in all the expedition was only 350. A total of 481 miles was marched in 25 days; averaging over 20 miles per day during the time.

The Alabama river was bridged 850 feet, the operation occupying five days, from the fifth to the tenth. The next place attacked was Montgomery, fifty miles distant, destroying all the bridges on the Alabama and Tennessee river. The railroad to Columbiana was destroyed. The enemy destroyed 25,000 bales of cotton. Montgomery surrendered without assault. Five guns fell into our hands. We destroyed two rolling mills and foundries, two magazines, one locomotive and sixty-three cars. Five steamboats were captured on the river near Wetumpka. The rebels burned 65,000 bales of cotton before evacuating.

Columbus, Ga., distant eighty-five miles, was taken by assault by General Upton after dark on the 16th. One thousand five hundred prisoners were captured, fifty three guns, seven large cotton factories, 100,000 bales of cotton, and immense quantities of ordnance, quartermaster's and commissary stores, a large arsenal, a pistol factory, an accoutrement factory, a naval foundry, a rolling mill and foundry, an arsenal foundry, thirteen locomotives, over one hundred cars, depots, machine shops, &c., were captured and destroyed.

A gunboat mounting six seven-inch guns, now called the Jackson, but the name of which had been recently changed, was captured here.

A detour to West Point was made by Lagrange's brigade, who attacked the works and carried them by storm, capturing the garrison three hundred and fifty in number, and four guns, and killing the rebel General Tyler in command.

Fifteen locomotives were destroyed, two hundred cars, two bridges, and two large factories in the vicinity. We destroyed large quantities of Quartermaster and commissary stores at Griffin, and the bridges on the Selma & Montgomery Railroad. We captured along the road five guns. Macon was taken without opposition. It has not been necessary, as yet, to destroy any property. We captured Generals Howell Cobb, Gustavus W. Smith, formerly Street Inspector of New York city, Robertson, Mercer and McCall.

The captures are 132 guns in position in the field, and by assault 200 guns in arsenals and in store, with immense amounts of ordnance, quartermaster's commissary, cotton, machinery and railroad stocks.

The *Herald's* Jacksonville, Florida, correspondent says: About one thousand of the Union soldiers formerly imprisoned at Andersonville, Georgia, were, on the morning of the 28th ult., transported by the rebels down the Florida Central Railroad to within ten miles of Jacksonville, where they were unconditionally released, and left to make their way into the Union lines, which several hundred of them had reached before night. All presented a pitiable appearance, and were barely able to walk, but their joy was great on finding themselves once again under the protection of the old flag.

The *Herald's* Hilton Head correspondent says of the arrival of Governor Aiken: Gov. Aiken claims to be "an original Union man;" an opponent of nullification in Calhoun's time, and a friend of the Union and the Constitution ever since. But there are reports contradictory of this, and among others he is accused of furnishing a portion of the brain which has enabled the rebels to hold on for four years, and of having held several advisory interviews with Jeff Davis.

These are only reports, but of course the War Department must have had some foundation for its active against him.

G. B. Lamar, a prominent citizen of Savannah, has also been arrested. He is an avowed enemy of the Union. He was a nullification man, and has been one of the most industrious and successful aiders and abettors of the rebel cause in Georgia. He makes no secret, even now, of his bitter hostility to the Union. Courteous, affable and sociable in all other respects, he hates Yankees most thoroughly, and boasts of it.

It is understood that the prisoners are charged with treason, and will be regularly tried thereon.

The *Tribune's* Washington special has the following: The court room for the trial of the Presidential assassins has been fitted up at the arsenal building, and the trials will proceed without delay. The number about to be put on trial is about forty, and the others now in custody will probably be discharged as the case progresses and their testimony is given in.

Colonel Clark, of the rebel army, who was captured by one of our scouting parties while endeavoring to escape from Richmond on one of the last trains from the doomed city, asserts that he was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond; that when his train broke down, and he found it impossible to get it on the track and off again, and seeing our forces approaching, he ordered it set on fire, and that all his efforts to save the specie were unavailing; that the soldiers broke open the kegs and amid the excitement and the tumult the soldiers and citizens appropriated all there was. He asserts that he knows that no other amounts of specie not in the pockets of its owners, were taken from Richmond, and that this lot was all stolen. He states further that the amount has been vastly overestimated, and confirms the statement heretofore made by Gen Grant, that it amounted only to about $200,000.

