THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII--NO. 229. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CONSPIRATORS' TRIAL.

Examination of Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, MAY 15.—It appears from the minutes of the military court on Saturday, that Arnold through his counsel, Thomas Ewing, Jr. set up the plea that this military court has no power to try him on the charges preferred, for the reason that in these times of peace, resort should be had to the civil tribunals. The court, after deliberations overruled the plea.

Arnold then asked that he be tried separately from the others, but this request was also denied.

O'Laughlin has procured counsel, and is represented by Mr. Walter A. Cox, and Col. Wm. E. Dester appears for Atzerott and Payne.

The charge against the prisoners is in substance as follows:

For, between the 6th of March and the 15th of April, 1865, conspiring with Joseph H. Surratt, John Wilkes Booth, Jeff. Davis, George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, William C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, George Harper, George Young, and others unknown, to murder Abraham Lincoln, President as the United States, Andrew Johnson, Vice President, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and Ulysses S. Grant, Lieutenant General.

Mr. Johnson, the senior counsel of Mrs. Surratt, this morning, when the whole of the testimony rendered by Mr. Weichman had been read from the record, applied to be permitted to ask of him some questions before he retired.

This was objected to by Maj. General Wallace.

The President then remarked that the witness had already been examined by the counsel and a fair opportunity afforded.

The Judge Advocate General then asked whether it was to be a cross-examination; and being told by the counsel that it was, the court, under the Advocate's suggestion, determined that as he could call up the witnesses hereafter of the defendant, it would be an economy of time.

Gen. Wallace withdrew his objection, adding however, that he did so only for this time. He had placed no objection on the ground that these objections would prove interminable unless stopped by some rule and after counsel have on a full opportunity for cross examination.

EXAMINATION BY HON. REVERDY JOHNSTON.

Question—I understood you to say on Saturday, that you went with Mrs. Surratt the first time on the Thursday before the assassination, in a buggy. Do you recollect whether you stopped on the way to Surrattsville?

Answer—Yes, sir, she stopped on two or three occasions.

Question—Did you stop at Uniontown?

Answer—I do not know the particular point—whether it was Uniontown or not.

Question—Did you stop at a village?

Answer—Stopped on the road, at no particular village that I remember.

Question—How do you know Mr. Lloyd?

Answer—I have met him three times.

Question—Did you know him as the keeper of the hotel?

Answer—I know him as the man that rented Mrs. Surratt's house from her, because I copied off the instrument.

Question—Do you recollect seeing him buy a buggy on the way from Washington to Surrattsville, on Thursday?

Answer—Yes sir; we met his carriage; it drove past us. Mrs. Surratt called to Mr. Lloyd; Mr. Lloyd got out and approached the buggy; Mrs. Surratt put her head out and had a conversation with her.

Question—Did you hear it?

Answer—No.

Question—Did you hear anything said about shooting pigeons?

The question was objected to by the Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham. The question was then withdrawn.

Witness—I heard nothing mentioned about shooting pigeons. Mrs. Surratt spoke to Mr. Lloyd about having this man Howell take the oath of allegiance and get released, and said she was going to apply to Gen. Augur or Judge Sumner for that purpose.

Question—How long was that conversation between Mr. Lloyd and Mrs. Surratt on that occasion?

Answer—That I could not say exactly; I do not think it was more than five or eight minutes; I do not carry a watch and I have no precise means of knowing.

By Judge Holt:

Question—I understand you to say you did not hear the whole of this conversation?

Answer—I did not hear the conversation between Mr. Lloyd and Mrs. Surratt. Mrs. Surratt spoke to Mr. Lloyd at some distance from the buggy; and I could not hear it.

By Mr. Johnson: Question—Do you recollect whether it was raining at that time—three o'clock.

Answer—I do not think it was raining at that particular time; it was a cloudy, sunny day; I cannot say whether it was raining or not; I don't remember.

The reading of the record was commenced and being finished by half-past one, the court took a recess. After recess Mr. John M. Lloyd was recalled and asked if he could identify the carbines shown to him as the ones referred to in his previous testimony.

[Witness]—The one with the cover on I do not recognize; I do not think the cover looks the same; it was a kind of gray cloth. The other looks like the one I saw; I recognize the fixture for breech-loading which attracted my attention, and which I examined. At the court will allow, I wish to make a statement. When I was examined before, I stated that it was on Monday when I met Mr. Surratt at Uniontown; I was confused by my being summoned to court on two Mondays. The first Monday I was summoned I did not go; I met Mrs. Surratt at Uniontown next day after I went to court, and consequently it must have been on Tuesday after the second Monday I was summoned. Another statement I testified to in my last examination that I was not certain whether I carried the bundle given me by Mrs. Surratt upstairs or not; I cannot now recollect distinctly, but think it likely I did go into the sofa to the sitting room.

