## The Press

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865. The Trial of the Conspirators.

nation is demanding a thorough investigathe loyal press of the country should violently denounce the Military Commission which the Government has, for wise reasons, selected for the trial of the subordinate confederates of the assassins. We are living in an era which should

make every honest heart resolve to-"\_\_\_\_ put on manly readiness
And question this most bloody piece of work To know it further. Ill deeds are seldom slow, Nor single. Dread horrors still abound.

Our country weeps—it bleeds; and each new day A gash is added to her wounds. In the most ordinary criminal trials it is not unusual, at the request of counsel, to adopt measures to prevent witnesses from learning the testimony of their associates, and the ends of justice are often signally served by such precautions. Where the ramifications of a crime extend over a continent, and where the results of a trial may affect the destiny of a nation, surely there is good reason for adopting the only practicable mode of ensuring the secrecy that may prove of incalculable service. It must be remembered too, that the investigation now progressing at Washingthe parties who are on actual trial, but that it will lead to such disclosures as will ena- trine as the platform upon which both secof the fearful indictment that has been for- and join in for the alleged driving Maxi-

But we do not wish to enumerate justifications of the course of the Government. It is only fair to ask for it the conductice and support of the American people. The men who counselled and who are conducting this proceeding are of the highest character. They have no ulterior purposes to serve, and no possible harm can result from the course they have adopted. No ways. Sometimes they asserted that our one need fear that a single innocent man | National Government intended to offer it will be condemned, or that one iota of | to the South as an inducement to bring the undeserved punishment will be inflicted. If the general belief that PAINE attempted | ly put aside by Napoleon, it was held up to assassinate Secretary SEWARD, that as a sort of threat that they themselves HAROLD was the accessory of Boots, that | would proffer the Monroe doctrine as the ALZEROTH was hired to assassinate Presi dent Johnson, that Mrs. Suratt was an active assistant of the villain who has of the United States! Jefferson Davis himalready been overtaken by retributive self stood ready to make such use of this justice, is unfounded, their innocence will | doctrine as would help him, and if Mr. Linbe as readily established before a Military | coln had seemed to yield in the slightest Commission as before a Criminal Court. We hazard nothing in the prediction, however, that the trial will not merely satisfy the country of the guilt of the subordinate criminals, but that it will establish such a record against the distant and power ful instigators of this fearful plot as will justify the mode of procedure that has been

When the Chief Magistrate of the nation was stricken down before the eyes of thou. sands of his fellow-citizens, and when a similar fate was assigned to his successor, a state of public danger was developed ts of the conspiracy. No sentimender of ARRAHAM LINCOLN, they will ap-

detect and punish his assassins. The Decline of Gold: Gold is declining more rapidly than i ever advanced. There is no good reason why it should command a premium. The only causes of the original depreciation of contest and fears that it might be indefinitely protracted, or that the resources of the nation would be insufficient to repay its heavy expenditures. These doubts and fears have been removed. Capitalists estimate the credit of governments as carefully as they do that of individuals, and in a free market make their charges for discount correspond with the risks they incur: but they cannot maintain exorbitant and unjustifiable rates: As the prospects of a successful issue have brightened, and as the ability of the country to honor all the drafts of men and money necessary to crush the rebellion has been more and more clearly demonstrated, the premium on gold has declined to an almost nominal sum. But the same reasons which have made it fall from 290 to 130, must finally make it fall to 100. The solvency of the Government, and its ability to maintain its credit are undoubted. Its currency admirably serves all the requirements of domestic commerce, and at the rate at which the National Loan is being taken, the whole National Debt can be funded in a few months, and specie payments resumed by

the Federal Treasury, if such a policy should be deemed advisable. There is plenty of gold in the country to answer all legitimate purposes—the amount fear of such disasters as would make it the only valuable money of the land, now see the fallacy of their calculations, and will soon be glad to rid themselves of a burdensome and inconvenient charge by depositing it in banks, or putting it into general circulation. It is gratifying to reflect that, he in a more pecuniary point of view, patriotism has proved the best policy. Those rated financially on the theory of National bite-it was the dog that died."

The Country and the Clergy. The suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion. under God, the country owes, primarily, to its army and navy. These carnal weapons, however, had moral auxiliaries, whose importance it would not be possible to over-state, among which latter the press occupies a distinguished place. In every part of the land, the pen, often A mighty agency, likewise, was the popular forum, from which orators and statesmen, in breathing thoughts and burning government. And a lasting debt of gratigovernment. And a lasting down to the tude, too, does the country owe to the pulpit. Here and there, it is true, even Christian ministers have been found so delinquent of duty as not only to fraternize linquent of duty as not only to fraternize that offended Justice can inflict upon murderers and traitors will be sternly accomplished, and will be recorded in history as the fulfilment of the most honorable and trading communities of New England, and trading communities of New Englan with traitors, but who have proceeded the fulfilment of the most honorable and trading communities of New England, the United States Minister at Stockholm trusts even to such an excelling height of im- imperative duties on the part of the Execupiety as to exhibit proof of this fraterni- tive by Andrew Johnson zation in unmistakable utterances from the sacred desk. Others, under the dominion | we have received and read the New York of that "fear of man" which "bringeth a papers of yesterday. In two of the most snare," have, through the whole of this | influential, both of them friendly to Presiterrible crisis, managed to maintain an | dent Johnson's Administration, we find the ignoble silence. This class of preachers severest censure of what are called secret the Scriptures stigmatize as "dumb dogs" trials, having direct reference to the case of will probably take place some time in August next a class of canines, who, even when the the assassins. All this is a matter of taste, thief is invading the premises, and carrying and doubtless of principle, on the part of away the master's goods, will neither bark our cotemporaries, but that it may seriously nor bite, nor otherwise discharge their duty interfere with the operations of the military to those whose bread they est.

To the lasting credit of the pulpit, howrare exception. The great body of them these witnesses would not only be in

It is deeply to be regretted, while the defence. Correctly discriminating between to maintain what they conceive to be a mere partisan politics and loyalty to coun- principle, they may unconsciously assist tion of the most fearful crime of history, try, they have championed the cause of the the very worst and last phase of rebel has and while Europe, sympathizing with our latter with unabated energy and zeal. Our tred. Do they not suppose that some consorrow, re-echoes our detestation of its brave soldiers they have cheered with fer-fidence should be given to the President of guilty authors, and our desire for their de- vent prayer and earnest encouragement. | the United States; to Joseph Holt, the intection and punishment, that a portion of To the necessities of the sick, the wounded, corruptible Judge Advocate General; and and the dying, they have ministered with dows and fatherless children of the fallen have had no better earthly benefactors. And these offices of patriotic duty, let it be borne in mind, some have discharged amidst the coldest indifference of rebel sympathizers, and others at the cost of All honor, then, we say, to our noble clergy! Most weighty and solemn have been their responsibilities; most wisely and nobly have they been met and discharged.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, May 12, 1865. When the emissaries of Jefferson Davis Stephens, Campbell, and Hunter, asked for an interview with Mr. Seward, and subsequently conferred with the Secretary of State and the President himself, one of the points upon which they mainly relied—as the recognition of the rebellion and the ton will not merely determine the guilt of | phantom of Southern independence were denied-was to propose the Monroe docble the whole world to judge of the validity tions could unite and forget their griefs, mally made against Davis and his agents | milian out of Mexico. Indeed, I think it will appear that such a suggestion was distinctly intimated by these agents of the traitors, and was firmly and promptly declined. Among the thousand intrigues of Mason and Slidell at London and Paris, to secure practical aid from the English and French Governments, that in reference to the Monroe doctrine was made a constant text by them. It was used both rebels back: and, when this bait was coldsimple condition of their submission to the authority of the regular Government manner to the suggestions thrown out by Stephens and Hunter, a secret messenger would have been despatched to Paris to inform Louis Napoleon that such had been the case, and that Davis had peremptorily declined to close the arrangement made