PAROLED PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

BIDS FOR FLOUR OPENED.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following order just been published by the War Department:

WAR DEP'T., ADJ'T. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 26, 1865.

General Order No. 75.—First—All prisoners of war delivered on parole to federal officers, east of the Mississippi river, to and including the 22d day of April, 1865, except those who may have been delivered at Darien, Georgia, are hereby declared duly exchanged.

Second—Commanders of paroled camps will forward exchanged officers and men to the armies to which they belong with as little delay as possible. By order of the Secretary of War.

[Signed] W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G.

The bids were opened here yesterday for furnishing the subsistence department with flour; 24,800 bbls. were offered at prices ranging from $8 50 to $9 50 per barrel. All the flour offered was of grade No. 1, except 3,000 barrels of No. 3, at $8 65 and $8 75 per barrel.

STILL ANOTHER SURRENDER.

Jeff. Thompson and Entire Command.

MEMPHIS, May 3—*Via Cairo*, 4.—Jeff. Thompson surrendered his entire army, yesterday, to Capt. Mitchell, of the U. S. Navy.

Business is to be entirely suspended to-morrow in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Brownlow.

City Point Postoffice—Gov. Aiken.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In consequence of the movement of troops the money orders to the post office at City Point is discontinued. No more postal orders payable thereat can be issued by postmasters.

The report that ex-Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, has been committed to the old capitol prison is not true. He is on his parole and is stopping at a hotel. He was on the streets to-day with several old friends.

JEFF. DAVIS INCLUDED AMONG MURDERERS.

Abolishing Trade Regulations.

ARRESTS FOR HARBORING BOOTH.

Resignations of Volunteer Naval Officers.

PRESENT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Respect to President Lincoln's Memory.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* special says: Jeff. Davis, and several leading rebels, will be included in the bill of indictment before the court for the trial of the murderers now in custody and yet to be captured.

President Johnson is understood to be in favor of abolishing the trade regulations of the Treasury Department. The subject will be discussed and decided at the cabinet meeting on Thursday next.

A *Post* special says: Eight Marylanders, charged with harboring Booth and aiding in his escape, have been arrested and lodged in prison in Washington.

The mails received by the Navy Department this morning were laden with resignations of volunteer officers in the naval service, in obedience to the new orders of the Government for the reduction of the service.

The charges against Ex-Governor Aiken are preferred by the military authorities in Charleston.

The *Post* says a number of prominent citizens of this city are about to present President Johnson with a magnificent carriage with horses and harness to match.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—By order of the Secretary of War the War Department, and its bureaus, were closed at 12 o'clock, and will continue so throughout the remainder of the day, in respect to the memory of President Lincoln. Minute guns are to be fired every half hour at the arsenal, closing at sundown with a national salute.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—By order of the President all public buildings were closed after twelve o'clock to-day out of respect for the late President, whose final funeral obsequies were in progress at Springfield. The courts also adjourned, and all the municipal offices were closed. Several of our citizens closed their stores and half hour guns were fired all the latter part of the day, closing with a national salute at sunset.

Gen. Casey, in obedience to an order of the War Department, has suspended the recruiting of colored troops in Richmond.

GEN. ECHOLS' FORCES DISBANDED.

Col. Giltner's Cavalry Surrendered.

THE SCOUNDREL TURNER ARRESTED.

Rebel General Rosser Captured.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 3d has authentic information from Southwest Virginia that no portion of General Thomas' force came east of Bristol. The only United States force that penetrated into Virginia was a portion of Stoneman's command.

General Echols, commanding all the rebel forces in Southwest Virginia, (3,000 or 4,000 in number,) has effected his troops. Those living continuously returned to their homes.

Colonel Giltner's Kentucky Cavalry surrendered to the United States authorities on the terms specified to Lee.