[By Judge Holt:] Question—You are sure that it was the same bundle that you examined here?

Answer—Yes sir, I am sure it was the same bundle.

By Mr. Aiken—Did I understand you to say that you were in liquor at the time you had this conversation with Mrs. Surratt?

Answer—I was somewhat in liquor, as I think I told you on Saturday.

Question—And on that account is it that you are at fault in your testimony and wish to make explanations?

Answer—I was not positive whether I carried the bundle up the stairs or not. The question was unexpected. If I had expected it I might have recollected more distinctly in my former examination.

TESTIMONY OF MARY VANTINE.

Judge Holt—Do you reside in the City of Washington?

Answer—I do, at 240 G street.

Question—Do you keep rooms for rent?

Answer—I do.

Question—Will you look at the prisoners at the bar and state whether in the month of February last you saw any of them, and if so, which?

Answer—Two of those gentlemen had rooms in my house, Arnold and O'Laughlin.

Question—What time in February did they take rooms in your house?

Answer—As near as I can recollect it was on the 10th; I cannot state positively the date.

Question—Did you know J. Wilkes Booth in his life time.

Answer—I knew him by his coming to my house to see the gentlemen who had rooms there.

Question—Did he or not come very often to see the prisoners, Laughlin and Arnold?

Answer—Yes, frequently.

Question—Would he remain for a good while?

Answer—As a general thing, he would go into their room, and I could see nothing farther of him.

Question—Did these prisoners leave the city and return several times?

Answer—They left on Saturday to go to their homes, as I understood, in Baltimore.

Question—Do you know whether Booth accompanied them or not?

Answer—I think not.

Question—Were these interviews between Booth and them alone, or was Booth accompanied by others?

Answer—Never saw any one with him.

Question—They told you his name was J. Wilkes Booth did they?

Answer—Yes, Arnold did. "I inquired who he was, and he said J. Wilkes Booth.

Question—Did he call for them frequently and not find them in?

Answer—Yes, sometimes.

Question—Did he manifest much anxiety to see them on those occasions?

Answer—Frequently when they were away he would call thirty or four times before they returned. He would seem very anxious to see them.

Question—Would he leave messages for them?

Answer—Sometimes he would request that if they came back he called again to say, they would find him at the stable. Sometimes he would go into their room and write a note.

Question—Look at the photograph now shown you, and say if you recognize it as the man you call Booth.

Answer—I do; I recognize it as Booth, but it is very poor.

Question—Do you remember the last time that Booth played in the city about the 15th or 20th of March?

Answer—Yes.

Question—Did these prisoners present you with complimentary tickets for the play that night?

Answer—Yes. I expressed a wish to see him and O'Laughlin gave the tickets.

Question—Did there seem to be any difference in the intimacy with his association with these men; if so, with which was he most intimate?

Answer—I cannot say; he would sometimes inquire for one and the other, though I think he more frequently inquired for O'Laughlin.

Question—Did you ever see any arms in their room?

Answer—I saw a pistol once and but once.

Question—Do you remember at any time of seeing a man call, a rough looking person, a laboring man or mechanic?

Answer—Not a laboring man.

There was a man who used to come sometimes I think he passed one night with them from his coming out so early in the morning.

Question—Do you know his name?

Answer—No, I would know him if I saw him; he was what you would call a respectable looking mechanic—not what you would call a gentleman.

Question—Could you describe him at all?

Answer—Not very minutely; his hair looked as if had been exposed to the weather.

Question—Do you recognize him among the prisoners at the bar?

Answer—No.

Question—Did these prisoners seem to have any business transactions with Booth; and if so, of what character?

Answer—They said they were in the oil trade.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—After recess to-day Mr. Lloyd was recalled. He identified one of the carbines produced in court as the one that was left at his house by Mrs. Surratt.

Mary Vantine was called, and testified that she lived at 240 G. street, and that Arnold and O'Laughlin took rooms at her house in February last. Booth frequently came there to see those men and sometimes on calling appeared very anxious to see them. Arnold told her it was J. Wilkes Booth, and she identified a photograph as Booth's. Booth called for O'Laughlin more frequently than for Arnold. Both of the men told her they were interested with Booth in the oil trade. Arnold and O'Laughlin left her house on the 20th of March and said they were going to Pennsylvania.

Henry Williams, colored, testified that he knew O'Laughlin; met him in Baltimore some time in March, having carried a letter to him from Booth—carried one to Harrold at the same time; but did not see him.

The prisoners counsel objected to this testimony, which the Judge Advocate said, was introduced merely to prove the intimacy of the parties. The objection was overruled.