by his agents with Mr. Lincoln. I am glad to see, therefore, that there is such a just appreciation of this whole question among sensible men and newspapers, in view of the projected emigration associations in the different cities. These organizations bear a very close relationship-I will not say to the plans of which warrants the authorities in using the rebels, but undoubtedly to the idea the most diligent efforts to probe the hidden favored in some quarters to precipitate a THE INVESTMENTS IN THE 7.30s. tal clamor should be heeded where the | Mexico and this Government, if such a col- 9,613 Individual Subscriptions Received | had reported to be paroled, stating that they had world demands a full history of this gigan- lision could be possible. The plan of emtic crime. Those who confessedly have pire in Mexico is one thing, and the plot the best information on this whole subject of armed emigration, made up from the have chosen a method of conducting this | disbanded Union soldiers, is quite another. investigation which they have judged to | On the first we can afford to reserve judgbe both right and expedient; and when the | ment and action, but on the second there nation learns the whole story of the mur- ought to be but one opinion among intelligent and truly conservative men. prove and applaud the measures taken to | Emigration will pursue its natural course.

It cannot be bribed or driven; and, therefore, it will not of itself go into First National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.... 200,000 a country distracted by war, and even in First National Bank, Philadelphia...... 1,000,000 therefore, it will not of itself go into mixed race and foreign invaders. The broad plantations of the South, conquered or confiscated—the free territories of the greenbacks were doubts of the result of the Northwest-the splendid savannas of California-the valleys of Oregon and Washington Territories-not to speak of the millions of acres in regularly organized free States along the Mississippi-these are the domains to which those in sympathy with our institutions from other lands will flock for shelter and for equality. The time is not now for the enforce ment of the Monroe doctrine. We are not vet able to decide whether Napoleon will he powerful enough to hold Maximilian upon the throne of Mexico, nor can we divine whether, before the experiment is half attempted, he himself may not be called from the scene in which he is still so conspicuous a character. I can see in the future, probably at the end of the next generation, a tide of emigration into Mexico, but it will have first passed through the alembic of our American education, so that it will be prepared when it enters upon other fields to redeem, purify, and forever maintain that upon which it has planted its

OCCASIONAL.

standard.

Frem the Washington Chronicle of yesterday.] In taking a retrospect of Mr. Lincoln's Administration it may be safely said that not a single measure, including those adopted by himself in the desperate exibeing, it is supposed, greater now than gency of the first hours of the rebellion, when the war commenced. One of its | was successful or permitted to operate withmost important uses, that of being equally | out being ridiculed and held back from its current as a circulating medium in all sec- inception to its triumph. Nearly the same tions of the Union, is more conveniently aid- | leaders, with some honorable exceptions, ed by the new national currency. Those who | arc engaged in the same business now, have been hoarding it away in the hope of when, in order to detect and punish the getting an exorbitant premium, or, in the | most atrocious assassination and attempted murder in many centuries, Mr. Lincoln's heroic successor, Andrew Johnson, is exerting his authority, and calling to his aid the minent men of the nation. This is a somewhat disheartening spectacle to the public man who looks for the support of the people that every step assumed by Mr. Lincoln was taken in conscience, and vindicated who, in the darkest hours of National cre- in the result; that to him and his policy dit, when prices were most inflated, sub- | the country was indebted for the overthrow scribed for the Government loan, paid in of a stupendous and savage assault upon gold but half of what their bonds in gold | the public and private liberties; and that would sell for now. And those who ope- the interests of all were saved and secured alone by his interposition and the influences ruin have learned a new meaning of the he summoned to his support. But even legend that "the man recovered of the over his grave, though they dare not deny the truth of what we say, and as they mingle their false lamentations with the sorrowing of the people of every civilization, they complain because his successor has acted firmly, boldly, and promptly against the assassins, and talk of "violated law" and 'trial by jury," and rail at "secret tribunals," precisely as they did at emancipation, arbitrary arrests, arming the negroes, &c. If it is any consolation to these safe and fastidious critics, who live and luxuriate mightier than the sword, was wielded by under a Government they constantly deloyal journalists with wonderful efficiency. preciate, they may take the fact to their souls, that as everything they opposed and obstructed before was followed by blessings to all classes, and sanctified by the words, have upheld the cause of free go- rescue of the Republic and the extinction of human slavery, so what is being done

Since the above has been put in type, commission we think is beyond dispute. Suppose it were made clear to those who are ever, be it spoken, this class of dumb sen- anxious to have the assassins punished, tinels, among our Northern clergymen, at | that if the names of certain witnesses with least, has not constituted the rule, but the their testimony were given to the public,

have proved faithful sentinels on the watch- peril of their lives, but the persons imtowers. When the incendiary was about plicated and prepared for punishmen to apply the torch to the citadel, they have enabled to escape; would there not be some not hesitated to "cry aloud and spare not." reason for refusing to throw the doors of Rising to the full measure of their solemn the court open? If, however, this consiresponsibilities, from the inauguration of deration has no effect upon our friends the rebellion to its close, they have proved in New York, and they steadily re to the imperilled country a very wall of | fuse to perceive how, in their anxiety to that intrepid war minister, who, from total self-abnegation. To the support of the beginning of his administrative catheir families, in their absence, none have reer, has had but one object in view, and more generously contributed; and the wi- that the destruction of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union? Can they conceive it possible that Andrew Johnson, without full knowledge of the facts upon which he acted, would have issued his proclamation? May not the secrets of this dreadful transaction be so terrible in heavy personal and pecuniary sacrifice. themselves as to render it impossible to open wide the doors to curiosity at the present time, lest the whole ends of public justice should be defeated? We have a supreme admiration for the freedom of the press. We know the ability and the influence of our associates in New York, but we also know that in many of the several trials of the present Administration when certain strong measures, since vindicated by results, had to be adopted to save the nation's life, some of the most injurious and hasty criticisms came from the powerful daily journals in our great commercial metropolis. President Johnson's Administration has no anxiety in this crisis beyond the preservation of the public liber-

> sination that has made the whole civilized world mourn as will be remembered while time endures. A STATEMENT of the issues of the seven-thirty bonds is now circulating through the newspapers whose inaccuracies we are requested to correct Congress in July, 1864, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow four hundred millions in such form as he deemed best. Of this amount \$100,000,000 was issued as 10-40s, \$70,000,00 as 5-20s, and the balance, \$230,000,000, as 7-30s. On the 3d of March, 1866, Congress authorized a further loan of six hundred millions. Seventy millions of this was taken and added to the \$230,000,000 of seven-thirties issued under the act of July, 1864, to round it up to three hundred millions. This made the first series the 7-30 loan. This left \$530,000,000 unissued of the amount authorized by the last act. The issue o three hundred millions of it as 7-30s was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Their sale commenced on the 1st of April last. This was the second series of the 7.30 loan. Its sale was averaged between eight and nine millions per day. Only about \$35,000,0000 of it remain this 12th day of May. When it is sold there will be left at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of March 3, 1865, \$250,000,000. It is presumed that this amount will be issued in the shape of a third series of the 7.30 loan, payable three years from the 15th of October next.

ties, the protection of the loyal citizen, in

all his just rights, and such a chastisement

and punishment of the authors of an assas-

MOVEMENTS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.-Private letters dated Beaufort, 7th inst., say that Chief were storm-staved at Fort Macon, where the vessel bearing General Sherman was also lying, waiting for the gales to subside. Mr. Chase expected to leave there as soon as possible for Wilmington, and thence to Havana. There were many courtesles i terchanged between the two vessels. Sherman is ed as much annoyed by the comments of the press on his diplomacy with Johnston.

