The Press.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondences solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

The following, from the Washington *Chronicle* of Monday, will be heartily responded to by horror-stricken millions. The trial of the assassins is to take place under a military court, and the most distinguished ability will be enlisted on the side of the Government and the People. The accused will be allowed counsel, who will have permission to examine their witnesses, and nothing will be left undone to ferret out the horrible mystery which has enshrouded this appalling tragedy, and to bring to light all those concerned in it—whether the flying tyrants themselves who sought to murder the Republic, or their abject or bribed tools who acted under their exhortations, if not under their immediate instructions. Whatever may be said of the very few who still clamor that these wretches should have been tried by a civil tribunal, and who dare to assert that the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the land would be violated by confiding them to the sterner process of a military commission, with these exceptions all parties in this country and every civilized nation on earth, (as will be seen by the very last foreign news), concur in denouncing this unparalleled crime as entitled to the extremest and severest punishment, and as only worthy of fiends and savages. Fortunately for the cause of justice and freedom, this important case is in the hands of men who will not fear to prosecute it to the end, and it is to be hoped that the American people will give them the fullest confidence and support:

"A conspiracy the most extensive and formidable in the calendar of crime, at least in this country, is about to be subjected to the analysis of an impartial trial. The preliminary examination by the officers of the Government, conducted with matchless vigilance and determination, led the President to issue his proclamation offering certain rewards for five named individuals, startlingly implicated by this examination in the awful crime of assassination and attempted murder. This act of the Executive, taken deliberately, after full consultation and reflection, will be followed by a formal and exhaustive investigation, according to the solemnities of the national exigency and the character of the horrible offence. It is true, the first trial will not include that of the heads of the conspiracy, whose capture rewards are advertised. Only their instruments will be brought before the judgment seat. But in the detection and the indictment of these infamous beings—not, we are pained to say, all of them men—a mass of facts has been obtained that must implicate others of greater note, and shine to the rebellion the lasting ignominy of being the work alike of traitors and of assassins. And should they be brought to punishment, as we now think some of them surely will be, there is not a Christian Government or individual who will not rejoice at the result, and honor the fearless men who have labored to effect it. And the loyal people and the loyal press of the United States owe it to the cause of humanity and to the country to strengthen the hands of these men in the midst of their new and increasing responsibilities. Happily, however, they cannot be baffled or daunted in what they have to do. Never has any child received more courage and intrepidity, and never have these elements been better represented than in the statesmen who have undertaken this mighty work. They are not made of the metal to be caught by fabricated testimony, or to set the people on a false scent for party ends. Hence there is no occasion for question as to the necessity of the proceedings against the conspiracy, nor of the abundant probability of the exposure of the assassins and thugs. How the sequel will be attained it is not for us to discuss; but in the effort to reach it, let not petty or party embarrassments be made by loyal men or by loyal journals. The manner of the trial, whether private or public, may not harmonize with some of the tender sensibilities of the traitors and their sympathizers. But this was expected. So that it shows, as we predict it will show and prove, that the conspiracy was in frightful accord with the original sin of the rebellion, which has since traversed all the stages of treason, including perjury, ingratitude, theft, cruelty to our Union dead, cruelty to our Union prisoners, burning of cities at home, scuttling of trains freighted with hundreds of human lives from rail-tracks, and finally of poisoning, and the most hellish assassination—so that it shows and proves this, and so makes treason as much to be shunned and punished as the smaller crime of murder, no complaint will be uttered by any man or woman who loves the country. The assassin will bill and the traitor will plot to the end of time, *unless both are now taught that which will forever close a conspiracy of which they were the sworn authors and the joint partners.*"

What is Saved and Gained.

The war has terminated in a triumph essential to the protection of the best interests of the World. We secure not merely the vast area of territory which the rebellion sought to wrest from the Republic, but we purify it and cement it by new bonds to the Union. One successful attempt at secession would have speedily been followed by another, until every semblance of national unity had been lost, or made the prey of anarchy, military despotism, or the foreign conqueror. Mexico would have been our prototype. Instead of pitying her, as now, our ruin would have been so complete that she would have learned to pity us. The day is not distant when every conquered district will rejoice in our victory. The ends that rendered success essential to our future welfare are so serviceable to them as to us. Free Government cannot be perpetuated on this Continent unless by a strong cordon of mighty States. We have this cordon now, and no human hand can shake or break it.

The Soldiers and the Farmers.