J. Early testified that he came from Baltimore with O'Laughlin on the Thursday previous to the assassination. They slept at the Metropolitan Hotel, and in the morning O'Laughlin went up stairs to see Booth and said sometime. Did not see him again until evening. O'Laughlin went to Baltimore on the afternoon of Saturday after the assassination. He did not show much excitement over the assassination, but his brother said they would be after him on account of his intimacy with Booth. At the time the party went down from Baltimore on Thursday, it was arranged that they should go back on Friday; saw no difference in the conduct of O'Laughlin from his usual appearance; he thought it was liquor which caused the man to stay later than they intended. When they reached Baltimore on Saturday, O'Laughlin's brother told him (O'Laughlin) parties had been looking for him, and that probably they would express him. Witness remembered he remarked he did not want to be arrested at home, as it would be the death of his mother, and announced his intention of going to Europe. Witness testified, while in Washington; Thursday night they were together most of the time, and he did not know of his going elsewhere that night.

L. Henderson testified that he was acquainted with O'Laughlin, and that he told him on Friday morning he was to see Booth. He did not know whether he saw him or not and could not tell what his business was.

Gen. R. S. Sturgis testified that he had known O'Laughlin for several years, and saw him with Booth early in April. Their association between them appeared to be of an intimate character. Saw them at one time talking earnestly; another person whom he did not know being present. Witness thought one of prisoners was the person talking with Booth and O'Laughlin, but would not point him out as he could not swear to him.

S. S. Sprague, clerk at the Kirkwood House, testified as being present when the room was broken open after the assassination, and saw the revolver which was found there.

David Stanton testified that he saw O'Laughlin at the house of the Secretary of War the night before the assassination, and asked him what his business was and he inquired for the Secretary of War. He requested him to go and he went. This was about half past ten o'clock. O'Laughlin did not say what his business was and did not appear to have any. There was a large crowd of people there, and the band was serenading the Secretary and Gen. Grant.

Peter Plattenwell testified that he kept a restaurant near Ford's Theatre. About ten o'clock on the night of the 14th of April, he called for some whiskey, and after drinking went out hastily; almost eight or ten minutes afterwards heard that the President was assassinated. Either that night or the night before Harrold stopped in and inquired for Booth.

Jas. M. Dye testified that he saw several suspicious looking persons in front of Ford's Theatre at half past 9 o'clock on the 14th of April. One was elegantly dressed and two others somewhat rough in appearance. About the end of the second act the well-dressed one said to the others: "I think we will come out now." Soon after this man stepped into the saloon and took a drink; when he came out he whispered to the rough looking man, and turned west into the passage leading from the stage to the street. The smallest of the three called out the time, and the well dressed one appeared. He called again, and finally a third time, louder than before, called, "Ten minutes past ten." The best dressed man then went into the theatre. The small man started up the street on a fast walk. Soon after a man came running out saying the President was shot. The witness identified the well dressed person as Booth, by comparing him with the photograph. He thought if a goatee had a mustache he would exactly resemble the rough looking man he saw at the theatre.

Mrs. Buckingham, door-keeper at Ford's Theater knew Wilkes Booth. On the night of the 14th of April, and soon afterward saw him jump on the stage; was certain Booth did not enter the theater from the front door that night.

The witness examined this evening in the Court Martial, showed the intimacy of Booth, Arnold and O'Laughlin. Mr. Cox, for the defence, objected to the whole of this evidence on the ground that the mere fact of intimacy was not an evidence of conspiracy. Judge Advocate Holt said they had fully established the intimacy of the parties in Washington, and he simply proposed to show that the intimacy existed in Baltimore.

The Court overruled the objection, but ordered it to be put on record.

It appeared from the testimony of David Stanton, that on the night of the illumination on the 13th of April, O'Laughlin was preaching in the House of the secretary of War, but having no business there he was ordered out. General Grant was in the parlor at the time.

The Court remained in session till seven o'clock.

A number of witnesses were examined as to the occurrence at the Theatre on the night of the assassination.

THE EVACUATION OF MONTGOMERY.

Destruction of Cotton Warehouses.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Montgomery, Ala., says: The city was first evacuated by Beauford and Adams on the 12th of April. A committee of citizens waited upon Gen. Adams previous to the evacuation to ask whether he designed to fight or retreat, and to learn if he intended to burn the cotton stored in the city. Adams answered them that he should the burn cotton, and if private property was destroyed he could not help it. He refused to allow the committee to go out to meet the Union General, and said he did not approve of the surrender of any Government.

All the cotton warehouses were set on fire simultaneously. Fortunately the wind was from the east and blew the flames away from the city. There was an indiscriminate plunder of the warehouses and stores adjacent to the burnt districts.

Gen. Wilson occupied the town without any opposition. At the time he evacuated all the rebel government works were burned.