\$13,762,300.

Yesterday. f The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan received by Tay Cooke vesterday amounts to \$13.

Third National Bank, Cincinnati.......\$1,555,000 First National Bank, Cincinnati...... 1,000,000 Second National Bank, Chicago ....... 545,000 National Bank of the Republic, Boston... 1,900,000 Second National Bank, Boston..... 600,000 First National Bank, Portland, Maine... 500,000 peace rent asunder by conflicts between a First National Bank, Baltimore...... 500,000 Fisk & Hatch, New York...... 1,193,700 Fourth National Bank, New York..... 500,000 Bank of North Bennington, Vermont.... 700,000
National Metropolis Bank, Washington. 600,000 Second National Bank, Cleveland, Onio...

## WASHINGTON.

The individual subscriptions of \$50 and \$100 each

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1865. PINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ASSESSORS. Attorney General Speed having duly considered Attorney General Span having duly considered the important and interesting questions suggested by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, touching the recent legislation of Congress with reference to the office of Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and which were submitted to him by Secretary McCullough, expresses his opinion for the reasons given.

First. That the provisions of the act of 1865, vesting the power of appointing assistant assessors in the respective assessors, is clearly unconstitutional. Second. That the President is by the Constitu-tion vested with authority to appoint assistant as-sessors under the existing circumstances when Con-gress creates such offices and omits to provide for the appointments to them, or provides in an uncon-stitutional way for such appointments, the officers are within the meaning of the Constitution. Officers of the United States whose appointments are not therein otherwise provided for." The honor of appointing such officers devolve on the President. Assistant assessors under the views here ex. sed are within that class. The provisions in the act of 1985 touching those officers boing nuil and void, and the act of 1864, to the extent just men being repealed, there is in effect no existing legisla tion which confers on any public authority the power of appointing those officers. The constitu-tional power of the President is in this emergency called into exercise, and he alone has authority to

commission the assistant assessors. Third. As to whether it is the duty of the President to exercise the power of app case of these officers, the Attorney General says if the President should be of the opinion that he possesses the power constitutionally to make the appointments, it is clearly his duty to exercise that He says, in conclusion of the argument, "it will

he says, in conclusion of the argument, "It will be observed, let me remark, that the action of the President in appointing to the office in question will not preclude or affect judicial inquiry and de-cision on the points that have been presented. If two persons should claim the authority of exercising in any assessment district the office of assistant assessor, one by appointment of the President and the other by appointhonestly serves. These partisans knew ment of the assessor, the question would be then peculiarly one for judicial determination, whether either and which of said persons was entitled to exercise the office—but I apprehend that, practically, no such contestation will arise. I understand that heretofore the assessors have virtually exercised the power of appointing their as sistants, and it is not improbable that the President, if he commissions the officers, will adopt subthe act of 1864 by the Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION. As some confusion exists concerning certain deductions, the following, obtained from the buffeau of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, may settle the difficulty. The amount paid out for insurance and for usual and ordinary repairs upon buildings and land not exceeding the average paid for such repairs for the preceding five years, may be deducted from one's income in making his return. This rule is applicable not only to property renters, but to the property occupied by the taxpayer—for instance, if the total repairs for five years have been \$500, the deduction for this year cannot exceed \$100, although the expenditure may be greater increase the value of the property cannot be de Governor PIERPONT will next week remove his government from Alexandria to Richmond.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS—A FISH EXHIBITION IN NORWAY—THE PORTUGAL EXHIBITION. The State Department has been officially informed that the international exhibition, to be held at Bergen, Norway, next summer, will embrace fish of all An efficial notice is also published in relation sion. An chicial notice is also published in relation to the International Exhibition at Operto, Portugal Space has been allotted in the building for products of American manufactures and industry, and an in-vitation is extended to forward samples of such pro-ducts intended to be placed in the Crystal Palace in time to reach their destination and be proporly arranged before the opening of the exhibition, which

PASSPORTS. Seven hundred passports were issued by the State owever, promises a larger number, three hund and sixty-seven passports having been issued up to last night, the majority of which were to Germans who propose visiting their homes for the purpose of prevailing on their friends and relatives to return with them and avail themselves of the fine opportunities soon to be presented at the South for improving their condition.

and continue till the end of the present year.

THE TRIAL OF THE

ASSASSINS. APPEARANCE OF COUNSEL FOR THE AND GEORGIA. PRISONERS.

NO ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE PRESS AS YET.

WASHINGTON, May 12,-Five of the counsel WARRINGTON, May 12.—Five of the counsel selected by the conspirators have appeared and tendered their services. Nothing of yesterday's proceedings has been permitted to be made public. Mrs. Suratt yesterday, for the first time, showed signs of contrition, and completely abandoned the stolcal indifference she has maintained heretofore. Washington, May 12.—The reporters for the press were to day again unsuccessful in their appli-cation for admission to the military court now engaged in the trial of the assassination conspirators. It is believed, however, that some arrangement has been officially made for the publication of such testimony and proceedings pending the trial as may not result in injury to the public and the ends of justice. The court has a corps of sworn re-porters. Mesers. F. A. Aiken and John W. Clampitt, of this city, appear as counsel for Mrs. Suratt and Laughlin, and it is more than probable that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson will act as advisory counsel for Mrs. Suratt: Frederick Stone, of Maryland, and Thomas Ewing, Jr., appear as counsel for Dr. Samuel A. Mudd and Harold. It is not known whether the other prisoners have yet procured counsel. The prisoners are all humanely treated, and provided with all necessary comforts, but are subject to close custody.

THE HARRIS COURT MARTIAL Conclusion of the Trial and Adjourn-

Washingron, May 12.—The coart martial for the trial of Benjamin G. Harris, member of Congress from Maryland, charged with violating the 58th article of war, in harboring rebel soldiers, resumed proceedings to-day.

