# THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII—NO. 136. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.


## The Pittsburgh Gazette.

### VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

BUSINESS ALMOST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED

MOVEMENT OF THE IMMENSE COLUMN.

WINDOWS, BALCONIES AND HOUSETOPS CROWDED.

IMPOSING AND GRAND DISPLAY.

GREATEST REVIEW EVER ON THIS CONTINENT.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—As early as 7 o'clock this morning, people were assembled on Pennsylvania Avenue, to witness the grand review. The day is beautiful, and everything is in the utmost order for the march of the war-worn troops. The Avenue at an early hour was washed by the Fire Department, so as to have it bright and clean in front of the President's house, on the south of the street, for the President and Cabinet, and for the gallant officers of Grant and Sherman who are to review the troops.

Another stand on the north side is for the accommodation of members of Congress and others. A stand is also erected on the square for wounded soldiers. The houses in the vicinity of the President's house, are adorned with flags and evergreens.

The route of march is packed by people, all eager to give the heroes of the war a hearty welcome.

The columns commenced to move at nine o'clock, the first being headed by Gen. Meade, followed by his staff. He was enthusiastically cheered along the route, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs.

At the Capitol the children are assembled who distribute bouquets and loose flowers to the gallant men as they pass. The soiled and tattered flags of the soldiers are proudly borne by them, amid the cheers of the lookers on.

The cavalry is the first in order to pass, under General Merritt. General Custar bears a beautiful wreath on his arm, presented to him at the Capitol.

In the vicinity of the stands at the President's house a dense crowd is stationed. The avenue is perfectly clear of all vehicles, and the march is uninterrupted.

Thousands of persons, including many from other cities who have come to see the pageant, line the sidewalk from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion, a distance of one and a half miles, while windows and balconies are crowded, including house-tops, which are occupied by deeply interested spectators. All business was suspended and there was a general holiday.

The Capitol bore the motto in large letters: "The only national debt we can never pay is the debt we owe to the victorious soldiers." At the north of the Capitol at least two thousand school girls were assembled, neatly dressed, and there was much pleasant excitement among them in pressing forward to present flowers to the soldiers, and sing patriotic songs. The immense column moved in the following order:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, General Meade commanding; General Staff Headquarters; Squadron 1 First Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. Pike commanding; Major Gen. Merritt, commanding general staff headquarters and escort; 5th U. S. Cavalry, Maj. Gen. Custer commanding; this officer was vociferously cheered at numerous points of the line, and was somewhat encumbered by wreaths and bouquets which had been presented to him. Other officers were similarly greeted with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. Next came the first and second cavalry divisions, commanded by Gen. Davies and Gen. Devins; the horse artillery brigade; the Provost Marshal General's brigade and the Engineer's brigade. The troops composing these bodies were composed in a large part from New York cavalry, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Michigan. The ninth corps, Gen. Parke commanding, the first division commanded by Gen. Wilcox, the third division by Gen. Griffin and the division by Gen. Carlin. These troops were from Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine.

Next followed a division of the 20th army corps, Brig. Gen. Dwight, heading an artillery brigade, the troops being from Maine, New York, Vermont, Connecticut and Massachusetts. The 5th corps, Gen. Griffin commanding. The 1st division was commanded by Gen. Chamberlain; the 3d division, by Gen. Ayres; and the 3d division by Gen. Crawford. These divisions were composed of troops from New York, Michigan, Massachusetts, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri.

Next came the 2nd Corps, Gen. Humphries. The first division commanded by Brevet Brig. Gen. Ramsay, the second by Gen. Barlow and the third by Gen. Mott. The troops were principally from Pennsylvania, Michigan, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Delaware, Ohio, Western Virginia, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine and Indiana. The troops as they moved along Pennsylvania Avenue presented an imposing and grand appearance all the armed of the service being represented in full force, the occasional insertion of a body of cavalry to relieve the sameness, gave a fine effect. Looking up Pennsylvania avenue then was a continuous moving line as far as the eye could reach of National, State, division and brigade flags. Some were new, the stars of gold glistening in the sun, and contrasted strangely with the flags borne in the procession bearing the names of the different battle-fields where victories were won by these heroes. The flags were draped with flowers in every manner. Although these troops did not dress recently, they were all very cleanly dressed, and their foot marching excited enthusiasm.

The Executive Mansion was draped with flags. At various points were the inscriptions: "Atlanta," "Stone River," "South Mountain," "Shiloh," "Vicksburg," "Savannah," "Richmond," "Petersburg," "Coal Harbor." One stand was occupied by President Johnson, the members of his Cabinet, Gens. Grant and Sherman, and other distinguished army officers. On the left were the members of the Departments and the Diplomatic Corps. On the stands provided for the purpose were George Bancroft and the fellowing named Governors of States: Andrew, Boutwell, Thatcherd, Johnson, Chandler, Harris, Foster, Morgan, Conner, Seymock and Morton.

