THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

VERY LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The News of the Assassination.

FEELINGS OF SYMPATHY AND INDIGNATION.

An Address to Minister Adams.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT CREATED.

LARGE MEETINGS HELD.

COMMENTS OF ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Neutrality Question Discussed.

REBEL VIEW OF LEE'S SURRENDER.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 3.—The steamer Hibernian from Liverpool on April 27th, and Londonderry on the 28th, arrived off this point this morning.

The news by the Nova Scotian of the assassination of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward was published throughout England on the 26th ult, and created a profound sensation. The strongest feelings of sympathy, indignation and horror was universally expressed and There was but one voice throughout the country, and those who sympathized with the cause of the South evinced quite as much indignation as the warmest friends of the North; and caused a total suspension of business.

In London, Consols fell nearly one per cent; but slightly recovered afterwards. 5-20's fell to 88@90; Coupons to 68@69; and Erie to 40½@41½; there was a slight rally next day. Cotton quite unsettled, about a half-penny higher.

On Wednesday there was only a day session of Parliament. The attendance was very slim, only about sixty members being present. They all signed the following address, which was presented to Mr. Adams the same evening:

We, the undersigned members of the House of Commons, have learned with deep regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at the sad event to the American Minister, now in London, as well as to declare our hope and confidence in the future of that great country, which we trust will continue to be associated with enlightened freedom, and peaceful relations with this and every other country.

The *Times*, of the 27th, says: This evening it may be expected that the leaders of the great parties in the House of Commons will take the opportunity of expressing in the name of the nation, the horror which is everywhere felt at the crime, and of assuring the American people that whatever differences of opinion may exist in this country as to the present war, liberty is but one feeling of sympathy with them at the loss of an honest and high-minded Chief Magistrate.

The London and Provincial Journals alike describe the intense excitement which the news created, and all unite in warm eulogiums upon Mr. Lincoln, and bitter denunciations of the assassination.

The Paris and Continental journals also contain articles on the subject.

The scene on Change at Liverpool will not soon be forgotten; the excitement has rarely, if ever been exceeded. Late in the day a request was sent to the Mayor to call a public meeting to express the sorrow and indignation of the people. Hundreds joined the call and the Mayor issued the proclamation for a meeting at the St. George' Hall on the afternoon of the 27th, to be adjourned to the evening of the same day, that the working classes may likewise have an opportunity of attending. The flags on the town hall and other buildings, and the shipping at Liverpool, were displayed at half mast.

All the Americans resident in London, the Union and Emancipation Society, and the people of Manchester, Birmingham, etc., were to meet on the 27th, to express their sentiments.

The Liverpool *Post* of the 27th is printed with its columns in mourning.

The *Times* says: Nothing in political history can be remembered that has ever drawn forth a more unanimous feeling than this news. Personally, President Lincoln engaged the kind regards of every one in England. The extent to which his influence was estimated, in upholding amicable relations between England and the United States, has been shown by a fall of unusual severity in all classes of securities.

The *Times* editorially says that the news will be received throughout Europe with a sorrow as sincere and profound as it awoke in the United States. Mr. Lincoln's perfect honesty speedily became apparent, and Englishmen learned to respect him. It also says: Unjust as we believe it to be, the Confederate cause will not escape the dishonor cast upon it by these wanton murders.

The *Daily News* says that Mr. Lincoln has not fallen in the flush of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest and humble heart, but his task was accomplished and the battle of his life was won, and in time to come among all who think of manhood more than rank, the name of Abraham Lincoln will be held in reference and love. The *News* continues: We will not without further and overwhelming proof lay the charge of this horrible conspiracy to the fairest of abettors of the South.

The *Star* pays a warm tribute to Mr. Lincoln and eulogizes his policy of peace, in spite of all provocations towards England. It also expresses great confidence that the North, even in its hour of just indignation, will bear itself with that magnanimous clemency which thus far has attended its triumph.

The *Telegraph* says: From vulgar corruption, from factions of hatred, from the meanest jealousy and uncharitableness this great ruler was wholly free. As last crown of his glorious labors, he earned of his patience and courage. He entered Richmond as a conqueror, but he launched no decree of prosecution against the Rebels, for that right appeared to him to be given, for he was not in his large heart to bear malice against a beaten foe.

Much uneasiness was evinced in regard to the assassination of President Lincoln, from the fact that Andrew Johnson would take his place, and unavoidable deductions were drawn from his conduct in the inauguration at Washington, and also from the tenor of his various speeches.