Basil Duke's regiment, formerly Morgan's, started for the Trans-Mississippi, and Vaughan's Wild Cat East Tennessee cavalry are still at Danville.

General Early is confined to his bed at Lynchburg with rheumatism.

A report at Richmond said all the silver plate taken from the people of Richmond in the last hours of the Confederacy, has been captured by guerrillas beyond Farmville.

A rumor also said that Major Thomas P. Turner, the scoundrel who commanded Libby Prison under rebel regime, had been captured following in Jeff. Davis' track, and is on his way to Fort Warren for commitment.

The rebel General Rosser was captured on the 28th in Hanover county, Va., where his wife resided.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE AGAINST HARRIS.

Notorious Female Rebel Arrested.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL SCHURZ.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The evidence thus far adduced against Congressman Harris is very damaging.

Col. Baker last evening arrested Mrs. Perrine, of Baltimore, in this city. She is to be tried by a Commission of which Colonel Chapman is Judge Advocate. Mrs. P. assisted in distributing the spoils among Harry Gilmore's guerrillas, who captured a train at Gunpowder Bridge last summer. She has been a conspicuous character during all the war, and stood at the head of the female secessionists in Baltimore.

The Navy Department has the government interest running upon discharges. The applications for leaves of absence are most cheerfully accorded, and all resignations gladly accepted. The North Atlantic Squadron, which was composed of about one hundred vessels, is already reduced to thirty.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Gen. Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners, has gone to Memphis on important official business in his absence the control of his department devolves upon Maj. Gen. Brogden.

Gen. Schurz to-day tendered to the President his resignation as Major General. His resignation was accepted.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN MARYLAND,

ASSASSINATION OF UNION SOLDIERS.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—There were brought here to-day in charge of an armed guard of soldiers under Lieut. O'Brien, two citizens of Calvert county, named N. W. Browne and Wm. Cochrane, and three other men, under charge of being concerned in the recent assassination of Union soldiers stationed there. Cochran acknowledged he had been for months in a starving condition, which being known to Browne and others, he was offered large sums of money to take the lives of certain soldiers. He accepted the terrible bribe, and deliberately assassinated two soldiers whilst doing picket duty.

Cochrane received $175 for killing the first soldier, and was to have five hundred for the murder of the other, but was apprehended before the money was paid. The parties charged with this terrible crime were taken to Washington this afternoon under guard, and are now in the Old Capital prison. An examination will soon be held. A few nights ago, while Mr. O'Brien, Superintendent of the Government Farm, in the lower counties, was riding through the country he was shot at by a concealed foe but fortunately escaped. His horse, however, was killed. The rebels in the lower counties within the past two weeks have become exceedingly defiant and dangerous. They have been committing depredations upon the inhabitants and slaughtering numbers of Government cattle.

BOOTH'S ERRAND BOY ARRESTED.

HARROLD THE NOTORIOUS DR. TUMBLETY'S AGENT.

Injunction Against New Fire Commissioners.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A boy has been arrested at Brooklyn and taken to Washington, whose conversation leads to the belief that he was possessed of knowledge of the assassination. He was an errand boy of Booth.

It appears that Harrold turned out to be the agent and confidante of the notorious Dr. Tumblety, who lately suddenly disappeared from Brooklyn.

An injunction was granted by the Supreme Court to-day, restraining the new Fire Commissioners from entering upon their new duties.

The Rewards for Davis and Others.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Commenting on the reward offered for Davis and other accomplices in the murder of President Lincoln, the *Tribune* thinks those in Canada will be secured by demand under the Ashburton treaty.

The *Times* says the public will hardly be surprised that the murder is to be brought home directly to leading rebels. Booth, Beall, Kennedy and others were all hired as desperate instruments by Richmond conspirators.

The *Sun* thinks the offer for Davis is not large enough.

The *World* thinks the offer for Davis is more consistent than for others, as they are now in Canada; and will never come voluntarily within the United States. If demand is made for their surrender under the treaty no reward is needed.

LETTER FROM BEVERLY TUCKER.

Knowledge of the Assassination Plot Denied.