The Memphis *Appeal* newspaper was moved to Macon on the approach of Wilson's forces, and the *Advertiser* went to Eufala. The Montgomery *Mail* resumed, and is published under its former proprietors.

The people are soon to hold a mass meeting to consider the best plan of restoring the State to its allegiance.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—There has been a still further fall in money, stock, gold and everything. Greenbacks, 75. The copper produce in California is increasing. Several mines are now making regular and heavy shipments of ore.

JEFF DAVIS CAPTURE.

HE IS TO BE TRIED FOR HIGH TREASON.

THE MEXICAN EMIGRATION SCHEME UNAUTHORIZED

Davis' Petticoats Sent For.

LATE ADVICES FROM PANAMA.

The News of the Assassination. &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Commenting upon the capture of Jeff. Davis, the *Tribune* hopes that he will be tried on the charge of complicity in the murder of President Lincoln.

The *Times, World, Post* and *Advertiser* think that he will be tried for treason, and hope that it will be done in a civil court.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is expected that within two weeks there will be an offer to capitalists for the Mexican loan, based on such securities as will recommend it as an investment.

It has been ascertained that nearly all the emigration schemes now creating so much excitement are totally unauthorized. It is estimated that some of them have been instigated and managed by French emissaries with a view to induce the government to prohibit emigration.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Instructions have been sent to General Wilson to forward Davis, petticoats and all, to Savannah, and bring them thence by water to Washington.

Much indignation is expressed here that permission should have been given for a firm of secessionists in Richmond, the former proprietors of the *Evening Courier*, to take possession of the old *Sentinel* printing establishment, which includes the large printing concern used by the rebel government.

The steamer Ocean brings Panama dates to the 8th. The news of the assassination of President Lincoln was read on the first, casting a gloom over the entire community. A large meeting was held at the American Consul's, at which appropriate resolutions were adopted and half hour guns ordered to be fired. A monthly subscription of one dollar each was also started. The steamer Cyane lowered their flags and fired a salute. The new contract of the Panama Rail Road Company passed a first reading in Bogota Congress. President Murillo has consented to act as mediator between Costa Rica and other Central America States.

No disturbance occurred at Bogoda, owing to the refusal of some members of Congress to cover their heads while a religious procession was passing. Several persons were shot.

Gen. Barrows has left Costa Rica, *en route* for Salvador, with the object of leading the Liberals of that republic in the revolutionary contest.

The Peruvian brig Admiral Guygess, with Gen. Castella aboard a prisoner, arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, on the 3d.

The United States steamers Lancaster and Saranac were at Acapulco on the 30th ult.

Fifty arrests have been made in Panama of persons engaged in the late disturbance there.

Spain has made complaint against Chilli's munitions of war, having been sent south by Chili to protect places likely to be attacked.

The difficulties between Chili and Paraguay are not yet settled.

The revolution in Peru progressed but little, and it is thought that it will be put down.

IMMENSE BREWERY FRAUDS.

JEFF. DAVIS EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON

HIS COMPLICITY WITH THE ASSASSINATION.

The Evidence Against Him Becoming More Complete.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Brewery schemers at Dutmque, Iowa, for evasions of the Internal Revenue tax on whisky, are more extensive than were reported. The firm of Sturgis & Sons had advanced $25,000 on the whisky of the single establishment of B. Hounsbergs. Delegations from New York and Boston are urging a reduction of the government rates of interest i.; 3 per cent.

Jeff. Davis will reach Washington the middle of latter part of the week, and will be on trial probably before the commission now in session. The circumstantial evidence implicating him in the conspiracy is becoming more complete. Testimony from Richmond will not be wanting. Skillful detectives are unravelling the mysteries of the murder and had money in Richmond shortly before the murder and had more than one interview with Davis and Benjamin.

The *Post's* Washington special says: The prevailing impression among the officials is that Jeff Davis will be tried for high treason before the United States Court of this district, and that he will not be arraigned before the Military Commission with the conspirators.

Nearly all the morning session to-day has been occupied in reading the testimony taken on Saturday.

A delegation from Indiana awaited on the President to day to urge a commutation of the death sentence of the conspirators, Bowles, Milroy, and Harvey.

The advance of Sherman's army is at Alexandria.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The subscriptions to the $50 loan to-day, amount to $4,751,300. The largest subscription received was $150,000, from the Conklin National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the First National Bank of Cincinnati, $150,000. The number of individual subscriptions from working men and women, making up portions of the above aggregate were $3,416, for $50 and $100 each.

