THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII—NO. 141. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PROCLAMATIONS.

AMNESTY AND PARDON OFFERED REBELS.

Restoration of Rights and Property.

THE OATH REQUIRED TO BE TAKEN.

What Persons are Excepted from the Benefits of the Proclamation.

THE STATUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Holden Appointed Provisional Governor.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1865.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue a proclamation offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in the said rebellion; and, WHEREAS, many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and WHEREAS, many persons who have both justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said rebellion and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon—to the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of these United States, do proclaim and declare, that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon with the restoration of all rights of property, except as to slavery, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation, and thereafterward to keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of tenor and effect the following, to wit:

"I do solemnly swear or affirm in the presence of God, that I will, henceforth, faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States and the union of States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all the laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are, or shall have been, pretended diplomatic officers or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left judicial offices under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered the resignations of their commissions in the army, or navy of the United States to escape duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service as officers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are away from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service, who were educated by the government in the military academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes during the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and went into the lines of the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States on the high seas, destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes or rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons, who, at the time when they seek to take the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of civil military or naval authorities or agent of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences, either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose property is over $20,000.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 18th, 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of such proclamation, and who have thus far kept and maintained the same inviolate, provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefits to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing a Republican form of government.—Now, therefore, in obedience to the solemn duties imposed by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby peace may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and the loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of these United States, and Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint Wm. W. Holden Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State loyal to the United States, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State, all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of North Carolina to restore its constitutional privileges, and to present such form of State government as will entitle the State to the protection of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, provided,

First—That in any election hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall previously have taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 25th, 1865.

Second—That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all the laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third—That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate Assistant Assessors of taxes and Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law to put in execution the Revenue laws of the United States, with the geographical limits aforesaid. In making the appointments, preference being given to loyal residents within the district where their respective offices are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth—That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post routes, and put in execution the postal laws of the United States within said State, giving loyal residents the preference of appointments; but if suitable residents are not found, then appointments shall be made from other States.

Fifth—That the District Judge for the Judicial District in which a member of congress is included, proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale of property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters, within the cognizance and jurisdiction of Federal Courts.

Sixth—That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh—That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relative to the Interior Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

SHOCKING DISASTER AT MOBILE!

ORDNANCE DEPOT AND MAGAZINE EXPLODED!

Eight Squares of Buildings Destroyed!

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS BURIED!

LOSS ESTIMATED AT EIGHT MILLIONS DOLLARS.

Two Steamboats and all on Board Lost.

ENTIRE CITY MORE OR LESS INJURED.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The *Tribune* has a special dispatch from New Orleans, dated May 26th, which says: The Ordnance Depot and Magazine at Mobile exploded at 2 o'clock yesterday.

The shock was terrific, the city was shook to its very foundation. Eight squares of buildings were destroyed. Five hundred persons were buried in the ruins.

The loss is estimated at eight millions of dollars.

The origin of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, May 27, via CAIRO, May 29.—The *Bulletin's* New Orleans special of May 26th says: On the evening of May 24th, the main ordnance depot in Marshall's warehouse, Mobile, blew up with a terrible explosion. About three hundred persons were killed and many wounded, thousands are buried in the ruins; eight entire squares of the city are demolished, and about eight thousand bales of cotton destroyed.

The steamers Colonel Cowles and Kate Dale, with all on board, were entirely destroyed.

The greater portion of the business of the city is badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at $3,000,000.

General Granger rendered prompt relief to the sufferers.

The cause of the explosion is uncertain. The ordnance stores, which were a portion of the munitions of war surrendered by Dick Taylor, were in course of removal when it occurred.

The entire city was more or less injured by the explosion.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATIONS.

John H. Surratt in Canada.

PAYMENT OF THE SOLDIERS COMMENCED.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A spirited contest is going on between two loyal delegations from North Carolina now here. The Holden party claim to be the true apostles of liberty and Union, while the Helper and Hedrick wing made damaging charges as to the eleventh hour loyalty of their opponents. Copious extracts from the editorial columns of the *Standard* are exhibited in authentication of their charges.

