EATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

We can take no notice of anonymous comm is. We do not return rejected manuscripts Parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

The Defenders of the Republic. There are manifest and many duties before us. They would be new if we had not expected them. They are almost, therefore, familiar because we have been discussing and preparing for them. Weighty and inevitable they are, but we can make them light and easy if we meet them in the good spirit of this hour of resolution and of rejoicing. What could we thus refer to but our obligations to "The Defenders of the Republic?" Hundreds of thousands of these brave citizens will soon be returned to their homes. Now, while it would be an insult to say that the State, or the Government, or Society, is to have all these men made a charge upon their generosity or their charity, it is true that there are many, very many, who have powerful claims upon the country. We can never class them as a trouble or a vexation, so long as we reficet upon the splendid voluntary benevolence created and stimulated by the war, when families, left without their protectors were cared for, and the needs of thousands of others met and satisfied. For if these were possible and prosperous in the midst of strife, why should they not be equally so in the midst of peace? Besides, innumerable avenues and opportunities will open and offer for the unprotected and destitute soldier. The citizen first and most entitled to consideration is he who has fought to crush the rebellion. Mr. Lincoln's Administration set the example in this direction soon after the war began, and Andrew Johnson will follow it. The rule may operate hardly upon some who hold office, but it cannot upon those who did not go to the field, and would not; and we feel sure that many who have enjoyed the pleasure of peace will gladly aid those who have enabled them to enjoy it. The lame and the mutilated should be looked to atonce. Happily, however, the National Government follows all these with its laws, and the widows and families of those who have fallen are also remembered. But that class needs more than this kind of aid, and whenever it can be rendered it should be freely given. Pennsylvania, under the auspices of Governor CURTIN, and, aided by the splendid donation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the liberality of the last Legislature, has provided for the education and the rearing of the destitute orphans of the gallant dead. Other States have done, or will not fail to do, likewise. The sympathy and aid of established institutes, hospitals, schools, seminaries, asylums, will, of course, be tendered. The large manufactories, corporations, municipal and individual, the contractors on public works, could do immense service. Nor. as we care for our Union boys, must we forget the Union refugees from the South. Nor can we turn coldly from the rebel penitents themselves, It existed in ancient Rome, as well as in our erring brothers, it is true, but objects the Jewish Church, where it had three deof sympathy in the midst of their own grievous distress and agony. There now a great work. We cannot overlook it. It ought to be gratefully accomplished. The war brings with it many duties, but this is one of its highest. part of the price we have paid for peace: for our relation to it would have been as close and religious if the war had brought us defeat. But peace and victory make it a thrice blessed duty, and make it the more delightful. But there is a neccessity to organize the work. Good intentions are plenty; generosity is ready; and patriotism abounds. But some one must organize the work—and the sooner it is begun the

Paying Off the Debt. A short time ago, the English press commented with great severily, on what was pleased to characterize as "American audacity and perfidy,"-exemplified, it declared, in our tariff. England, it seems, having abandoned her principles of Protection, after centuries of ex tion which does not go with her into Free Trade. We have found it necessary to carry out a protective policy, to prevent our manufacturers from being swamped by importations from foreign countries, and especially from England, which predominates in the production of fabrics from cotton, respects, however, we grant privileges to foreign countries in which our own manufacturers are not allowed to participate. Let us instance, for example, the great staple of cotton.

duty whatever upon cotton, raw or manufactured, sent out of the United States. Of course this is an immense bonus to foreigners, who work up the raw cotton into various fabrics, which are sent back to us, to compete with the fabrics produced by American labor and capital. Anxious to give all possible assistance to her cotton lords, England has not put any import duty upon the staple received from this country. On the other hand, see how our cotton manufacturers are treated. First, there is a duty upon every pound of the raw mate. rial. Then there is a further tax upon all products manufactured from this raw material. Lastly, there is a tax on the income or profit accruing from this manufacture. It must be a very small manufacturer indeed, who does not realize \$10,000 per annum by his business. On this profit, and upon all profits in excess of that \$10,000 per annum, an income tax of 10 per cent. has to be paid. The remarkable result is that the combined duties amount to nearly as much as the value of the raw material (ginned cotton), and we may add, what is not generally known, that as much cotton as is put into a factory pairs, wages, &c.

levies heavy duties upon raw cotton, upon manufactured cotton, and upon the profits send the results to this country to compete with our own manufacturers, who have to work up a heavily taxed material. It may well be a matter of surprise how any American mill-owner thinks it worth his while to compete, at such fearful odds, with British manufacturers. Our production of cotton fabrics is principally limited to Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode a much smaller enterprise of that na. tion, that the signing of this treaty would continues to work under the burthen of such fiscal disadvantages. That England, which profits so very largely by receiving our cotton without paying any duty upon it should complain of our putting her manufactures under a protective tariff is sim-

ply absurd. There is a strong necessity, as well as a meet the expenses of the Government and the interest on the Debt.

just published at Washington, shows that, in the year 1860, there were grown, in all parts of the United States, 5,387,052 bales of ginned cotton, each bale of 400 pounds. which we take to be below the average weight, usually estimated at 438 pounds. Take it, however, at Mr. KEN-NEDY's average of 400 pounds, and the whole cotton product of the United States in 1860, the year next preceding the rebellion, was 2,154,820,800 pounds. Now, suppose that the duty of 2 cents per pound had been levied on this, a revenue of over 43 million dollars would have been derived from this article alone. Or, if all the cotton consumed at home had been untaxed. and only the exported article made subject to a duty, say of 5 cents a pound, the Revenue would have been still larger. There were 1,767,686,338 pounds so exported in 1860, and the tax on this would have exceeded 88 millions dollars.

selfish and grasping, would not have allowed its cotton exports to be taxed. But it can be done now-and it ought to | ible union of the States. be done, leaving all consumed at home wholly untaxed. It will be some time before we shall go back to anything like the production of 1860, but Texas alone has every capability for cotton growing, and can produce as much cotton, and at least as good, as all the rest of the world now produces. It is practicable, and would be just for Cotton, which created the War, to pay off the Debt, within a reasonable time.

The Lot of the South. A significant subject for Southern reflection is afforded by a paragraph in a late number of the Paris Debats. That journal, in commenting upon their destiny, continues thus:

"To return into the bosom of a powerful empire without humiliation, without other sacrifices than those imposed by the spirit of the times and the very necessities of the war, to return to industry and the arts of peace, and to take part in the great movement if prosperity which always jouws come and he lot of the South, and this lot far surpasses all the advantages with which it had been lured by the instirity which always follows civil war—such is ators of this unfortunate enterprise."

This philosophic judgment of an impartial observer will be affirmed by the vanquished when inflamed passions subside and calm reason resumes her away. Four years of experiment have done much to teach the Confederate States that the North is quite as essential to the South as the South is to the North, and a fair trial of free labor and a large infusion of Northern energy and thrift will confirm this lesson.