General Sharpe was sworn as a witness, and in reply to the questions of the Judge Advocate and the counsel for the accused, stated that he was de-signated by General Grant to receive the duplicate

ment of the Court.

rolls of General Lee's army, which he did, and had with him the rolls of the men reported for parole of Corse's brigade of Pickett's division, to which the 32d Virginia Regiment belonged. He did not find the names of either Sergeant Chapman or Private Read on the rolls, and from the evidence of these papers he could not say whether the two men re-ferred to were paroled or not. He had other evidence, however, which he believed would show that Chapman was paroled. The latter statement was objected to as being in

reduced as evidence by the counsel for the accuse The witness, resuming, said the rolls furnished the names of only 200 men of Corse's Brigade, 42 of which were of the 32d Regiment, repr companies A, C, E, F, H, I, and K; Company K to which Chapman and Reed professed to belong had only the names of a corporal and two privates. The rolls were furnished by the commanding officers of Lee's army, but many of the commands were so disintegrated as to render it impossible to specify the different commands, as, for instance, the corps of Lieutenant General Early at the time of its surre der was commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. An attempt had also been made about that time to reorganize Lee's army, and this had produced so much confusion that many of the officers did not know to what commands they belonged. A. P. Hill's corps had been merged into other commands, and at the time of the surrender did not exist. Besides, jus previous to the surrender a number of men had left Lee's army for various reasons, some to procure food. and others to escape, and after the terms were signe These men came back in large numbers to avail hemselves of the liberal terms offered. On return

ing they would find that their own particular com-mands had left Appomattox Court House. Some of he troops were also abandoned by their general officers almost immediately after the surrender, eaving their men to shift for themselves, thereby compelling us to adopt the principle of permitting men to be taken up by any commanding officer and be paroled. General Lee's provost marshal, Major paroled. General Lee's proving materials, and Brifford, took up a great many, and General Fitz Les, upon coming in, detailed his agistant adjutant general, Captain Uoxe, with our permission, to take ker Hill, north of the city. This command is opmup the men of all commands and parole them. Beno officers, they were sent back to the lines of the enemy with a note authorizing any commanding

officer to take them up and parole then A large number of men of Lee's army were paroled at Appointatox Court House, but at Lynchburg and along the South side Railroad the original papers were signed by the convention on both sides operating with the Army of Virginia on the 8th ult. He made these statements to show that man's name need not necessarily be found on the rolls of his regiment, and afterward if a man desired to obtain any favor as a paroled prisoner he must make reference himself as to whore his name is to be found. There were men paroled at Appomattox Court House whose names were not on the rolls be-cause the rolls had not been forwarded to General Lee. Several days before the surrender a large portion of Pickett's division was captured, in-cluding General Corse, commanding the brigade to which the 32d Virginia Regiment belonged, and #2

the surrender there were found remaining in the division only five officers—one surgeon, one captain intended to be made by beigndes, but the dislutegra tion was so great that these five were all the offi-cers of the division left, including the brigado seaffs. General Figld's division was the only one of Long-street's corps that was found in decent shape. The facilities afforded by the Confederate officers to carry out the system of parole was very deficient.
The fact that the names of Chapman and Read
were not on the rolls of their regiment was no proof that they were not paroled. If the men were present he could no doubt soon

find their names on other rolls. The Judge Advocate claimed that the examina-tion of the rolls showed they could not be regarded as competent testimony. The witness had shown that it was only unnecessary for the names of Chap-man and Read to be on the rolls of their regiment it paroled, but that it was very probable that they wer on other rolls. As the rolls were jutroduced by the efence to discredit the testimony of the witnesse Chapman and Read, after the examination, he felt impelled to reject them as evidence.

The counsel for the accused insisted that if the men had been with their commands at the date of

the surrender their names would appear on the The witness, resuming said that the rolls of Pickett's division were made out a week after the urrender. There was a great desire on the part of the Confederates to get away at once, and many started without waiting for paroles, in order to be the first to pass through the sections where forage and subsistence might be obtained. When the com-missioners first went to Pickett's diwiston, they culd do nothing, as there was no one left to look

The counsel held that the court should decide whether the witnesses, Chapman and Read, were aroled soldiers or not. The rolls did not show it, and he challenged the court to prove it. The court was cleared for deliberation, and on reopening the Judge Advocate stated that the court

had decided to admit a copy of the rolls as evidence.

Mr. Harris then proceeded to read his defence to
the court, stating that he was in no way connected with the land or naval forces of the United States, and that he had not committed any offence. He had not harbored the prisoners, and it had been proven that they did not lodge at the house in which hey stated they had. He said that they had stated to him they were paroled prisoners, and asked for lodging. He being actuated by a desire to get rid of them, and knowing their poverty, gave each of them one dollar to pay for a lodging at the hotel to which he told them to return

The defence having closed, the testimony was ead over, and after a brief deliberation with closed loors the court forwarded their judgment to the Judge Advocate General, and adjourned sine die. The decision will probably be published in gene

THE TRIAL OF MRS. PERBINE. THE PROSECUTION AND DEPENCE BOTH CLOSED. rine, of Baltimore, was resumed to day before the court martial of which General Chapman is Presiient, and Colonel Chipman Judge Advocate. She is charged with assisting the robel cavalry in plun dering the train between Baltimore and Philadel phia during the raid of Gen. Early, last summe Among the witnesses for the prosecution was Mr A. C. Perry, who was on the train at the time o the capture. He testified that when the passenger were ordered to leave the cars he saw Mrs. Perrine shaking hands with the rebels, and seemed very much pleased. She also pointed towards a trunk, which the rebels broke open. Clarke Fisher, first assistant engineer in the navy, not only saw Mrs. Perrine welcome the rebels, but kiss one of them. She said abe was glad they had come, and that she had expected them. Pointing to some baggage After the passengers were taken on the gunboat, the witness said to a friend he was surprised to see a lady on the boat who had welcomed the rebels and kissed them. The lady heard the remark, and replied that among the rebels were members of some of the first families of Baltimore. He heard a rebel officer tell the accused they expected to be in Baltimore the next day and would call upon her, and that they would take care of her baggage.

The evidence for the prosecution having closed, witnesses were called for the defence; among them Mrs. Harper, who said she left Baltimore in company with Mrs. Perrine. They were going to Newport, R. I After the train was stopped by the rebels, she and Birs. Perrine retired to a neighboring grove. The latter left her infant, eighteen months old, with the

the roof, making a complete wreck of the building

The loss is about \$5,000. The roof of the residence

of W. A. Judd, at Bethel, was also torn off.

nurse, while she went down to look after the bag-gage. The Gilmors and some others who were with the rebels were generally known in Baltimore. Mrs. Perrine offered her fan and some cologne to a sick Federal soldier who was lying in the grove. A Federal officer, who conversed with Mrs. Perrine, stated that the passengers on the train were very much excited, and thought the was implicated with the rebels in breaking open the trunk Witnesses were produ excitable temperament of Mrs. Perrine, in order to secount for her exhiberation at the time of the car ture of the train by the rebels. The defence then closed. Tornado in Connecticut. DANBURY, Conn., May 12.—A tornado visited this section last evening. The steeple of the Congregational Church at Bethel was thrown down through

THE END OF THE WAR.

OUR POLICY TOWARDS ALABAMA

GUERILLAS CUTLAWED IN MISSISSIPPL CEN. STEELE'S ARMY ON ITS WAY

TO MOBILE.

Surrender of the Last Rebel Force in Georgia.

NASHVILLE, May 12 .- Major General Steadman arrived here to day, en route for Washington having been invited there by President Johnson for a consultation as to the best policy to be pursue for the restoration of civil law in Alabama and APPAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI. CAIRO, May 11.—Military garrisons have been es-tablished at Gallatin and Brookhaven, Miss., for the protection of all people, who are enjoined to be

accable. All persons remaining in arms are de.

The telegraph line between Memphis and Mobile as nearly been completed. Only fifty miles have to be constructed.