There were at least thirty naval officers bearing the highest ranks, and as many officers such as Hitchcock, Meade, and Rawlins. As corps and divisions passed in review of the President and Lieut. Gen. Grant their commanders generally left the columns. The Judges of the Courts, the chiefs of the Government bureaus and other public officials were similarly recognized.

The crowd in that part of the city was extremely dense, it being the main point of attraction and the reviewing place where was assembled the highest officials of the land.

General Custar rode a horse restive and at times ungovernable. When near the Treasury Department, the horse madly dashed forward to the head of the lines. The general vainly attempted to check his course, at the same time endeavoring to retain the weight of flowers which had been previously placed upon him. In the flight the General lost his hat. He finally conquered his horse and rejoined his column. Passing the President's stand he made a low bow and was applauded by the multitude.

Between the rear of the 6th corps and the advance of the 5th corps, there was an interval of ten or fifteen minutes.

An immense number of persons ran into the opening which was in front of the stand occupied by President Johnson, General Grant, and the members of the cabinet, and gave each one repeated cheers. These men severally arose and bowed their acknowledgment of the honor.

The troops occupied six hours in review, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. The review is spoken of as the greatest ever taken place on this continent. It was a grand affair and suggestive of the trials and victories of the Army of the Potomac.

## THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

### EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

### Court Adjourned Until Thursday.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The court met at half past ten o'clock this morning.

Mr. Aiken said that as the government found it impossible to close its testimony at the time to show that a conspiracy did exist, but not with special reference to the prisoners at the bar, he would allow them to go on with the defence, as he was not disposed to waste the valuable time of the Court.

Col. Burnett, the Judge Advocate, remarked that four or five witnesses were yet to be examined with reference to the accused. Some of them were in Baltimore, and some in this city, but the latter had not been able to reach the place of the military review to reach this place. The Baltimore's had yesterday was read.

Mr. Ewing made a request, which was granted, to have his former statements amended, so it might appear that he had asked that all the testimony against the accused be introduced before the commencement of the examination of the witnesses for the defence.

The counsel for the defence, however, having no objection that the testimony as to a general conspiracy might be hereafter introduced by the Government, Judge Advocate General Holt briefly stated the difficulty of procuring the attendance of witnesses at this time, and after a brief consultation the Court adjourned until Thursday.

## ADVICES FROM MOBILE.

### Surrender of a Rebel Fleet.

FIVE COMMANDERS AND 150 OFFICERS SURRENDERED.

### Large Union Meeting at Selma.

STATE CONVENTION IN ALABAMA DERANGED.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF SHERIDAN.

BREECH-LOADING CANNON DISCOVERED

### GEN. SHERMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

### Trouble Anticipated in Virginia.

C. C. CLAY'S LETTER TO GEN. WILSON.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The *Herald's* Mobile correspondent says: The rebel fleet in the Tombigbee river, consisting of twelve vessels, was surrendered to Commodore Simpson's fleet, Captain of the West Gulf Squadron, on the 9th inst. Two Commodores and 150 other officers of the rebel navy surrendered with their vessels, and were paroled. The vessels numbered twelve.

Col. Geo. Deas, of Gen. Beauregard's staff, left in charge of his headquarters at Selma, has arrived at Mobile, having been captured and paroled. He is going north. He expresses himself as thoroughly disgusted with the rebel service and says he has learned from the past four years the goodness as well as the greatness of the old Union.

A large number of the citizens of Dallas county assembled at Selma on the 16th inst., and passed a resolution requesting the Governor of Alabama to call the Legislature together, with a view of reconstruction of the state to her former position in the Union. Judge Byrd, an influential citizen, made a short speech, in which he said the war had decided two questions, secession and slavery, and both adversely to the South. He counselled conciliation and moderation, and said it greatly depends upon the generosity and magnanimity of the victors whether conciliation and harmony would be permanent and substantial. These are the sentiments of the people generally.

The *Herald's* Macon correspondent says the people of the interior are rapidly settling themselves to a condition of peace. Forage and provisions are being brought freely into the places occupied by Union troops, and the citizens are demanding a convention and the reconstruction of the State.

Four of Capt. Travis' famous breech-loading cannons had been unearthed from a cemetery in Macon, and the soldiers finding them had asked permission to take them home and present them as trophies to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

General Sheridan met with a most enthusiastic reception in this city last evening. The street in front of his hotel was filled with a dense mass of citizens. The General was called on for a speech, but declined making any.