Within the memory of living men, two free exercise. Excommunication, by the word bravely before the people. way, is not peculiar to the Church of Rome. grees, and the intimate connection of things

the Pope's indignation or condemnation. It is reported that VICTOR EMMANUEL, been the recipient of a letter from the Pope, in which it is proposed that Bishops to the perience, now grumbles at every other na. | the Church as are part of the new King- | ments, that you must not permit them to der Victor Emmanuel's rule, many sees | And yet there is not now a pro-slavery flax, and the useful metals. Our tariff is are vacant, and the question of filling them | chief, from Davis to Mosby, and from strictly defensive, as it ought to be. In some | up is to be left to negotiation, the Pope being willing to receive an Ambassador from Victor Emmanuel to make the arrangement. It is difficult to believe that the Pope would make any such | things, if we carry back our minds less concessions as these, though his doing It may not be generally known, but the so would indicate either that he pos- comprehend a new phase of guilt on the fact is indisputable, that no tax whatever is sessed a large share of common sense, part of these reckless and wicked men. levied upon cotton exported from this to any or that he was not above taking good advice. For they knew they were lying at the time other country. That is, there is no export | As a temporal prince, he never will appear | they were most earnest in rejecting Mr. Lin-Church which now form part of the new | L'outrance in the field. How many graves Kingdom of Italy, though he may have to | were filled on account of this hellish lie the submit to it. The Sovereign Pontiff, no last dread account will reveal and revenge. doubt, will still designate himself master | Let strangers who have dwelt on this drama of the Church provinces, which appear with hope and joy, however, take with them lost for ever to himself and successors, to their homes the stern truth that our United just as, until the year 1801, some centuries | America is fortified forever against all after they had ceased to possess one foot of future internal strife; that if we have Gallic soil, the British sovereigns styled fought bitterly, yet have we suffered themselves Kings of "Great Britain, together; and that as we bury our hates

usalem.''

Pope Pius, maintained in Rome by French troops, will soon lose that substanber last, between NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMMANUEL, provides that, in two years after date, the French army of occupation should be withdrawn from Rome, and it is known that the Pope positively declines to the following special order: form an army of his own. The Gazetta de Milano, which has the character of being one of the most trustworthy journals in Italy, declares that the conditions offered to be worked up, so much more money is by VICTOR EMMANUEL to PIUS IX before required to work it-namely, for rent, in- the Convention of September was drawn terest of capital, insurance, machinery, re- up were as follows: "Entire independence of the Pope in the ecclesiastical affairs of The conclusion to be drawn from these | Italy, and the right of nominating the bishops. Abrogation of all laws relafacts is that England protects her manufacturers by admitting cotton, from all | ting to the suppression of convents and parts, duty-free, and that our somewhat | the appropriation of Church properhasty system of internal taxation, which ty; the Pope alone to decide on any reforms to be introduced into Church matters. Repeal of all sentences against of the trade, does not protect American bishops convicted of political offences. industry and enterprise. The manufac- The King of Italy to be Viceroy of turers of Lancashire, Lanarkshire, and the Pope in the States of the Church. Nottingham work up duty-free cotton, and Italy to assume the whole debt of the Papal States. The King of Italy to support—that is, pay—and command the Guardia Nobile; cardinals to rank with Royal princes; all the Pontifical palaces, except the Quirinal, to belong to the Pope; and that palace to belong to the King of Italy only as a residence, and even then to be given up for election purposes on the demise of any Pope." The well-known
Paris journal, Le Siécle, declares, in addiction that the signing of this treaty would
the low rates at which stamped envelopes are furnished by the Government. A schedule of prices, considerably reduced, has just been issued by Island, and Connecticut, there being Paris journal, Le Siécle, declares, in addicture in New York, New Hampshire, New have been followed by the crowning of the that a package of twenty-five stamped en-Jersey, and a few other States, but the King of Italy on the Capitol. It is known, velopes, of letter size, may be purchased for wonder is that any capitalist in any place | too, that VICTOR EMMANUEL does not wish for Rome as a place of residence, and prefers Florence, now the declared capital of

the Eternal City-the Niobe of nationsto the Pope. If such terms were offered to Plus IX. it must be admitted that they were liberal. but the obstacle to their being accepted great desire, to raise sufficient revenue to was that they wholly avoided the vexed question of territory-taking it for granted, we may say, that the Church provinces Why should not Cotton, now taxed so were to remain under the rule of the King heavily at home, also be taxed when it of Italy. In a word, the proposed terms goes abroad, to be converted into manufac | would have simply left the Pope the great

his Kingdom, and therefore would leave

NEDY, the Superintendent of Census, and | poral Prince. This is his difficulty: he received, when elected, what is called the patrimony of ST. PETER, and is persuaded that it is his duty not to leave it at all diminished to his successors. It is scruple of conscience with the Pope, and it is impossible not to respect his motives as well as pity his condition. That, under any circumstances, Pros IX will change his residence from Rome, and make a foreign city the seat of the Holy See, does not seem even remotely probable. The Church of Rome will retain Rome.

No Compensation in Rebellion. Nearly all extensive rebellions have possessed some redeeming quality, but the people of the South obtained no compensation, however small, for the ocean of evils with which the slave rebellion deluged them. They lost, through its agency, life, liberty, and property, to an extent but little short of the limit of their possessions, and Before the rebellion, the South, always they gained from it nothing but a few delusive hopes that served to lure them to destruction. Their Saviour is the irresist-

ONE of the most common objections

urged against the enfranchisement of the blacks, and a powerful argument to the minds of the great mass of workers at the North was that the liberated negro would immediately leave the scene of his bondage, and enter into competition with our own operatives. This is being refuted every day and in every State where our victorious armies are established. As soon as freedom is attained and security assured the freedman shows his willinghess to return to his accustomed labors, in his accustomed place. We are too aut to forget that the South is the land of his birth that whatever attachments slavery has left says "it has nothing so very painful," and | him still bind him to that spot, and that the higher latitudes are only his abode by compulsion. A late Richmond letter, from a most competent authority, states that the colored people of that city express a desire to remain, and a confident expectation of the return of those that have for merly found refuge in the North. When peace is restored and their freedom as sured, the colored people will gladly re turn to their old homes and their old avo eations, and even among the long-established and educated in our own city we hear that many are now looking forward eagerly to the day when they may return o a more congenial climate and a familian ountry.

"THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA" are to hold a State Convention on the 21st of June. For four years the "Democrats" have allowed themselves to sneeze when the sympathizers with JEFF DAVIS took Sovereigns have had Papal Bulls of ex- snuff; to dance to the piping of W. B. communication fulminated against them. | REED; to bow before the judicial platitudes In 1809, Pope Pius VII. thus placed Na- of Mr. Justice WOODWARD; to applaud POLEON I. under the ban of the Church, CHAUNCEY BURE, JERE. S. BLACK and in 1860 Victor Emmanuel was put | Charles, Edward, and Hahry Inger into the same category by Pius IX. In soll, and to unite in kicking out of the neither case, however, were the monarchs ranks all such traitors as John Cessna, named, the Pope confining himself to a so- | not to name the host of earlier heretics that lemn and reiterated publication of the broke away from the charnel house in 1857. penalties decreed by his predecessors Let us see now if there is pluck enough in THE COURT CAREFULLY SELECTED against those who unjustly invaded the what is left of "the party" to say the right territories of the Holy See, usurped or vi- word in strong Saxon next month, and, olated its rights, or violently impeded their what is far more important, to act out that