The London *Times* suggests that Mr. Johnson should resign voluntarily, or in consequence of his failing to see that public opinion should be so expressed in regard to him as to lead him to resign.

The *News* says it has made careful inquiries and is assured on reliable authority, that the incident so regretable, which occurred at his installation, by Vice President, cannot without injustice be taken to represent Mr. Johnson's character, as those who know him will describe him as a man of real capacity and temperate habits.

The *News* adds: We must wait a while before we pass judgment upon him.

The failure of Morris Bros. of London, large dealers in American securities, was announced on the 26th ult. Their liabilities are stated at £12,000.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *London Star* thinks recent events have materially altered the state of things since the British Government recognized the rebels as belligerents. It says: Mr. Jefferson Davis, with his carpet bag at Danville, is a very different person in the eye of international law from Mr. President Davis in Richmond, backed by the army of Lee. The United States have now a right to dispute the validity of the commissions of Mr. Davis and to demand that the war vessels of the United States shall not be subjected to vexatious restraints. If these claims be not responded to, they have a perfect right to treat all war vessels of other nations, entering their ports, with the same scant courtesy as is meted out to them abroad.

The *Star* mentions the necessity of a speedy resumption of trade between England and the South. It says they cannot, with propriety, make any representations to the American government in this respect as long as they recognize the rebels as belligerents.

The London *Standard* says: The South is doomed. With the surrender of General Lee ends the hope of final success.

The *Standard* charges England with having been accessory to the greatest crime that modern history records, in not interfering, to secure the independence of the South, and claims she might have done this without overstepping the law of nations. It predicts future misfortune to England as the consequence of this neglect.

It says: We have from the first asserted that the South was fighting our battles. We do not hesitate to say, that we engaged the disaster that has befallen Lee's army as an event which will act fatal ultimately, to exercise serious influence upon our own imperial interests.

The *London Herald* of the 25th has the following: The surrender of Lee is not only the greatest misfortune that has yet happened the South, but is the crowning disaster in which we seem to see the end of all. The tumultuous wave of northern aggression has at length swept down before it that proud and towering cliff, against which for four long years it has dashed itself in vain. At the close of the fourth year the north has prevailed; as we all along feared it would, but hoped that it might not.

ADVICES FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Union Meetings Throughout the State

JEFF. DAVIS' MOVEMENTS.

Bankrupt Rebel Officers.

JOE JOHNSTON'S ARMY PAROLED.

Disposition of Sherman's Forces.

DESIRE OF CITIZENS TO GET GREENBACKS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Times'* Raleigh special says: Union meetings are being held throughout the State. In most instances they have been county meetings. Carteret, Greene and Wayne counties have spoken. There can be no peace without Union. They will aid the United States government in the restoration of law and order throughout North Carolina.

The *Herald's* Raleigh special says: Jeff. Davis passed through Charlotte on the 22d, and is believed to have gone to Augusta. He was accompanied by an escort of not less than a division of Wheele.'s cavalry.

Before leaving Greensboro Davis ordered some of Wheeler's men and many officers in other commands to be paid the amounts due them in gold. About $50,000 were thus paid out. He keeps the rest to revive the rebel cause, which he looks upon as not yet lost. He remained with the army until the truce had expired.

The *World's* Raleigh special says: Among the loyal natives it is generally expected that Davis will break for one of the numerous inlets on the North Carolina coast, where a fast steamer or light draught can enter and from thence bear him and his treasure to a friendly shore. Army officers concur in this opinion.

The *Herald's* correspondent, who recently rode from Sheridan's to Sherman's lines, says: North Carolina is not impoverished, and planters are extensively cultivating their lands. There is a vast amount of tobacco on hands, and that peace and quietness will be acceptable to a majority of those who have been in the army, and those who have not. It will be some time before a few of the restless spirits can be subdued, but they will come in when the popular sentiment of the State is directed back in its old channel of obedience to the laws of the United States.

The same special says: All the officers who were in the old regular army complain that they are now bankrupt. Johnston, Bragg and Beauregard have nothing left but their swords. Hardee married during the war a very wealthy Alabama lady. Hampton has exchanges on Europe reported as high as one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The paroled troops began to depart on Wednesday, that of the officers having gone before that time. Butler's division of Hampton's corps numbered about 1,500. All the paroled of Anderson's brigade numbered about 1,200. There were only organized bodies of cavalry paroled. The cavalry, about two thousand of which went off as an escort of Jeff. Davis, were a part of Wheeler's command and those of Vaughn's and Basil Duke's, which came across from East Tennessee for this purpose.