There are now so few Copperhead papers, that to read one a month old is to be let into a flood of forgotten affairs. This is hardly the time to revive what does not deserve to be remembered, but there are cases which fidelity to history commands us to preserve. A text for serious reflection is to be found in the two subjoined extracts from Pennsylvania papers; the one from the home organ of JAMES BUCHANAN, and the other printed in what is called "the mountain county" of Cambria. Both these articles appeared late in March or early in April, and were suggested by the efforts of the Government to enforce the draft to crush the rebellion. The object was to create disaffection and resistance to the laws by appeals to the most mercenary and selfish feelings. It is difficult, as we read these extracts, to decide whether they were intended most to insult the soldiers or the people. The soldiers are told, almost in distinct terms, that they are fighting to beggar the farmers and to starve the home population; while these latter are directly invited to oppose the Government for taking men away from the walks of labor. Now, however, that the soldiers are returning, their slanderers will see that the enforcement of the draft was the very best way to help all classes, chiefly including the farmers themselves. These brave men will enjoy the proud consciousness of having saved the nation, rescued Pennsylvania from invasion, and protected the farmers and their plantations from rebel outrage. And they will soon turn their strong arms to till our broad and fertile fields, and to gather in the rich harvests now ripening under a peaceful sun. This is, indeed, poetic vengeance upon the malignant prophecies of Copperhead newspapers. The extracts are as follows:

[From the Lancaster (Penna.) Intelligencer.

THE DEPLETION OF OUR POPULATION.—In many of the poorer and more sparsely settled rural districts of this State the present merciless conscription is most severely felt. Former calls for volunteers, and preceding drafts, have so thinned out the able bodied male population that in some counties there is a great scarcity of agricultural laborers. During the coming season the want of strong arms to till the soil will be severely felt. Our country exchanges indicate clearly the great distress that prevails, and deplore the future mischiefs that must inevitably follow.

The Ebensburg *Democrat* says:

"This dynasty has laid a heavy hand on our flourishing country. Before this administration got its iron claws on our people, there were few communities that were more flourishing than Cambria County. Contentment, competence and comfort were universally enjoyed, north, south, east and west. The despoilers came and first took all the money that could be raised in all the rural districts for commutation. They gobbled up thousands of dollars earned and saved by the energy, industry, and economy of our population. When that fund was exhausted they dragged, or hunted away, the vigorous part of our population, so that there are not enough, nor half enough, men left to till the soil. What crops will be planted this season will be put in by women and children, many of the farms will be entirely vacant, with none to cultivate or take care of them; perhaps some aged men or cripples may hobble about and view the waste now pervading their once loved home. Still they call for four hundred and seventeen more men for this instalment from the rural townships. It is calling spirits from the vasty deep—they are not here—many of them are gone to their last reckoning, and have left their bones bleaching on Southern soil.

"What is said of Cambria county is true of many other sections of this State. The woes of this war are pressing most heavily upon such sections as are making no money out of it. Our large cities and towns are enjoying a notorious prosperity, but it is at the expense of other sections of the State and country."

We trust the soldiers of the Republic will carefully bear in mind those who, when they were fighting for the old flag, only remembered them for abuse and to misrepresent the cause to which they had dedicated their lives.

Anniversary Week in New York.

One section—a fifty-second and a very curious one—of the annual life of New York, is that which is named by the seriously-minded of our sister city, the Anniversary Week. It does duty as a sort of yearly Sabbath, a day on which the various Christian denominations balance their accounts, and set their houses in business order for the ensuing twelve months. Or, perhaps, we ought not to say the various Christian denominations, so much as the various charitable and political societies which belong to the different denominations—the Anti-slavery bodies, and the Missionary and Congregational Unions, with societies for promoting the spread of the Gospel in the back slums of the city, as well as in Timbuctoo or the Feejee Islands. In this week the slate of the past year is sponged clean, and a clear surface left for the cash account of the coming one. Every prominent preacher in New York may be heard by the strangers who visit that city upon this occasion, supposing that stranger to be blessed with the desire for improving his intellectual morality, and with the means for offering his mite in aid of the many, and, in most cases, very contradictory objects which appeal to him.

It is, perhaps, scarcely astonishing that the "doctors" should differ as much as they do when they are discussing in so many cases the same subject. But some hundred years since this might not have been so apparent. At that time Reporting was anything but an Art, and Phonography might certainly lay no claim to be considered one of the exact sciences.

