THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII—NO. 227 PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865 ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CONSPIRATORS' TRIAL

Reporters Refused Admittance.

PROTEST AGAINST SECRET SESSIONS.

THREE HUNDRED WITNESSES TO BE EXAMINED.

Surratt Not Yet Arrested.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—It is said that no counsel appeared yesterday for the conspirators on the reassembling of the military commission, and that among those arraigned yesterday was Edward Spangler, the stage carpenter at Ford's Theatre.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The daily papers continue to protest against the secret trial of the conspirators. Some of them have long editorial articles on the subject.

The *World's* Washington special says it will be difficult to establish a case against prominent persons named as accessories. The trial, it is thought, will be very long. It is believed the trial will not be concluded much before the first of August, as there are some three hundred witnesses to examine in the cases of a large number of the conspirators.

The reporters for the press were to-day again unsuccessful in their application for admission to the military court engaged in the trial of the assassination conspirators. It is believed by some that an arrangement has been officially made for the publication of such testimony and proceedings pending the trial as may not result in injury to the public ends of justice. The court has a corps of sworn court reporters.

Messrs. F. A. Aiken and John W. Clampitt, of this city, appeared as counsel for Mrs. Surratt and W. O'Laughlin. It is more than probable that Hon. Reverdy Johnson will act as advisory counsel for Mrs. Surratt. Frederick Stone, of Maryland, and Thomas Ewing, Jr., appear as counsel for Dr. Samuel A. Mudd and Harrold. Efforts to whether the other prisoners have procured counsel. The prisoners are all humanely treated and provided with necessary comforts, but are subjected to close confinement.

The man supposed to be Surratt arrested near Chambersburg, Pa., turns out to be no conspirator of any kind, though there is reason to believe he is a fugitive from justice.

TRIAL OF MRS. PERRINE RESUMED.

Assisting to Plunder a Railroad Train.

EVIDENCE OF SEVERAL WITNESSES.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The trial of Mrs. Rosie Perrine, of Baltimore, was resumed to-day before the court martial, of which General Chapman is President, and Colonel Shipman Judge Advocate. Mrs. Perrine is charged with assisting the rebel cavalry in plundering the train between Baltimore and Philadelphia during the raid of General Early last summer. Among the witnesses for the prosecution was Mr. A. C. Perry, who was on the train at the time of its capture. He testified that when the passengers were ordered to leave the cars he saw Mrs. Perrine shaking hands with the rebels, and seeming very much pleased. She also pointed towards a trunk which the rebels broke open.

Chas. Fisher, 1st Assistant Engineer in the Navy, not only saw Mrs. Perrine welcome rebels Vaz Hiss out of them. She said she was glad they had come, as she expected them, and pointing to some baggage, told the rebels that it belonged to a Yankee officer. After the passengers were ordered to depart, Witness said to a friend that he was surprised to see a lady on the boat who had welcomed the rebels and kissed them. The lady heard the remark and replied, that among the rebels were numbers of some of the first families of Baltimore. He heard a rebel officer tell the accused that they expected to be in Baltimore next day, and would call on her, and that they would take care of her baggage.

The evidence for the prosecution having been closed, witnesses were called for the defence, among them Mrs. Hill, who says she left Baltimore in company with Mrs. Perrine. They were going to Newport, R. I. After the train was stopped by the rebels she and Mrs. Perrine retired to a neighboring grove. The latter left her infant, eighteen months old, with a nurse, while she went down to look after baggage. The witnesses and some others who were with the rebels, were generally known in Baltimore.

Mrs. Perrine offered her fan and some cologne to a sick Federal soldiers who was lying in the grove. A Federal officer who conversed with Mrs. Perrine, stated that passengers on the train were very much excited, and thought she was implicated with the rebels in breaking open the trunks. Witnesses were produced to show the nervous and excitable temperament of Mrs. Perrine in order to account for her exhilaration at the time of the seizure of the cars by the rebels. Defence then closed.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Chief Justice Chase at Wilmington.

THE REBELS APPARENTLY UNSUBDUED.

GOVERNOR VANCE AND THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Sensation Created by Schofield's Freedom to Slaves Order.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The *Tribune's* special from Raleigh, May 8th, says: Chief Justice Chase is now at Wilmington, where several citizens from different parts of the State met him for consultation.

The temper of the masses in North Carolina is as yet unchanged. The aristocratic and rebel class are as haughty, exacting, unsubdued, and, if possible, more devilish than they ever were. They act as if the surrender of Lee's and Johnston's armies were made merely to accommodate us, not from necessity, and that they were entitled to particular consideration therefor.