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON May 5, 1865. ecclesiastical and civil under the Jewish obituary notice is not more amusing and polity, rendered it terrible, even as a tem- novel than the comedy acted in some of poral punishment. Exclusion from the syna- | the English papers, where victory to the gogue for thirty days was the lowest and rebel arms is predicted in full view of the lightest ban; the next was not merely exclu- evacuation of Richmond. The writers for if not its holiest. Do not let us say it is a sion, but a prohibition to hold any inter- these papers may have deliberately spoken course with the individual; the greatest, the falsely; and, if so, they only proved their terrible Anathema Maranatha, cast the of- prejudice, which is far more blameworthy fender out of the Church for life, deprived | than ignorance; but in either case their him of all civil rights, cursed him very fate will be ridiculously humiliating. More thoroughly, and left him to the judgment of | than a week since they heard of the events God. Some centuries ago the excommuni- that succeeded the downfall of the rebel capication of a sovereign was regarded as free- | tal, including the tragedy of the night of ing his subjects from their allegiance, but Friday, the 14th of April, and for that inthis is no longer claimed. The excom- formation they will, probably, take a munication, therefore, of any sovereign | a new observation, more intelligent, let us is little more, now, than a brutum fulmen- expect, if not more gratifying to themnot a bite, but a bark. Still, it signifies | selves. I have already suggested to these commentators the sublime lessons they may draw from the murder of the Ameripractically excommunicated, though not can President, and the manner in which ndividually named, should lately have the American Government moved on in response to the working of our Constitu tion and Laws; but there are other teach dioceses vacant in such of the Estates of | ings, growing out of subsequent developdom of Italy shall be appointed by the lose sight of. They cannot be blinder than Pope, who will give VICTOR EMMANUEL | the rebel leaders, especially as they must permission to appoint Bishops to the vacant | admit that, loudly as the British tories have sees in what was formerly the Kingdom of clamored for treason and prayed for its Sardinia. In the three Ralian duchies, and triumph, the rebels have left them far bethe Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, now un- hind in the work of vaunting and falsehood. Lee to Forrest, that does not openly confess that the rebellion is at an end, and the national authority impregnably re-established. It seems hard to realize these than six weeks: but, as we do so, we also to submit to the transfer of the Estates of the | coln's terms of Peace, and in remaining

France, and Ireland," and as VICTOR Em- out of sight and mind, and banish and EANUEL himself, on the throne of Sardinia, | punish those who forced and fomented this also bore the empty title of "King of Je- | war, the whole American people, as they swear a stronger fealty and a profounder gratitude to their Constitution and their country, are religiously resolved to pretial support. The Convention of Septem- pare for the great events which must sooner or later shake the civilized world.

OCCASIONAL. The Post Office Address of Tax Pavers The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE. WASHINGTON, April 27, 1865. ticable, to enter the Post Office address as well as the As soon as the present supply of form 23 is ex bausted, a new column will be introduced for this purpose, but for the present the old form will be filled as above directed, and two lines will be used Joseph J. Lewis, when necessary.

FINE OIL PAIRWING OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. We invite attention to the portrait, painted in oil, our late lamented President, now on exhibition a committee of City Councils. It is certainly one of the finest pictures of Mr. Lincoln that has yet appeared, the negative from which it is derived aving been taken at the White House in February. 1864, by Mr. Wenderoth, of this city (of the firm of Wenderoth, Taylor, & Brown), for the purpose of emi-ellishing a fac simils of the Emancipation Proclamation, which was then published for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

WASHINGTON.

LOW RATE OF STAMPED ENVELOPES. BUSINESS CARDS, ETC. It is doubtful if the public generally are aware of the Post Office Department, by which we learn the envelopes, deducting postage, but twelve cents, or less than halles cent a piece. Envelopes, I note size, are furnished at two cents less per package. The Department also issues stampe two-cent envelopes, designed for drop letters and circulars, the price of which is \$2.32 per hundred. eing at the rate of thirty two cents for the hundred envelopes, or something more than three en-velopes for one cent. These envelopes, of letter velopes for one cent. These envelopes, or levels and note size, are of superior quality, being made of firm paper and smooth finish. The circular envelopes are of ordinary quality, but not gummed. Newspaper wrappers, so comeniant for use in the sending of transient papers, are likewise sold out at the low rate of \$2 18 per hundred, making the real expense of the wrappers but eighteen cents, or less than one cant for five

goes abroad, to be competed into mandian we simply not the 1 ope the great form and interesting point in the new artifulation of the valuable Return on the Agriculture of the United States, compiled by Mr. Ken power and exercising authority as a tem-

printed on the letter envelopes, can have it done without additional charge if ordered in quantities of one thousand or more.

MORE REWARDS FOR JEFF DAVIS. It is believed that the reward of \$100,000, offered for the apprehension of JEFF DAVIS, will soon be increased to one million dollars, as well by Govern-mental action as by the liberal patriotism of the people. In Chicago about \$30,000 have already been raised for the purpose, and many other prominent tizens bave done as well.

WHY OULD WAS ARRESTED. The Richmond Whig, of Thursday, announces the arrest of ROBERT OULD, late of this city, but more nerest of Robert VVIII, lace of this city, but more recently the rabel cammissioner of exchange. It is said that the Government took this course because of certain information that he had appropriated the money, clothes, etc., sent from the North for our suffering prisoners. On the proceeds of this robbery he is said to have fared sumptuously, and been the most showy man in Richmond. he most showy man in Richmond.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY EARLY. This redoubtable chief, who distinguished him self so little in the Valley, is lying slok in Lynch burg, a prisoner in our hands. He went to South-western Virginia, but losing all hope of success and all heart in the war, gave up gracefully to our forces

REBEL SURRENDERS. There is no organized rebel army now left of any strength. Jerr Thomreon surrendered his army on the 2d of May, and Gen, Echola has surre dered in Southwestern Virginia. Eastern Tennessee is now clear, Basil Duke, with all his vage. bonds, having fied into Arkansas.

[By Associated Press.] MILITARY AND NAVAL.

The rick and wounded troops from City Point are being rapidly shipped to Washington, and the hos pitals at the first-named place will be abandoned a seon as possible. Mapy of the volunteer officers of the Malvern, late Admiral Porter's fire-ship, now lying here, have resigned, and large numbers of other naval officers are sending in their resignations, seeing that the war is over, and being desirous of engaging at once in civil pursuits. Steamers are daily arriving up the river, towing hartered vessels, which are brought up to be dis-

charged from the Government service.

The work of retrenchment goes on in all quarters. WASHINGTON, May 5-9 A. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Storetary of War: & Sin: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State and Mr. F. Seward are doing well. Very respectfully, yours,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secr

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War;

tary of State has suffered a good deal from the frac tured jaw to-day. Mr. F. SEWARD is decidedly better to night. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General. EMIGRANTS TO MEXICO. Two offices have been opened here, and an adverdiers who wish to emigrate to Mexico, in accordance with the Mexican decree, to visit them. It is added

that similar offices are to be opened throughout the General Sheeman's headquarters are to be in Alexandria on his arrival here. RELIEF TO VIRGINIA.

General Augus has given permission for full supplies of provisions to be sent into Virginia. THE HARRIS COURT-MARTIAL. The court martial on the case of Congressman HARRIS met this morning, but in the absence of itnesses from Maryland it adjourned until to

THE ASSASSINATION.

The Assassins to be Tried Early Next Week.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC.

Washington, May 5.—The trial of the assassins will commence here next week, and is generally un-WASHINGTON May 5, 1865.

The case of a man who has read his own compel a postponement until the middle of the week. The court will be well selected of gentlemen ity, and the trials will be rapidly the proceedings, no less than six phonographers being engaged. It is supposed that the trial will take place at the Arsenal, at the foot of Four and a-balf street, where the assassing are now in custody closely guarded by a regiment of soldiers.

THE END OF THE WAR.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MUSTERING OUT THE TROOPS OF THIS STATE.

Those in Sherman's Army to be Discharged at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, May 5.—Governor Curtin goes to Washington to-day for the purpose of arranging with the War Department the localities at which Pennsylvania troops are to be mustered out of the service and paid.