The Chattanooga Gazette of the 9th says: "In the early part of last week, Major General James B. Steadman, Commanding the District of the Etowah, proceeded to Resacca, where he was met b lier General W. T. Wofford, com Confederate forces in North Georgia, and the terms of the surrender of the rebel forces were agree upon. The terms are the same as those granted Lee by General Grant. The formal surrender of these forces will be made to Brigadier General H M. Judah, commanding the Federal forces at Dalton, on Friday next, the 12th instant, at Kingston. It is probable that about four thousand men will be paroled at this time. Several pieces of artillery were turned over at the meeting at Resacca, but the guns being in Atlanta, and General Wofford having no animals to bring them from there to Kingston, they fell into the hands of the 1st Ohlo

Cavalry which occupies that city." FROM NEW ORLEANS VIA CAIRO. New Orleans, May 7-via Cairo, May 12.— Milton Brown, president of the Mobile and Ohlo Railroad, has asked permission to open the road from Mobile to Columbus, Ky., and says it can bedone in two weeks. Telegraphic communication can be resumed in three days. The ram Cincinnation convoyed four steamers from Selma, having 2,500 bales of cotton aboard, part of which was marked C. S A. Considerable cotton still remains at the river landings, but immense quantities were taken into the interior after the fall of Mobile, to prevent its being burned by the rebel cavalry. General Steele's command will return to Mobile.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Advance of the Army of the Potomac at Alexandria.

THE 5th CORPS AT FAIRFAX YESTERDAY DISTINGUISHED GENERAL OFFICERS AT WASHINGTON.

Where the Pennsylvania Troops are to be Mustered Out.

I Grand Review to Take Place near

Washington. Washington, May 12 .- The advance of the Army

of the Potomac arrived near Alexandria to-day. General Meade reached Washington this morning. He has established his headquarters at Fort Albany, two miles from Alexandria. The 5th Army Corps was passing through Fairiax to-day, and will encamp between Arlington and Vienna. General Dwight's division of General Wilcox's posed of the brigades of Generals Beal, Davis, and Army of the Tennessee, is in the city, and also General Francis P. Blair, Jr., from General Sherman's army. General Beckwith, commissary-in

THE RETURN OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS—THE GRAND BEVIEW. HARRISBURG, May 12.—The order for mustering out the Pennsylvania troops shortly to arrive in the State has been fixed as follows: Those organized in the eastern portion of the State will be paid and mustered out at Philadelphia; those organized in the centre at Harrisburg, and those organized in the vestern portion of the State at Pittsburg. It is understood that these troops will turn in their arms at Washington. None of the troops will be sent north from Washington until after the grand review, which is to take place on the south side

VIRGINIA.

Passage of Gen. Sheridan's Cavalry Through Richmond.

The Railroads in Course of Repair-Several in Running Order.

TO WASHINGTON.

ARCHIVES OF THE C. S. A. SENT

From the Richmond Whigof Thursday we extrac the following: THE RAILBOADS.

All the railroads centering here are in operation ome distance from the city, with the single excertion of the York River road. The Peter road is running through under direction and charge of the United States military railroad establish ment. The Danville road is running under the ame superintendence as far as Burkesville, and between that point and Danville under the management of the railroad company. The Central has run trains out to Bumpass Station, about forty-ave miles. This company, it is understood, are managing their own road, and repairing it as rapidly as possible, with a view to an early resumption of business throughout its entire extent to Washington, via the Orange and Alexandria Road. The Fredericksburg road is running to South Anna. The Fredericksburg road is running to South Anna, and construction parties are at work beyond there to Fredericksburg, to which point the company will very roon be prepared to operate the line. It is anticipated, however, that the Government will Washington, to accomplish which it will doubtless have to reconstruct that portion of the line from

redericksburg to Aquia Oreek. BATRA BILLY IN THE CANAL. The rebel ex-Governor Extra Billy Smith took flight from Richmond on horseback, when that city was evacuated, and, while riding up the tow-path f the James-river canal, his horse baulked, tumbled, and plunged into the water, with Smith under him. For a few moments it seemed as if Extra Billy had found his last ditch, but he finally escane o the tow-path, wet, bruised, exhausted, and mine his hat.

PASSAGE OF SHEBIDAN'S CAVALRY. General P. Sheridah's cavalry corps, numbering netween 8.000 and 9.000 men, and accompanying trains, passed through Richmond yesterday. THE COURT OF CONCILIATION This court sat yesterday, but transacted no business. To day is appointed for the hearing of the first auses. Nine cases out of ten of the applic volved rents, the contracts for which were made on

ender in Federal currency. THE CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

The Confederate archives, papers, documents and other writings appertaining to the late Confederate Government, have been packed and sent to Washington. They filled ninety-one boxes, and ere addressed to the Assistant Secretary of War,

ascertain what would be a just and equitable

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ARMS AND PROPERTY SURREN-DERED BY JOHNSTON.

COVERNOR" VANCE BEGGING FOR HIS POSITION.

ordnance officer, who is detailed to receipt for ordreceived by the United States from Johnston's army, states that he received nearly 9,000 stand of arms. He thinks he will be able to gather up a few more, and will probably receivenearly one hundred and fifty cannon. Those of the men surrendered left at once with their arms, taking their horses and equipments, and it is stated that they took some of their light artillery with them. Like in army of locusts, Johnston's men are absorbing everything in the shape of food, horses, and plunde to be found in the country through which they pass. Governor Vance left here yesterday for his home in Buncombe county, having failed to obtain permission from General Schofield to re-turn to Raleigh to resume his functions as Governor of North Carolina, Governor Graham Hon. John A. Gilmer, and Hon. Bed waited on General Schofield at this place a few days since, and asked permission to go to Washing ton to see if they could not prevail upon the Pres lent to continue Governor Vance and the present Legislature in power, and also to see if they could not secure gradual instead of immediate emancipation, which request was respectfully declined If a new election is ordered, Governor Vance's friends, who compose the wealth and aristocracy of the State, say they will run him against Mr. Holder on the gradual emancipation platform, and are confident of success. The order of General Schofield, proclaiming freedom to the slaves of the State, has created a great sensation here and elsewhere, as it was unexpected by the leading slaveholders, who hoped to hold on to them under the gradual emancipation system. MOVEMENTS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE,

go down the coast to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi and back to Washington. His visit is of a judicial character. From him it is accertained that the Administration will continue military rule in the rebellious States until they are thoroughly reconciled to immediate emancipation and the policy of the Government, which gives

SOUTH CAROLINA

Nobbing and Murdering by Despera-does—A Flag of Truce—The Cemetery at Port Royal. NEW YORK, May 12.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal on the 9th, has arrived, bringing Savan nah dates to the 8th Inst.

The Savannah Heraid says the flag-of-truce boat took up a party to Sister's Ferry on the 7th, en route for Augusta, meeting the rebel commissioner A Sister's Ferry.

Muchler, with a band of murderous desperadoes, is operating in South Carolina. They murder and plunder the negroes generally, and a short time since Muchler escaped with a bullet through his

hat fired by a negro.

The military cometery near Port Royal contains the remains of about 1,800 Union soldiers. It is being improved and beautified with a new fence shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Subscription taken to raise an appropriate monument.

THE FLIGHT OF DAVIS.

He is Reported in Wilkes County, Ga., on the 3d.