Governor Vance left here yesterday for his home in Buncombe county, having failed to obtain permission from General Schofield to return to Raleigh to resume his functions as Governor of North Carolina.

Gov. Graham, Hon. A. A. Gilmer, and Hon. Bedford Brown, waited on General Schofield at this point, and asked permission to go to Washington to see if they could not prevail upon President Johnson to continue Governor Vance and the present legislature in power, and also to see if they could not secure gradual emancipation instead of immediate emancipation. This request was respectfully declined.

If a new election is ordered, Gov. Vance's friends, who compose the wealth and aristocracy of the State, say they will run him against Mr. Holden, on a gradual emancipation platform, and are confident of success.

The orders of General Schofield proclaiming freedom to the slaves of this State has caused great sensation here and elsewhere, as it was unexpected by the leading slaveholders, who hoped to hold on to them under the gradual emancipation system.

MEXICAN EMIGRATION FEVER SPREADING.

Several New Offices Established.

FRENCH MOVEMENTS IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The *Herald* says: The Mexican emigration fever is still spreading, and all the recruiting offices are daily thronged by discharged soldiers anxious to take part in the movement. Several new offices were established in this city yesterday, two in Brooklyn, and others in the surroundings towns. Gen. Ortega is expected to return from Washington to-day, when some further developments in the enterprise may be made. A public meeting to assist in forwarding it will be held in this city very shortly.

The *Herald's* London letter says: The French expedition composed of four thousand French troops and nearly as many Belgians, has started for Lower California and Sonora. The ostensible object is to reduce the Indians of Yucatan. Sonora is to be strongly garrisoned with French troops, so that when Sonora and Sinaloa are finally handed over to France, France may be able to hold them.

THE WILLIAMS BANKING HOUSE ROBBERY.

Arrest of One of the Burglars.

TORONTO, May 12.—Brown, alias Hargrave, one of the burglars who robbed the banking house of Williams & Co., at Pittsburgh, on the 2d of April, has been arrested here. Two accomplices of his escaped, but hopes are entertained of securing them also. A complete set of burglars' tools were found, and preparations were made to begin operations here.

THE HARRIS COURT MATIAL.

THE TRIAL CONCLUDED.

DECISION TO BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Court Martial for the trial of Benjamin G. Harris was resumed, the Court having adjourned till this time in order to enable the accused to present his argument for defense. Judge Crane, of Baltimore, sent for the accused, said he labored under great embarrassment in conducting the defense, not having heard all the evidence for the prosecution. He had endeavored to ascertain the reliability of the witnesses Chapman and Reed, without avail. Neither the Mayor, several Provost Marshals or detectives knew anything about the men.

Yesterday he had visited General Grant's headquarters and examined the rolls of the 3d Virginia regiment. The witnesses claimed to belong to company F, of that regiment. Their names were not on the rolls, nor was their any evidence that they were really paroled prisoners. Mr. Harris being a warm personal friend of his, and of high character and integrity, the counsel could not believe him guilty of treason, particularly at this time, after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and the complete overthrow of the enemy.

He would ask to introduce the rolls of the regiment to show the unreliability of the witnesses for the prosecution.

The Judge Advocate expressed surprise that counsel should attempt to discredit the testimony of witnesses, because a half dozen parties in Baltimore did not know them. They left Baltimore four or five years ago, and it is not probable that any of the present officials would know them. He has been allowed every opportunity to confer with counsel, and in no respect had his rights been withheld.

The trial, notwithstanding the small number of witnesses, had been prolonged to a great length, and every facility granted the accused for defense. The prosecution had been formally closed and evidence for the defense was understood to have concluded on Tuesday, when his counsel came in and asked to introduce additional evidence. If the accused had been in humble circumstances or unintelligent, further extension might be allowed, but as he was a lawyer of experience and had advised with different counsel, it was considered that he had enjoyed every privilege afforded him and could not properly claim a prolongation of the case.

He also held that whether the admission of evidence depended upon the decision of the Court the evidence must be produced by the defence and examined by the prosecution before the Court can take any steps in relation. The counsel for accused insisted on his claim. He did not think Mr. Harris wished to protong the trial. He had exerted himself to the best of his ability to conduct the defense with dignity, and asking the privilege of introducing important evidence which he knew nothing about till very recently, he left it altogether to the Court to decide any further favor.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The court martial for the trial of Benjamin G. Harris, reassumed proceedings to-day.

General Sharpe was sworn as a witness, and in reply to the question of the Judge Advocate and the counsel for the accused, stated that he was designated by General Grant to receive the duplicate rolls of Lee's army, which he did, and had with him the rolls of the men reported for parole at Corsle's brigade of Pickett's division, to which the 3d regiment belonged. He did not find the names of either Chapman or Read on the rolls, and from the evidence of these papers he could not say whether the two men referred to were paroled or not; he had other evidence, however, which he believed would show that Chapman was paroled.