The *Tribune's* Washington special has the following: There will be twenty-one miles of soldiers, sixty abreast, in the review on Tuesday.

It has transpired that the forthcoming Presidential proclamation will not permit loyal negroes to vote.

It is said the superior officers of Sherman's army are urging the removal of Secretary Stanton, and a demonstration of displeasure is looked for from the rank and file when they pass the official stand in front of the White House. This is said would have occurred to Halleck in Richmond, if Sherman had not warned that officer not to show himself to his soldiers.

Sherman's official report will soon be published. It was written after the issue of Stanton's manifesto, and consequently is quite new. He explains fully his arrangement with Johnston.

Returning rebels are becoming quite arrogant in Virginia. Many ignore the organization of West Virginia and the administration of Gov. Pierpont. Trouble is anticipated from them.

A special to the *Times* from Washington, on 22d says: There is no doubt that Davis will be tried in Washington for treason.

A special to the *World*, from Washington on 22d, says: The counsel for the defense in the conspiracy trial have summoned witnesses from every part of the country, and they number near two hundred and fifty.

The following is the letter sent by C. C. Clay, to General Wilson, surrendering himself:

LAGRANGE, Ga., May 10, 1865.

*To Brevet Major General Wilson, U. S. A., Macon, Ga.*

GENERAL:—I have just seen a proclamation from the President of United States offering a reward of $100,000 for my arrest, on a charge of having, with other persons named, incited and connected the murder of the late President. Conscious of my innocence, anything even to seem to fly from justice, and confident of my entire vindication from so foul an imputation, upon the full, fair and impartial trial which I expect to receive, I shall do as soon as practicable to Macon, to deliver myself up to your custody.

I am, respectfully,

C. C. CLAY, JR.

P. S.—This will be delivered by Hon. F. Phillips, of this place. C. C. C., Jr.

### JEFF. DAVIS IMPRISONED.

### FAMILIES OF THE PRISONERS SENT SOUTH.

### Affecting Parting Between Davis and His Family.

### STRINGENT ORDER REGARDING THE PRISONERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 23.—At 10 o'clock this afternoon, the steamer Silas O. Pierce left Baltimore wharf, at this place, with Brevet Maj. Gen. Miles, accompanied by other officers of prominence, and proceeding to the steamer Clyde at anchor in stream, with Jeff. Davis and the remainder of the rebel party on board. One hour, perhaps, sufficient to give the departing rebels time to take a long farewell of their friends and dear ones, was awarded them.

The harbor, which usually is crowded with skiffs and classes of vessels, to-day looked almost deserted; scarcely a dozen sails could be counted.

Col. Roberts, commander of Fortress Monroe, perceiving the necessity of maintaining strict discipline, in conformity with the wishes of the government that the transferment of the rebel party to Fortress Monroe should be conducted in a quiet manner, early in the morning stationed guards in the immediate vicinity of the casement, wherein are cells, intended for the incarceration of the prisoners, and also along the various paths and routes they would be obliged to travel while en route to Fortress Monroe.

In a short time after they reached the wharf, the prisoners began to land; such were the arrangements to be strictly enforced by the military authorities, that no person be allowed to approach the wharf except at a distance of over five hundred yards. As the prisoners marched up the wharf, preceded by the guard of their captors, of the 4th Michigan cavalry, the tall spare form of Jeff. Davis, dressed in grey clothes and wearing a light felt hat, could be easily discerned.

As soon as the prisoners were all ashore they were marched up along the beach to the salyport of the water battery to the cells in the second tier of casements. C. C. Clay acts spaniel Jeff. Davis to the inside, and it is also supposed the largest portion of his personal staff.

Mrs. Davis and four children, her brother and sister and wife of C. C. Clay, remain on board the steamer Clyde. It is thought they will be sent South this evening, as orders have been received from the War Department prohibiting them from going north. The parting between Jeff. Davis and family is described as being of an extremely affecting nature, during which the feelings of the once ambitious and desire rebel leader were completely overcome.

Major General Hallock has been here during the past three days superintending the arrangements made for the confinement of the prisoners. Stringent orders in relation to visiting the fort have been issued, and all civilians are prohibited from entering.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington letter says: Mr. Dana has gone down to Fortress Monroe to give personal directions as to what is to be done with Jeff. Davis and those of his tribe who were captured with him.

### Secesh Feeling in Virginia.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A gentleman who left Richmond at the beginning of the war, lately returned there, and was recognized by very few of his old acquaintances. Meeting with one whom he was formerly intimate, he asked him why he did not recognize an old friend. The answer was we do not consider such as you our friends.

Another gentleman who formerly lived in Fredericksburg, lately sent his family to that place, intending to make it his residence. He has since received a letter from his wife, that it will be exceedingly unpleasant to them to remain there, as the feeling against them is intense.