Government detectives have succeeded in tracing John H. Surratt to the doors of a Monastery in Canada. Since his entrance no trace of him has been discovered.

The *World's* special says the work of paying off the two armies now concentrated, was begun yesterday, and will be resumed on Monday, and will be continued until the work is accomplished.

COAL MINERS' RIOT NEAR MASSILLON.

Guards Called Out to Preserve Order.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—A dispatch to the *Commercial* from Massillon, Ohio, gives the particulars of a riot among the coal miners in that vicinity, growing out of resistance made by the Miners' Union organization to new sick benefit members of the Union being set to work. The guards were called out to restore order, and arrested a number of the leaders. Great excitement prevails, and further violence is apprehended.

New York stock continues firm at about 126@126½. Yet it is still a brisk demand for export, and the prospect is that the shipments of the week will be considerable.

Great Conspiracy Trial.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING BLACKBURN'S PLOT.

JACOB THOMPSON IMPLICATED.

FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—To-day the counsel for Mrs. Surratt asked to have Henry Van Steinacker recalled; they wished to show that he had been attached to Blacker's staff, but subsequently, while under sentence of death for desertion, he escaped to the rebel service and was employed as a draughtsman for Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. They wanted to show that there was no such secret meeting as Van Steinacker had described at the camp of the Second Virginia Regiment, at which Booth was alleged to be present, and the assassination of President Lincoln discussed. Gen. Wallace, a member of the Court, said the application just made, which was in writing, contained an aspersion on the witness, and was inflammatory in its character. It was discreditable to the party concerned, and too offensive to the court to be placed on record.

Mr. Campbell disclaimed any intention on the part of the counsel to reflect upon the court. The only object was to impress the testimony.

The court voted not to put the paper on record, but was perfectly willing, as was expressed the other day, that the counsel for the defence should call witnesses to impeach Von Steinacker's testimony.

Mr. Aiken said he had Gen. Ed. Johnson, late of the rebel service, and members of his staff, to prove that no such secret meeting as Von Steinacker represented took place in the 2d Virginia regiment, at which Booth was said to be present, having for its object the assassination of the President.

Witnesses were examined by the defence to impeach what was testified against Dr. Mudd.

The prosecution called Mr. Hyams, who testified to meeting Dr. Blackburn at Toronto in December, 1863, and knew that he was in the service of the rebellion; that Blackburn took witness to a private room, and asked him if he was willing to go on expedition; he told him he would make one hundred thousand dollars, and receive more glory than Lee; witness consented, and received a letter from him on May 10th at Havana, stating that he would arrive at Halifax and witness made his way there; subsequent arrangements for the distribution of infected clothing, and bringing trunks to New York, Philadelphia, &c. Blackburn stated that his object was to destroy the Federal army by that clothing had been infected with yellow fever, and that other parties were engaged with him in infecting government clothing to the one million dollars worth with that disease and small-pox. Witnesses understood that clothing in a value which was sent to President Lincoln, was infected with both the diseases. When witness returned to Hamilton he met Clay and Holcomb, who congratulated him on his success, and he telegraphed to Dr. Blackburn who came down the next night; and when witness told him what he had done he said it was all right, as big No. 2 had gone to Washington, and he was sure it would kill at sixty yards. Blackburn said Thompson would pay him, and he went to Thompson who stated that he would be paid when they heard the goods had been delivered, according to instructions. Witness showed them a letter from Wall & Co., when Thompson gave witness $50 on account.

Mr. Davis, residing at Dr. Mudd's as laborer, testified: Mudd was only away from home three nights since the 6th of January—once on the 20th of January to George H. Gardner's party with his family, once to Washington on the 3d of March with Llewellyn Gardner, and the third time down to Washington. Saw him every day except these three; never saw John Surratt or Booth; never heard Surratt's, Booth's or Herrold's names mentioned in the family. Witness went to the house on the 15th of April, his Mudd's fathers; told him there were some soldiers at home who wanted to see him, nothing was said between them about a book; never heard Mudd express any political sentiments; saw two horses at the house; did not see the mare, but heard that one had broken a leg.