This latter statement was objected to as being introduced as evidence by the counsel of the accused.

The witness resuming, said: The rolls furnished the names of only 260 men of Corsle's brigade, 42 of whom were of the 32d regiment, representing companies A, C, E, F, H, I and M. Company K, to which Chapman and Read professed to belong, had only the names of a corporal and two privates. The rolls were furnished by the commanding officers of Lee's army, but some of the commands were so entangled as to render it impossible to specify different commands—as for instance, the corps of General Early, at the time of its surrender, was commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, Hill's corps had been mixed into other commands, and at the time of the surrender did not exist; besides, just previous to the surrender, a large number of men had left Lee's army for various reasons—some to procure food, and others to escape—and after the terms were signed, these men came back in large numbers. Some of the troops were also abandoned by the General officers almost immediately after the surrender, who left their men to shift for themselves, thereby compelling them to adopt the plan of permitting the men to be taken by any commanding officer and paroled. General Lee's Provost Marshal, Maj. Birkhead, took up a great many; and General Fitz Lee upon coming in, detailed his Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Cox, with our permission to take up men of all commands and parole them. Before that there were many instances where men had reported to be paroled, stating that they had no officer, and they were sent back to the lines of the enemy with a roll authorizing any commanding officer to take them up and parole them. A large number of Lee's army were not paroled at Appomattox Court House, but at Lynchburg, and along the South side of the railroad. The paroled papers signed on both sides included in the terms of surrender of all troops operating with the army of Virginia on the 8th ult. He made these statements to show that a man need not necessarily be found on the rolls of his regiment, brigade or division if paroled. The idea was that if a'terwards a man desired to be paroled anew he must make reference showing where his name is to be found. There were men paroled at Appomattox Court House, whose names were not on the rolls, because the rolls had been forwarded to General Lee. Several days previous to the surrender a large party of Pickett's division was captured, including Gen. Corse, commanding the brigade to which the 32d Virginia belonged, and at the surrender there was found remaining in the division only five officers. One division was the only one of Longstreet's corps that was found in the place. The names of Chapman and Read not being on the rolls of their regiment was no proof that they were not paroled. If the men were present he would no doubt soon find their names on other rolls.

The Judge Advocate claimed that the examination of the rolls showed they could not be regarded as competent testimony. The witness had shown that it was not only not necessary for the names of Chapman and Reed to be on the rolls of the regiment, if paroled, but that it was very probable they were on other rolls. As the rolls were introduced by the defense to discredit the testimony of the witnesses, after the examination he felt compelled to reject them as evidence.

The counsel for the accused insisted that if the men had been with their commands at the date of the surrender the names would appear on the rolls. The witness resuming, said that the rolls of Pickett's division were made out a week after the surrender. There was a great desire on the part of the Confederates to get away at once, and many started without waiting for paroles, in order to be the first to pass through the sections where forage and subsistance might be obtained. When the Commissioners first went to Pickett's division, they could do nothing, as there was no one left to look after it.

The counsel held that the court should decide whether the witnesses, Chapman and Read, were paroled soldiers or not. The rolls did not show it, and he charged the court to prove it. The court was cleared for deliberation. On opening, the Judge Advocate stated that the court had decided to admit a copy of the rolls as evidence.

Mr. Harris then proceeded to read his defense to the court, stating that he was in no way connected with the land or naval forces of the United States, and that he had not committed any offence. He had not harbored the prisoners, and it had been proven that they did not lodge in the house in which they stated they had. He said they had stated to him that they were paroled prisoners and asked for lodgings. He being actuated by a desire to get rid of them, and knowing their poverty, gave each of them one dollar to pay for lodging at the hotel, to which he told them to return.

The defence having closed, the testimony was read over, and, after a brief deliberation with closed doors, the court forwarded their judgment to the Judge Advocate General, and adjourned *sine die*. The decision will be published in a general order next week.

LATEST FROM SAVANNAH.

OPERATIONS OF DESPERADOES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

MILITARY CEMETERY AT PORT ROYAL.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The steamer Fulton from Port Royal on the 9th, brings Savannah dates to the 8th.

The Savannah *Herald* says: The flag of truce boat took up a party to Sisters Ferry on the 7th, en route for Augusta. There was a meeting of the rebel commission at Sisters Ferry. Michler, with a band of murderous desperadoes is operating in South Carolina. They murder and plunder. A short time since Michler narrowly escaped, with a bullet fired through his hat by a negro.