Johnston told that Jeff. Davis did not leave his line till the conclusion of Sherman's truce, and a member of the General's staff said that Davis was at Monroe, North Carolina, with an escort of 2,000 cavalry. Johnston declared that the surrender of Lee's army ended the war, and nothing remained but for them to make the best terms they could.

On the 50th of April he sent dispatches to the Governors of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida declaring it impossible to continue the contest longer with any hope of success, and that he wished to avoid the crime of shedding more blood.

Lee and Johnston are everywhere spoken of with respect, but Jeff. Davis is the subject of curses from all parties.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Tribune's* Raleigh special of the 4th says: Johnston feels certain that Kirby Smith will surrender as soon as he knows of the surrender of the armies east of the Mississippi.

Johnston spoke in high praise of Sherman's army, and the difficulties that were surmounted in the march through Georgia and the Carolinas.

It is not thought that there will be much resistance on the part of Johnston's soldiers to observe their paroles. The North Carolina troops nearly all left for their homes before the paroling officers arrived, and large numbers of the other States no doubt followed suit.

This does not affect the parole, which, under the system adopted, is done by the officers, each for his own command, the number of which is given, and the regimental and company rolls being fully called with the officers. This plan was employed to preserve discipline on the march, and prevent pillaging and dispersion into guerrilla parties. One fifth of the men, the most trustworthy, being selected to retain their arms for the purpose of keeping the rest in order, and a sufficient number of wagons allowed for the transportation of supplies.

It is thought there will be less than 25,000 men of all the armies, sick and well, officers and privates.

The most noted of the Generals paroled, were Johnston, Beauregard, Hardee, Lee, A. P. Stewart, Hoke, A. P. Hill and B. F. Cheatham.

Included in Johnston's surrender were Admiral Raphael Semmes, Commodores Lynch and Forrest, and the entire rebel navy, consisting of a brigade of 246 men.

The *Herald's* special from Danville, on the 30th, says: The fears of the war decentering into guerrilla fighting are entirely groundless. All influential rebels and a majority of the inhabitants are strongly opposed to any such thing and would use all the means in their power to aid our authorities in putting a stop to any such operations. All the stores in Danville are being fixed up and will soon re-open. There is a great desire manifested by all classes of the community to get hold of our greenbacks.

Cox's and Terry's corps, together with Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry, will be retained for service in the Carolinas. In all probability Cox's command will go to the extreme portion of the State. The colored troops under Terry will be put upon the coast. Gen. Ames will remain with his division at Raleigh.

The main portion of Kilpatrick's command will be stationed in Northwestern North Carolina, and on the borders of South Carolina. One portion of the cavalry under the immediate command of General Heath, will be sent on the border in the direction of the line of Virginia. General Kilpatrick will made his headquarters, in all probabilities, at some convenient point not far from Greensboro. Georgia, Atkins, of Illinois, Gordon, of Pennsylvania, and Heath, of Ohio, will remain with General Kilpatrick.

The following specified regiments will also remain, with General Kilpatrick: Third Kentucky Cavalry, Second Kentucky Cavalry, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, Ninety-Second Mounted Infantry, Ninth Ohio Cavalry, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, Ninth Michigan Cavalry, and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

THE ASSASSINATION COURT-MARTIAL.

Arrangements for Paying the Army.

THE FORCE TO BE KEPT IN SERVICE.

Review of 3d and 5th Corps.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Further Details of Johnston's Surrender.

THE PIRATE SEMMES AMONG THE OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is understood that Sheridan is to be President of the assassination court-martial.

Arrangements are being made to pay all the troops which rendezvous about Washington, prior to mustering out. The force kept in service is not to exceed 150,000, and these will be mostly colored troops. The reorganized army will consist of four corps, of 40,000 each—one of regulars, one of white volunteers, and two of colored volunteers. Each will have its cavalry, artillery and infantry in proper proportions.

The 3d and 5th corps were reviewed in Richmond on Saturday, preparatory to marching to Washington.

It appears that letters addressed to civilians in Richmond are detained in Washington, and a large number have accumulated there.

The *Herald's* North Carolina dispatches give various rumors of the whereabouts of Jeff. Davis, but none more later or more definite that that of last week, which represented him in Anson, one day distant of Sheldman's. The reports that he was obliged to abandon his special train are corroborated.