### Troops in Richmond.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Richmond *Whig* announces the arrival of two army corps.

Gen. Wright's corps, commanded by Generals Getty and Pickett respectively, are in Manchester. Gen. Wheaton's division of the same corps remains behind, being distributed at different points between Richmond and Danville.

## FROM CALIFORNIA AND SANDWICH ISLANDS.

### Trial of Pirates at San Francisco.

### INDIGNATION FEELING AT HONOLULU.

### Rejoicing Over the Fall of Richmond.

### THE PIRATE "SHENANDOAH."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—General McDowell has convened a military commission to try the rebel pirates under the command of Henry Allen Kassa, arrested in November last off Mazatlan, while attempting to seize the steamer Salvador. They were brought hither on the steam frigate Lancaster, several months ago, and have been confined at Fort Alcatraz, in this harbor. The proofs of their guilt are believed to be certain.

Three companies of the 7th regiment of California volts., sailed for Washoe to-day.

The fire at Moore's Flat, on the 19th, destroyed one-third of the town. Loss, $30,000.

The Hawaiian ship, Polynesian, brings Sandwich Island dates to May 15th.

Some Midshipmen of the British ship Clio caused great feelings of indignation among the Americans, at Honolulu, by removing the national ensign from the American legation, while rejoicing over the fall of Richmond. The Capt. of the Clio compelled the Midshipmen to restore the flag and make a public apology, after expressing his own regret at the occurrence.

The ship Monsoon, from Boston, was lost at Mowlands Island, on the 10th of January.

The American residents of Honolulu observed April 25th as a day for special rejoicing over the good news of the fall of Richmond. A procession was formed, which sang John Brown, and marched to the residence of the American Minister, where patriotic speeches were delivered. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

In the evening there were fire works, &c.

Later advices from China to March 29th, say nothing of the supposed presence of the pirate Shenandoah, in the Chinese seas.

## REVIEW OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### WASHINGTON THRONGED WITH VISITORS.

### FLAG TORN BY BOOTH DISPLAYED.

### GRANT ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

### MORE REBEL SURRENDERS MADE

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The general idea is that the number of troops composing the Army of the Potomac review to-day was about 75,000. No negro troops were in the procession.

From the portico of the Treasury Department the flag of the Treasury Guard regiment was displayed. The lower portion was tattered and torn, not by battle, but by the spur of Booth the assassin, as he jumped from his box in the stage on the night of the assassination. A placard appended stated this fact, and it attracted marked attention.

Official intelligence has been received of the surrender of St. Marks and Tallahassee, Florida, to our forces, and also of the rebel steamer Spray.

Gen. Grant, accompanied by an orderly only, rode on Pennsylvania Avenue, this evening. Crowds of people, on the side walks, cheered him. He lifted his hat in compliment.

Thousands of strangers left to-day after the review to-day, but their places are supplied by an equal number to witness the review of Sherman's army, which is to take place to-morrow. So large is the crowd from a distance, that many are unable to find lodging accommodations.

### Field, Staff and Line Officers—Gov. Morton's Suggestions to the Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.—Governor Morton has suggested to the Secretary of War the propriety of issuing an order directing that all field, staff and line officers, now in service, or about to be mustered out, with their companies, and who have been promoted and commissioned to higher grades in other regiments, or other staff and companies, but who have not been mustered into said grades by reason of their commands being below the minimum strength, be so mustered in as of the date of their new commissions.

It is claimed that the officers had numerous responsibilities and discharged the duties connected with the positions to which they have been commissioned, with entire satisfaction, and that while their muster in as proposed would not increase their pay, and in no manner affect the Government, it would be a valued compliment, a mark of appreciation, and a fitting one to seem to fly from justice, and confident of my entire vindication from so foul an imputation, upon the full, fair and impartial trial which I expect to receive, I shall do as soon as practicable to Macon, to deliver myself up to your custody.

I am, respectfully,

C. C. CLAY, JR.

P. S.—This will be delivered by Hon. F. Phillips, of this place. C. C. C., Jr.

### JEFF. DAVIS' QUARTERS.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says: The immediate place of consignment of Jeff. Davis will be in the casemates, which are rock ribbed and arched garrisons within the fort, each well sigh containing a fort within itself. On the arches of these casemates are mounted 15 inch Rodman guns. The only connections from the fort with the main land are by the main sally-port and sally postern, in one of the casemates, the wet ditch being spanned at each of these points by a draw-bridge, which can be raised at pleasure.