The military cemetery at Port Royal contains the remains of about one thousand eight hundred Union soldiers. It is being improved and beautified.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

Gov. Pierpont Going to Richmond.

REMOVAL OF GEN. MEREDITH

The Counsel for Mrs. Surratt.

EXPEDITION UNDER GEN. STEELE

Statement of Released Andersonville Prisoners.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A special to the New York *Tribune*, dated Washington, May 12, says: There were remaining yesterday morning but one hundred million dollars of the present series of the $ 30 loan.

Governor Pierpont will go to Richmond to establish the new State Government next week.

Mrs. Lincoln will start for Chicago on Monday or Tuesday next.

General Meredith has been removed from his command at Paducah at the request of many. It is thought he had too much sympathy for traitors.

Mrs. Surratt's counsel, F. H. Aiken and Jno. W. Clampitt have appeared and taken the oath.

The *Herald's* correspondent says: Gen Steele and force, after the capture of Mobile, started on an expedition for the interior to assist in finishing up the work commenced by Gen. Wilson. They reached Selma on transports on the 5th ult. Small parties of rebels on the way up the river fired on the boats but they were soon dispersed.

They learned that vast quantities of cotton was stowed at different places on the route.

On reaching Selma they were informed of the negotiations between Sherman and Johnson, and that further hostile operations were suspended.

The released Union prisoners from Andersonville, state that in and around the infamous rebel prison pen at that place, there are 3th graves of over 19,000 national soldiers.

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

STATEMENT CONCERNING GOVERNMENT BONDS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 loan from all points at $13,702,200. Among the largest subscriptions are the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, $255,000; First National Bank of New York, $100,000; Second National Bank of Chicago, $545,000; National Bank of the Republic, of Boston, $1,000,000; Second National Bank of Boston, $600,000; First National Bank of Cleveland, $500,000; First National Bank of Syracuse, $200,000; First National Bank of Philadelphia, $100,000; First National Bank of Baltimore, $500,000; Fisk & Hatch, New York, $1,192,700; Fourth National Bank of [illegible], $500,000; Bank of North Bennington, Vermont, $700,000; National Bank of the Metropolis, of Washington, $600,000; Second National Bank of Cleveland, $800,000. There were also 9,613 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 each.

A statement of the issues of 7-30 bonds is now circulating through newspapers whose inaccuracies we are requested to correct. Congress, in July, 1864 authorized the Sec'y of the Treasury to borrow $400,000,000 in such form as he deemed best. Of this amount $100,000,000 was issued as 10 40s, $700,000,000 as 5-20s, and the balance, $200,000,000 as 7-30s. On the 3d of March last Congress authorized a further sum of $600,000,000, $300,000,000 of which was added to the $200,000,000 of 7-30s issued under the act of July, 1864, to round $300,000,000. This made the first series of the 7-30 loan. This left $300,000,000 unissued of the amount authorized by the act of March.

The issue of $300,000,000 of it as 7-30's was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Their sale commenced on the 1st of April last. This was the second series of the 7-30 loan. Its sale has averaged between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 a day. Only about $250,000,000 of it remains this 12th day of May. When this is sold there will be no issue by the Secretary of the Treasury, under act of March 3d, 1865, $200,000,000. It is presumed that this amount will be issued in the shape of a third series of the 7-30 loan, payable one year from the 15th of October next, and that it will have as rapid a sale as the preceding series have had. The Government will then be able to pay all its due to soldiers, contractors and other creditors.

SEVERE STORM IN THE EAST.

Great Amount of Damage Done.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Last evening during the thunder storm, Shoreland & Son's storehouse, Brooklyn, was struck by lightning and fired. Owing to the prompt action of the firemen only about $10,000 damage was done. The storm was accompanied by a gale, which did a great amount of damage. A large number of houses were unroofed and several persons injured, but no lives are know to be lost.

A Newark, N. J., correspondent of the *Post* says: There was great destruction of property, and many persons injured in that city by the gale of last evening.

In Brooklyn some twenty houses were unroofed, or otherwise damaged. A man weighing two hundred pounds was lifted from the ground and carried twenty feet. Over one hundred trees were uprooted in Philadelphia, and twenty-three houses were blown down.

DANBURY, CONN., May 12.—A tornado accompanied by hail, rain, thunder and lightning, visited this section last evening. The steeple of the Congregational Church in this place was blown down upon the roof, making a complete wreck of the building. The loss is about $5,000. The roof of the residence of William A. Judd, Cashier of the Hatter's Bank at Danbury, was also torn off. His house and furniture were damaged to the amount of $2,000. Trees, barns, vines, &c., suffered severely.