The *Herald's* correspondent gives further details of the surrender of Johnston. Over 30,000 men were surrendered. A large number of them did not wait for their paroles, but started off as soon as they learned of the capitulation, and are now engaged in pillaging and robbing the defenseless population of Georgia, partially insured.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says: The armistice between Gen. Dana and the Rebel Gen. Hodge, would end May 3rd, and that hostilities may be resumed at any moment.

Judge Burwel, appeal to the people of Mississippi is being responded to by large numbers of rebel parole prisoners arriving in Vicksburg.

Many bodies from the wreck of the steamer Sultana are floating in the river. Forty have been brought ashore, and buried in the soldiers' cemetery at Memphis. None have yet been identified.

The Mobile & Ohio railroad has been completed to Moscow, and trains are running.

Telegraphic communication has been resumed between Cairo and Nashville, after a suspension of nearly a year, caused by guerrilla operations.

Order From General Halleck.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 6th contains an order from General Halleck, that after the 20th all persons found in arms against the United States in Virginia and North Carolina will be treated as robbers and outlaws. Persons assisting in organizing guerrilla bands, and who continue hostilities against the United States, will be tried by a military commission and be subject to death.

The military officers are to preserve order and reconcile the difference between the freedman and their master. Freedmen are obliged to work, but may select their own employers. For minors not cared for by their parents, the apprentice system is to be introduced.

Libby Prison Sign—Jeff. Davis and the Blockade.

New York, May 8.—Colonel Stetson, of the Astor House, to-day received through the Adams Express Company, the sign that was formerly on Libby Prison.

It is rumored that Jeff. Davis has arranged for the iron clad ram Stonewall to enter one of the numerous inlets on the Atlantic coast, and carry him to a place of safety.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Montgomery and Selma Occupied.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR TAYLOR'S SURRENDER.

Extensive Land Slide at Algiers,

REBEL PRISONERS BROUGHT UP.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Via *Cairo*, May 8.—Gen. A. J. Smith, with his command, occupied Montgomery, Alabama, on the 25th ult., and Gen. Steele, Selma, on the 27th. On Sunday last, Gen. Canby met Dick Taylor fifteen miles from Mobile and opened negotiations for the surrender of the rebel forces. Nothing decisive was determined upon, but Taylor was allowed several days to consider the proposition. It is believed he has acceded to terms before this, as he must have been influenced to that end by the surrender of Johnson.

An extensive land-slide occurred on the bank of the river at Algiers, last night, causing much damage.

Low Middling Cotton, 38c; strictly do. held at 40c, closing buoyant with a reported advance.

CAIRO, ILL., May 8.—The steamer Atlantic brought nine hundred and eighty-five Rebel prisoners from New Orleans to Vicksburg.

William Murphy, a notorious Rebel boat burner, captured in New Orleans, was also brought up, *en route* for St. Louis, in charge of United States detective Dunford.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent contains additional particulars of the negotiation for the surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith's entire Trans-Mississippi army. The meeting to arrange the preliminary terms took place on the 23d ult., at which General Sprague represented General Pope, and Colonel Leymanski appeared on behalf of General Smith, and three officers were to have another conference at the same place on the 2d inst.

Of the result of this latter meeting nothing was known; but it was understood that the terms were the same as those under which Lee's and Johnston's armies were surrendered.

There were additional rumors in New Orleans on the 28th inst., that the rebel Gen. Dick Taylor and Forrest had made a formal proposition to surrender their forces. Gen. Canby had left New Orleans very suddenly for Mobile, and it was believed that he went to the latter city for the purpose of receiving Taylor's surrender.

THE REWARD FOR JEFF, DAVIS.

Both of the President's Proclamation.

CONSPIRATORS TO BE TRIED BY MILITARY TRIBUNAL.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Times'* Washington special says it ought to be understood that the recent proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of Jefferson Davis as one of the parties implicated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, was not issued by President Johnson as his individual act, or merely upon his personal opinion as to the guilt of Davis. It was issued in pursuance of the decision of the proper authority.

It was first unanimously decided in a Cabinet meeting that all parties in any way connected with the conspiracy should be tried by a military tribunal and not by civil courts. All the testimony relating to the assassination was placed officially in the hands of the Judge Advocate General, Hon. Jos. Holt, who examined it very carefully and made a written report to the Secretary of War, which was his opinion that the evidence proved Davis to have been connected with the conception of the execution of the plot. It was upon this official report that the proclamation was issued. It was understood proved that any personal action in the matter can be traced to Davis, but will be proved that the conspiracy was framed and prosecuted with his knowledge and assent.

THE "STONEWALL" REPORTED OFF FLORIDA COAST.