### Rebel Feeling in Mobile.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The *Herald's* Mobile letter says: The women are the only decided rebels in this city. They display their feelings by taking care of paroled rebels. They that can afford it, call them into their houses, feed, clothe, and sometimes give them money. A member of the 20th Wisconsin played a trick on one family. He obtained a good supper, fifteen dollars in money, and innumerable kind messes.

There is any quantity of rebel money in Mobile. One lot of a thousand dollars was sold for fifty cents as a curiosity.

### Destructive Fire in Indianapolis, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.—The extensive pork packing and flour mill establishment of Keegan & Co., of this city, the largest establishment of the kind in the West, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, three hundred thousand dollars; insured for about two hundred thousand, principally in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford; Washington co., Home, New York; and Home, Indianapolis. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

### Pork Packing Establishment Destroyed by Fire—Rebel Prisoners Taking the Oath.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—Kingsa & Co.'s pork packing establishment, at Indianapolis, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $400,000; nearly all insured.

Four hundred rebel prisoners, at Indianapolis, were released yesterday after taking the oath. Four hundred more will be discharged to-day.

### General Banks.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The *Tribune* says: Gen. Banks returned to New Orleans with reinstatement. Regarding the war as actually ended, he wished to resign and retire to private life. He lingered in this city till the latest moment, with the hope that his wish would be gratified, but it was not, and he was directed by Secretary Stanton not to write to the President on the subject.

### Steamers Due.

HALIFAX, May 23—P. M.—There is no sign of the steamer China, due from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown on the 14th. The weather is still thick.

*Further Point, After 23—11 P. M.*—There is no sign of the steamer Moravian, due from Liverpool on the 11th, via Londonderry on the 13th.

## REBEL WAR DEPARTMENT RECORDS.

### Gen. Lee's Official Reports of Battles.

### THE REBEL ARCHIVES EXAMINED.

### Davis Accessory to the Assassination.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The *Times'* Raleigh special of May 18th says: The records of the rebel War Department surrendered by Joe Johnston, reached that place on the 16th. There are eighty-three boxes. The total weight is probably eight tons. They filled eight wagons. One box was marked "papers and books of Gen. Lee's headquarters," and contained the original drafts of Lee's reports of battles and campaigns, and other papers of the same description.

The original report of the Gettysburg campaign was found in it, besides several other manuscripts in Gen. Lee's own hand writing, and the box is marked "Official Reports of Battles, A. & I. G. O." On the box is labelled "Telegraphs and Telegraph Books." It will undoubtedly give a good deal of history in the recent workings of the rebel government, as some of the dispatches are supposed to pertain to the secret service department. Four large boxes containing flags and colors captured from different regiments in our army, are also included in the lot.

The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington letter announces the arrival of the rebel archives. A strong clerical force has been detailed to examine it at once. It is not improbable that strong proof may be found of the complicity of Davis and associates with the assassination. Additional testimony has also been procured from Canada, and strong indications are that Davis will be tried as accessory to President Lincoln's murder.

### Blackburn's Yellow Fever Plot.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says: In addition to Dr. Blackburn's plan to introduce yellow fever by way of Bermuda and Halifax, the Canada conspirators also decided to send to Liverpool about one hundred thousand dollars worth of new clothing after having it infected with small pox and yellow fever, to be imported to the United States, and a large quantity of them delivered as a present to the United States Sanitary Commission.

### Gold.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Gold is more active. The export demand for foreign banks of exchange have been unusually large this morning. The premium at one time touched 132.

### Decline in Coal.

NEW YORK, May 23.—At the sale of coal today there was a decline of 20c on lump, 8½c on steamer, 31c on grate, 68c on egg, 50c on stove, and 50c on Chestnut.

### The Case of Dr. Blackburn.

TORONTO, May 23.—There was an examination to-day in the case of Dr. Blackburn, of Yellow Fever notoriety. A decision is promised on Thursday.

### Trouble in Charleston.

A Charleston correspondent of the *Herald* gives some interesting particulars regarding the troubles among the people of South Carolina relative to the reorganization of social affairs and the reinstitution of State Government. A meeting to take action in the matter was held in Charleston on the 10th inst., but through the triple contest for the mastery between the chivalry, the poor whites and the negroes, it came to naught. On the same day Chief Justice Chase arrived in the city, and was waited upon by crowds of people of different classes, all of whom he received respectfully and attentively, talking to them at times for hours of considerable length; but his views did not seem to fully meet those of either of the conflicting parties. In the evening a grand entertainment was given to the Chief Justice at the Bay, at which the negroes did powerfully aid in the elevation of the negroes and the reconstruction of the Southern churches, Southern society and the Federal Union.—*N. Y. Trib.*

DR. BLACKBURN, the gentle specimen of Southern chivalry, who is charged with trying to import yellow fever into the infant schools and orphan asylums of Philadelphia and other cities, in order to destroy as many of the Northern people as possible, has been suddenly transformed into a martyr by some of the Canadian papers. The tender solicitude for his health manifested by the Toronto *Leader* will be noted, while the denunciations of those who have endeavored to call him to account, will satisfactorily settle the status of our particular friend, the editor of that sheet. The Montreal *Witness* says: "Dr. BLACKBURN, for more than a year past a guest at the St. Lawrence Hall, and accused of forwarding from Bermuda bales of infected goods to spread the pest in Northern cities, has been arrested through a warrant issued in Toronto. Dr. Blackburn has become a Catholic, and received baptism the day before yesterday at St. Lawrence Hall.