The Pennsylvania regiments in Sherman's army,

It is now understood, will be brought, to Harris-burg, where they will be mustered out and paid. The object of the Governor is to prevent the delay and embarrasement which have heretorore attended troops at this post, and make arrangements by which the men will be able to reach their homes in

SANDERS. THEY ASK THE UNITED STATES TO HELP

THEM PROVE THEIR INNOCENCE.

1 Counter Charge Against President Johnson.

leged Conspirator.

MONTREAL, May 5 -George N. Sanders and Beverly Tucker are out with another manifesto to day, addressed to Andrew Johnson, in which they accuse President, but give no particulars. They agre to go to Rouses' Point, or some other place, and be tried on the charge made in the President's re-cent proclamation, if the United States Government will pay for their defense and guarantee their

TORONTO, C. W., Ma 4.—Wm. C. Cleary, one of the parties for whom President Johnson offers a reward, publishes a letter stating that there is not a particle of truth in the statement that he concerted and incited the assassination of President Lincoln, and asserts that he knew nothing whatever of ituntil it had been committed.

COMMERCE WITH THE SOUTH.

Regulations of the Treasury Department. IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR OUR MER-CHANTS AND CAPITALISTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instruc-tions to the collectors of ports and other customs officers concerning the reopening of trade with the South, in accordance with the proclamation of President Johnson. Following is a copy of a circular embodying these instructions, which has been sent by Mr. McCullough to the different collectors:

Transury Department, May 1, 1885.

In order to carry into effect the Executive order issued April 29, 1865, directing the removal of restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise intercourse with the States of Tonnessee, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Cerolina, and with such parts of the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louislana, east of the Mississippi river, as shall be designated by the respective department commanders as being within the lines of national military occupation, the following instructions are issued:

1. All collectors of customs at ports on the Atlan by Mr. McCullough to the different collectors 1. All collectors of customs at ports on the Atlan 1. All collectors of customs at ports on the Atlantic coast, within the loyal States, and the collectors of such ports within States heretolore declared in insurection, as have been opened by proclamator of the President, are designated as permit officers under Section 2 of the Regulations, Series July 20, 1864, with power to authorize the transportation of goods, other than those specified as contraband of war in the above ofted Executive Order, to all perts within the States and parts of States above mentioned, in such vessels only as are authorized by law to engage in the coasting trade of the United States. law to engage in the coasting trade of the United States.

2. These collectors, and all other permit officers named in said section, are antiorized and required to issue permits for the transportation of goods to such perts in the manner and form required by the aforetail regulations, charging and collecting the permit fee therein prescribed.

3. When any vessel duly authorized to engage in the coasting trade, arriving from any of the ports in insurrectionary States, shall enter any of the ports in referred to in the first section hereof, with cargo duly permitted by the permit efficer of any port affected by the said Executive Order, such vessel and cargo shall be treated as upon a lawful voyage, and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of vessels and cargoes in the coasting trade.

H. McCullacour,

nd cargoes in the coasting trade.
H. McCullock,
Secretary of the Treasury.
The following is the section referred to above, de The following is the section referred to above, de signating who may grant permits:

I. The officers of the Treasury Department to be authorized under instructions from the Secretary the interest of the section of the Secretary the interest of instructions from the Secretary to inferential intercourse has been, or may be theories by the President, under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, are the Surveyors of Customat Pittsburg, Wheeling, Clacinnatt, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Paducah Cairo, Quincy, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, and Baltimore, the Collectors of Customs at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Georgetown, Alexandris Beaufort in North Carolina, Port Royal in Suth Carolina, Brownspile, and New Orleans. Other officers will be designated to grant permits, should the public interests require it; and the officer above named will respectively grant permits to such ports places or districts only as shall be designated in the latter of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The permit fee is that established in the following clause: RICHMOND.

Arrest of Commissioner Ould and his Attaches.

PROGRESS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC ON

ITS HOMEWARD MARCH. The Generals Surrendered by

Johnston. PROBABLE FATE OF WADE HAMPTON AND ACTION OF BRAGG.

An Amnesty Extended. The Richmond Whig of Friday furnishes the ARREST OF REBEL OFFICIALS, We understand that Robert Ould, late Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, William H. Hatch, his assistant, and several other attaches of the Burea, have been arrested upon an order from Washington, and committed to the Libby, upon a charge connected with the administration of affairs develving upon them as agents of exchange.

A System of Conciliation Inaugurated

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAG.

The yan of the Army of the Potomac, Lieutenant General Grant, reached Manchester last evening, from City Point, en route for Washington. The four years' work of suppressing the great rebellion being vitually accomplished, the grand old army is on its way back to the point from whence it set out in 1861. The different corps will rest in Manchester for several days, girding up their loins, then set out in 1861. The different corps will rest in Manchester for several days, girding up their loins, then set out in 1861. The different corps will rest in Manchester for several days, girding up their loins, then set out in 1861. The different corps will rest in Manchester for several days, girding up their look in the light marching or during the country of the series of the first loyed. "I have a supplied the series of the army will go round by water.

GOVERNOR PERFRONT. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GOVERNOR PIREPONT.

It is intimated that Gov. Pierpont, Governor of Virginia, whose seat is at Alexandria, may be expected to arrive in kichmond within the present week, or the next ten days. It is said that Gov. Pierpont is in Washington, and has delayed his coming in order to await the arrival of the Governors of several of the States who are expected to accompany him to Richmond. GOVERNOR PIRRPONT. WHERE ARE THE SURRENDERED GONE?

Resuregard, Thompson, Bragg, and Hoke have figured so conspicuously in the robellion now in process of being sanifact out, as to make their respective faces matters of interest to all who have either participated in the late war or watched its surgings and shiftings from a sale distance. Beauregard, Hardee, and Hoke were included in the surrender of General Johnston's army. Bragg ig said not to have been included, but being somewhere in the neighborhood of the score of surrender, it is axpected he will come in and avail himself of the privileges accorded to the army.

Wede Hampton; lieutenant general, and lately commanding the cavalry of Joinston's army, was also let out, and there are many rumors and speculations as to the cause. One report is that Hampton, incepsed at Johnston's determination to surrender, forced himself into his presence and insulted him grossly, when the latter shot and killed him with a revolver. We attach no importance to this story. It does not fit the character of either of the men.

Some color has, however, been given to it by the fact that Johnston, when asked what had become of Hampton, replied: "I have gotten rid of him;" "he will trouble us no more," or something to that effect. We feel well assured that Hampton is at this time in command of the cavalry escort which attended Jeff Davis when he left Goldsbory for parts unknown; and Johnston's evasive and somewhat mysterious answers are easily accounted for by his unwillingness to throw any light upon the route of ecoape taken by Davis and his followers. It is far from improbable that Brage, too, has gone with Davis. If he has not been willing to shale the fortunes of his chief, he can have no spark of gratitude. Davis loved him as never David loved Jonathen, and strove desperately and perelstertly to make a great general out of him. He failed sadly, but through no fault of him, and it is the least that Hragg can do to cleave unto him now in the day of his ruin.

Gen. Halleck has also issued an order announcing that all persons, without regard to their rank or employment in the civil or military service of the late rebel Government, will be permitted to take the late robel Government, will be permitted to take the ammesty oath, and will receive the corresponding certificate. These excluded from the benefit of such oath can make application for pardon and restoration to civil rights, which application will be received and forwarded to the proper channels for the action of the President of the United States. The fact that such persons have voluntarily come forwards and taken the oath of allegiance, will be actioned from the true to the status of

be evidence of their intention to resume the status of loyal citizens, and constitute claim for Executive CALIFORNIA.