Important Arrests Effected.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Herald's* Key West correspondent, dated May 1st, gives a rumor that the rebel ram Stonewall, from Lisbon, was off the Florida coast.

A special to the New York *Herald* from Washington on the 6th says: Lieut. M. B. Ruggles, of Mosby's guerillas, and Lieut. A. R. Bainbridge, of the rebel army, and Dr. Stewart, to whose house Booth wanted to be taken, have been arrested on the ground of having information concerning the assassination.

Feeling in North Carolina—No Counterfeits in Europe—Merchandise for Richmond—$1,000 for Secretary Seward's Preserver.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The Union feeling in the interior of North Carolina is not of that true and earnest kind to be desired or relied upon. Many prominent citizens who acted conditionally maintain a dogged adherence to the State rights theory.

A dispatch has been received asserting that there are no counterfeits upon our bonds in European markets, and that insinuating circulars were issued by Secessionists.

Orders have been sent to the various Custom Houses to grant clearances to vessels bound with merchandise to Richmond. It is known that President Johnson has been extremely desirous of extending the same facilities to all parts of the South.

The *Times'* Washington special says: A number of the leading citizens of New York, among whom are Moses Taylor, August Belmont, Thurlow Weed, Marshall O. Roberts, and others, have made up a purse of $1,000, for the soldier Robinson, who, while acting as nurse, saved Secretary Seward's life.

Rebel General Johnston's Farewell Order.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The following is General Johnston's farewell order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, NEAR GREENSBORO, N. C., May 2.

General Orders No. 22.—Soldiers:

In terminating your services I earnestly exhort you to observe faithfully the terms of pacification agreed upon, and to discharge the obligations of good and peaceful citizens at your homes as well as you have performed the duties of thorough soldiers in the field. By such a course you will best secure the comfort of your families and kindred, and restore tranquility to the country.

You will return to your homes with the admiration of your people, won by the courage and noble devotion you have displayed in this long war. I shall always remember with pride the loyal support and generous confidence you have given me. I now part with you with deep regret, and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friendship and with earnest wishes that you may have, hereafter, all the prosperity and happiness to be found in the world.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

[Signed]

Official: ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. G.

Fifty Cavalry Skirmishes.

CAIRO, May 7.—Five hundred and fifty rebel officers passed through here to-day for Cincinnati, and forty for St. Louis.

Fires in Memphis have destroyed over fifty thousand dollars worth of property, partially insured.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says: The armistice between Gen. Dana and Gen. Rebel Gen. Hodge would end May 3rd, and that hostilities may be resumed at any moment.

Judge Burwel, appeal to the people of Mississippi is being responded to by large numbers of rebel parole prisoners arriving in Vicksburg.

Many bodies from the wreck of the steamer Sultana are floating in the river. Forty have been brought ashore, and buried in the soldiers' cemetery at Memphis. None have yet been identified.

The Mobile & Ohio railroad has been completed to Moscow, and trains are running.

Telegraphic communication has been resumed between Cairo and Nashville, after a suspension of nearly a year, caused by guerrilla operations.

THE CONFESSION OF ASSASSIN PAYNE.

"GREATEST FAILURE THAT EVER WAS."

The Trial of the Assassins.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Post* publishes a letter from C. N. Blatchford to C. A. Seward, in which the writer says, after referring to the condition of Secretary Seward and his son, "Paine, the assassin, has fully confessed his crime, and all the details regarding it, and the difficulty he encountered. He says that all the plans of that Friday night not being carried out, it was the greatest failure that ever was."

A special to the *Commercial Advertiser*, dated Washington, May 8th, says: It is reliably reported that the commission for the trial of the conspirators engaged in the assassination will commence to-day. The Department, however, affects a mystery on the subject, and no information can be obtained by the press.

THE PLOT TO BURN PHILADELPHIA.

Important Information Disclosed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Forney's *Press* has obtained important information regarding the recent plot to burn Philadelphia. It discloses the fact that on the Wednesday night previous to the night when the city was to have been burned, a large barn, located within fifty yards of the State magazine, situated near Point Breeze, was fired by an incendiary, but the flames were extinguished. The magazine contains nearly one hundred tons of powder, part belonging to the United States.

The legislature had passed a law for the removal of the magazine; but a new building has not been erected, and the magazine remains within two miles of the city without a guard to protect it.