A RELIC OF SOUTHERN BARBARISM.—Among the Richmond trophies in possession of the 5th corps of the Army of the Potomac is the famous Russian bloodhound Hero, formerly owned by one of the keepers of Castle Thunder, at Richmond, and kept there as one of the preventives against prisoners escaping. He belongs to the tribe of "heavy dogs," seven feet long from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, is three feet eight inches tall, measuring from the fore shoulders down, and weighs one hundred and seventy-eight pounds. On two occasions, before he was three years old, he whipped two bears on Belle Island. A royal bedpal could hardly give a fiercer growl. At first he had an intense dislike—the result of his traitorous teachings no doubt—to one of our blue coated sentinels, but he is rapidly overcoming this dislike, and daily gives indication of growing tolerance of Union soldiers and Union sentiment.

THE Legislature of the State has established the following as the legal holidays: Any day recommended by the Governor or by the President of the United States as a day of fasting or thanksgiving; the 4th of July; the 25th of December; the 1st of January, and the 22d of February.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN.

### The Presbyterian General Assembly.

FIFTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The order of the day was first taken up—the presentation of Reports of Synodical Committees. A large number were presented and adopted. The Report of the Synod of Kentucky engaged nearly the whole of the afternoon session. The Committee reported disapproving the action of the Synod of Kentucky, in reviewing and disapproving of the action of the last General assembly respecting slavery and the state of the country.

Dr. Wm. L. Breckinridge defended the Synod of Kentucky from the censure of the Committee. He believed that that body had shown no disrespect towards this body by their disapproval. He declared the policy unwise and untimely, but the body was not actuated by any disloyal sentiment in thus giving their opinions. From the beginning the Synod of Kentucky has held in its bosom, and has never disallowed, strong sentiments opposed to slavery. If they have said a little more than you think they ought to have, ought not to bear with them or frown upon them, and thus deliver them into the hands of their enemies?

Rev. Mr. Platt believed that every Synod should have the liberty to adopt or not to adopt whatever may came up before them for an expression of their opinion.

Dr. Lord agreed with Dr. Breckinridge that the Presbyterian church was a free church, but the Assembly had a right to affirm that the disapproval of the action of the Assembly was injudicious—equally as good a right as the Synod of Kentucky had to pass upon the action of the Assembly. He did not agree with the temporizing advocates of compromise. There can be no compromise. We tried it, and yielded to the South; the church, too, compromised with them. The result was a war. Let us advise the Synod of Kentucky to take a firm and strong ground against the participants in the war.

After public discussion, and the offering and rejection of a large number of amendments to cover the objections urged against the phraseology of the report, it was modified by an amendment offered by Rev. Dr. Monifort, which was adopted, leaving the report in effect about the same as it was originally. The report was then adopted, and the Assembly adjourned till this morning.

### General Synod of R. P. Church.

On Monday evening a public meeting was held under the direction of the Synod, in behalf of the freedmen of the nation. The Rev. John C. M'Leod, D. D. occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings with prayer. Rev. N. K. Crow, Superintendant of the Freedmen's Schools in Alexandria, Va., gave an account of the missionary operations among the colored people in that city. Rev. A. M. Stewart stated that the American Tract Society of Boston had issued a series of books well adapted to the colored schools. Hon. L. L. M'Griffin said the education of the colored people should be made a national matter; the clergy should educate the people on this subject, and the people should educate the members of Congress, and let the whole nation contribute to the great and good work. Rev. Mr. Hervey said we must give the colored people a local status, and then we will inspire them with a motive to elevate themselves.

Synod resumed business on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock and spent half an hour in devotional exercises. Certificates of ordination of Rev. J. F. McLaren, D. D., and Francis G. Bailey, Esq., from the Old School General Assembly, was read, and on motion they were invited to take seats as corresponding delegates. It was resolved that the delegates be heard in the afternoon at two o'clock.

The special Committee on the Freedmen's Mission recommended the enlargement of its sphere of operations, and employment of additional teachers.

The delegates to the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church last year, reported that they had been received by that respectable body with the greatest cordiality.