Julian Blose, colored, formerly residing at Dr. Mudd's, testified that she never knew of any confederate officers or soldiers visiting the house; never saw Surratt, Andrew Gwynn or Ben Gwynn at the house, or heard their names mentioned; Mudd was very kind to all the slaves; he never struck Mary Simms that I know of; Mary Simms is not a great truth teller, because she has told some lies on me; The prisoner is a generally truthful man; the same was the case of Myles Simms; if he got angry with you he would tell a lie on you for the sake of satisfaction; never heard Dr. Mudd talk about the Government of Lincoln; I left his house two days before last Christmas; Mudd's wife told me that day he was going to Washington to buy a cooking-stove.

After recess, Dr. George D. Mudd testified that he practiced medicine in Bryantown, Md.; knew Dr. Samuel Mudd; his father and mother were first-rate cousins; knew no one in the neighborhood whose reputation was better; have had intercourse with the family; always considered him a humane man; he always clothed and fed his servants well, and treated them kindly, so far as I know; saw Dr. Mudd on the 15th of April at church; he overtook me after that on my way home to Bryantown and I rode with him as far as his house.

Q. State whether he said anything to you about any person having been at his house.

Judge Holt opposed the question on the ground that the Government had not offered the declarations of persons in evidence.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Sherman's Testimony Respecting Johnston's Surrender.

ARREST OF GEN. LEE ANNOUNCED.

The Elections in Virginia.

OHIO TROOPS MUSTERED OUT.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* special says: The trial of Jeff. Davis, before the U. S. Circuit Court, will commence as soon as the conspiracy case is disposed of.

Gen. Sherman has handed in his written testimony respecting Johnston's surrender, to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Information from Richmond announces the arrest of Gen. Lee.

The *Post's* special says, several hundred persons are to be discharged immediately, under the new system for the release of military prisoners.

It is reported that the election in Virginia, last week, resulted generally in the defeat of the Union ticket.

Some of the Ohio regiments in Sherman's army were mustered out to-day. Only a small part of the troops, however, will be disbanded at present.

From Alabama—Rations Issued at Montgomery—Gen. Grierson's Doings—Major Perry's Expedition.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The *Herald's* Montgomery correspondent says that business is being resumed that had ceased for a short period. The number of rations issued daily to white people is two thousand; to colored people, five thousand. Many of the white people receiving rations are of the most respectable families. General Gilemon and command had been there nineteen days. They had learned of the armistice with Johnston, and learned at the same time of the assassination of the President. He moved on Eufaula, Alabama, where he could obtain subsistence. After remaining there four days, he learned of the publication of peace to the people throughout the country, the rebels having been induced to believe speedy whipped, and were willing to try the old government again, minus slavery.

The country is full of returning soldiers. They are much incensed against the rich and leading rebels who had urged and forced them in the rebel ranks, leaving their families to suffer in their absence.

Maj. Perry's expedition, consisting of a mere handful of men, had made the circuit through Belle Landing and other places, destroying much property. They had things all their own way, helping themselves to horses freely, and being handsomely entertained by the ladies, who they treated with much gallantry.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, May 29.—There was a firmer tone to Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange, with a good demand for Cash Stock. Erie rose ½@¾ per cent, and Hudson River 3 per cent. The balance of the list showed no change except Northwestern. Common shares were lower at the morning board. The bears threw some heavy blocks of Erie, Hudson River, and Reading upon the market, which were taken without any decline in prices. Later in the day the market was steady, with much animation outside. The public does not show any inclination to enter the market. There was rather more activity in Governments, and prices continue steady, with operations light. Miscellaneous list was steady and very dull. Railroad bonds very quiet and steady.

Gold has been steady to-day, with good sales for export, but scarcely any on speculation. The demand for Foreign Exchange continues brisk. The money market is quite active, but there is no apparent scarcity of capital.

Parade of Sabbath School Scholars.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Sabbath School scholars of nearly every denomination had a parade this morning. They passed in review before the President, who made a speech.