SANDERS STILL AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, May 4.—Beverly Tucker publishes a letter stating that whoever asserts he had anything to do with the assassination, or any knowledge of the plot to capture Lincoln or Seward, blackened his soul with diabolical perjury.

He says he never heard of Booth or any others arrested before the assassination. He was not here when Booth was. He has sent for a copy of the evidence so as to dispute it.

Sanders is still residing here.

SECOND EXPEDITION TO GARRETT'S.

Several More Arrests Made.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: A second expedition was sent to Garrett's plantations, where Booth was found, on Saturday, and returned yesterday, bringing in as a prisoner Jett, who took Booth and Harrold to Garrett's, and a number of others. It appears that Jett introduced Booth to Garrett as a rebel soldier named Boyd, and wanted him to be taken care of by Garrett a few days, when he would be taken away.

These facts Garrett has in vain endeavored to prevail on Jett to certify to.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: There are twenty-one, and perhaps twenty-three, persons concerned in the assassination who will certainly suffer the death penalty.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Stock market is quiet and prices steady. At the first Board the Bears showed little disposition to fall short, and the Bulls showed no disposition to make further efforts to strengthen the market. At the second Board, the Bears succeeded in pressing the prices down somewhat, but were unable to prevent a subsequent rally. Most of the operations were on Erie, and all the rest of the stock market sympathized with its fluctuations. It is thought that nearly all speculation at the Stock Exchange for the present will be governed by Erie. Government Bonds steady but quiet, operations being held in abeyance until the next arrival from Europe. Quotations were much the same as yesterday except on ten-forties, which advanced 1½. State Bonds quiet and firm. Miscellaneous Shares are all better. Coal Stocks are much higher. Railway Mortgages firm and sales at full prices. Bank shares quiet and firm.

The Gold market was stronger to-day, owing to the increased demand for shipment abroad. There are very few purchases on speculative account. Money continues abundant with a limited demand.

Petroleum Stocks are firmer and in more demand. Sales at Buchanan Farm, 191; Manhattan, 52; Oceanic, 230; United States, 1450; Cherry Run, 54; Excelsior, 495; Empire City, 250, Heydrick, 2550; Tack, 132.

Condition of Secretary Seward and Son.

WASHINGTON, May 4—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State passed a restless night, but his strength is not thus affected by it. Mr. F. Seward continues to gain slowly, and pronounces himself much better.

(Signed,) J. K. BARNES, Surgeon Gen'l.

WASHINGTON, May 4—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the condition of the Secretary of State, and Master Seward, is quite as favorable as at last report.

(Signed,) J. K. BARNES, Surgeon Gen'l.

Crops in the South—Paid Fire Department.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Tribune* says there is great danger that the season of vegetation will pass unimproved, and leave large sections of the South exposed next winter to actual famine. It suggests an order from the President, urging the people to plant, assuring them the fruit of their labor in any event.

At a meeting last evening of the foremen of the fire companies of this city, all but one voted to oppose the enforcement of the new organizing a paid department. The companies refuse to allow the new commissioners to act.

From Fort Royal.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Steamer Arago arrived to-night from Port Royal. Gens. Jeffries and Long are passengers. The capture of Macon, Ga., by Gen. Wilson is confirmed. The cavalry have the protection of Union soldiers. Gov. Brown was at Augusta endeavoring to get up a State Convention to bring back Georgia to allegiance to the Union. Great crops in Georgia promise well—little cotton planted. Wilson, after entering Macon and placing guard, withdrew a large portion of his family outside of the city.

R. R. Cuyler died recently at Macon.

Sanders and Tucker.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Herald's* Richmond special says: Beverly Tucker and Geo. N. Sanders were in Richmond on the 20th before the Peace meeting at Niagara Falls. Sanders was in frequent consultation with Jeff. Davis and Benjamin, and was generally accompanied by Tucker. Just before the Niagara Peace meeting, Sanders disappeared from Richmond, and was soon followed by Tucker. Sanders was reported to be negotiating for the construction of iron clads in England. It is not known what other projects were discussed at the time of his visit.