TENNESSEE ARMY AT PETERSBURG DESCRIBED.

Address of Bishop Johns to the Clergy.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The *Tribune's* Petersburg special describes the arrival of the army of Tennessee on its march northward: As the different brigades and divisions of corps passed through the city, their excellent marching, steadiety of steps and fine soldierly appearance was the subject of remark of every one who witnessed them. Every man was in his proper place and the different regiments were well closed up. The men looked just as they used to when they started from Raleigh and were in excellent spirits at the prospects of an early return to their homes.

There are but few regiments in the command who have not marched upward of 1000 miles since their enlistment and muster into service. Flags which different regiments and brigades carried, by their ragged appearance, told unmistakably of very hard fought battles.

Gen. Logan received a dispatch from General Grant, complimenting him on his rapid march from Raleigh to Petersburg.

Bishop Johns, of the Diocese of Virginia, has issued a letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese instructing them to resume the form of prayer in use before the rebellion and expresses the hope that the resumed civil relations may be happily maintained and redound to the glory of God and the temporal and spiritual welfare of the nation.

New York Stock, Money and Dry Goods Matters.

NEW YORK, May 12.—This morning the Stock Market was better than yesterday. There was a sharp demand for leading stocks, to which the Bears responded very feebly, and prices rose 1@2½ per cent. Later in the day the Bears threw considerable stock on the market and brought prices down somewhat. On the 15th of the month the Bears will have to deliver a very large amount of stock sold at 20@45 per cent. below present quotations. They have thus far been unable to shake prices materially, and there appears no possibility of their coming out of the corner without very heavy losses. Governments are quiet. The large subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties divert attention from other Bonds, and particularly depress prices. State Bonds were quiet and firm. The Coal and Miscellaneous shares were all better. Railway mortgages are steady and in demand.

The Gold market was active this morning, but very quiet in the afternoon. Many short contracts have been covered and the shipment will not be as large as expected. The gold and stock markets have been brought to sympathize with each other again by a shrewd movement of the bears, and hence it is an easier matter to bring down prices than formerly. Money is in good demand, but quite easy at low rates. The exchange for to-morrow's steamer is unusually active. Large amounts of sterling have been sold at 110 for sixty days.

The Dry Goods trade continues quite active. Bleached and Brown goods are scarce and prices are steady. Prints are in small supply, Sprague and best American goods from 25 to 27 cents. The great scarcity of printed cotton goods continues, and prices are stiffening. There are a number of merchants in the city from the large Southern cities who buy with confidence. The trade with them must be brisk, although for the present they confine their purchases to goods not as extravagant in price or style as in former days.

Appointment of Assistant Assessors.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—General Speed has given his opinion that the appointment of Assistant Assessors belongs to the President, and not to the Assessors, as by the act of 1862.

THE POTOMAC ARMY.

Large Number of Passports Issued.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The advance of the Army of the Potomac arrived near Alexandria, to-day. Gen. Meade reached Washington this morning. He has established his headquarters at Fort Albany, two miles from Alexandria.

The Fifth Army Corps was passing through Fairfax to-day, and will encamp between Arlington and Vienna.

Dwight's Division of Wilcox's Corps was reviewed this afternoon, near Fort Bunker Hill, north of the city. This command is composed of Gen. Beall and Pearsonden's brigades.

General Howard, commander of the army of Tennessee, is in the city, and also Gen. F. P. Platt, Jr., from Sherman's army.

Gen. Beckwith, commissary-in-chief of Sherman's army, has reached Alexandria.

Seven hundred passports were issued by the State Department during April. The present month, however, promises a larger number, three hundred and sixty-seven passports having been issued up to last night—the majority of which were to Germans, who propose visiting their old homes for the purpose of prevailing on their friends to return with them, and avail themselves of the fine opportunities soon to be presented at the South for improving their condition.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND CAIRO.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

2500 BALES OF COTTON ARRIVED.

Conflict of Authority Still Unsettled.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7, *via* CAIRO, May 12.—Milton Brown, President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, asked permission to open the road from Mobile to Columbus, Kentucky, and says it can be done in two weeks. Telegraphic communication will be resumed in three days, Gen. Canby having ordered it to be repaired.

The rebel Cincinnati conveyed four steamers from Selma, having twenty-four hundred bales of cotton on board, part of which was marked C. S. A. Considerable cotton still remained on the river banks, but immense quantities were taken into the interior after the fall of Mobile to prevent its being burnt by the rebel cavalry.

General Steele's command will return to Mobile.

The conflict between the Military, State and city officials is still unsettled, and likely to remain so until another election.