LATE ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS ORDER MODIFIED.

REPORTS CONCERNING OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Freemen's Aid Meeting in London.

NAVOLONS REINFORCING FRENCH NAVAL STATIONS.

&c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS POINT, May 29.—The steamer Belgian, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 18th, via London on the 19th, passed here late this afternoon.

Lord Russell had addressed letters to the heads of the various departments, dated May 11th, stating that in the existing state of civil war in America, and the uncertainty as to its continuance, it appears to Her Majesty's government that the time has arrived for ceasing to enforce so much of the orders given in the letter of January 31st, 1863, requiring belligerent ships to leave port within twenty-four hours, and refusing their supplies to actual requirements. The various Custom Collectors at all the ports had been notified of these modifications.

The *Times*, in its city article, says: The funds yesterday experienced a fall of 1¼ per cent, chiefly in consequence of the rumor of a failure at Bombay, involving liabilities between three and four millions sterling, but of which rumor there is a complete absence of confirmation. At the same time the allegations that enlistments are now being promoted at Washington and New York against the French in Mexico increased the feeling of depression.

Some disappointment was also felt at the tone of the proclamation of President Johnson pronouncing Jeff Davis, and many other Americans, to have been accomplices in the recent assassination.

The *Daily Telegraph* says not many days ago we expressed the belief that President Johnson would have chosen between the policy of Butler and the policy of Grant. Already the choice has been made, and in our thinking, disastrous.

The *Post* says the commercial reports have been in circulation as to the policy of the United States towards Great Britian, Canada, France, and Mexico. It would only be just to take the policy of the United States government from itself, or from its acknowledged organ. But it has suited the purpose of interested operators to accept instead, wild and reckless representations of no importance whatever.

The central committee of the Society of Friends in England, had issued a renewed call under the present aspect of affairs in America, for further contributions in aid of the emancipation of the slaves.

An influential meeting in aid of the National Committee of the Freedmen's Aid Association, was held at Westminster Palace Hotel, London. The Duke of Argyle presided, and made a speech, offering the claims of the American people, and the sympathy of Englishmen in regard to the question of slavery, and appealing for liberal help.

Lord Brougham moved a resolution expressing indignation and grief at the loss sustained by the assassination of President Lincoln, but the firm confidence that notwithstanding that loss, under the present leader emancipation steadily progresses, till four million of slaves are free. The motion was carried.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The government is in possession of new and important testimony fixing upon George N. Sanders and Jacob Thompson, not only in direct complicity with the assassin Booth's plot to murder President Lincoln, but their guilty accessory in producing the distribution of the infected clothing in the cities of the loyal States, and the attempted introduction of portions of this clothing into the White House.

The *Tribune's* special has the following: Secretary Stanton desires to leave the Capital as soon as the military trials are finished, and the army returned to its permanent station. President Johnson will then send him as Minister to Berlin.

It is understood that the Indictment of Jeff. Davis was at the instance and by the approval of the government.

The *Times'* special says: All the suppressed testimony in the conspiracy trial will soon be published. It will show the relevancy of the portion of much of the published evidence about the ill treatment of the Union soldiers, and the acts and declarations of the participants in Canada, that it may have seemed prolix.

The *Herald's* Goldsboro correspondent says: A Union meeting was held in that place on the 7th, at which a proposition for the organization of a Union party was put to vote without debate.

The conduct of the negro troops garrisoning the town is spoken of in the highest terms.

About one hundred and fifty rebel soldiers are paroled daily, and nearly three thousand rations are issued to destitute men and women.

An order has been issued that the distribution of rations will cease after this month.

A *Herald* special says: Deserters sent to the Dry Tortugas have been pardoned and will be discharged.

The *Herald's* special says: Notwithstanding Kirby Smith's surrender, troops will be sent to Texas to protect the border and maintain order.

Matters in Virginia.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Late Virginia papers contain the following: A number of persons in West Virginia, formerly strong secessionists, fearing violence from Union citizens, have asked protection from the commander of the United States forces, which was promptly given.