Seven-Thirty Loan—Subscriptions Yesterday, $6,103,250.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Jay Cooke reports the sale of 7-30s to-day at $6,103,250. The largest western subscriptions were $500,000 from the First National Bank of Cincinnati, and $900,000 from the Second National Bank of Cleveland. The largest eastern subscriptions were $700,000 from the Ninth National Bank of New York, $500,000 from the Second National Bank of Boston, and $500,000 from the National Metropolis Bank of Washington.

Trade to be Opened with all the States.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The *World's* Washington special says: It is currently reported to-day that the President and Cabinet have decided to open all States to general trade, and suspend all regulations in force by order of the Treasury Department. If this is confirmed by the proclamation of the President, it will be a most important step towards the restoration of peace.

The Assassination of Hon. B. Burton.

SYRACUSE, May 3.—Hon. Burr Burton, of this city, was shot by an assassin, at one o'clock this A. M., and will probably not live through the night. The murderer, in order to fire at Burton, broke out a pane of glass, and as he stopped in his night clothes to a door in range of the broken glass, fired, the ball passing through the lungs. An arrest has been made.

Gold.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Gold more active and firmer. Yesterday's export was larger than anticipated, and this morning purchases have been made for remittance abroad, in preference to paying the present rates of exchange. The price opened at 143½, and advanced to 143¾.

Evening—Gold to-night is 143.

The Harris Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The court martial in the case of Harris met this A. M., and in the absence of witnesses adjourned until to-morrow. Gen. Sherman was at Point Lookout yesterday, enroute to Washington. The principal portion of the army of the Potomac is already on the march here.

Municipal Election at Los Angeles, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The municipal election in Los Angeles to-day, resulted in the election of the entire Union ticket. This place has always heretofore been a strong secession sympathizing district.

Freshets.

DETROIT, May 4.—Charles McCabe, for many years the Great Western Railway ticket agent on the steamer Union, has been appointed agent for that road, with his headquarters at Detroit.

Trade Restrictions Removed.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—All restrictions on trade within the States of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia are removed, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Constitutional Amendment Ratified.

HARTFORD, May 4.—The Constitutional Amendment unanimously passed both branches of the Connecticut Legislature this morning.

SPEAKING of the wonderful depth of feeling produced in that city by the death of President Lincoln, the New York *Evening Post* says: In further illustration of the condition of the popular mind, we may here state, what we have learned on the authority of Mr. Acton, one of the Police Commissioners, that during the past week there have been fewer arrests for drunkenness and disorder, than in any week since New York contained over one hundred thousand population.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

BANKS IN THE DISLOYAL STATES.—In the organization of national banks in States that have been in rebellion the Comptroller of the Currency, conforming to the recent decision of the United States Sufferance Court, will require from applicants who have been residents in those States during the rebellion the oath of allegiance to be filed with the papers, in order that it may appear that the parties are qualified in the organization of a bank, and under such disabilities as would prevent the granting of a franchise to them. In the organization of any bank it is necessary that three-fourths of the directors should have been residents in the State where the bank is located one year prior to its organization. Banks will not be organized, nor papers received for organization, in any place not fully under the control of the government.

AMONG the appointments made by Gov. Fenton is that of William P. Powell to be Notary Public. Mr. Powell is a well educated man, of great respectability, well known to the commercial community as engaged for many years in the business of shipping sailors. He yesterday took the necessary oath of office at the City Hall. It is the first time a colored man has occupied the position of Notary Public in this city, and is one of the signs of the times. Mr. Powell is perfectly competent to discharge the duties of the office, and it is creditable to Gov. Fenton that he should have given him the appointment. As in many other cases the result will show that it was only necessary to disregard the presumed popular prejudice to show that it had already nearly disappeared among all right-minded and respectable people.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AN APPEAL TO ENGLAND.—We see that that intolerable busy-body, Colorado Jewett, is said to have arrived in Europe on a "special mission" from New York. We are glad for a double reason, that he has gone to England—we get rid of him, and we punish the British. We fervently trust they will continue their faith in his assurances, and invest largely on his advice in Confederate bonds. But if they have any wish to befriend this country, now that it no longer needs even their good wishes, we beg them to keep Jewett on the other side of the Atlantic. If they will do this, we can afford to give them a good deal of their "neutrality." If they send him back, their hatred of the United States can no longer be doubted.—*N. Y. Times.*