Stock and Money Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, May 8.—U. S. speculation was strong at the Stock Exchange. Prices better with more demand for stock. The board opened by offering large lots of Erie but without shaking strength in the stock. Prices were recovered later in three hours. This gave confidence to the market. Miscellaneous list better. R. R. Bonds and State Stocks dull. European advices did not exert any depressing influence upon Government gold bonds as was generally expected, but on the contrary, market was firm and half per cent. Better on 5-20's with increased demand.

Gold market was heavy at noon. The price fell to 139½ at the close, being a decline of four per cent. from the highest point of the day. Very little speculation in the gold market. Sales of fall in Five-Twenties on the other side, failed to stimulate any rise in premium. The market is abundantly supplied with funds. The general rate is five per cent. Some banks had started market on Monday at Seven-thirties in preference to lending their balances at present rates. Foreign exchange is very dull.

There is considerable excitement and activity in petroleum stocks, and prices were all higher except on United States. The following prices were obtained: Buchanan F. 125; Consolidated, 200; Cherry Run, 54; Excelsior, 590; Empire City, 372; Tarr, 100; Oceanic, 240; Maple Farm, 260; United States, 950; Germania, 64; Northern Light, 440; Webster, 105.

Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions of his agency in Philadelphia at $7,822,000, including $300,000 from the First National Bank of Cincinnati, $100,000 from the Second National Bank of Chicago, $100,000 from the First National Bank of New York, $500,000 from the National Bank of Commerce, New York, $222,000 from the Second National Bank of Providence, $275,000 from the First National Bank of Boston, $140,000 from the First National Bank of Portland, Maine, $300,000 from the Merchants Bank of Boston and $500,000 from the First National Bank of Richmond, Virginia.

There were individual subscriptions last week amounting to over $40,000,000. Not one dollar of contractors' subscriptions and no cashier of the Government was detained. The daily reports were of cash subscriptions and cash only.

As an evidence of the speedy readjustment of the relations of the Union, an old Petersburg mercantile firm composed of members, three of whom are paroled prisoners of war of Lee's army, have appealed to Jay Cooke for information about starting national banks. It being their purpose to establish one in Petersburg with branches in Raleigh and Richmond.

Telegraphic Communication in North Carolina—More Resignations—Back Pay.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A distinguished army officer mentioned this morning the fact that there is no telegraphic communication between Morehead City and Washington, a portion of the line extending through Georgia and North Carolina where we have no troops. He also stated that the same wires which were recently used by the rebels are now employed in transmitting the President's proclamation offering rewards for the arrest of Jeff. Davis and other rebels.

The Navy Department continues to receive and accept resignations of volunteer officers. Of the entire number who entered the service at the commencement of the rebellion five hundred are dismissed for drunkenness, which was the prevalent offence.

The Treasury Department is making arrangements to pay back bounties to soldiers, including arrearages and bounties to the army.

The Navy Department will in a short time sell many of the wooden vessels which were purchased to meet the pressing exigencies.

Caution to Bankers and Brokers—Pain at Nasnville.

NASHVILLE, May 8.—Brokers and Bankers are cautioned against receiving vouchers audited here by Capt. Chas. F. Wing, A. Q. M. A large amount were captured by guerrillas in the recent raid on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, on the 6th inst.

Bitter six feet on shoals. Heavy rains all night.

Highwines and Alcohol Seized.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Post* says: Collector Dorshimer, of the 30th District, has seized in this city 1,000 barrels of highwines, and 1,300 barrels of alcohol, on which the government fraudulently evaded the Internal Revenue law. The manufacturers are J. A. Rhomberg & Co., of Hoboken, Iowa, whose distillery is now possession of the authorities.

Charge against Rebel Exchange Commissioner.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Times* says: The charge against the rebel Commissioners of Exchange, Ould and Hatch, who have been arrested by order of Gen. Grant, is that they misappropriated 200,000 dollars, which was sent to our suffering prisoners.

Still More Surrenders.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Cooper, and a rebel battalion one hundred and fifty strong, surrendered to General Sandborn, at Springfield, at noon on Saturday. They took the oath of allegiance.

Thirty of Price's men took the oath at Springfield yesterday. Considerable numbers are arriving from other points.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Loans, decrease, $1,172,227; specie, decrease, $1,094,704; specie, $30,068,399, increase, $1,038,496; circulation, $40,886,937, increase, $226,175; deposits, $206,402,733, increase, $7,278,008; legal tender, $35,338,349, increase, $483,976.

Price of Gold.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Gold is weak. The supply of cash gold is abundant, and all offers to put up the loan at 139 are willingly accepted. Gold opened at 139½ and fell to 139 in the morning, but at 12 M. the market was firmer, and May 2d, and that hostilities may be resumed at any moment.