Then the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in one church might have contradicted the propositions advanced by any other reverend doctor in another church, at the opposite pole of the city, without the majority of their hearers being next morning enlightened upon their fraternal divergence in religious opinion; or—should we not say so—in politically religious opinion. That this must have been infinitely better, not for the religious student, but for the somewhat irreligious general reader of the various daily journals, is obvious. It is bewildering to him to see two eminent teachers whom he has, perhaps, been accustomed to regard with reverence, differing not alone upon doctrine, but upon positive matter of fact. A doctrinal difference he might accept, but how can he reconcile to himself denial and affirmation upon what has already been achieved, or is being achieved under his very eyes. For instance, when he hears the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER triumphantly affirm that "the Roman Catholic Church is now crumbling and mouldering away," before the Congregational Union who are assembled at Plymouth Church in the suburban district of Brooklyn, it must be remarkably bewildering on the following day to find that the Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, has been sketching out, in somewhat glowing colors, "the power and compactness of the Roman Catholic Church," and "its rapid growth in our country." Which shall we believe? Which of his two teachers is so out in brain, and so dubious in intellect, that he may dispense with listening to him? Possibly, may he not believe both? May he not manage—as the Tahitian did when he first received Christianity, but was unwilling to entirely abandon his old creed—to believe a little of "either," and so reconcile the two opposing sections of opinion. We submit this to the reverend gentlemen as matter for argument, but would meanwhile hint to them that the politics of religion should not be discussed when the papers may require from their reporters a column or two of religious intelligence, unless, indeed, they can manage to mark out their variations of opinion under the protection of doors locked against the intrusion of outsiders.

MEXICAN LETTERS OF MARQUE.—The report that the President of the Mexican Republic had, some time since, issued letters of marque to privateers, for the purpose of reprisals upon French commerce, has been partially confirmed. Our informant is a gentleman, now in Washington, who states that he has seen, a month since, four of these documents drawn out for the Pacific. Those in whose hands this gentleman saw them, also stated that similar letters of marque had been issued for the Atlantic. Should this be correct, the news will prove highly important.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1865.

OSTRACISM OF REBELS.

A resolution was introduced in the City Councils last night admonishing and warning those men who left their homes, in this city, at the commencement of the rebellion, and openly defied the national Government, and engaged in their horrid work of treason, that their return at this time would be exceedingly repugnant to the loyal citizens of Washington, and would be regarded as an act unproductive of good, but fraught with much harm. THIS resolution caused an exciting debate of a personal character.

A public meeting is called for to-night to prevent rebels from returning to Washington. Quite a large number are already here.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that losses in merchandise can be deducted only from gains on merchandise, but in this case particular brands of merchandise need not be repeated. So in speculations, the loss or gain from stocks may affect the loss or gain from produce speculated in.

INDIGNATION MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

A public meeting of about fifteen hundred persons was held in front of the City Hall to-night, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed having in view the prevention of the returning or remaining within the limits of the District of Columbia, of its former residents who have participated in the rebellion. The ground is taken that the men who have wilfully endeavored to destroy the Government can have no home in the capital of the nation.

RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICERS.

Many officers are sending in their resignations to the War Department, and all are promptly accepted. The number of generals whose resignations have been accepted up to this morning amount to thirteen.

DISMISSALS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Orders have been issued from the War Department directing the dismissal of a large number of the citizen clerks in the Quarter Master's Department and the substitution of enlisted men. In case of physical disability from disease or wounds the letter must be accompanied by a medical certificate of the usual form. The post-office address of the officer must be given with care, in all cases.

REDUCTION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

An order has been issued from the Adjutant General's office for reducing the number of company and staff officers of volunteer regiments. It says: "By direction of the President, all company and staff officers of volunteer regiments absent from their commands on account of physical disability, or by virtue of leaves of absence granted them on their return to loyal States as prisoners of war, will be honorably mustered out of the service of the United States on the 15th inst. Said officers will immediately apply by letter to the Adjutant General of the army for their muster-out and discharge papers.

EXTENSION OF THE GOODYEAR RUBBER PATENT.

On the application of HENRY B. GOODYEAR, administrator of the estate of NELSON GOODYEAR, the Commissioner of Patents has extended the patent for seven years of NELSON GOODYEAR for the invention of hard rubber, the reissue being in two divisions. The invention in this case consists in preparing from the gum commonly known as India rubber, a new material to be used in the place of horn, whalebone, wood, ivory, or similar substances. It is called hard rubber. The extension was opposed by A. G. DAY, but it was granted on the ground of the novelty and utility of the invention, its value and importance to the public, and because the inventor was not adequately remunerated for no want of diligence on his part.

An extension was also granted to-day to EDWARD HAMILTON, of Chicago, for his car ventilator and duster.

PERSONAL.—Major General Phil. Sheridan and staff are at William's Hotel, Washington.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

A Military Commission to Conduct it---Officers Appointed.

AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE COURT YESTERDAY.

The Prisoners Allowed to Choose Counsel.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The court for the trial of the conspirators concerned in the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward, convened today, *pro forma*, to arrange the rules and mode of proceeding in said court. It is not yet determined whether the proceedings shall be made public as the trial progresses.