HIS CAVALRY STILL WITH HIM, BUT THE WAGONS ABANDONED.

From the Chattanooga Gazette of the 9th, ]

A man has arrived in this city, who states that he travelled with Jeff Davis and his escort for several days, leaving the fugitive at Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, where we reported him as being on the night of the 3d inst. This man says that Jeff has an escort of fifteen hundred men and is attempting to carry off fifteen million dollars in specie. The party had abandoned the use of wagons, carrying the gold in their saddle-bags and haver sacks. After arriving at Washington, Jeff gave each man thirty dollars in gold and promised then one hundred dollars apiece after crossing the Mississippi. Without entering into particulars we would state that Jeff's chance of crossing Georgia unmolested is extremely small.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 .- Local trade remains low the general expectation. The heavy storms of the past winter left great antities of snow on the mountain roads, especial ly those leading to Nevada. The United States frigate Lancaster arrived today from Acapulco. Greenbacks are quiet at 71½. The depression in

mining stocks continues, probably owing to the fact that previous prices have been unduly inflated. and a reaction went to the other extreme. Gould & Curry, lately selling at \$2,000, is down to \$1,550; Suvage has fallen as much, and small stocks sympahize. A despatch from New West Minister, H. C., describes the plundering of the British packet Wanderer, near Bela Bella, April 6th, by Indians from the Russian possessions. It is probable a de-mand will be made on the Russian Government for

ANOTHER REBEL STATE SECRET. E PLOTS TO BURN OUR CITIES AND OUR MA-RINE—REPRINT OF A STATE PAPER FOUND IN

RINE-ERFRINT US A SALAR BIORMOND.

Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., pastor of the First Universalist Church in Chicago, paid a visit to the doomed city of Richmond immediately after its evacuation by the rebel hordes. He found heaps of papers scattered all around the State House, and even in the streets. He picked up a great many, and had others given to him by friends. He had not time to make a careful inspection; all that he thought of was that he might be able to find something that would add to the attractions of the great fair. Arrived house on Friday last, he examined the mass of papers; he found among them several very interesting documents, many bearing everal very interesting documents, many bearing the sign manual of Jeff Davis. Among them was the sign manual of Jeff Davis. Among them was one document of startling importance.

"It was a letter written in Richmond, dated February 11, 1865, addressed to Davis, asking his attention to a matter about which the writer had formerly held a conversation with him. It was a plot to burn and destroy Federal vessels wherever found. The writer states that the secret of the composition (previously spoken of by him) was known only to two men; that its nature was such that it could be used with entire safety, and by persons unacquainted with its use; that men in the military service need not be sent into the 'enemy's country' to do the not be sent into the 'enemy's country' to do the work, but that it could be performed by agents; that by its use they could:
"1st. Burn every vessel leaving a foreign port for

"2d. Burn every transport sent from Northern ports to the South.
"3d Burn every vessel on the Mississippi river, and carry consternation into the ranks of the enemy and carry consternation into the ranks of the enemy everywhere.

"The writer further requested that the 'President' would see and obtain the required information. It closed with the most profound assurances of respect to the recipient, and faith in the issues of the rebel cause.

"On the back of the document was the following endorsement (we suppress the name):

"On the back of the document was endorsement (we suppress the name):
"Secretary of State, at his convenience please endorsement, and learn what plan he has for overcoming the difficulty heretofore experienced.
"'J. D.

"(February 29.'"
Heretofore experienced! The thing had, then, een tried before and failed. Says the Chicago Journal : Says the Chicago Journal:
"Undoubtedly an attempt was made to burn the city of Chicago in November last, and to liberate the febel prisoners. Failing in that, the conspirators turned their attendion to New York, and two or three weeks afterwards we heard of an attempt to burn that city with the ships in the harbor, but they scarcely succeeded in 'overcoming the difficulty heretofore experienced.' It was all of a piece with the raiding into St. Albads, and the sciences on the lakes, except that it far exceeded those less in attogity. It was this plan whom 1000 in the murder of our beloved President and the intended assassination of every member of the Cabinet."

HONORS TO THE LATE PRESIDENT. BBENUDA.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The brig Excelsior, from Bermuda, reports that on the day of President Lin-coln's funeral all the courts on the island were closed. The flags were displayed at half-magt.

draped in mourning, and the public sympathy was PANAMA. A correspondent, writing from Panama on the 2d, 8ays:

"The entire community was shocked at receiving the news, per Ocean Queen, of the dastardiy assacsination of Mr. Lincoin. I did not think it possible that the people could be so moved. Expressions of sympathy were heard on every side, and those who have heretofore in thought, word, or deed, proved themselves arrant Secessionists, when the information reached us, acknowleged the great calamity that had befallen the whole American people, and talked as if they had never forgotten their allegiance. The flags of the shipping were displayed at half-mast; that of the United States Consulate was draped in mourning, and the eneign of Columbia was displayed at half-mast on the Government house. To day a meeting of citizens of the United States will be held at the United States Unsulate, in order to make public expression of their sorrow at the great calamity that has fallen upon our nation in the death of its Chief Magistrate. It will be largely attended; in fact every one will be there, and I fully expect that many foreigners will be present, from the character of the remarks made when the melancholy tidings were flashed across the wires from Aspinwall."

FERNMANDINA, FLORIDA. A correspondent, writing from Panama on the 2d,

PERNANDINA, PLORIDA. The saddest event in American history—the assistantion of President Lincoln—was announced in Fernandina on the 20th ult. The next day the whole people assembled at the Presbytrian church to adopt resolutions expressive of their sense of this awful calmuity. Judge L. D. Stickney, president of the meeting, presented appropriate resolutions, which were elequently responded to by Major-A. Searr, S. B. Noyes, Esq., collector of customs, Judge Smith, and other centlemen.

Quarantine Regulations. IRADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 6, 1865. general orders, no. 59. The following quarantine regulations for the ports of Port Royal, S. C., Fernandina, Fla., Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., will be enforced after the 10th day of May, 1865: I. The quarantine grounds will be located as follows: For Port Royal, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., in Tybee Roads, at the "Old Savannah Quaran. tine;" for Charleston, S. C., in Stono Inlet; for

Fernandina, Fla., in Cumberland Sound. The exact place of anchorage will be designated by a white buoy and flag. II. It shall be the duty of the master and pilot of every vessel coming into these ports, from this date until further orders, except the pilot boats returning from their ordinary cruising grounds, and U. S. naval vessels, to hoist a signal for a health officer, in the forerigging, fifteen feet from her dook, and come to immediately below and opposite the guard ship, one of which will be stationed at each port and on calling for the mays one volce was heard saying. No. Some parties commenced to hiss, when Mr. Train said, oh, no, don't hiss, that is the only representative of the Democratic party in this vast audience. This brought out peals of laughtand the Government to keep its heard and France. We follow the neutralist of England and France. We have gother over with them at last. During the heave gother was not ten per commendation of Modeller England, and let us copy thoir neutrality now. He declared there was not ten per cents of English blood in this collator, and he was sick of the cant of Modlier England. within and near the inner bar buoy, and there wait

his coming on board.