A Large Emigration Expected to Idaho.

MILITARY MEASURES TO PROTECT THE BOUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3 .- General McDowell is moving several companies of troops for the protection of the land routes to Idaho, along which the Indians are troublesome. Stations will be estab-lished at central points of Northern California and Nevada, and the cavalry will patrol and protect the roads. A large emigration to Idaho is expected. Several more arrests have been made of persons in this State and Nevada for rejoicing at the death of President Lincoln, and a considerable number of their friends are under duress at Fort Alcatras. A movement has been started here for a dollar subscription to a fund for a testimonial to Mrs. Lincoln. It is also proposed to build a monument

to Lincoln's memory.

The receipts of treasure at the mint for the last ten days are about 32,000 ounces of gold and 12,000 ounces of silver.

The Board of Supervisors are considering a resojution for asking authority from the Legislature to give the Government one of its city squares for a new mint building.
Sailed, isteamer Constitution, for Panama, with a large number of passengers for New York, and \$854,000 in gold, of which \$367,000 goes to New York. Arrived, ship Panama, from New York.

SCUTH AMERICA.

MORE INTESTINE COMMOTIONS AND REVOLUTIONS.

Prospective War Between Chili and Spain

REVOLTS IN BOLIVIA AND PERV-THE CAPTURE OF MONTEVIERO.

Important Grant to the Panama Railread Company. New York, May 5.—By the stenmer Costa Rica we have Panama dates to the 26th ult.

The Panama Railroad Company has secured a

sanction of Congress to become a law. It secures is to be built within 150,000 metres on either side. The Company pays \$500,000, and issues 18,000 shares of \$100 each. The company is to transport the Government mails, troops, armaments, &c., gratis, and charge 10 per cent. less for the transportion of the products of the Republic than for others, in return for which they are to pay the taxes. The necessary lands are conceded. A French company has secured the exclusive privilege to construct a canal across the Isthmus.

From Chill it is learned that there is a prospect of a rupture between that country and Spain, growing out of claims made by the latter for the restment of her fleet on its way to Peru. The reported capitulation of Montevideo and General Flores to the Brazilian forces is confirmed, and General Flores has assumed the supreme power in Uruguay under the protectorate of Brazil, hus terminating the war. A new revolution has broken out in Bolivia, headed by General Belzer, who has been protained President of the Republic. President Nulsarego immediately marched on La Paz, and after a des-perate struggle took possession of the town. Gen. Belzer was shot, and peace restored.

The whole southern portion of Peru is in a state of revolution against the Government. There is but little hope that the President will be able to The United States gunboat Wateres left Asplawall on the 18th, and the United States steame State of Georgia arrived on the 18th.

PLEASANT PICTURE OF THE STATE OF APPAIRS
THERE—LEGISLATORS DRAGGED OUT OF TAVERNS
DRUNK TO ATTEND TO THEIR DUTIES—DESTITU-TION, MISERY, AND WORTHLESSNESS AMONG THE PEOPLE. A correspondent of the Uhicago Tribune, writing from Davall's Bluff, Arkansas, gives a great many strange facts about Arkansas, which has just come out of rebellion, and is in a state of transition.
From the members of the Legislature down to the lowest of the people there is a sort of demoraliza-tion which will require a great deal of time and patience to correct. The writer says that when the constitutional amendment was passed it was as a preparatory measure, very difficult to get a quorum, preparatory measure, very difficult to get a quorum, and sontinues:

There were members enough in the city but not at the capitol. From day to day were the houses adjourned until legislators could be dragged from the taverns and saloons. A motley crowd, indeed, is to sinpe the future of the State. The Legislature met in the large hall of the capitol. A few rude wooden benches were set out for seats, and the floor covered with sawcust to absorb the excessive expectorations. The State is poor. The revenue she collects is principally, if not wholly, from garrisoned towns. There are contress, and there alone can the process of civil courts be executed. She has the whole machinery of State Government, save authority. A squad of soldiers must still protect the sheriff and enforce justice. Taxes are levied

ARHANSAS.

and fines imposed. The office of collector is doubtless most profitable. The constituonor is small.
Less than a dozen votes elected representatives.
Scouting parties sent into the constites opened
poils and elected their candidates without opposition. The refugees, prolific in dogs and children,
still fpour in. Their narrow strip of land, stretching along the base of a hill, and bordering a rivulet, sustains them no longer. The plundering
habits of the guerillas forbid cultivation, and they
are thus forced from their homes. They are averse
to labor, and this is well exemplified in a characteristic aneodote told by a surgeon. He wished to
hire the services of a boy for errands and such like
duties, and offered alad a good recompense. But he,
in great astonishment, broke out: "Work! why I
can'twork! I'm white!" Whata burden will they be
to the industry of the North. They willingly, though
not thenkfully, subsist on Government bounty.

Like Ishmaelites they wander without even a
purposa. In ihelf migrations the children sicken
and die, and not unirequently we see but one
remaining member of a once large family. They
have neither energy nor vitaity. Even in our
hospitals the large per centage of deaths are of
Arkapsas troops. It was 's matter of surprise to
the citizens that there should be less mortally
among our soldiers than there was among the
Confederates stationed at like sickly places. The
immortality prevailing among these refugees is suprising. The negroes, likewise, are dying oif.
Never before so bountifully provided for, they
gorge and surreit themselves. Disease comes, and
their numbers diminish. When possessed of money,
like children, they frequent stores and salona with
that, indefinite purpose of buying something that
may attract. Few, indeed, have learned, or witi
learn, the virtue of coonomy.

ROVING BANDS PROWLING NEAR MANKATO ST. Paule, May 5 .- A party of six Indians me lered four persons, named Jewett, in Blue Eart ounty. A half-breed, named Campbell, was lynche as one of the murderers. In his confession he state that nine bands of Indians, numbering one hundred each, were in the vicinity of Mankato. Pienty troops are in the vicinity, and they will probably capture the raiders and prevent further mischief.

Surratt in Canada. The following telegrams appeared in the New YOR papers:

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

The investigation of the cases of the conspirators is now in progress. When the time arrives for the publication of the details they will astound the loyal North, and disgust every high-hearted Southern man, by the exhibition of peridy and cowardly expedients resorted to by the leaders of the reveilion. Washington, April 29, 1865.

Notice has been given by our Consul 4-eneral in Canada, that all the criminals connected with the murder of Mr. Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities. This has a meaning.

Sipce we last wrote on this subject we have had

murder of Mr. Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities. This has a meaning.

Since we last wrote on this subject we have had information to lead us to think that the man Surrati has been in Canada. We are quite ignorant as to whether or not he is now here. Out we can have no hesitation no stating that it is the duty of the Canadian Government and people to use all exertions to afford the Federal anthorities sid in finding out the fact, and to afford them every factility which the law or treaties, or the comity of nations, may require at our hands. This a point too plain for discussion. There can be no second opinion respecting it. But as to the alleged conspiracy here, among the Sonthern refugees, we shall require evidence before we believe it. We attach weight to the statement which Erigadier General Lee, made to us, as to his ignorance of any such conspiracy; and had there been any of the nature alleged he would likely have heard of it. That officer, as a Southern gentieman, repudiated sympathy with as assination as indigitability as could any man who lives. What is unfair, these are gousstons against a class of gentlemen without specification. Montreal Gazette.