It was expected that there would be a lull in the taking of the third series of the Seven-Thirties, after closing subscriptions to the second series, amounting on the last day to $40,000,000; but it was not so, for the third series not being on hand for delivery. But the first day of the third series was opened with offers to subscribe in small takers in Philadelphia more than six times as great as the second series opened with on the 15th of April. It amounts to $311,600. The first five days closed subscriptions in April were as follows: April 1st, $158,800; April 31, $110,300; April 4th, $172,500; April 5th, $223,000; April 6th $216,600. The largest subscription by telegraph to the third series, on the first day, was $400,000. To-day Henry Clews & Co., of New York, commenced their subscriptions to the third series with an order for $1,000,000; and the Fourth National Bank of New York for half a million dollars. The total amount of subscriptions to-day, $4,751,300, against subscriptions on the 1st for $2,419,500.

The present ease in the money market is attributed to the drawing out by loan of the hoarded and hidden money of the people of every State in the North, and the pouring of it into the channels of business through the operations of the United States Treasury, in the payment of the army and navy, as far as made, and the coaling of the quartermasters vouchers.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Railway speculation was firmer on the street this morning, although there was very little business done. At the Stock Exchange there was very little demand for stocks—prices steadily declined throughout the call. The bears assisted in the downward movement by pressing cash stock. After board there was an improvement, and at the last session of open board the upward movement continued, and all stocks offering freely were taken. Erie, Rhode Island and Fort Wayne were very scarce for delivery, and Government List heavy and lower.

The advices from Europe are not so favorable as was anticipated. The announcement that the Secretary received option to interest in gold at six per cent. on the new issue of 7 30 notes, caused a falling off in prices. State bonds quiet. Miscellaneous stocks firm and better.

The Gold market has ranged from 129¾ to 130¾, but there was no special movement in the Gold Room. Government's are now called twice each day in the Gold Room. There was considerable business transacted in them. Money growing easier. Sterling Exchange quiet.

Circulation of National Banks.

NEW YORK May 15.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is officially stated that the circulation of the national banks amounts to $123,600,000. Massachusetts has 176 banks, with $31,512,720 circulation; New York, 178 banks, with $19,481,750; Pennsylvania 187 banks, with $35,100,000; Ohio 125 banks, with $10,848,570. The Pennsylvania banks have greatly over issued, and some of them must be diminished immediately or they will be closed up.

The Secretary of the Interior—Polish Emigrants to Arrive.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Hon. James Harlan to-day entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Interior.

Intelligence has just been received of the approaching arrival of a large number of Polish emigrants, they having been forwarded from European ports. Under the auspices of the Emigration Society, arrangements will be made to provide new homes for these unfortunate exiles.

GEN'S SHERMAN AND HALLECK.

A Spicy Correspondence Looked For.

MAJOR GENERAL DANA RELIEVED.

THE CAPTURE OF MONTGOMERY.

Additional Details of its Occupation.

ESCAPE OF THE NOTORIOUS DICK TURNER.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

Jeff. Davis to be Sent to Ft. Lafayette.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Upon the arrival here of Gen. Sherman, it is probable that a spicy correspondence between him and General Halleck will be brought to light. The original letters are not here, but the following is the substance of them:

General Halleck to General Sherman.—As you will be in Richmond in a few days, allow me to offer the hospitalities of my house here, where I shall be gratified to receive you and contribute to make your sojourn here agreeable.

Gen. Sherman to Halleck.—Your proffered hospitality is respectfully declined. I shall not pass through Richmond without the painful necessity of meeting you. Your recent advisory dispatch to the War Department is a sufficient explanation.

Gen. Halleck to Sherman.—I regret your declining my invitation and the unfriendly spirit manifested in your note. If you know the feeling in Washington, and at the War Department, in reference to your agreement with Johnston, you would appreciate the motive of my dispatch to which you refer. Permit me to assure you of my kind feeling towards you, personally, and my high admiration for your services.

General Sherman to General Halleck.—I think I understand both the circumstances and the feeling sufficiently well to appreciate the motives of your dispatch. Both you and Mr. Stanton sent me warning to beware of your coming. I did not then know that the authors of the warning were themselves the assassins I had to fear.

In a general order, Lieut. Gen. Grant has relieved Major Gen. Dana from the command of the Department of the Mississippi, and ordered him to proceed to his place of residence and report for duty therefrom. Major Gen. Warren succeeds Gen. Dana in command.

The *Herald's* Montgomery, Alabama, correspondence gives additional details of the capture of that place. The place will be remembered, was first taken possession of by General Wilson on his grand cavalry raid through Alabama and Georgia during the early part of last month. The prosecution of his enterprise requiring the Wilson's abandonment of the town, it was reoccupied by the national forces from the 14th to the 24th ult., at which latter date General A. J. Smith, with the 16th army corps, after participating in the capture of Mobile, arrived and again unfurled over the place the glorious native banner, never again to be superceded by the vile emblem of treason.