The prisoners, David E. Harold, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne, Samuel B. Arnold, Michael McLaughlin, Samuel Mudd, and Mrs. M. E. Suratt, on being brought before the military commission today, were asked whom they desired to select as counsel, when they named the following gentlemen:

Harold—Messrs. Frederick Stone, Joseph H. Bradley, and J. M. Carlisle.

Payne—Mr. Mason Campbell, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Suratt—Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Wm. Wallace Kirby.

Mudd—Mr. Robert Jared Brent, of Baltimore.

The other prisoners did not name counsel.

Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, and Brevet Colonel Burnett were then introduced to the court as Assistant Judge Advocates, for the trial of the case designated under the order of the President.

The court then adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow, to allow the prisoners an opportunity of retaining counsel and of conferring with them.

AN OFFICIAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The military commission for the trial of the accomplices of Booth met to-day, in a room fitted up for the purpose in the old penitentiary building, adjoining the arsenal grounds.

The following order was read:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 1, 1865.

Whereas, The Attorney General of the United States hath given his opinion that the persons implicated in the murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Honorable William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and in an alleged conspiracy to assassinate other officers of the Federal Government, at Washington city, and their aiders and abettors are subject to the jurisdiction of and legally liable before a military commission;

It is ordered: *First*, That the Assistant Adjutant General detail nine competent military officers, to serve as a commission for the trial of said parties, and that the Judge Advocate General proceed to prefer charges against the said parties for their alleged offences, and bring them to trial before the said military commission. That the said trial or trials be conducted by the said Judge Advocate General, and as recorder thereof, in person, aided by such assistant or special judge advocates as he may designate; and that the said trials be conducted with all diligence consistent with the ends of justice, and said commission to sit without regard to hours.

Second. That Brevet Major General Hartranft be assigned to duty as Special Provost Marshal General, for the purposes of said trial and attendance upon the said commission and the execution of its mandates.

Third. That the said commission establish such order or rules of proceedings as may avoid unnecessary delay, and conduce to the ends of public justice.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1865.

Official copy:

W. A. NICHOLS, Asst. Adjt. General.

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

VIGOROUS OPERATIONS ORDERED AGAINST REBEL PIRATES.

Neutral Nations Warned Against Giving them Hospitality.

Rehabilitation of Virginia--The Rebel State Government Pronounced Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—President Johnson has issued a proclamation declaring that

Whereas, Armed resistance to the authority of this Government in certain States heretofore declared to be in insurrection may be regarded as virtually at an end, and the persons by whom that resistance, and the operations of insurgent cruisers were directed, are fugitives or captives;

And whereas, It is understood that some of these cruisers are still infesting the high seas, and others are preparing to capture, burn, and destroy vessels of the United States;

The President enjoins all naval, military, and civil officers of the United States diligently to endeavor, by all lawful means, to arrest the said cruisers, and to bring them into a port of the United States, in order that they may be prevented from committing further depredations on commerce, and that the persons on board of them may no longer enjoy impunity for their crimes.

And he further proclaims and declares that if, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for this proclamation to become known in the ports of nations claiming to have been neutrals, the said insurgent cruisers, and the persons on board of them, shall continue to receive hospitality in any such port, the Government will deem itself justified in refusing hospitality to the public vessels of such nations in the ports of the United States, and in adopting such measures as may be deemed advisable towards vindicating the National sovereignty.

VIRGINIA.

The President has also issued an executive order to re-establish the authority of the United States and execute the laws within the geographical limits known as the State of Virginia.

It is ordered that all acts and proceedings of the political, military, and civil organizations which have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion, within the State of Virginia, against the authority and laws of the United States, and of which Jefferson Davis, John Letcher, and William Smith were late the respective chiefs, are declared null and void. All persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend, or attempt to exercise any political, military, or civil power, authority, jurisdiction, or right, by, through, or under Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, and his confederates, or under John Letcher, or William Smith and their confederates, or under any pretended political, military, or civil commission or authority issued by them or of them since the 17th day of April, 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

The Secretaries of the State, War, Treasury, Navy, and the Interior Departments, and the Postmaster General, are ordered to proceed to put in force all the laws of the United States pertaining to their several departments; and the district judge of such district to proceed to hold courts within the said State in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, the property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within the said State in all matters civil and criminal within the cognizance of the Federal courts, to carry into effect the guarantee of the Federal Constitution of a Republican form of State Government, and afford the advantage and security of domestic laws, as well as to complete the establishment of the authority of the laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration of peace within the limits aforesaid.