The removal of the restriction on trade has given universal satisfaction.

Cotton flat. No sales.

ADVICES FROM RICHMOND.

Visit to Cold Harbor Battle-Field

SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY PASSED THROUGH THE CITY.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 11th contains an official account of the visit of the members of the Christian Commission, accompanied by sixty men of the 67th Ohio, under Captain Stevens, to the battle-field of Cold Harbor, and the burial of the bodies of four hundred of our men found exposed.

Sheridan's cavalry, eight or nine thousand strong, passed through Richmond for the North on Wednesday.

The advanced guard of Sherman's Army of Georgia, lying at Manchester was expected to pass through Richmond yesterday.

The Confederate archives have been forwarded to the War Department.

Internal Revenue Deductions.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—As some confusion exists concerning the deductions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may allow in the amount paid out for insurance and for the usual and ordinary repairs upon buildings and lands not exceeding the average paid for repairs for the preceding five years, may be deducted in a man's returns of income for making his return. This rule is applicable not only to property returns, but property occupied by tax payers. For instance, if the total repairs for five years have been two hundred dollars, the deductions for this year cannot exceed one hundred dollars, although the expenditure may be greater. Permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of property, cannot be deducted.

Gen. Hancock in Washington—B. and O. R. R. Dividend.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The *Times'* Washington special says: General Hancock, who was permanent President of the late court martial, attempt at the banking swindle in Chicago, is in this city, in command of the middle department, and has not been absent for several weeks.

At the meeting of the directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company held yesterday, a dividend of four per cent. on the stock of the main stem, and five per cent. on the Washington branch, was declared.

Pacific Railroad Commissioners.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The *Post's* Washington special says: Governor J. Crawford, of Kansas, and the Superintendents of the Missouri and Pacific, and Alton and Terry Haute Railroads have been appointed commissioners on the part of the Government to examine and accept the Pacific Railroad when its various sections shall have been completed. Secretary Usher is to be President of the Kansas branch. President Lincoln has interpreted the law to require but one Commissioner.

From Cairo and Below.

CAIRO, May 12.—Military garrisons have been established at Gallatin and Brook Haven, Miss., for the protection of all peaceable people. All persons remaining in arms will be declared outlaws.

The telegraph between Memphis and Mobile is completed except 50 miles.

Cotton coming to Memphis is held above the views of buyers—quotations 30@35c.

Gen. Sherman in Washington—Counsel for Mrs. Surratt.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A special to the *Commercial Advertiser*, dated Washington, May 12th, says: Gen. Sherman has arrived here, and is testifying before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Reverdy Johnson is to act as counsel for Mrs. Surratt.

Incendiary Fires in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The hall occupied by Hooley's Minstrels, in Brooklyn, took fire this morning, and all the scenery, wardrobes and working machinery of the establishment were destroyed. Loss, $4,000. The Lard Oil factory of Wm. Flanders, on Water street, Brooklyn, was also destroyed by fire this evening. Both fires were the work of incendiaries.

The Late President—Sympathy in Bermuda.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The brig Excelsior, from Bermuda, reports that on the day of President Lincoln's funeral all the courts on the island were closed, and the flags were at half mast and draped with mourning, and public sympathy was universal.

Emigrants Arrived During 1864.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The *Post's* Washington correspondent says: The official statement of the number of emigrants arriving in this country in 1864 was two hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred and thirty five, of which one hundred and ninety nine thousand arrived at New York.

Alabama and Georgia—Gen. Steedman expects for Washington.

NASHVILLE, May 12.—Maj. Gen. Steedman arrived here to-day, en route for Washington, having been invited there by President Johnson, in consultation as to the best policy to be pursued in the restoration of civil law in Alabama and Georgia.

Gold.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Gold market is active under the adjustment of the transactions of the last two days. Large purchases were made this morning to cover the short sales in the last two or three days, which resulted in putting up the price to 183.

EVENING.—Gold 130 6-8.

Supplies Dispatched to Alexandria.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.—In anticipation of the arrivals of the various armies at Alexandria and Washington, large amounts of supplies of all kinds have been dispatched from here. A fleet of thirty forage and ten commissary vessels sailed from here yesterday and to-day.

An Important Order.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Navy Department has issued a general order granting to naval officers and their vessels clearance to all ports within the limits designated in the President's executive order of April 29th, provided they have nothing contraband of war on board.

Execution of Guerrillas.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—Thomas Martin, a guerrilla, was executed here yesterday. Orders for the execution of Bowles, Milligan and Horney are published in the Cincinnati papers this morning. They are to be hanged on the 19th instant.

Letter from New York.