Provisions in Lynchburg are plenty and are offered at very moderate prices.

A Sergeant belonging to the 84th Army corps was found hanging by the neck to a tree near Yellow Farm a few days since.

Thomas B. Cook, Speaker of the late House of Representatives, accidentally shot himself in the foot last week.

There are plenty of goods to sell in Richmond, but a scarcity of greenbacks.

There are between twenty-two and twenty-three thousand rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, most of whom will soon take the oath of allegiance and be discharged.

The crops in Southern Virginia are very promising.

The Danville Railroad has been turned over to its directors.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, May 29.—General Sheridan arrived in this city at noon to-day.

The Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad will soon be opened.

Two thousand bales of cotton passed this point for Evansville.

Cotton advanced four cents at New Orleans on the 23d, with limited sales. All kinds of trade is dull. Everybody is waiting the promulgation of the free trade order.

Arrived—Steamship Republic and transport McClellan. Coming up—Ship Hawkins, Boston, and the barks Ninevah and Trojan, of Philadelphia. Sailed—The Guiding Star.

Gen. Thomas—Trial for Murder.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—Maj. Gen. Thomas left for Washington to day.

The trial of the negro, John Lewis, for the murder of Thomas McGrath, at Shelbyville, is concluded. Gen. Brisby conducted the defence. Several days must elapse before the decision will be promulgated.

Suicide.

NEW YORK, May 29.—R. Delderick, an importer, shot himself through the head this afternoon at his office, No. 15 South William street. He is reported to have lost heavily in stock operations lately.

The popular play of "Paul Pry" was suggested to Foole, the dramatist, by a circumstance he has himself related in the *New Monthly*:

"An idle old lady, living in a narrow street, had past a good much of her time in watching the affairs of her neighbors, that she at length acquired the power of distinguishing the sound of every knock within hearing. It happened that she fell ill and was for several days confined to her bed. Unable to observe in person what was acting on without, she stationed her maid at the window, as a substitute, for the performance of that duty. But Betty soon grew weary of that occupation; she became careless in her reports, impatient and testy when reprimanded for her negligence.

"'Betty, what are you thinking about? Don't you hear a double knock at No. 9? Who is it?'

"'The first floor lodger, ma'am.'

"'Betty, Betty, I declare I must give you warning. Why don't you tell me what that knock is at No. 24?'

"'Why, lor, it's only the baker with pies.'

"'Pies, Betty! What can they want with pies at 24? They had pies yesterday!'"

The New School General Assembly on Woman Suffrage.

The General Assembly of the New School branch of the Presbyterian church, now in session in Rev. Dr. Cuyler's church in Brooklyn, voted unanimously late morning to recommend to the State the right of suffrage to the negroes of the South. The discussion was spirited (Dr. Adams and others taking part), and after the announcement of the vote, the assembly arose and joined in singing, "My country, 'tis of thee."—*N. Y. Post.*

The expedition which left Charleston, Kansas, some two weeks ago, for the Salt Sulphur Springs, has returned. It was composed of a picked body of men from the 1st New York and 7th West Virginia regiments. The expedition was entirely successful. On the 11th inst. the 12th, 20th and 23d Virginia (rebel) regiments surrendered, including portions of other commands. They were paroled and allowed to return to their homes. The people are reported as very submissive, the war feeling subdued, and the result healthy for the establishment of peace.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT IN TEXAS.

GEN. WEITZEL'S 25TH ARMY CORPS.

THE "HERALD'S" NATIONAL DEBT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EFFECTS OF REMOVAL OF TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

The Abandoned Plantations in the South.

EVIDENCE AGAINST SANDERS AND THOMPSON.

They are Implicated in the Infection Plot.

STANTON DESIROUS TO RETIRE FROM THE CABINET.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The *Herald's* correspondent gives the full particulars of the fight at Bacachico, Texas, the last fight of the rebellion. The national force, under Colonel Barrett, was only three hundred. It started out for foraging purposes, and to surprise a rebel camp at Palmetto Ranche, and was, in the commencement of its movements, very successful, capturing the camp and making other valuable seizures. Col. Barrett's troops kept pushing on driving parties of the enemy before them, till finally they found themselves confronted by about a thousand rebels, and were obliged to retreat.