GERMAN STRIKES.—A Berlin letter says: Almost all the tailors of Breslau have struck work for an advance of wages. The strike of the compositors at Leipsic still continues, and the publishing trade is thrown into great confusion. At Bory, a strike among the factory hands has been going on for some time; and all the efforts of the police and other authorities to induce them to submit to the terms of the masters have hitherto proved futile. Disturbances among workmen, Germany is fast following in the footsteps of England. The interest with which the strikes in Staffordshire and Northumberland have been followed is a remarkable sign of the times.

THE LION AND HIS MASTER.—At Libourne, Girode, in France, the proprietor of a traveling menagerie named Peson, had been performing with a lion, and was on the point of leaving the cage when the animal sprang forward and threw him to the ground with his face downwards. The lion fastened on the man's back, and began to tear his clothes. The spectators were much alarmed, but Peson, with great presence of mind, coolly asked for his whip, which he had dropped, and then speaking to the animal with authority, succeeded in disengaging himself, and soon brought his assailant to perfect obedience, getting off with a few slight scratches.

KILL THE CATERPILLARS.—We have several communications urging upon those who have trees to devote a little time now to the destruction of caterpillars' nests, which are unusually numerous this season. One gentleman, who has no trees of his own, went into his neighbor's garden, and estimates that he killed to 500 of these poisonous insects in an hour's time, and in so doing probably saved his fruit crop next fall. An hour spent now in destroying these pests is of more value than ten hours will be a few weeks hence, and we hope a war of extermination will everywhere be waged against them.—*Boston Journal.*

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York *Herald* characterizes the report of the prevalence of the "Russian plague" as that city as a "great hoax." The disease assumes a typhoid character in many cases, without presenting generally any very grave symptoms. It is sometimes complicated with congestion of congestion, pneumonia and other complaints, but is almost exclusively confined to the hospitals. The statement that the Siberian plague, which is nothing more than the malignant pestilence, had made its appearance is, therefore, said to be unfounded.

THE great advance being made by Russia in Turkistan overshadowing Tartary, is exciting some uneasiness in Europe. The Cossack Khan has given the Russians a sure footing on the frontiers of China, and very near the northwestern frontiers of British India. The Sultan of Kokhan has sent an embassy to Constantinople to complain of Russia's encroachments, and the embassy will proceed thence to England on a similar errand. Russia defies taking conquest in view, but simply a safe road into the interior of China.

MAJOR CATLEMAN and Lieut. MUNFORD, the rebel officers who were captured some months since in Indiana, where they had gone in disguise to help the Sons of Liberty in their treason, drew a large portion of his family outside of the city.

Another Surrender.

Mr. Stephen R. Mallory, Secretary of the late rebel navy, has surrendered at Pensacola to Capt. William Gibson, commanding the gunboat Nipsic. Mallory is a Floridian, and is probably seeking his way home. He is the first head of department of the late rebel government that has come into our hands, and the course to be pursued with reference to him will probably be a precedent for all cases that may occur. We are uninformed as to the terms on which he has surrendered, but no naval officer has power to make terms with such persons that will exempt them from trial, and it is therefore presumable that Mallory will be made an example of. His military surrender is an indication that Davis' cabinet dispersed after leaving Richmond, on the *sauve que peut* plan. The others will probably turn up before a great while.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

NO CONSPIRATORS TO BE HARBORED IN CANADA.—The Consul General of Canada has given formal notice to the Canadian authorities for the surrender of all criminals connected with the assassination of the President and Secretary of State.

GEN. BLAIR.—Gen. F. P. Blair was the only general officer who desired an adherence to Sherman's original terms of amnesty.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Extortionate Charges of Hack Drivers

A case was before Mayor Lowry yesterday, which fully illustrates the delectable manner in which travelers and strangers are taken in and done for by the hackmen who attend around the depots. A driver named Philip Oakes keeps a hack, and has a boy to help him in his vocation. A young man who wished to be taken from the depot to some point in the city, inquired of his boy how much the fare would be. The boy replied he would be reasonable with him, but did not state the amount intended to be asked. When he had arrived at his destination, Oakes coolly demanded three dollars for himself and baggage. The young man paid the amount, but went to the Mayor's office and made information against the driver. As the law regulating the amount of fare to be charged is a dead letter, having been framed many years ago when everything was "dirt cheap," the Mayor fixed the amount of fare to which the driver was entitled at seventy-five cents, and ordered the driver to refund all the money that he had received from the young man over that amount.