Francis A. Pierpont, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government, so far as may be necessary, in the lawful measures which he may take for the extension and administration of the State Government throughout the geographical limits of the said State.

From Selma, Alabama.

We insert from the *Chattanooga Daily Rebel* of April 20th and 24th ult., the following extracts. They give a somewhat new phase of the feelings of the rebels in regard to the late assassinations. The *Rebel* of the 20th ult. has the following:

If the news we published yesterday from Senatobia be true, William H. Seward, the cold-blooded and heartless politician, traitorous, who guided the infernal policy which plunged us into this bloody and desolating war, has been arrested by an angry God in the midst of his iniquities, and has paid the penalty of his crimes at the hands of an unknown assassin. His ambitious plans have been brought to a bloody, we do not say fitting, conclusion. It was right for Brutus to slay the despotic Cæsar, who shall say that the man who slit the throat of this arch-plotter against the lives and liberties of his people is not worthy of the laurel wreath?

And Abe Lincoln, too, the political mountebank and professional joker, whom fanaticism placed on the ring of a circus, but whom a strange streak of popular delusion elevated to the Presidency—he also has fallen. His career was as short as it was bloody and infamous. He has gone to answer before the bar of God, for the innocent blood which he has permitted to be shed, and his efforts to enslave a free and heroic people.

The same paper, date 24th ult., continues:

The people of the North are now reaping the natural and inevitable harvest of crime growing out of the demoralization incident to a state of war. The last despatches exhibit a most shocking and horrible state of society. *The President and his Prime Minister killed by assassins, and the new President and the Secretary of War murdered by a mob, which has obtained and holds possession of the Capitol of the nation.* Other cities sacked and a great popular revolution against the rulers impending. While their armies are devastating our land their own down-trodden populace, infuriated by tyranny and driven to despair by want, bursts the bonds of law, and a reign of terror and of ruin is established.

That nation which prided itself upon its strength and prosperity, finds three different Presidents occupying its Executive chair within the space of a single month, two of whom were murdered; discord and anarchy riding rampant and ruling the hour. *Perhaps they may yet find it necessary to recall the armies they have sent to these States to ruin, to restore order and law among themselves. God grant it.*

Obituary.

BUFFALO, May 9.—Christian Meis, Jr., Collector at Buffalo, and George Colt, one of our oldest citizens, died early this morning.

END OF THE WAR.

Surrender of Dick Taylor to Gen. Canby.

All the Rebels from the Atlantic to the Mississippi now our Prisoners.

DEMORALIZATION OF JOHNSTON'S LATE ARMY.

Control Over Them by Their Officers Entirely Lost.

THE PURSUIT OF DAVIS---HIS ESCAPE DIFFICULT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3, via CAIRO, May 8.—Gen. A. J. Smith, with his command, occupied Montgomery, Ala., on the 25th ult., and Gen. Steele occupied Selma on the 2?th.

On Sunday last Gen. Canby met Dick Taylor fifteen miles from Mobile, and opened negotiations for the surrender of the rebel forces. Nothing decisive was determined upon, but Taylor was allowed several days to consider the proposition. It is believed he has acceded to the terms before this, as he must have been influenced to that end by the surrender of Johnston.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *Times* has a Washington despatch, which says:

"Information was received at army headquarters to-day, of the final and complete surrender of Dick Taylor's forces in Alabama and Mississippi to Gen. Canby. It is a remarkable fact that this news and other despatches from Gen. Wilson were received by telegraph direct from Macon, Ga., to this city. Gen. Wilson is still in Macon, and the telegraph lines through North and South Carolina and Georgia are intact. The escape of Davis is, therefore, next to impossible.

SURRENDERS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Major Cooper, with a rebel battalion 150 strong, surrendered to Gen. Sanditon at Springfield, Mo., on Saturday, and took the oath of allegiance.

Thirty of Price's men took the oath at Cassville yesterday, and considerable numbers are arriving from other points.

PRISONERS AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, (Illinois) May 8.—The steamer Atlantic brought nine hundred and eighty-five rebel prisoners from New Orleans to Vicksburg.

Wm. Murphy, the notorious rebel boat-burner, captured at New Orleans, was also brought up, and taken to St. Louis in charge of United States Detective Dunford.

SCENES AMONG JOHNSTON'S REBELS.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—A gentleman who has just arrived here from North Carolina reports that the rebel troops surrendered by Johnston are greatly demoralized and nearly beyond the control of their officers, who are striving to march them to their respective States. The officers have become the objects of intense hate, and it is as much as their lives are worth to venture away from the lines. Quite a number have been murdered by their soldiers, who seem to be tempted to murder them to get possession of the small sums of specie which the officers have succeeded in keeping in their possession. The rebel soldiers express intense feeling against Jeff Davis and various members of his Cabinet, and there is no doubt that if he or of any of the leaders of the rebellion fall into their hands they will fare badly. At last accounts our cavalry were in vigorous pursuit of Jeff Davis.