The rebel forces previous to evacuating Montgomery burned 9,000 bales of cotton.

This correspondent says that the great mass of the people of Alabama are rejoicing at the downfall of the Rebellion and their restoration to the Union.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: "Dick Turner, the infamous dungeon-keeper, escaped flight before last from the cell to which he had been consigned, in the scene of his former brutality. His recapture is regarded as certain.

The *Tribune's* special has the following: Arrangements are making at the Treasury to pay off the second and Fifth Corps, now encamped in the rear of Alexandria, within the next two weeks. The Government has paid out $150,000,000 for its debt during the month.

The Government expects to be in telegraphic communication with Mobile by to-morrow night.

The guerillas are subsided, and thus far the wires have not been molested between Washington and Georgia.

A civilian who came through Virginia on Monday says that the attack of the Second Corps, and two days in its rear, reports that he neither saw nor heard of guerrillas, and that he was wholly unmolested. In every county were some recently released prisoners returned, who were still wearing their uniforms for want of other clothing, and are going vigorously to farming on their own hands. A few women are still defiant, but the men are subdued, and seem as anxious to be let alone for the arts of peace and agriculture, as they were four years ago to be let alone in the wicked work of destroying the Union.

Maj. Gen. Howard has been appointed at the head of the Freedmen's bureau.

General Sherman's army started from Richmond on Friday, and will be here, with the Cavalry at its head, on Wednesday or Thursday.

The *Tribune's* Richmond correspondent says: Hunter was sent to the James River to Essex county by a squad of cavalry under Colonel M'Guyre, of the 20th New York.

Railroad communication between Richmond and the James is being established as fast as possible. There is but little material in this section to repair roads with.

The *Times* learns from a source of undoubted authority that Jeff. Davis will be confined at Fort Lafayette.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The work of reorganizing the army is engaging the earnest attention of the General-in-Chief, the War Department and many of the leading commanders. The question as to which troops will be mustered out and which retained is not yet fully decided, but it is probable that those whose terms expire prior to October next will be first attended to.

It is believed, however, that in reorganizing the army an opportunity will be given for every worthy officer and every soldier to remain in the service. To this end an order will soon be issued requiring department commanders to make the number of officers desiring to remain in the service, and to appoint boards, to determine their qualifications and report thereon.

Income Reductions.

NEW YORK, May 16.—As the Assessors of Internal Revenue have been acting under a misapprehension concerning the deductions permitted, the following letter to a citizen will test them right:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 13, 1865.

SIR—Your letter of May 12th in regard to deductions from income is received. I think that where the owner of property occupies the same, he is as well entitled to deduct repairs, taxes, insurance and interest on the income branches on such property, as if the same was rented and produced income, and he has the same right even if the property is unoccupied.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Department

U. S. 5-20's in Germany.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Tribune's* specl says: The reports that were in circulation in Germany of counterfeit United States Bonds, grew out of the jealousy of the popularity of our bonds, and was resented to by brokers in their efforts to sold the sale of home securities. There is now a deposit in Germany alone, of about three hundred million dollars of our 5-20 bonds, and the demand has been so great, that for weeks past the exchange has been one-half per cent. in our favor. This is a source of gratification to our Government, that these European capitalists, who had faith in our cause in the darkest days of the struggle, have lived to see the securities they purchased freely at 48 @ 50 in the London market to 66, netting them a profit of nearly 50 per cent.

From Nashville.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A Nashville special to the *Times* says that Joe Brown, the late rebel Governor of Georgia, was brought here last night as a prisoner and left in the evening for Louisville.

Jeff. Davis is under a strong guard and will arrive here from Nashville on Thursday evening.

Etery rebel body of regular soldiers and guerrilla organization, in this State and Northern Alabama, have given up to come in under Gen. Thomas' late order. Thousands of rebel soldiers arrived here and have taken the oath, including the redoubtable Dick McCann.

Nearly all the hospitals are closed out, and thousands of government employees are being discharged.

To the People of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—The *Journal* in an elaborate editorial entitled "An open letter to the People of Kentucky" closes as follows: The time has come for at once cutting up by the roots the upas tree which for more than half a century has poisoned our prosperity and retarded the growth of that public spirit, which our full development requires. Let the people therefore cast aside the intelligent politicians who would impose their dogmas upon them, and to this end let them, in August next elect as one in the General Assembly of the State who will not pledge himself to the immediate and unconditional ratification of the Constitutional amendment.