The report of Rev. J. A. Crawford, U. S. Chaplain at Brattleboro, Vermont, was received and adopted.

The Committee on Discipline reported, in response to the queries overtured by the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, that ruling elders cannot resign their office, and in cases when they cease to act the resignation must be made to the Session.

Rev. R. Patterson D. D., of Chicago, and Dr. Daly, were called on, and addressed the General Assembly of the U. P. Church now in session in Washington, Iowa.

Synod met in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. After going through the usual formalities, Rev. Dr. J. F. M'Larm, one of the delegates from the Old School General Assembly, now in session in this city, addressed the Synod. He referred to the present condition and future prospects of the church. It is true we have had divisions, but the indications are that the churches are drawing more closely together. Francis G. Bailey, Esq., the other delegate, would not detail the court with a speech. He felt it to be an honor to be present in the capacity of a delegate from his church to the very venerable and respectable Synod upon whose floor he now stood. He rejoiced in the opportunity of being permitted to renew old acquaintanceships. He felt he could love all the dear brethren present in his heart. He wished them all godspeed. In accordance with a resolution of Synod, the Moderator cordially reciprocated the fraternal greetings expressed by the delegates.

### Important Revenue Decisions.

Commissioner Lewis has made the following decisions recently:

The clause of section 117, relating to deduction of rent, &c., is understood to mean—first, that where *rent is paid*, it shall be deducted; and, second, that the rental value of a homstead shall neither be included as income nor deducted therefrom; in other words, shall be made of no account.

No license can be required for letting one horse only, no matter how frequently.

In the case of parents and minor children, although only one deduction can be allowed, yet if the parties are severally possessed of incomes from control of another, the rate of tax will be determined by the amount of each separate income. If neither party has an income in his own right in excess of five thousand dollars, the tax will be assessed at the rate of five per cent.

A justice of the peace may take acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments, and may draw warrants and such other papers as may be required for the discharge of his official duties, without taking license as a conveyancer; but if he makes a business of drawing deeds, contracts, &c., he is clearly subject to license tax.

### Retirement of Hon. Charles Shaler.

Hon. Charles Shaler, the oldest member of the Pittsburgh Bar, has now retired from his profession, and will make his future home in Bellefonte, Centre county. Upon leaving of his intended retirement, a note, signed by one hundred and fourteen members of the Bar, was presented to him, in the form of which the signers ask to part ing with him, to express their earnest wish that the evening of his days may be as peaceful and happy, as his past life has been useful and honorable. The venerable Judge replied in a brief and appropriate manner, and concluded by hoping that they might continue to maintain the sanctity of the Bar, the purity of the Ermine, the generous imitation of which would powerfully aid in the elevation of the negroes and the reconstruction of the Southern churches, Southern society and the Federal Union.—*N. Y. Trib.*

DR. BLACKBURN, the gentle specimen of Southern chivalry, who is charged with trying to import yellow fever into the infant schools and orphan asylums of Philadelphia and other cities, in order to destroy as many of the Northern people as possible, has been suddenly transformed into a martyr by some of the Canadian papers. The tender solicitude for his health manifested by the Toronto *Leader* will be noted, while the denunciations of those who have endeavored to call him to account, will satisfactorily settle the status of our particular friend, the editor of that sheet. The Montreal *Witness* says: "DR. BLACKBURN, for more than a year past a guest at the St. Lawrence Hall, and accused of forwarding from Bermuda bales of infected goods to spread the pest in Northern cities, has been arrested through a warrant issued in Toronto. Dr. Blackburn has become a Catholic, and received baptism the day before yesterday at St. Lawrence Hall.

A RELIC OF SOUTHERN BARBARISM.—Among the Richmond trophies in possession of the 5th corps of the Army of the Potomac is the famous Russian bloodhound Hero, formerly owned by one of the keepers of Castle Thunder, at Richmond, and kept there as one of the preventives against prisoners escaping. He belongs to the tribe of "heavy dogs," seven feet long from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, is three feet eight inches tall, measuring from the fore shoulders down, and weighs one hundred and seventy-eight pounds. On two occasions, before he was three years old, he whipped two bears on Belle Island. A royal bedpal could hardly give a fiercer growl. At first he had an intense dislike—the result of his traitorous teachings no doubt—to one of our blue coated sentinels, but he is rapidly overcoming this dislike, and daily gives indication of growing tolerance of Union soldiers and Union sentiment.

THE Legislature of the State has established the following as the legal holidays: Any day recommended by the Governor or by the President of the United States as a day of fasting or thanksgiving; the 4th of July; the 25th of December; the 1st of January, and the 22d of February.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As several articles have appeared in the newspapers touching the claims of some of the candidates for the office of District Attorney, I desire to say a word with regard to the claims of Captain J. F. Slagle, whose name is also announced as a candidate for that office.