It appears that Col. Barrett had none killed in the fight and only five wounded, but on his return to Brazos seventy of his men were missing.

Many of these, however, afterwards made their escape from the enemy and returned to camp. The rebel loss is unknown. Great excitement was caused at Brownsville by the movements of Col. Barrett's foraging party, the rebels there taking it for an advance on that place.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The 25th army corps, under General Weitzel, will commence embarking for Texas to-day.

General Giles A. Smith, of the 17th corps, has been given the command of a division of colored troops, and will accompany General Weitzel to Texas.

The *Herald's* national debt paying subscriptions have reached one million eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The *Herald's* Savannah correspondent says: The removal by the President, of the restrictions on trade with the South has already caused a great business revival in Savannah. The Custom House in that port has been opened, and a number of steamers are now running regularly to the up river towns, communication with the interior is rapidly opening, cotton is arriving from the back country, new stores are being opened and the city is fast approaching its busy and prosperous condition. It was expected that Gen. Gilmore would issue an official order to the 28th inst., removing all restrictions on trade throughout the department of the South.

General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued an order announcing that the disloyal former owners of abandoned plantations in the South, now being cultivated by freedmen, will not be allowed to dispossess the latter, which they are in some of the States making efforts to do, at least until the approaching growing crops are secured for the benefit of their present cultivators.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The government is in possession of new and important testimony fixing upon George N. Sanders and Jacob Thompson, not only in direct complicity with the assassin Booth's plot to murder President Lincoln, but their guilty accessory in producing the distribution of the infected clothing in the cities of the loyal States, and the attempted introduction of portions of this clothing into the White House.

The *Tribune's* special has the following: Secretary Stanton desires to leave the Capital as soon as the military trials are finished, and the army returned to its permanent station. President Johnson will then send him as Minister to Berlin.

It is understood that the Indictment of Jeff. Davis was at the instance and by the approval of the government.

The *Times'* special says: All the suppressed testimony in the conspiracy trial will soon be published. It will show the relevancy of the portion of much of the published evidence about the ill treatment of the Union soldiers, and the acts and declarations of the participants in Canada, that it may have seemed prolix.

The *Herald's* Goldsboro correspondent says: A Union meeting was held in that place on the 7th, at which a proposition for the organization of a Union party was put to vote without debate.

The conduct of the negro troops garrisoning the town is spoken of in the highest terms.

About one hundred and fifty rebel soldiers are paroled daily, and nearly three thousand rations are issued to destitute men and women.

An order has been issued that the distribution of rations will cease after this month.

A *Herald* special says: Deserters sent to the Dry Tortugas have been pardoned and will be discharged.

The *Herald's* special says: Notwithstanding Kirby Smith's surrender, troops will be sent to Texas to protect the border and maintain order.

Matters in Virginia.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Late Virginia papers contain the following: A number of persons in West Virginia, formerly strong secessionists, fearing violence from Union citizens, have asked protection from the commander of the United States forces, which was promptly given.

Provisions in Lynchburg are plenty and are offered at very moderate prices.

A Sergeant belonging to the 84th Army corps was found hanging by the neck to a tree near Yellow Farm a few days since.

Thomas B. Cook, Speaker of the late House of Representatives, accidentally shot himself in the foot last week.

There are plenty of goods to sell in Richmond, but a scarcity of greenbacks.

There are between twenty-two and twenty-three thousand rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, most of whom will soon take the oath of allegiance and be discharged.

The crops in Southern Virginia are very promising.

The Danville Railroad has been turned over to its directors.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, May 29.—General Sheridan arrived in this city at noon to-day.

The Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad will soon be opened.

Two thousand bales of cotton passed this point for Evansville.

Cotton advanced four cents at New Orleans on the 23d, with limited sales. All kinds of trade is dull. Everybody is waiting the promulgation of the free trade order.