Mosby's FAREWELL TO HIS GUERILLAS AND Bushwhackers.—Before running away, Mosby issued the following address to his followers; issued the following address to his followers:

FAUQUIER, April 21, 1885.

SOLDIERS: I have summoned you together for the last time. The vision we have cherished of a free and independent country has vanished, and that country is now the spoil of a conqueror. I disband your organization in preference to surrondering to our enemies. I am no longer your commander. After an association of more than two eventful years, I part from you with a just pride in the fame of your achievements and grateful resollections of your achievements to myself; and now, at this moment of bidding you a final addeu, accept the assurance of my unchanging confidence and regard.

Farewell.

Colonel Commanding Battalion.

REPORTED LOSS OF JEST DAVIS' SPECIE.-Col. Clark, of the rebel army, who was captured by one the least that Bragg can do to cleave unto him now in the day of his ruin.

Major Gen. Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the James, has issued a general order establishing a Court of Concilitation, consisting of three arbitrators, in the city of Richmond. This court will arbitrate such cases as may be brought before it in regard to the right of possession of property, both personal and real, and to the payments of rents and debts, where contracts were made upon the basis of Confedrate currency, which now has no legal existence. This court will its decision be any bar to legal remedies when the civil laws and city curts are re-established. All parties bringing suit in this court and attorneys and spents appearing for them will be required to take the ammenty cath. All alike, white and colored, will be allowed the benefits of the jurisdiction of the court, and all proceedings will be directed solely to ascertaining and securing exact justice.

Clears, of the rebel army, who was captured by one of consequence of our securing ments while endeaving to escape from Richmond on one of the last trains from the domed city, asserts that he was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond; that when his train broke down, and he found; that when his train broke down, and he found; that when his train broke down, and he found; that when his train broke down, and he found; that when his train broke down, and he found; that when his train broke down, and he found; that when his train broke down, and he found; that when his train broke down, and he found; that when his train broke down, and that when his train broke down, and the seeing our forces appreaching, or defend it extends a mind the excitement and undustry that he allowed its benefits of the jurisdiction of the season of the seeing our forces appreached from Richmond on one of the last trains from the domed of the was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond; that when his train broke down, and the two hundre in that all his of our scouting parties while endeaving to escape the doomed city, asserts that he was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond; that when his train broke down, and he found it impossible to get it on the track and off again, and seeing our forces approaching, he ordered it set on fire, and that all his efforts to save the specie were unevailing; that the soldiers broke open the kegs, and amid the excitement and tumult, soldiers and citizens appropriated all there was. He asserts that he knows that no other amounts of specie not in the pockets of its owners were taken from Richmond, and that this lot was all stolen. He states further that the amount has been vastly over-estimated, and confirms the statement heretofore made by General Grant, that it amounted only to about two hundred thousand dollars.

We find in the London Globe, one of the semi-official English papers, the following comments upon the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

The estimate for last year of the sum to be required for the service of the State, under all heads, was £66,890,000. We have no reason to think that it has been exceeded; and we know that no legacy of liability will be found to have been thrown by it upon 1365-56. The new estimates show a net reduction of £316,000 on the navy, and £874,000 (including a large increase of ropayments from India) on the

cial English papers, the following comments upon the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

The estimate for last year of the sum to be required for the service of the State, under all heads, was £65,890,000. We have no reason to think that it has been exceeded; and we know that no legacy of liability will be found to have been thrown by it upon 1365-86. The new estimates show a net refuction of £36,000 on the navy, and £875,000 (including a large increase of ropayments from India) on the army. The total diminution of the cost of these two services will thus be £1,190,000, as compared with the past year. The civit covide estimates are not all before us; but even if it be an error k is a whilesome one to calculate upon some increase, and, speaking merely upon hypothesis, we think we do not underrate the increase if we put it down at the odd £180,000, the excess over a million saued on the army and navy. This would be a total reduction of a million, and would leave Mr. Gladstone on the 27th of April with a probable expenditure of £65,80,000 to provide for. Lot us see what is likely to be the amount at his disposal to enable him to discharge this obligation. The revenue for the year 1864-85 was £70,313,000. Had we made no charges in taxation last April, the effects of which will apread somewhat over the year now commenced, were we to make no charges now, and were the state of the country so far stationary that we might not expect a progressively increasing yield consequent upon former reductions or the general prosperity, that is at a first view the sum upon which we might calculate. That is to say, Mr. Gladstone would have an income of £70,313,000 to meet an expenditure of £65,800,000, or a surplus of £4,423,000. Although this estimate will not be fullilled—for estimates of losses of revenue caused by reduction of duty are the only ones which practical results invariably contradict—it is but right to take the loss at the full amount to £60,000, or mother years have done. But in the balance of th

Convention between Austria and Mexico.

Convention between Austria and Mexico.

The full text of the convention concluded on the 19th of October last year, between the Emperors of Austria and Mexico, for the recruitment in the Austrian States of volditers? For the Mexican service, has just appeared. Its thorn may be summarised as follows: 1. The Austrian volunteers to be recruited for the Mexican service shall not, for the present, exceed 6,000 infantry and 300 callors. They may consist of persons who have fulfilled their time of service, and civilians not liable to military duty. No expense shall be incurred by the Austrian treasury. 2. After their six years' service in Mexico, six months' leave shall be allowed the recruits in which to return to Austria, or apply to the Austrian authorities for leave to remain in the country. S. Sates the division of the corps into infantry, hussirs and Unlans, atiliery, and engineers. They are to be men of good character, not ever forty, strong, and professing the Uhristian religion. 4. Soldiers and sub-officers of the Austrian army allowed to enlist among the Mexican volunteers may reenter that army after completing their term of service. 5. Evertain number of Austrian infantry, jager and cavalry cadets, will be permitted to enter the Mexican service. 6. Provides for the return of officers to the Austrian army. 7. Stipulates for their being passed by a commission as fis for service. 8. Declares they have no claim to reenter the Austrian service if they leave Mexico before the appointed six vears have expired. 9. States that they

for their being passed by a commission as it for service. S. Declares they have no claim to re-enter the Austrian service if they leave Mexico before the appointed six years have expired. 9. States that they lose all claim upon the Austrian Government if they isil to report themselves to its agents within six weeks after quitting the Mexican Service. 10, 12. Stipulate that pensions and wounds money are to be paid by the Mexican Government to volunteers of all ranks who become invalided while in its service, and that provision shall be made for their widows and children. 13, 14. Refer to the position of officers returning from Mexico as to pensions. 15. Arms, accountements, and ammunition will be supplied by Austria to Mexico for cash payments. 16. Provides for the subsistence of the volunteers until they leave Trieste. 17, 19. State the pay, emoluments, grants of land, &c., to be made by the Mexican Government to volunteers of all ranks after expiry of their term of service. 20 The stipulations of the convention apply equally to salors. 21. Officers and men shalt take the oath of idelity to the Mexican colors, and acknowledge the Emperor Maximilian as their temporary military chief. It is stipulated that the entitiment shall be exchanged within four months from its date. NEW YORK CITY. GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Costs Rice, which arrived at this

The brig Silver Cloud, from the Cape of Good Hope on July 23, has on board the crew of the ship Edward, of New Bedford, captured by the pirate henandosh.