THE SURRENDER OF DIK TAYLOR CONFIRMED—GENERAL NEWS.

CAIRO, May 9.—Despatches from Memphis confirm the surrender of Dick Taylor to Gen. Canby.

Unrestricted trade has been resumed in the district of West Tennessee, except with articles contraband of war.

Eight more dead bodies have been recovered from the wreck Sultana. Colonel Bodean, of Gen. Grant's staff, has been sent to investigate the causes of the disaster. He has arrived at Memphis, and will also go to Vicksburg.

Sixty-two bales of cotton passed here to day for St. Louis.

Gen. Thomas has instructed Gen. Washburne at Memphis to administer the oath to rebel soldiers, but not to officers or citizens, saying it is too late for them to reap the benefit of the amnesty proclamation, after maintaining an attitude of hostility for four years. Gen. Washburne directs that the citizens who have left our lines and sought refuge in the rebel dominion, add have resisted all persuasion to return until now will not be permitted to come to Memphis. Rebel officers coming to this district paroled from Lee's, Johnston or Taylor's armies will not be permitted to wear uniforms or badges inconsistent with our amnesty proclamation. Paroled enlisted men will be allowed thirty days to change their dress.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says the important points in the Interior of Mississippi will be immediately occupied by our troops to suppress the guerillas and preserve order.

General Dana will probably move his headquarters to Jackson soon.

About 1,000 rebel prisoners were at Vicksburg awaiting delivery to the steel bureau of exchange when they will be sent home under the injunction to remain law-abiding citizens.

Our Foreign Friends.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS OF LEE'S SURRENDER IN THE BREMEN LEGISLATIVE BODY.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The State Department has received the following translation of an extract from the proceedings of the Legislative Body of the free city of Bremen:

"SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY, Wednesday, April 19, 1865.—At the opening of the session, the president judge, F. A. Meyer, addressed the assembly as follows:

"Before we begin to transact our regular business, let us remember the joyful and most important news which has arrived in these last days from the other side of the Atlantic ocean. Let us remember and enjoy the great victory won by the armies of the Union over the rebellion of the slaveholders. Revenge has always been the most inhuman passion in connection with the United States. Many of our sons are fighting in the ranks of the Federal army and the men of freedom, and of Germans have shown that persistency and valor must finally conquer victory, even over the infuriated straggling elements of the enemy. Gentlemen, let us show our sympathy with the American Union by rising from our seats."

The members all assembly rose and gave enthusiastic cheers for the American Union and for the victory of the just cause.

CALIFORNIA.

Suppression of a Disloyal Journal—Irregularity of Mails—Idaho Spring Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8—General McDowell has suppressed the Amador *Dispatch*, a violent secession paper, and arrested its editors. The *Dispatch* has lately been extolling the assassination of President Lincoln.

The Overland Mail is running very irregularly Letters have been frequently thirty or forty days on the way from New York. Only two mails came through last week.

The people of Oregon are petitioning for a continuance of the daily mail from Sacramento to Portland.

The spring business with Idaho has commenced. Provisions at Boise City are scarce and high. Flour was quoted at $66 per barrel.

Useless Searches—Promotions.

NASHVILLE, May 8.—Brokers and bankers are cautioned against buying vouchers audited here by Captain Charles F. Wing, A. Q. M., as large amounts were captured by guerillas in the recent raid on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, on the 6th inst.

Captain Jas. F. Rusling, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Cumberland, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel and Inspector of Quartermasters of this Department.

Arrest of an Alleged Accomplice.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 9.—Robert E. Coxe, spoken of in a communication in the New York *Tribune*, of Monday, as the proprietor of a private house at St. Catharines, Canada, where he is said to have, at different times recently, entertained Sanders, Tucker, and others, was arrested in this city tonight, by Provost Marshal Johnston, of the Twelfth district, under an order from Major General Dix, and was conveyed to New York.

"Sons of Liberty" to be Hung.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9.—Major General Hovey by authority from Washington, has issued orders for the execution of Bowles, Milliken, and Horsey, who were convicted of treason by court-martial in this city some months ago. They will be hanged on the 19th inst.

Land-slide on the Mississippi.

CAIRO, May 8.—A extensive land-slide, on the banks of the river at Algiers, took place last night, heavily damaging the ship-yard of Vail & Connery, also that belonging to the Government.

Low middling cotton is quoted at 26c; strictly do. is held at 40c.