III. The health officer shall visit the vessel without unnecessary delay, and ascertain her sanitary condition and the port whence she sailed. And it shall be his duty to order to the quaranties grounds, there to remain as length on may deem proper, all vessels heving on board cases of yellow fever, holers, or other infectious or contagious diseases also, all vessels coming from any West India island, or from any port in that portion of the State of Florida not in the Department of the South, whether such vessels have clean bills of health

ressel until she has been examined by the health or, and no person will be permitted to leave her emining, and certifying vessels arriving at these in the Government employ or foreign war vessels And for all others...... 2 0 The money thus collected will be turned over to the Medical Director for the use of the General Hos-

IV. No communication will be allowed with the

itals in this Department. pitals in this Department.

VI. These regulations will be strictly enforced by the Health Officer. Should there be any deviation therefrom, or should any of the orders given by the Health Officers to such vessels not be strictly carried out, they will report the fact to the Medical Director of the Department for the immediate arrest and imprisonment of the offender.

By command of Major General Q. A. Gillmore. T. D. Hodges, Capt. 35th U. S. C. T., Act. Asst. Adjt. General. More Protests from Sanders.

Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chestnut street, next door to Adams & Co.'s Express, are determined not to be MONTREAL, May 12.—Sanders, in an address to be people of Europe, styles the proclamation of outdone in their profession. We shought that all that genius could conceive or art produce in the way of choice confections had long since found its President Johnson for the capture of the rebel cor pirators as mendacious and ferccious, and says way to the counters of these well-known manufacturers. A glance at their tempting trays, to-day clusive testimony will be sent to Europe that it turers. A giance at fact tempting tarys, total, however, will convince the most spektical that there are some "new things under the sun," and let all who are wise repair to their store before going to their homes to-day, and supply the missives with a budget of these delicious and healthful edibles. founded on forged papers and suborned testimony. A Reward for a Murderer. Albany, May 12.—Governor Fenton offers a re-ward of \$1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the assassin of the Hon, Burr Burton, at Syra-

use, on the 8d inst. PRIERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, the last issue of which we have just received, gives the fullest and latest information in regard to the important subjects of which it treats. No less than thirty-two new counterfelts are described in the RALBIGH, May 6 .- Ohief Justice Chase will | present number.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, May 12. The hall occupied by Hooley's Minstrels, in A Word in Season

As the season is upon us when various changes for comfort and convenience are being made in the

dwelling houses of our city, a few words with reference to Cooking Stoves and Ranges will not be in.

appropriate. Good housekeepers, we all know, is gard a good cooking range as the prime essential in

a house. For this reason success in renting house; to good tenants depends so largely upon the charge.

ter of the cooking arrangements. Builders ought the keep this fact steadily in view, as we have know,

houses to be given up by good tenants for no other cause than the imperfect facilities for cooking, In some instances, it is true, the difficulty of a bad Range is being remedied by the introduction of Cooking Stoves. The justly celebrated Antidus Gas-burning Cooking Stoves of Mr. James Span, Nos. 118 and 118 Market street, are being nomelas.

Nos. 1116 and 1118 Market street, are being populari

employed in this way; and, while on this subject

employed in this way; and, while on this subject, we may as well state, pro bono publico, that no house can be said to be complete that is not supplied with either Spear's great Cock Stove, here relerved to or one of his Improved Ranges that are constructed on the same principle. This "Improved Range," by the way, is the greatest prodigy in the cooking

range department ever given to the public, and is worthy of a day's journey any time to see it in

It is well known that cooking ranges generally

are rendered very objectionable in warm weather by the intense heat thrown out of them. The Speer "Improved" Range, on the contrary, is so con-

structed (to be appreciated it must be seen) that

the heat given out from it, when in full operation, is so triffing as to cause no inconvenience or discom-

is so trifling as to cause no inconvenience or discomfort in the kitchen. At the same time arrangements exist in this Range for producing an alteration, at the proper season, which gives to it as much heating power (where that is desired) as any other range in use, thus rendering it at once a most perfect summer and winter Range.

Besides these advantages, the Range in question is so marked an economistr in fuel as to make it so may cost in this report in a con-

more than save its own cost in this respect in a con-

paratively short period. Persons now about to-moving to the country for health, pleasure, or re-creation, will find all these subserved by carrying

with them one of Mr. Spear's Anti-Dust Cond. Stoves, as their food will be better cooked, ttair

houses will be more comfortable, and the good ten

DELICIOUS CONFECTIONS, FINE STRAWBERRIS.

qualled. He is now also supplying his patrons with

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN .- As the season t

ble Underclothing, &c. His celebrated "P

FARHIONABLE HATS AND BONNETS FOR MIRRER

Wood & Cary's, 725 Chestnut street. Hats and

CORSETS-ALL GRADES AND PRICES .- A IRP

Education for Business.-Young men who

with to qualify themselves for business life have

CEITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESTNUT Street. Corner of Seventh.

This College occupies the whole upper portion of

three stories of the large double building at the N. E. corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets, is

The instruction given here is of the most practical

and business-like character. The appreciation of its value is shown by the fact that during the past

year nearly seven hundred students were in attend

ance, and also by the readiness with which its

number of applications made to the College to

The course of instruction includes

well lighted, and fitted up in a style of elegance at

unequalled advantages for doing so at

unequalled by any other in the world,

AND CHILDREN.-A magnificent assorts

country. His cleant Chocolate prenar

per of the family will be preserved.

operation.

Brooklyn, took fire this morning, and the scenery and wardrobe and working machinery were desroyed. The loss is about \$4,000. The lard-oil factory of Wm. Flanders, on Water street, Brooklyn, was also destroyed by fire this morning. Both the fires were the work of incendiaries. THE STOOK EXCHANGE.

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

10 P. M.—Gold, 130%, after call 130%; New York Central, 80%; Erte, 76%; Hudson River, 101%; Reading, 91%; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 61%; Illinois Central, 115; Pittsburg, 61%; Reck Island, 92%; Northwestern, 27%; Go. preferred. 67%; Fort Wayne, 93%; Onio and Missterphi certificates, 26; Canton Co., 35; Cumberland, 39%; Quickeliver, 34.

WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.-The lectures, which are introductory to the courses of study at the Institute, will commence upon Monday next, at 4 P. M. As the admission is free and all are invited attend, we would hint to those of our studious riends who may lack the pecuniary means neces sary for a scientific education that a great chance is here afforded them through the liberal spirit which marks the donation—for it is nothing else than but aliberal and public donation of Professor Wagner. On Monday the introductory lecture is by Professor O. Gaunt, and its subject is Chemistry. On Tuesday and Friday Professor Leech lectures on Anatomy and Physiology. Professor Gaunt will give a second lecture on Natural Philosophy upon Thursday, and on Wednesday and Saturday, Professor Wagner himself will give two lectures, the first upon Geology, and the last on Mineralogy, as it is nore specially connected with mining. Public Entertainments