Arrived—Steamship Republic and transport McClellan. Coming up—Ship Hawkins, Boston, and the barks Ninevah and Trojan, of Philadelphia. Sailed—The Guiding Star.

Gen. Thomas—Trial for Murder.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—Maj. Gen. Thomas left for Washington to day.

The trial of the negro, John Lewis, for the murder of Thomas McGrath, at Shelbyville, is concluded. Gen. Brisby conducted the defence. Several days must elapse before the decision will be promulgated.

Suicide.

NEW YORK, May 29.—R. Delderick, an importer, shot himself through the head this afternoon at his office, No. 15 South William street. He is reported to have lost heavily in stock operations lately.

The popular play of "Paul Pry" was suggested to Foole, the dramatist, by a circumstance he has himself related in the *New Monthly*:

"An idle old lady, living in a narrow street, had past a good much of her time in watching the affairs of her neighbors, that she at length acquired the power of distinguishing the sound of every knock within hearing. It happened that she fell ill and was for several days confined to her bed. Unable to observe in person what was acting on without, she stationed her maid at the window, as a substitute, for the performance of that duty. But Betty soon grew weary of that occupation; she became careless in her reports, impatient and testy when reprimanded for her negligence.

"'Betty, what are you thinking about? Don't you hear a double knock at No. 9? Who is it?'

"'The first floor lodger, ma'am.'

"'Betty, Betty, I declare I must give you warning. Why don't you tell me what that knock is at No. 24?'

"'Why, lor, it's only the baker with pies.'

"'Pies, Betty! What can they want with pies at 24? They had pies yesterday!'"

The New School General Assembly on Woman Suffrage.

The General Assembly of the New School branch of the Presbyterian church, now in session in Rev. Dr. Cuyler's church in Brooklyn, voted unanimously late morning to recommend to the State the right of suffrage to the negroes of the South. The discussion was spirited (Dr. Adams and others taking part), and after the announcement of the vote, the assembly arose and joined in singing, "My country, 'tis of thee."—*N. Y. Post.*

The expedition which left Charleston, Kanawha, some two weeks ago, for the Salt Sulphur Springs, has returned. It was composed of a picked body of men from the 1st New York and 7th West Virginia regiments. The expedition was entirely successful. On the 11th inst. the 12th, 20th and 23d Virginia (rebel) regiments surrendered, including portions of other commands. They were paroled and allowed to return to their homes. The people are reported as very submissive, the war feeling subdued, and the result healthy for the establishment of peace.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

TENTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly opened with prayer.

Rev. David Herron, a delegate from the Reformed Presbyterian Synod which lately met in New Castle, was presented and made a salutatory address. He gave an outline of the history, origin and present condition of his church, adverting to their common ancestry with the Old School Presbyterian church. He touched on a variety of subjects connected with the church, and concluded by tendering the salutations of the church he represented.

The Moderator made a brief address in response to the salutation.

Dr. S. Wilson read a report of Dr. Chamberlain, from the Committee to whom was referred a resolution to keep one or more of his members in the field, such delegate to be paid by the Board of Missions. The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The paper representing the status of Southern churches, presented in the morning, was then taken up.

Judge Strong remarked that he hoped we would ignore the so-called "General Assembly of the Confederate States," as that organization was made under a mistake. We knew it was a mistake, and they know it now. He desired to cultivate the loyal part of those Southern churches, and believed that in a year we would have a full representation from every Synod in the South.

Rev. R. S. Niccols, of Missouri, objected to the action proposed, as tending to alienate the churches in the South. They should have time. It would be a recognition of the views of the Southern church to receive them just as we receive delegates from other Synods. Let us be careful how we proceed. This cutting off, this recognition that we have no authority over them, should be considered carefully.

Judge Strong moved to strike out the latter clause of the second resolution, also to insert the word *constitutional* after "schismatical" in the first resolution. Adopted.

The whole resolution was amended by striking out all that referred to church property.

The whole paper, after a few other slight amendments, was then adopted.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Overtures made a report from the Synod of California; also a minority report.