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It is rumored that Jeff. Davis has arranged for the iron clad ram Stonewall to enter one of the numerous inlets on the Atlantic coast, and carry him to a place of safety.

The Pope and the King of Italy.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from its Roman correspondent, in which he says: "I have ascertained the truth of the fact of the Pope having written to Victor Emmanuel, as also the details connected with it. After the congregation reported by me which took place early the Sunday morning, and at which only eight cardinals were present, his Holiness sent for his private secretary, Monsignore Stelli, and dictated the letter, the exact sense of which is as follows: His Holiness was alarmed at the widowed state of the Church of Italy, which was now deprived of so many of her bishops. He appealed, therefore, to the religious ardor of his Majesty to come to his help to remedy such a state of things. As regards Piedmont and Lombardy, his Holiness was willing to receive the *fereo* proposed by his Majesty, selecting one as was customary. As to his own Sivoe, he was decided to maintain his sovereignty, but as regards the Duchies, Tuscany, and Naples, he was willing to treat if his Majesty would send a plenipotentiary to Rome. If this gentleman has not already arrived, though some assert he has, he is about to arrive. It should be observed that Cardinal Antonelli was by no means acquainted with the intention of his Holiness, who wrote from his own impulse, and, as it was stated to me with 'much unction.' In the whole letter there is scarcely one sharp expression; on the contrary, a spirit of concession prevails throughout, illustrative rather of the man than of the Pope, and showing more of the benevolent and religious sentiment of the successor of St. Peter than of the ambition of Pope King. Regarding it in its political phase, it is a decided and explicit acknowledgment of Naples and the other States, with the exception of Umbria and the Marches, as forming part of the kingdom of Italy. The Pope will treat with the plenipotentiary of his Majesty regarding the bishops of the provinces. Adieu, then, to legitimacy. It is generally said here, or what authority I know not, that Pius IX. has always had a weakness for Victor Emmanuel."

Sanders and Sala.

The three most notorious rebel spies that are still at large in the neighboring provinces—Sanders, Tucker and Cleary—have met the President's proclamation, offering a reward for their capture, by lond protests of their innocence, made public through the local press. Sanders, in three bils. This gave confidence to the market. Miscellaneous list better. R. R. Bonds and State Stocks dull. European advices did not exert any depressing influence upon Government gold bonds as was generally expected, but on the contrary, market was firm and half per cent. Better on 5-20's with increased demand.

Gold market was heavy at noon. The price fell to 139½ at the close, being a decline of four per cent. from the highest point of the day. Very little speculation in the gold market. Sales of fall in Five-Twenties on the other side, failed to stimulate any rise in premium. The market is abundantly supplied with funds. The general rate is five per cent. Some banks had started market on Monday at Seven-thirties in preference to lending their balances at present rates. Foreign exchange is very dull.

There is considerable excitement and activity in petroleum stocks, and prices were all higher except on United States. The following prices were obtained: Buchanan F. 125; Consolidated, 200; Cherry Run, 54; Excelsior, 590; Empire City, 372; Tarr, 100; Oceanic, 240; Maple Farm, 260; United States, 950; Germania, 64; Northern Light, 440; Webster, 105.

Governor Aiken.

It is finally known that Governor is Aiken brought here from Charleston for trial by court martial for some alleged act tending to give aid and comfort to the rebellion. He is in tolerable health, but is considerably aged, that he has had four anxious years and is much disturbed and mortified at his present position. He says he has always been a thorough Union man; refused to take part in the secession ball, declined offices that were offered to him and his friends; opposed Jeff. Davis at every step, and has not been at Montgomery nor Richmond since 1860, but said he knew and was prepared for the end, which has now come, and which he always considered inevitable. He says he has lost nearly or quite all of his immense property, and he takes his losses 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 is not allowed to speak of the causes of his arrest. Many of his old friends have been to see him. The Governor's health is slightly impaired by his voyage and the novelty of his situation, but he is as vigorous as ever, and looks a year older than when a member of Congress before the war.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Gentleman Jeff.

Mr. Ben Wood, in his organ, designates Ex-President Jeff Davis, of the late Southern Confederacy as "a high-minded and pure-souled gentleman." There used to be a highwayman in England called "Gentleman George." The gentlemanly qualities of Jeff. Davis, by a parallel case, that the robber was of unmixed blood at the time of making the codicil, and the action is therefore brought. The value of the stock in dispute amounts to about $800.