The cotton market is buoyant, with a reported advance.

Murder at Guilford, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, May 9.—A. C. Eggleston, a merchant of Guilford, was shot last evening about nine o'clock, while standing in the doorway of his store, by a young man named Andrew Knowles, also a resident of Guilford. Eggleston cannot live. A sister-in-law of Mr. Eggleston had received the attentions of young Knowles, a matter which caused much jealousy between the parties. Knowles fled on horseback to Saybrook, on the Connecticut river, rowed across in a small boat, and, it is supposed, took passage on the night boat for New York from Hartford, at Lyme, after midnight.

The Fat Ox.

BOSTON, May 8.—The celebrated mammoth ox, "General Grant," which has earned for the Sanitary Commission over ten thousand dollars, was forwarded by way of Albany and Buffalo, this morning, to the great National Fair at Chicago, as a gift from its present owner.

The Flying of Davis—He is Last Heard from in Powelton, Ga.

CHATTANOOGA, May 9.—Jefferson Davis was at Powelton, Hancock county, Georgia, on last Friday night.

General Wilson has printed handbills announcing the reward for his capture, and scattered them through the country.

MICHIGAN.

THE DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

DETROIT, Michigan, May 9.—In accordance with the President's Proclamation, Governor Crapo has appointed the 1st of June as a day of humiliation and prayer.

TEXAS.

Some of the People Still Rebellious.

DAVIS AND THE CONFEDERACY STILL TO BE SUPPORTED.

Galveston advices, of April 25th, say that the people of Houston and Springfield had held meetings and determined to continue the rebellion, though they had heard of the capitulation of Lee, to repel invasion, and to sustain Jeff Davis. Gen. Hawes, who commanded at Galveston, had resigned, and was replaced by Col. Smith. Magruder was at Galveston, where he reviewed the troops. A Federal attack on the coast of Texas was momentarily expected.

General Wallace's Mission to Texas.

AN ATTEMPT TO SEPARATE TEXAS FROM THE CONFEDERACY — REPORTED INTERVIEW BETWEEN WALLACE AND THE REBEL GEN. SLAUGHTER—THE CONDITIONS OF THE SEPARATION — OUR POLICY TOWARDS MEXICO.

The telegraph has already furnished us with the fact that Gen. Wallace had gone to Texas on a particular mission, and we now find in our files of New Orleans papers the details of the mission—the interview between Wallace and the rebel Gen. Slaughter, commanding the department, the terms offered the former, and their reception by the latter. The New Orleans papers derive their authority from the Galveston and Houston journals. Of course, the statements we append need confirmation for that very reason. It appears from them that General Wallace arrived at Brazos Santiago on the 7th of March, and a few days afterwards sent a flag of truce to Brownsville to General Slaughter, commanding at that place, asking for an interview for the purpose of arranging certain military matters.

In this letter, according to to the Houston *News and Telegraph*, General Wallace said he was not authorized by General Grant to present terms, nor agree to any presented to him, but in his conversation he said he had been authorized by General Grant to do so, with the promise to uphold him in any and all things he should do, and the government would do as he (Gen. Grant) told it, the same as the Richmond government would do with Gen. Lee told them. Grant was in fact the President of the United States. It was he who ordered and organized the Army of the Potomac, and his authority sustained the government, and he would not permit it to receive or to depose of things by their mere whim. To Richmond the military authorities of the Trans-Mississippi Department to take this step, Gen. Wallace told Gen. Slaughter that the Confederate government had abandoned them to their fate, and for this reason he preferred to treat directly with the military general, as it was a military and not a political affair. Gen. Wallace remarked that the contractors and speculators at the North, who had been making immense fortunes by the war, desired its continuance to plunder them, but the people were heartily tired of it. He said the South could not possibly obtain its independence, and he spoke of it as a foreign country, though not in language which could be regarded offensive.

IMPORTANCE OF AN INTERVIEW.

The messenger also assured Gen. Slaughter that the matter was one of the greatest importance, and that Gen. Wallace had the fullest power from Gen. Grant to treat in the premises. Wallace, himself, then, accompanied by his staff, went to Point Isabel, where the interview was to be had in private. Gen. Wallace, also, accompanied by his staff, went there, and then in person informed Gen. Slaughter that he was authorized by Gen. Grant to make a proposition to the highest military officer in the department which would be of immense benefit to them. Gen. Slaughter answered that the Confederacy that was at an immense distance from Richmond, and troops generally would decapitate them before they would agree to it. General Wallace then told General Slaughter that he should go to Brazos on his way back, in the ship of war which had brought him to Brazos, and that he would then make the same proposition to Major General Walker.