The Encyclical Letter.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Vienna correspondent of the London *Observer* says: The Czar of Russia has published the Encyclical letter and distributed it among the priests, with orders to inculcate its principles upon the minds of the people. The Czar sets forth in the name of Christ's religious principles, exhausts his own infallibility and holiness, and condemns other creeds and calls them schismatic. Catholics and Protestants are, in his estimation, lunatics and infidels, and he indicates intense hatred against other nations. He says Catholics don't believe in Christ, but in the Pope, and he denounces their saints as liars and impostors. England, France and Austria are subjects of bitter invective. The Encyclical inculcates most vehement fanaticism, and concludes with prayer that the Czar may have health and power, and overcome the enemies of the faith of holy Russia.

The Rebel Senator Foote.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Tribune* says: H. S. Foote, late of the rebel congress, who was sometime since released from prison here on parole, was a few days since notified that he must either stand a trial for treason or quit the country. He accepted the latter alternative, and is now supposed to be in Canada.

Gold.

NEW YORK, May 15.—There has been no excitement in the gold market, though there is a decline from the latest quotation of Saturday. The price opened at 132¾, rose to 130¾, and fell again to 130.

Steamer Arrived.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived. She brings Panama dates to the 5th. Gen. Sukio had a public audience in Bogata with Murrell.

Our Late Victories in Germany.

Correspondence of the London News, April 27.

BREMEN, April 24.—1865.—The Bugerschaft of this city has hastened to give public expression of its sympathies with the victorious cause of the Northern portion of the American Union. "Till within a very recent period there were many of our commercial men who made no secret of their feelings in favor of the inhuman slaveholders of the South," and still more so in reference to the possibility of the re-establishment of the Union and the peace to which you refer. Permit me to assure you of my high feeling towards you, personally, and my high admiration for your services.

General Sherman to General Halleck.—I think I understand both the circumstances and the feeling sufficiently well to appreciate the motives of your dispatch. Both you and Mr. Stanton sent me warning to beware of your coming. I did not then know that the authors of the warning were themselves the assassins I had to fear.

In a general order, Lieut. Gen. Grant has relieved Major Gen. Dana from the command of the Department of the Mississippi, and ordered him to proceed to his place of residence and report for duty therefrom. Major Gen. Warren succeeds Gen. Dana in command.

The *Herald's* Montgomery, Alabama, correspondence gives additional details of the capture of that place. The place will be remembered, was first taken possession of by General Wilson on his grand cavalry raid through Alabama and Georgia during the early part of last month. The prosecution of his enterprise requiring the Wilson's abandonment of the town, it was reoccupied by the national forces from the 14th to the 24th ult., at which latter date General A. J. Smith, with the 16th army corps, after participating in the capture of Mobile, arrived and again unfurled over the place the glorious native banner, never again to be superceded by the vile emblem of treason.

The rebel forces previous to evacuating Montgomery burned 9,000 bales of cotton.

This correspondent says that the great mass of the people of Alabama are rejoicing at the downfall of the Rebellion and their restoration to the Union.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: "Dick Turner, the infamous dungeon-keeper, escaped flight before last from the cell to which he had been consigned, in the scene of his former brutality. His recapture is regarded as certain.

The *Tribune's* special has the following: Arrangements are making at the Treasury to pay off the second and Fifth Corps, now encamped in the rear of Alexandria, within the next two weeks. The Government has paid out $150,000,000 for its debt during the month.

The Government expects to be in telegraphic communication with Mobile by to-morrow night.

The guerillas are subsided, and thus far the wires have not been molested between Washington and Georgia.

A civilian who came through Virginia on Monday says that the attack of the Second Corps, and two days in its rear, reports that he neither saw nor heard of guerrillas, and that he was wholly unmolested. In every county were some recently released prisoners returned, who were still wearing their uniforms for want of other clothing, and are going vigorously to farming on their own hands. A few women are still defiant, but the men are subdued, and seem as anxious to be let alone for the arts of peace and agriculture, as they were four years ago to be let alone in the wicked work of destroying the Union.

Maj. Gen. Howard has been appointed at the head of the Freedmen's bureau.

General Sherman's army started from Richmond on Friday, and will be here, with the Cavalry at its head, on Wednesday or Thursday.

The *Tribune's* Richmond correspondent says: Hunter was sent to the James River to Essex county by a squad of cavalry under Colonel M'Guyre, of the 20th New York.

Railroad communication between Richmond and the James is being established as fast as possible. There is but little material in this section to repair roads with.

The *Times* learns from a source of undoubted authority that Jeff. Davis will be confined at Fort Lafayette.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The work of reorganizing the army is engaging the earnest attention of the General-in-Chief, the War Department and many of the leading commanders. The question as to which troops will be mustered out and which retained is not yet fully decided, but it is probable that those whose terms expire prior to October next will be first attended to.

It is believed, however, that in reorganizing the army an opportunity will be given for every worthy officer and every soldier to remain in the service. To this end an order will soon be issued requiring department commanders to make the number of officers desiring to remain in the service, and to appoint boards, to determine their qualifications and report thereon.