NEW YORK, May 11th, 1865.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Anniversary week is drawing to a close, and the majority of the various societies which hold their anniversaries during the present week have finished their work, and adjourned over for another year.

There has been quite an animated discussion in the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society—Wm. Lloyd Garrison and his party contending that the abolition of slavery having been decreed by Constitutional amendment, the objects for which the Society were formed, more than thirty years ago, are now happily accomplished, and that their vocation as Abolitionists being gone, they ought to disband the Society and let the members unite in other movements which now call for their active support. Wendell Phillips led the opposite party, who contended that as slavery still lingered in some of the border States, and as the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Constitution had not been formally promulgated by the Government, that it was unsafe for Abolition societies to disband until slavery was not only dead but buried out of sight.

I observe that the Colonization Society still lives, and annually goes through the motions of holding an anniversary. I used to entertain very strong objections against this society, because I thought they were seeking to remove a peaceable portion of the native laboring population of the country to foreign lands against their wishes and in obedience to an unjustifiable prejudice against that unfortunate class, the colored people of the country. I think just as badly still of that project as I ever did; but it has occurred to me that there is now plenty of legitimate work for the Colonization Society, if they will only set about it. There are now a good many thousand men in this country who could well be spared—who could well leave their country for their country's good. There is fair legitimate work for the Colonization Society among the rebels. Let the society set about transporting a batch of the Jeff. Davis's, the Braggs, the Lees, the Cobbs, the Henry A. Wists, etc., *ad hoc omne genus*, and let the colonizationists attend to this class which are proper and legitimate objects of expatriation, and cease talking about getting rid of the colored people, who have done all they could to save, while the other class have done all they could to destroy, the country.

The American Freedmen's Aid Union held its first business meeting in the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, and that immense structure was well filled with an eager and attentive audience. This movement is attracting the interest of the public in a marked degree. The exposition of sentiments given at that meeting were very able and radical. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Howard, of Pittsburgh, and was addressed by Judge Bond, of Baltimore, John Jay, Esq., of New York, Frod. Douglass, Wm. L. Garrison, George Thompson, and others—the meeting held on with unabated interest until a late hour of the night. I noticed on the stand several Pittsburghers, among whom were Rev. Dr. Howard, Dr. C. G. Hussey, Rev. Joseph S. Travelli, Felix R. Brunot, Esq., and others. There were delegates to the Freedmen's Aid Union from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, who held several meetings for business, and adopted a platform and general plan of operations.

One of the leading features of the Freedmen's Union is to insist on extending all the rights of citizenship, including the ballot, to the colored people of the country, as a measure which is due to the blacks for their loyalty and devotion to the country during the war, and as the only sure guarantee of permanent peace, and the only safe basis of reconstruction. The platform of principles are fully set forth in the resolutions of the convention, and it is to be hopes will meet with the approval of the country.

Cooper Institute was again packed last night to its utmost capacity, to hear Miss Anna Dickenson on the death of our late President, "who being dead yet speaketh." It was a beautiful tribute to the memory of the lamented Lincoln, and a powerful argument on behalf of President Johnson's idea, that treason is a crime, and not a mere difference of opinion, a high crime and deserves death, and not a mistake to be explained away or excused on the State rights, or any other pretext. No, it was urged that Jeff. Davis was a criminal attempting, like Booth, to overturn the offices of the law—but, that if taken, the people may be sure the reward of one hundred thousand dollars will be paid for him, and then, if the Government does not hang him, it will be from a sense of justice.

Miss Dickenson was followed by Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senator, from Massachusetts, and Hon. George Thompson, who was introduced to me as a man who claimed two countries, and whom two countries claimed. He assured the people that the sorrow and distress which the death of the President had occasioned in this land, would not exceed that which is felt by the people of England, for their hope as well as ours, in the death of the great exponent and representative of Liberty and Free Government.

The meeting continued until a late hour, when all joined in singing the John Brown Hymn, and then adjourned to their homes. YOURS, &c.,

HARDOM.

The Country under Water.

We have had nearly a whole week of rain, and since Monday evening it has not merely rained, but poured, almost incessantly. The consequence is the whole country is virtually under water. There are floods in all the rivers and streams, the bottom lands are overflowed, and the uplands are almost as soft as on the breaking up of winter. Such weather is quite unusual at this period of the season, and there is, therefore, much uneasiness felt in regard to the crops. Corn has not been planted to any extent, nor is the ground prepared for it. The same is true of potatoes. Where seed has been put in the ground, it is rotting, and it will be necessary to replant. Of course, there is time yet to plant corn and potatoes, but, with fair weather, it will, under the most favorable circumstances, require two weeks to do the work. The execution of which the rains have prevented. Then it will require a very good season to make the crops. Dry weather in June and July would be fatal.