EVENING STOCK BOARD.

port to-day, brought \$660,000 in gold from San Fran-

HUMILIATION IN MASSACHUSETTS. In accordance with President Johnson's procis mation, the 1st of June has been appointed by Go-vernor Andrew as a day of humiliation and prayer. Opening of Navigation. ALBANY, May 5.—Boats are beginning to arrive on the Erie canal. New Performance at a Theatre — In a little tableau performance at Winstead, Connecticut, lately, where a young man was to hold himself and lips in marble repore, within kirsing distance of a madden's plump and dimpled hand, he so far forgot himself and the audience that he felt to kirsing it In manifected expressions. The audience applaqued but there was a different expression benium the scenes shortly after.

THE MARTYRS OF ANDERSONVILLE.

DEATHS AMONG OUR PRISONERS FOR A YEAR. TELLING COMMENTABY ON THE CHARACTER OF

The editor of the Ibury Herald, Miss., has fur nished to the press a record of the daily deaths at Andersonville from the 1st of Warsh, 1884, to the 10th of March, 1865—a little over one year. The daily record demands more space than we have just now at our disposal, but as a paragraph in the history of the war, and a proof of how much flendish brutality our poor captive soldiers must have suffered every day and every hour of the day, we will print it on Monday. Let it be preserved, and, as it is read, let our people say how the leaders and abettors in such gross, horrible orime should be treated. We present now the summary of deaths by months. The figures are dulf and cold, but they represent more pain, more misery, more awful suf-fering than the most lively fancy can imagine

DEATHS OF UNION PRISORERS—SUMMARY BY MONTHS. February......

Aggregate ... 1864. 17.524

This table requires not a word of comment. The Paid Fire Department of New York. A temporary injunction was granted by Mr. Jastice Sutherland, yesterday, restraining the Mayor and commonality of the city, and the Uniof Engineer of the Fire Department, from transferring the apparatus and other property of the Fire Department to the newly-appointed commissioners. The injunction is understood to have been based upon the opinion of the Actorney General of the State that the law is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it excepts the city of Brooklyn from its operation, and leaves New York alone under the control of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, virtually making them city officers, who, according to the State Constitution, can only be elected by the people or appointed by such authorities of the city as the Legislature shall designate. Without attempting to dispute whether this point of the opponents of the law is well taken or not, it seems very clear, from the spirit which actuated the representatives of the Fire Department at their meeting on Wednesday evening, that the attempt to establish any paid system will meet with factions opposition. Chief Engineer Decker and his colleagues announced their determination, even before the injunction was obtained, to recognize in 11 maner the authority of the new commissioners, and to hold tenselously, in spite of law, the control of the old department and its property, threatening with immediate distandment any company which might be found favoring the new order of affairs. We can assure the members of the Volunteer Fire Department that, in yielding to this lumpoper spirit, they are committing a grave error, which will condemn them before the public, whose good opinion, in so far as they, as a body, are entitled to it, has The Paid Fire Department of New York.

A NOBLE WOMAN.—There is now living in Cherieston Miss Ramsey. She is a grand-daughter of Henry Leurens, and is connected with the Pinckney and Rutledge families. This lady is the owner of the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed. When the ordinance of secession was passed in the city of Charleston. By the State of South Carolina, every possible effort was made to obtain this table on which to sign that foul and fatal deed, Miss Ramsey not only indignantly refused to have it taken from her house but threatened to shoot, with her own hand, the misoreant who should attempt to remove it. We were told these facts by a gentleman on whose veracity we most fully rely.

Good News.—It may be seen by the following, Good Naws.—It may be seen by the following, which we extract from the Boston Journal, that a "fall in beet" is in prospect in that city: "It will be seen by the reports of the outlie markets, the present week, that the decline in prices has at last reached the beef market, and there is a prospect that we shall soon be able to get a good steak without paying forty-five to fifty cents a pound for it. Both at Cambridge and Brighton there were a large number of cattle left over this week. Cattle for which 17 cents a pound was confidently expected were sold at 14 cents, and butchers bought very shy even at this decline. The reduction of the army will take the Government out of the market as a nurchager, and lower prices still may be expected."

A Man Starred for Depending the Mano-RY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT—On Wednesday af-ternoon an employee of the New York and Eric Railroad Company, named John Salaman, while standing near the office foot of Duane street, in New York, heard a person speaking in a disrespectful and abusive manner of the late President, and immediately requested him to desist, whereupon the stranger, without any previous warning, drew a knife and stabbed Mr. Salaman, indicting a zerious wound. He then made his escape. The wounded man was taken to the New York Hospital.

Public Entertainments. THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY terminated their series of concerts for the season yesterday evening, by giving a fine performance of Neukomm's replete with beautiful melodies, is richly harmo replete with beautiful melodies, is richly harmonious. The solo parts were sustained by highly competent vocalists. Mrs. Mozart, of New York, was the soprano of the evening, and rendered the fine music entrusted to her with that ability which has given her such a great reputation as an interpreter of oratorio music.

Mr. George Simpson, also of New York, has a rich tenor voice, and sang the part of David with the basso, and displayed his deep, full tones to great the Society, was excellent, and showed mark evidences of skillful training. The Germania Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Carl Sentz, performed the instrumental portions ence was really immense, every portion of the Musical Fund Hall being closely filled, and the greatest satisfaction was evinced with the whole erformance. The season could not have been closed more successfully.

Mr. Otto Dresel will give the second of his

selected from the works of the best composers for MATTINGS. DRUGGETS, CARPET CHAIN, &C., THIS ingrain, royal damask, Venetian, list, Dutchinemp, cottage and rag carpetings, 2-4 to 6-4 coir and " con tract" Canton matting, 10 bales two-ply carpet chain, &c., to be peremptorlly sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 11 o'clock predisily, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 282 and 284 Market street.

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE. BASE BALL.

4 8. Shaw 1, b. Umpire—H. Budd, of the N. B. B. C.
Scorers—McVay and Lewis.
There will be a fine game to-day, at 3 o'clock, on the Athletic ground, at Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue. Seats reserved for ladles. The match between the Engles and Athletics has been postponed in consequence of the death of Mr. Andrew McBride, father of the pitcher of the Athletics.

gan Southern, 69%; Illinois Centrel, 111%; Michiberry, 74%; Rock Island, 101%; North Western, 30%; Canton Co., 39; Cumberlad, 47%; Quicksliver, 62; Mariposa, 13%.

Arrived, bark Princess, Alexandra, Ponce; brig Export. Cienfaegos. Fell in, April 30th, 1st., 3610, 100.; Rock, 1st., 4st., During the past week ninety five pounds of butter have been seized by the clorks of the markets for not being full weight. WAGNER INSTITUTE.

The Wagner Free Institute of Science will be formally opened next Friday evening, at the hall of the society, corner of Seventeenth and Montgomery streets. Able addresses will be delivered, and a pleasant occasion is anticipated. CORRECTION. Mr. Charles Carnell, who died on Wednesday last, was thrown from his carriage on Thursday of last week, and not on Sunday last, as incorrectly stated in yesterday's Press.