The latest ordinance on the subject, we believe, was passed over twenty years ago. It fixes the amount to be charged, for each passenger, ten cents; for each trunk or box, ten cents; and that no charge exceeding twenty-five cents shall be made for the conveyance of the baggage of any one person. The hackmen are required to have the legal rates of fare fixed conspicuously on the inside of each vehicle.

Until Councils fix a proper legal rate which will justify the hackman, and secure the traveler from imposition and extortion, the travelling public will continue to be fleeced by hackmen, and there is no legal remedy to prevent it.

Interesting Presentation.

On Thursday, at noon, the employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company assembled at the Outer Depot, for the purpose of presenting to A. Carnegie, Esq., late Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division, a substantial and beautiful testimonial of their esteem for him as a gentleman and an officer. The present consisted of a pitcher, salver and pair of goblets, in solid silver, and a magnificent gold hunting case watch of American manufacture. The presentation speech was made by Mr. D. McCargo, Assistant Superintendent, who alluded in appropriate terms to the successful and highly satisfactory career of Mr. Carnegie as an officer of the road and to the high esteem in which he has always been held by the company, the employees, and the public at large. Mr. Carnegie replied in a most happy and feeling speech, thanking the donors for their costly and generous gift, and alluding in warm terms to the pleasant relations which have existed which they had at all times shown toward him, and to whose cordial and generous support he was largely indebted for whatever success might have attended his humble efforts to advance the interests of the company in whose service they had so long been employed. The speech was exceedingly chaste and appropriate, and the occasion was one of unusual interest to the employees, who turned out in full force to witness the ceremony.

The present is a most elegant one, and very beautifully designed. The pitcher, salver and goblets are of solid silver, beautifully chased and ornamented. On the front of the pitcher is the inscription: "To A. Carnegie, by the employees of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, April, 1865." On one side is a beautiful representation of the Goddess of Liberty, and on the other the Scotch Thistle, finely wrought. There are numerous other appropriate designs, on the various pieces, which add to their beauty and value. The watch is of the very best workmanship, and is a fine specimen of what the Yankees can do in the way of making pocket pieces. The various articles were gotten up by Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., jewellers, of Fifth street, and display an amount of taste and skill highly creditable to the firm. The cost of the silverware was about $500 and that of the watch $300.

Robbery of Clothing.

A lady named Catharine Graham, residing on Leacock street, Allegheny, appeared before Mayor Lowry, yesterday, and stated that about six weeks ago a large lot of clothing was stolen from her house, belonging to her brother in the army, and which was under her care. Owing to the late flood, the hall-door of the house had been warped, and was in consequence unfastened for two weeks, and during this time, she supposes, the missing articles must have been stolen. They consisted of two overcoats, two dress coats, two pairs of pants, and a pair of boots.

Officer Lowe has been endeavoring to find a clue to the robbery, but has thus far succeeded only in recovering a portion of the clothing. The overcoats were both found at a pawnbroker's shop on Hand street, who had purchased them from a boy—one (a pilot-cloth coat worth at least $50,) for $10, and another for $25. The dress coat had been bought from a boy, by a colored barber at the corner of Sixth and Wood streets, who also cleans and sells second-hand clothes. The coat was valued at $25, and he paid $10 for it. The clothes man said he also bought two pairs of pants answering the description, and afterwards sold them again. He also thinks he bought a pair of boots from a boy and sold them again. A hearing in the case will be had at ten o'clock this morning, when further developments in the case may be brought to light.

A Shocking Affray.

A terrible scene was lately enacted between a German named Ferdinand Eversback and his wife Ernestine, in a small alley or court in Philadelphia. It appears they