It is the opinion of the friends of Captain Slagle, and only that his services as a soldier constitute as strong a claim as can be made by any of that score, but that his qualifications, his standing and his experience as a lawyer, do also point to him as one of the most competent, deserving, and suitable persons that could be selected for the position from the members of the bar of this county.

It seems generally conceded that in a contest between soldier and a civilian, where both are equally well qualified for the position, the preference should be given to the soldier; and I would suggest that where the contest is between soldiers of equal merit, the preference should be given to the man best qualified by experience to properly discharge the duties of the position for which he is a candidate.

In Captain Slagle we have a good citizen, a good soldier, an able lawyer, and an old and staunch Republican, whose devotion to Republican principles, and whose services as a soldier, constitute a very strong claim upon the Republicans of Allegheny county, which it is hoped will not be overlooked by the County Convention which is to make the nominations.

Yours respectfully,

AMICUS.

MADLE de Katow, whose highly artistic organization and delicate appreciation of musical sound render her peculiarly sensitive to the beauty of tone of any musical instrument, gives the public her judgment of the Chickering Pianos in the following letter to Mr. Mellor:—PITTSBURGH, May 9. *Dear Sir:* In a few words may be expressed my opinion of the Chickering Pianos. *They are perfect instruments in every particular.* I have great pleasure in playing on them myself, or in having them used to accompany me when performing on my violincello.

HELENE DE KATOW.

Miniature Iron-Clads for the Chicago Fair.—The two miniature iron-clads, Monitor and Merrimac, built at the Fort Pitt Foundry for the Chicago Fair, together with their armament, and the guns to be placed in position on the miniature fortifications, are boxed up, and will be forwarded immediately. They will be accompanied by Major Knap and brother, Col. Ray, Commander Clawson, and others connected with the foundry.

Pittsburgh Theatre.—The comic actress, Miss Julia Daly, received a good audience last night to witness the play entitled "Our Female American Cousin," in which she personated the Yankee character, "Pamelia Appleby." The piece will be repeated to-night. It is well worth seeing.

Decker's Creek Oil Land for Sale.—An extraordinary bargain is offered by S. S. Bryan, to purchasers of oil territory on Decker's Creek, West Virginia.

See advertisement on the second page of to-day's paper.

A Gentleman of this city, going to England on business, would give his attention to the collection of claims, sale of stock, &c., &c. Best of references given. Address, Box 1, Post office of Eaton, Macrum & Co., 17 and 19 Fifth street.

Greenbacks.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have decided, after the first of next month, to receive only National Currency in payment for fare, freight, &c.

THE PAROLED MEN OF LEE'S AND JOHNSTON'S ARMIES.—The report that Jeff Davis and his generals are organizing a large army on the other side of the Mississippi, and that France intends to recognize and aid the Confederacy, and Lee's paroled men to suppose that they will be called into the field again. Many of these paroled men are preventing the people from holding Union meetings, on the ground that they are liable to be called into the field again, and that it is their duty to suppress any attempt to return the State to the Union while they remain there. It would not be safe for Northern Union man to remain in any place in the South after the withdrawal of our troops, unless the negroes are used for garrison duty.—*Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.*

FARM WORK IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Republic says that in all parts of Virginia the farmers are busy and cheerful, and doing good work. Many of the ladies on farms on the eastern portion of the State, from which all the slaves have gone during the war, and where other labor could not be procured, have entered with alacrity in the lighter duties of agriculture. Three young ladies of one of the most refined and formerly wealthiest families in Hanover, have planted and hoed their father's farm, and crop of corn than has been grown there during the war. Letters from the fertile Shenandoah Valley and Tidewater region, however, state that the farmers are crippled for want of seed and animals, with which to cultivate their lands, and great suffering is likely to follow.

THE whole number of immigrants who arrived at New York in the first three days of the week ending the 20th was 4681. Two steamers arrived subsequently, swelling the total to about 5000. Another ship was expected, and possibly a steamer, which may raise the figures to 7000. This at the rate of 28,000 per month, or 336,000 per annum, at a single port, when the season for large arrivals has not commenced. That begins in June, and is usually continued to October and November. We have not seen a report of the arrivals at other places; but every European steamer brings fresh intelligence of the swelling exodus on the Atlantic. May hither, comprehending every nation from the Caspian to the North Sea—every occupation, and that physical ability we can measure from experience.

REFORM IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Raines' Reform Bill, giving the franchise to £6 householders in town constituencies, has been defeated in the House of Commons by a vote of 288 to 214, although the government, in view of the general election now close