The same day of the last cassets forth that on the first of last February the plaintiffs and defendants had a conversation concerning the validity of the codicil, the plaintiffs asserting that it had been duly executed by Mrs. Ingram while in a sound mind, and the defendants denying the assertion. The defendants offered to make a bet of fifty dollars on the matter, which was accepted. The defendants believing themselves to be entitled to the fifty dollars, filed the narrative, claiming damages for the non-payment of the amount in the sum of two hundred dollars. To which other pleas non assumpsit. Bruce and Negley, attorneys for plaintiffs; T. B. Hamilton for defense.

Conviction of a Homicide.

The trial of Penny Cline, at Wheeling, for the murder of Thomas Doyle, was concluded on Thursday evening, and a verdict returned of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. The crime occurred on the 14th of November, 1863, at a livery stable in Wheeling. The altercation was originated by Doyle asking Cline for a rule which he had borrowed from a party and Cline said he had left it at home and would return it in the afternoon. Shortly afterwards he went into the office followed by Doyle, and raising a stool struck Doyle a severe blow on the head, breaking the seat of the stool. Doyle was not knocked down by the blows, but walked home unassisted, bleeding slowly over the left temple. Cline asserted that Doyle had assaulted him with a knife, which provoked him. The defense alleged that he had been struck by some other party afterwards as there was more than two blows inflicted. The injuries were received in the morning, and Doyle died in the evening.

United States Circuit Court.

MONDAY, May 8.—Before Judges Grier and M'Candless.

This Court met at eleven o'clock, and after the list of jurors had been called the members of the Bar in attendance took the oath of allegiance, as required by act of Congress.

The first case taken up was that of Alfred Griffiths vs. W. P. Jones, owner of the tug Consolidated. The plaintiff, who resided at the town of Switzerland, on the Ohio river, in October, 1860, was severely injured in consequence of a collision between the steamer Switzerland and the tug Consolidated, the latter having been charged on the part of the officers of the tug with action for damages was brought against the owner. On trial.

Sheriff Sales.

About Eight Friends's Great Sale has been said and written lately, and although it is a fact that dry goods are much higher in the east than heretofore, it is none the less a fact that any article of dry goods can be bought as cheap in Pittsburgh today, and many kinds of goods much cheaper than at any time for the last three years. If any doubt it they have but to visit the establishment of the Messrs. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. Having filled their immense store when prices were at the lowest, they can sell much less than present cost. Country merchants should make a note of this.

To Oil Men.—Mr. S. S. Bryan advertises a tract of nearly six hundred acres of oil territory, on Decker's Creek, West Virginia, which he offers for sale at the price of the land for farming purposes. Boring for oil has been commenced a short distance from the property, on Decker's Creek, with excellent prospects of success. Any of our oil men desirous of investing can learn the price, and everything concerning the property by calling on Mr. Bryan, No. 59, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Presentation at Camp Reynolds.—On Saturday afternoon, the officers at Camp Reynolds presented to their commander, Col. L. Y. H. Reeve, U. S. A., a magnificent gold headed cane as a token of their regard and esteem for him as a gentleman and a soldier. The cane was presented by Capt. J. H. Shurt, on behalf of the officers, and the presentation speech was appropriately responded to by the Colonel.

Valuable City Property.—Attention is called to the sale of valuable improved and other city property, on Market street and Pennsylvania Avenue, to be sold to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock, at McIlvaines Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

Held to Bail.—John G. Murray, charged with harboring and aiding a deserter to escape, was held to bail yesterday by U. S. Commissioner Sproul, in the sum of $1,500.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Meeting of the Firemen's Association.

A regularly quarterly meeting of the Firemen's Association, was held on Monday evening, May 8th, President M'Carthy in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. C. W. Owston was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

The following named members answered on roll-call. Messrs. Hare, Dorrington, Davis, Jos. Little, T. M. Little, Graham, Cupples, Sims, Mackey, Montgomery, Vick, E. Hall, D. Thompson, Porter, Owston, Leonard, R. Thompson, and M'Carthy, President.

R. W. Mackey, Treasurer, submitted his annual report, from which it appears that there is now a balance on hand of $377.76. The report was accepted.

The old Association having no other business to transact, adjourned.

Mr. W. C. Davis was then elected President *pro tem.* of the new Association.

The credentials of new delegates were then received, as follows: Allegheny, Andrew Sims; Duquesne, C. W. Owston; Neptune, Fred. Heinz, two years, John Wallaker, three years; Vigilant, C. F. Porter