The Military Commission.

The New York *Times*, after having condemned the action of the government in the matter of subjecting the conspirators to trial before a military tribunal, now defends that action. The following is the summing up paragraph of a long and carefully written article on the subject:

It is well to remember that the purpose of the government is not simply to punish a criminal, but *to unravel a conspiracy* to detect the threads and connecting links of a vast and powerful organization, aiming at anarchy and the overthrow of the government by secret assassination. The public safety imperatively demands that this work should be done thoroughly and efficiually; and we present no opposition with a moment doubt that it can be done much more efficiently by a secret proceeding than by an open jury trial. This reason alone would more than reconcile us to the mode of trial which has been adopted. We hope to see this conspiracy exposed in all its ramifications. We hope to see every man connected with it, or cognizant of its plans and purposes, dragged to the justice and the punishment which are his due. We have no party relations which would make us dread or object to any means which the government may think likely to achieve such a result.

ON TAKING THE CHAIR of the National Union Convention at Baltimore in June, 1864, the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, uttered the following remarkable words: "This fearful truth runs through the whole history of mankind, that whatever else may be done to give stability to authority, whatever else may be done to give perpetuity to institutions—however glorious, practicable and just may be the philosophy of it, it has been found that the only enduring, the only imperishable cement of all free institutions has been the blood of traitors. No Government has ever been built upon imperishable foundations which foundations were not laid in the blood of traitors. It is a fearful truth, but it has as well away it at once, and every like you strike, and every rebel you kill, every battle you win—dreadful as it is to do it—you are adding, it may be, a year—it may be ten years—it may be a century—it may be ten centuries to the life of the Government and the freedom of your children."

DEPTH OF COAL BEDS.—Heath's mine in Virginia, is represented to contain a coal bed of fifty feet in thickness. A coal bed near Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, is said to be twenty-five feet thick; and in the basin of the Schuylkill are forty alternate seams of coal, twenty-five of which are more than three feet in thickness. In Nova Scotia is a coal formation, 1,400 feet deep one containing seventy-five alternate layers of coal. The Whitehaven coal mine in Maryland, has been worked under the deep and wide New Castle coal mine, in the same country, has been worked to the depth of 1,500 feet, and to a similar depth, without finding the bottom of the coal measures.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Monument to President Lincoln.

The members of the Executive Committee, appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Allegheny, held on the 18th of April last, to consider the subject of the erection of a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, held a meeting in the Select Council Chamber.

Mr. Brunot, Chairman of the Committee, stated that in accordance with the request of the meeting, he had addressed the following note to the Hon. James Lowry, Jr., Mayor of Pittsburgh, with a view to bringing the subject before the people of that city, and securing their co-operation:

Hon. James Lowry, Mayor of Pittsburgh.—Sir: At a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny, held at the Town Hall, on the 18th inst., to take preliminary measures for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late President, an one of the public squares of our city, which shall be designated by his name, the general sense seemed to be, that a purpose so in accordance with the feelings of the citizens of this county would meet with the approval and co-operation of all. The undersigned were therefore appointed to confer with a similar committee of the citizens of Pittsburgh to carry out the design.

We address you, Sir, as the executive of our sister city, feeling that the two communities are one in interest, and looking forward to the time when we shall be one in name—asking your co-operation. Let us join in the erection of a monument to the great martyr of human liberty, whom we deeply deplore, and if we shall inscribe upon its marble base that

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
was possessed of
The majesty and temperance of Washington,
The geniality of Franklin,
The wise statesmanship of Jefferson,
and the
Merciful prudence of the Athenian Aristides,
We shall but anticipate the verdict of history.

FELIX R. BRUNOT.

Mr. Brunot remarked that he had not obtained any reply from Mayor Lowry, nor even so much as an intimation that his communication had been received. He had no doubt, however that many of the citizens of Pittsburgh would contribute liberally towards the erection of the proposed monument.

After a full interchange of the views entertained by the members of the Executive Committee, it was resolved to go on with the project. There seems be to no difficulty anticipated that, with prompt, energetic action, ample funds can readily be obtained for the purpose.

The following gentlemen were appointed as collecting committees, to whom the request that they proceed at once to the discharge of their duties, and report to an adjourned meeting, to be held in the Select Council Chamber, on Saturday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock:

First Ward—Alex. Cameron, B. H. Painter, James L. Graham, J. F. Jennings, A. D. Smith, John Atwell.

Second Ward—Joseph Myers, Wm. Chambers, John Brown, Jr., Jacob L. Schwartz, Charles Anderson, John M. Macdonald.

Third Ward—James McBrier, John Enwer, C. C. Boyle, Arthur Robson,