IT IS REJECTED WITH DISDAIN.

The facts of the interview were placed before General Walker, at Houston, who disposed of the matter thus:

"HOUSTON, March 26.—I received to-day a communication from Brigadier General Slaughter and Colonel Ford, of the Confederate army, informing me that on the 11th, by invitation, they had an interview with you, at Point Isabel, under flag of truce, for the purpose of discussing the means of procuring a permanent peace favorable to both parties. Accompanying the statement of the interview is a series of propositions which you furnished as a basis of negotiations. Had you informed of these propositions in advance, I feel assured that no interview would have been held with you on the part of the gentlemen who were there on behalf of the Confederacy, that they would have refused to discuss propositions which, had they been accepted, would have rendered their memory eternally infamous. If I clearly understand the propositions, they are that we (the inhabitants of the trans-Mississippi States) shall lay down our arms, surrender at discretion, take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and receive, in reward for this, amnesty, or some banishment to foreign lands, upon such terms as may please the Congressmen. When the States of the trans-Mississippi united their lot with the confederacy of the Southern States they undertook to make common cause with them both in prosperity and adversity. It is our unalterable decision to share the common danger and common fate. With our people, among whom we now have, we should be the most abject men in the whole universe if we should now sever our ties of fate, which we have sworn never to sever during four years—that is to say, our national civil rights; and with the favor of God we will yet obtain them, and force from your Government a respect of our rights. When it has come to the conclusion to grant this, and to treat us as equals, you will not be reduced to the necessity of hunting an obscure corner of the Confederacy to commence negotiations.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

J. G. WALKER, Maj. General.

GEN. WALLACE'S STATEMENTS COMMUNICATED TO "THE POWERS."

The Texas papers, and the Havana *Diario de la Marina*, assert that copies of the circulars of this interview have been furnished France and Mexico, so that they may know what they are to expect.

THE VALUE OF THE CIRCULARS.

It must be remembered that all of the above narrative of General Wallace's mission and its results are those of the rebels, who are defiant, not knowing of the surrender of Joe Johnston or Dick Taylor. We must await our own side of the story before any opinion can be offered.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR TRIAL—HOW THEY ARE CONFINED AND PREVENTED FROM SELF-DESTRUCTION—THE COURT TO BE A MILITARY ONE.

The time has not yet been definitely fixed for the trial of the conspirators, but it is believed that Wednesday or Thursday will be fixed. It was to have commenced on Monday, but various and important reasons prevented. The court will be a military one, the Secretary of War having for good reasons made this decision, and as the officers have been chosen to preside at the trial, this decision is not likely to be reconsidered. The location for the court, it is said, will be the Penitentiary buildings at the Arsenal, where the conspirators, masculine and feminine, are now confined. A correspondent says:

"A large room in the second-story has been fitted up for the court-room. It is large enough to hold three hundred persons, and is in the northeast corner of the building, and has four windows covered with grated iron bars. The room has a high ceiling, and, except the tables, chairs, and matting upon the floor, and a half dozen benches, is perfectly plain. The walls are white, the whole building having been newly renovated. No maps, pictures, or anything is to be seen save the hastily constructed pine furniture needed by the court. Judge Advocate Holt will preside at the court, which will be ranged around a long table upon the north side of the room. Parallel to it will be the tables for the official reporters, who will be sworn, and reduce the testimony each day to writing. Next to the phonographers is a table for the benefit of counsel, should any appear."

Every care has been taken, not only to guard against the escape of the prisoners, but also against any attempt they may make on their own behalf. The jail is surrounded by a detail of guard under Major General Hartsuff. It is encamped just outside the outer walls, while thick cordons of sentries surround the red brick building which confines the wretched criminals, who, in chains, with muffiers over their heads, are already undergoing a living death. They are not allowed any communication with the outside world, and the guards who feed them are not allowed to converse with them upon any pretence. The padded masks covering their entire head, except the mouth, are put on to prevent them from committing suicide. A sentinel over each one attends to them day and night. All are very much dejected.

The evidence against them is very complete. The Washington correspondence of the New York *Advertiser*, of last evening, says:

There are few missing links in the chains of evidence which are unmistakably clear and damning. Even the redoubtable George Sanders is said by the detectives to have a "dead sure thing on him," and it is probable that "*non est inventus*" would be written on any writ of extradition that might be gotten out. It is understood that Judge Advocate General Holt, Colonel Bingham, Colonel Burnett, and other gentlemen in the Bureau of Military Justice, have labored with great diligence in digesting and preparing the voluminous masses of testimony, and that they have been aided by other gentlemen of known legal ability. The confessions of Harold and Atz