It was moved that the minority report be incorporated as an amendment to the original report, and further action was postponed till the next meeting.

Rev. Mr. Montford moved that when the house adjourn it adjourn to meet this (Monday) evening at half past seven o'clock.

The motion was adopted, and the Memorial was made the order of the day for the evening session, together with a consideration of the Report of the Synod of California.

The Assembly then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at half-past seven o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Dr. Wilson.

Dr. Samuel R. Wilson read a lengthy protest against the action of the Assembly in dismissing the complaint of Mr. Paris against Synod of Missouri. The paper was spread upon the records, and referred to a committee, of which Dr. Green is chairman, to answer.

The Assembly then proceeded to the consideration of the memorial (already published) in reference to the course to be pursued towards those who have assisted Booth's plot to murder President Lincoln, but their guilty accessory in producing the distribution of the infected clothing in the cities of the loyal States, and the attempted introduction of portions of this clothing into the White House.

Rev. Dr. Storrs addressed the meeting, and after the adoption of other resolutions, and an hour's reading of some liberal contributions, the meeting adjourned.

FRANCE.—The Bourse is flat; Rentes 67f 50c.

ITALY.—The festivities were progressing without disturbance at Florence, and the King was meeting a brilliant reception.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds dull and drooping. Discount, average demand.

The following is a summary of the news taken on by the City of Baltimore, which left Liverpool on the 17th for New York: The news received in England by the City of Washington had no material effect. The punishment threatened against the rebel leaders, if carried out, may act unfavorably, but it is generally admitted that, if they are proved guilty of complicity in the assassination, they are entitled to no mercy.

The *Daily News* says: President Johnston is fulfilling the expectations of his friends and his enemies by the vigor with which he is pursuing the leaders of the rebellion. It warns against uniting party feeling with public justice, and denounces the leaders of the Abolition party with being animated by a lenient and magnanimous policy.

The *Epoque* says: In order to be proved for all eventualities the French Government has determined to reinforce its naval stations on the American coast. The Lyons silk trade has derived material importance from late American advices.

The American church at Paris was crowded on the 14th, on the occasion of services in memory of Mr. Lincoln. Americans in Paris were wearing crape badges.

The King of Italy had opened a great exhibition in Florence and inaugurated a Dante monument on the Dante Centenary Fete.

The mails from Calcutta to April 15, and Melbourne, March 25th, have been received.

Nothing is known as to the whereabouts of the Shenandoah, beyond the report that she was expected to be cruising off the Australian coast. It was also reported that she had been lying off the bays at King's Island, while the crew commenced mutiny to strengthen her. The prisoners arrested for enlisting on the Shenandoah were found guilty and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment.

Letter of Ex-Senator Robert Toombs—Jeff. Davis Severely Criticed—Prophecy Realized.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The *Herald* publishes a letter written on the 24th of last March, at Washington, Georgia, by Ex-Senator Robert Toombs to a gentleman in Richmond, containing a despondent prophecy, which the events of the past few months have fully realized. Toombs at that time had most painful apprehensions for the future of the Confederacy, solely from a conviction of the total incapacity of Jeff. Davis, and consequently the utter failure of all his policy schemes. Davis was regarded by Toombs as a complete failure, who was mildly squandering the resources of the people, and their only salvation was in his overthrow. Toombs did not think much more of Gen. Lee than of Davis. And the enlistment of negroes, he contended, would be a disgrace which would lead to the most fatal consequences. He characterized as a piece of imbecile stupidity, as well as treachery to the cause, worthy of Davis and Lee, Toombs concluded: "We can win the fight, if we can get rid of Davis, if not, we can't."

Interesting from Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Some of the troops are being paid off to-day, but the largest number will be mustered out and sent off in detachments to districts where paymasters are located, in order to receive their pay.

It is rumored that Major Gen. Thomas will be placed in command of the Department of Virginia.

Admiral Frank Buchanan, senior officer of the rebel navy, surrendered himself at Mobile on the 20th inst.

Wm. Walker, of