The wheat crop thus far looks well, but the heavy rains are not favorable. The rank growth which is being obtained greatly increases the risks that this grain has to run between now and harvest.

Farmers will, of course, spare no efforts to make up for lost time, when the weather clears up. The difficulties that are being encountered should stimulate rather than discourage. The poorer the prospects for a crop the greater should be the exertions to secure one. The country will need an abundant harvest this year more than it has ever needed it. For four years the machinery of war has been destroying wealth and it will require several years of industry to place the country in the position it occupied four years ago. A heavy debt has been created. The people hold this now, and nearly being twenty, there is apparent wealth, but it is the peoples' debt and the people must pay it. We have the resources, but these must, by hard labor, be developed; otherwise we can not allow gold to rise instead of smaller. For the means to remove the war burthen we are entirely dependent upon the fields and the mines. If these fail us, we shall soon find there is no relief in an irredeemable paper money, and that our wealth is imaginary.—*Cin. Gaz.*

New developments are constantly coming to astonish the country more and more as to the extent of the perfidy of the leaders of the rebellion. From the inception of their treasonable plots to the present moment, there seems to have been no crime which they have not committed. It now appears, from a statement by a correspondent of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* made on the authority of Governor Aiken, that care was taken to prevent the people of the south from seeing President Lincoln's first inaugural. It was garbled and misrepresented to suit rebel schemes. The opinion of Governor Aiken and others is, that had that document been generally known, no State, with, perhaps, the exception of South Carolina, would have seceded.

A MEETING of temperance advocates, including representatives from several States, was held in New York on Tuesday. A preamble and resolutions were adopted to the effect that, our civil war being now ended, opportunity is afforded for the friends of reform to give more attention to the various classes of evil afflicting society, and that there for temperance men throughout the country be urged to renew their efforts in opposition to indulgence in strong drinks. Committees for several States were appointed, and a call was agreed upon for a national temperance convention, to meet at Saratoga Springs on the 1st of August next.

THE sudden disappearance of the cause of the immense consumption of horseflesh in army operations has produced a great stagnation in the New York horse market, and prices have fallen off 25 per cent. within a week. Horses valued a week ago at $150 can now be bought for $110 @120, and artillery horses, for which the Government paid $160, can now be had at $130. This reduction in prices mainly applies to the class of horses usually sold for army purposes. Fast animals run to higher figures; but coach horses are lower than they were two weeks since.

THE homeward march of our armies still continues. The advance of General Meade's forces were on Tuesday in the vicinity of Louisa Court House, and is expected to encamp near Alexandria by Saturday night. Sherman's troops are expected to pass through Richmond to-day. Sheridan's cavalry left Petersburg on Monday last, to march overland to Alexandria. One brigade of cavalry will be stationed at Lynchburg, another at Danville and a third at Petersburg, to patrol the country and preserve order.

EVERY MEMBER of a family in Savannah who has reached the age of eighteen, is required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States before being allowed to make use of the mails.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Allegheny Beer Brewers Cases.

The cases of the brewers of Allegheny city and vicinity, found guilty of fraudulent returns, which were noticed in the *Gazette* some weeks since, have been compromised by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. On compliance with the terms of compromise, the Collector of the Twenty-third District is authorized to dismiss all further proceedings.

The following are the parties against whom proceedings had been instituted, with the amount of tax due, and the penalties thereon. The 100 per cent. penalty spoken of is based on all the returns made since July 1st, 1864, as they were all tainted by the fraud. The 50 per cent. penalty is imposed in cases where there had been neglect, merely, but no fraud:

Sebastian Haid, amount of tax due	$ 797 61	
100 per cent. penalty	596 13	
Fine in lieu of penalties	500 00	
Total		$ 3,193 74
King & Ober, amount of tax due	556 58	
100 per cent. penalty	988 00	
Fine in lieu of penalty	500 00	2,044 58
N. Techudy, amount tax due	219 66	
100 per cent. penalty	428 00	647 66
Jno. Gippesich & Co., amount of tax due	209 50	
100 per cent. penalty	320 62	530 12
Lutz & Walz, amount of tax due	786 13	
50 per cent. penalty	1,143 82	1,849 95
Jno. Hockawender, amount of tax due	83 00	
100 per cent. penalty	113 50	196 50
Anthony Hoffman, amount of tax due	231 56	
100 per cent penalty	146 00	377 56
Conrad Eberhardt, amount of tax due	623 60	
100 per cent. penalty	1,370 50	1,894 10
Hickliman & Co., amount of tax due	1,565 66	
100 per c