CITY ITEMS. IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.—As the at hand for gentlemen to replenish their m in Furnishing Goods, we would state a George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has ju casing Grant, our constant succession of the department at the his superis stock in this department at assortment of new things, including nor Shirting Prints, beautiful Spring Oravats, ble Underclothing, &c. His celebrated Medal" Shirt, invented by Mr. John F. Ta

unequalled by any other in the world

CONFECTIONS FOR THE SEASON.-MORRIS Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chestnut street, ner to Adams & Co.'s Express, are determined no outdone in their profession. We thought the that genius could conceive or art produce way of choice confections had long since way of choice considers and long since found way to the county's of these will knowin and turers. A glance at their tempiling frays, to however, will convince the most skeptical that it are some "new things under the sun," and he who are wise repair to their store before got their homes to-day, and supply themselves w budget of these delicious and healthful edible POPULAR PICTURES OF GENERAL GRANT, thousands of friends and admirerers in this of our great military deliverer, General U.S. Gwill be gratified to learn that this distinguage peace maker yeaterday sat to Messrs. Wende Taylor, and Brown, Chestnut street, below T for pictures of all the various sizes. The day for pictures of all the General was in his best mo for a capital picture. The orders for duplicates i Already commenced flowing in last evening.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES' BONNETS CHILDREN'S HATS-A magnific Wood & Cary's, 725 Chestnut street. Hats and H nets renovated at short notice. THE BRST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "TH Improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arn son, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 8 North Skri street. Work done by hand, in the best manne and warranted to give satisfaction. His sto-Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surp

DOLLARS .- A fine chance is offered any enter ing man to make a hundred thousand dol bagging Jeff Davis. The said J. D. may be kn. by a hang-dog look, by his shocking bad hat, by a very seedy-looking suit of Confederate In abort, Jefferson D. looks as unlike as poss In short, Jenerson D. Ludan as united as pussed loyal chizen, clad in an elegant sult from the B Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Mo. THE BEAUTY OF THE HAIR, in its pristing

and natural color, may be preserved to a good age. Its premature decay and loss may be presed by using E. McClain's Coopanut OII and $Q_{\rm H}$ Seed, prepared by W. E. McClain & Co., No. North Sixth street. 10)6: THE SAMBURG PORT WINE .- Our bons bis will be pleased with the rich taste, agreeable \hat{n}_{21} and fragrant bouquet of the Samburg Port Wige by physicians, for its purity, non-intoxicating quities and topic, and restorative properties. A m., glaceful of this wine, with a fresh raw egy or m

milk, taken first thing in the morning is sail prove highly beneficial in cases of Palmonary sumption. The history of the wine is quite sin Sold by druggists. SAFE INVESTMENTS .- Thirty-six irredeer ground rents. See Thomas & Sons' advertises and catalogues for Tuesday next, including first-class farm and country seats. THE LECTURE ON LIGHT, delivered last Tres by Professor Morton, at the Academy c Ma-will be repeated next Tuesday, May 9h, w

more extended explanations and additional riments. Tickets may be secured at the Academic an the Franklin Institute, 17 South Seventh. LARGE UPHOLSTERING JOHS Solbited.com made, and workmen supplied, at why leving by W. Henry Patten, 1408 Caestant street.

EYE, EAR, AND CATARRE, SUCCESSfully tro by J. Isancs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 619 Pines Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Continental.

S L Townsend & la, N Y J M Clark & s, Oil Off, J T Shane, Pittsburg J Metager, Oarliele D E Park, Pittsburg D W Reil & la, St Louis A H Barnes, Wis F L Crosby & la, Cin, O W isham, Wis H C Tilten, Wis Mrg Gatling & da, Ind L Auton & la, Bristeld J & Vlackey

pp. Boston John Moore, U S A
York
I'r Pine & la
Semi Watts, Mass
G W Lamer, Wash
Boston F Gillings, Washingt
H Hoyt, Haverbill
N York J M Fulton, Pittsbur
Boston T De Browning & #(3)
Ghio J Mogale, Hartforl GA James & fa, Hoston
John E Jawett, Ohio
B Champneys, Jr, Lanc
J F Gathridge & fa, Balt
Geo E Lincoln, Balt
Geo E Senter, Ohio
R Otts Walker, N York
J Benham, Ohiosgo
Sami M Allison, Ohio
Mr & Mrs Hamill, N J H Bewley, Smyrna, Del Goo Brewster, New J Goo

Jas Worrali, Penna
J Davis, Washington
W H Silinglufi, Norrist'n
W U L Diffenderffer. Pa
T H Chase, New York
D J Thompson, U S M
OF Hunter, Reading
H Hunter, Reading
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H Hunter, Cheinnati
H Carlin, Cincinnati
W C McLead, Scotland
H Mills Newburyport
N Elimaker, Jr, Lanc
T G English, Zancyvill
R W Henderson, Zancyvill
R W Henderson, Zancyvill
N Lightner, Lancaco
Novalen Sootland
N Lightner, Lancaco ES Hammon, N J
T N Searle, New York
J Haubard, New York
J Hammond, New York
Mrs M Muller, Bultimore
W B Sawyer, New York
J U Mitchell, Harrisburg
i Orawford, Panna
W R Slayter, Wash
V R Slayter, Wash

N Mofflet, New York
J V Oraven, Salem,
W W Wittman, Bill
H Baily, U S N
G Samson, U S N
Dr A V Looiey & wi, J H Baily, U S N G Samson, U S N Dr A V Losley & wi,

The Merchants'. E Chadwick, Venst I B Graves, New Y I Fetters, Chester Miss Moore, Penna W D Conel, Altoon A Reppard, Newton T G Evans & son, E series of three concerts, at the Foyer of the Aca-

The American.
W A Atwood, Penna
108 Wischmeyer Bait
10 W Williams, N York
3 A Gomley & la, Penna
E Reeve, Salem,
10 A Work
11 A Gomley & la, Penna
H. Reeve, Salem,
12 A Gomley & la, Penna
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13 A Gomley & la, Penna
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H. Reeve, Sal Geo Lear, Doylestor Geo Lear, Doylestor H K Sager, Doylestor H K Sager, Doylestor H K Sager, Doylestor H Lear, Doylestor H K Sager, Doy

Y Glisson & wf W G Wardle, Pottsville I Elmer, New Jersey P T Walter & wf, N York The Union.

T P Haldy, Cincinnati
J H Ehler, Cincinnati
L G Thomas, Wheeling
B F Erringten, N York
Chas A Meuler
L R Dickinson, Indiana
B Cleaver, Didaware
D Caldwell, Hollidaysbig
Mrs E Sharp, N Jersey
Menry Winter, Toronto
Las I Stryker, N Jersey
Henry Winter, Toronto
Las I Stryker, N Jersey The Commercial.

Owen Jones. W Virginia P Hoopes, Jr, Viril W C Ford, Harrisburg E H Patterson, Pen A J Patterson, Penna H J Adams
B Greenwood, New York
G D Buckley, Del City
John Read, Huntingdon
J Firbollingsworth.
R Ferguson, Chester co
T H Laidley, Penna H Whitmore, Panna H. J. Gather, Franklin co. J. Whitshead, "Sel H. Snyder, Danville, Pa. D. B. Harper, Danville M. H. Harst, Olarion co. H. R. Risson, Luzerne co. N. S. Brown, Maryland W. W. Kight, Ohlo

The Barley Sheaf. W Wood, Penna
P Donnelly, Beblieber,
A Watson, Philadelphis
Ohas Dubree, Buck, co
John Riser, Buck; co
John Riser, Buck; co
John Riser, Fankford
Timothy Ely, Placks co
J W Orousca, o, Newtown The Madison. The Madison.

H.B Taylor, Bucks co
J.H Fiv mons
O.C. Murray, Narrowsby
W.N. W. Dorsy, Del
R. W. Meniken, Del
C. H. Westoott, Prov. R. I.

Chas Bosler, Penna TAKEN THE OATH.

The rebel General Rhett, who has been at Fort
Delaware some weeks, has taken the cath of allegrance to the Government, and has been released.