BENEFIT OF STUART ROBBON.—This evening, the present week at the Archistreet Theatre will be closed with the Benefit of that able actor, Mr. Stuart Robson. As his popularity has already ETC.-Mr. A. L. Vansant, Ninth and Caestin: streets, manufactures the finest Confections in fia Roasted Almonds, tino French and American Mik-tures, and a thousand other novelties, are no aused every place in the house to be taken, it would be more than useless for us to advise the public not to neglect him. We consequently need but say that he will appear in four places—"My Precious Bet sev." "King Lear, the Class" "The Windmill" and "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White." By the way, we at hand for gentlemen to replenish their wardrols in Furnishing Goods, we would state that  $N_{\rm f}$ . George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has just added msy mention that the burlesque of "King Lear" is completely new, and has been written by R. H. Oralg, the actor, who has this week made such a to his superb stock in this department a handsom assortment of new things, including novelties in Shirting Prints, beautiful Spring Cravats, soasons. "hit" in his imitations of living artists. We saw high praise. His imitations of Barney Williams, Vestvali, Barton Hil , and James Wallack, are won-derfully true and deserve the warmest applause, al Medal". Shirt, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, & though they certainly vary in their degree of merit pecially excellent, and argue the possession of the highest degree of imitative talent on the part of the young artist who has thus laid the first fo bonnets renovated at short notice. Prices of his future reputation. "King Lear" is said to be a very elever burleaque, and the principal part in the hands of Stuart Robson can scarcely fail to assertment of both the best and common grades of Corsets will be opened to day at Mr. John M. Finns achieve a great and merited success. LUCILLE WESTERN.-At the Academy of Music stand, southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets. this talented actress will appear for the first time during her present engagement with the manage-ment of the Walnut-street Theatre, in the drama in which she first made her reputation-" East Lynne." The performance will be given in the atternoon, and from the manner in which it invariably fills the house in which she appears, will, as we should suppose, induce the hundreds who al ways throng a Matinee in that fashionable locality

There is a very large sale for these goods, and the reader will do well by examining the stock. to crowd into the house. Not content with embodying the arducus "dual" character of Lady Isabel Besides the above there has just been received a full line of white goods, vells, lace edgings of beat-tiful designs, handkerchiefs, fans, stockings, brushes and Mrs. Vine, in the afternoon, she will, in the evening, make her appearance at the Walnut-street combs, and small-wear articles, all of which are as Nancu Sukes. in the clever adaptation from the Oliver Twist" of Dickens, on which occasion we cordially anticipate for her as crowded a house as rates. Remember the stand, CROSS AND JARVIS' closing spires for the season Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

which will take place on Monday evening, will be a brilliant termination to their fine series of classical oncerts. Schubert's ottetto in F, Chopin's second concerto, and Hummel's septette in D minor, certainly form an interesting and attractive

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF CARPETINGS DRUGGETS, AND MATTINGS, THIS DAY.—The at-tention of dealers is solicited to the large assort-ment of rich-printed felt, superfine and fine inand rag carpetings, bales carpet yarn, 30 cotton warps, No. 20, 2-4 to 6-4 coir and Canton mattings, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 11 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioacers, Nos.

neral of the United States Army, arrived in this city yesterday, from the Mississippi, on his way to

for once shead of New York and now he desired to see it the great Coin Exchange of the nation, and it could be so with Jay Cooke to keep it ahead, provided the people of the city did not run to New York for everything. One million tons of railroad iron would be required to keep our railroad going, and he desired all who were in favor of having that iron made in America to say aye. A general sye went up from the audience, and on calling for the nays one voice was heard saying, No. Some parties commenced to his, when Mr. Train said, oh. no. don't hiss, that is the only

AID TO THE SUFFERERS BY THE RECENT

A meeting to devise measures for the relief of the ufferers in the Nineteenth ward, by the late storm

sutterers in the National ward, by the late storm—
the most of whom are mechanics and workingmen—will be held on Monday evening next, at seven
c'clock, at the hall, corner of Frankford road and
York street. Several speakers will be present. The
object certainly should enlist the active sympathy
of our citylens.

CASUALTIES VESTERDAY

CITY ITEMS.

CONFECTIONS FOR THE SRASON,—Messrs. E. G.

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The

street. Work done by hand, in the best manner

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surnassed

BOOK-REEPING, which is taught in all its departments and applies. tions, just as it is practiced by the best acc THE OFTY. ess men. Each student opens, writes, and [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTE PAGE.] closes several sets of books adapted to the different branches of trade; makes out in proper form the George Francis Train at the Academy. There was a very large attendance at the Academy last evening, on the occasion of a lecture by various papers used in business, such as Promissory Notes, Receipts, Account Currents, Account Sales, Business Letters, Balance Sheets, &c., and is in-George Francis Train, Esq , in behalf of the Union Temporary Home for Friendless Children. structed in the large variety of transactions and customs of business life. The eminent gentleman selected for his subject The Nation's Chief and the Future of America."

which is so important so a business man, freeives especial attention, and the method of justraction the proceeds were given to the leaded to Society in where that he appeared. A fine band of music was in attendance, and played some choice airs.

Mr. Train was greeted with great applause, and said Bishep Simpson and Speaker Colfax had spoken so well of President Lincoln that it puzzied him what to say. He claimed for him perseyerance from boyhood, and attributed his menner of speaking in parables to his fondness for reading the Biole. He denied that he leaked firmness, and claimed that no man ever stood at the head of a nation who possessed more firmness. He met with the members of his Cabinet, and they ascertained his opinions when they met with him individually afterwards. When the speaker returned from Europe he speke against the Abolitionists, and the first thing he knew he was elected a momber of the Chicago Convention. In some speeches he made he might have reflected against Mr. Lincoln, and when a man has done wrong the most manly thing he can do is to ask pardon, and he freely did so. The fact of the business was he had seen but little of Mr. Lincoln, and misunderstood the man. When he was called upon to address Fernando Wood's meeting in New York he caused a perfect how because he defended President Lincoln. The speaker referred to President Johnson, and said he was going to break up that stupid swindle which has been practiced for sky years under the name of humility. He considered the greatest purishment that could be inflicted upon the people of the South was that two men, who were considered by them white trash, had lived to rule them, and their names were Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. Out of thirty-two Senators who represented the South but one of them, Andrew Johnson, stood true to the Constitution and the fing, and hirled defiance at the advances of tresson. He believed he would revise and have passed the homestead bill, that he had held on to for forty years, and he was a man that never gave up a point. He had Monroe doctrine on the brain, which was favorable for him, and in a short time tire proceeds were given to the laudebus society in where behalf he appeared. A fine band of music and rapid penmen. including Interest, Profit and Loss, Averaging Accounts, Exchange, &c., is taught in its shortest and most approved methods. Commercial Law, Mathematics, and Detecting Counterfeit Notes are included in the course of in-

TELEGRAPHING s taught by one of the best of practical and expeacquiring a full knowledge of all the minute of the A department has been opened for the reception of ladies for instruction in this branch. The great and increasing demand for competent operators offers unusual opportunities for remunerative omployment.

As instruction is given to each student separately, those who wish to enter for any particular branch The time usually required for the complete Counting-House Course varies from eight to twelve roted to it. A handsome Diploma, with the seal of the Institution attached, is awarded on graduation. Students are received at any time, and are instructed at such hours as may best suit their con venience. Catalogues containing terms, &c., may be ob-

tained gratis on application at the Colleg S. H. CERTERDEN & CO.

WICKEBSHAM NAIL BLACHINE.—The recept lecture, at the request of Prof. Regers and others, before the Massachusetts Institute of Technoloxy, furnished some facts of great interest to the community with regard to this machine, and will undoubted in the second of the interested in securing for our city the control, by means of this invention, of nearly if hat the whole nail manufactured in the United States per annum. Instead of manufacturing one nail at a time, as is done by the machinery new in use, this machine can cut from a twenty-inch from plate eight two-and-alaif inch (sight penny) usails at one blow, and can make three blows per second, thus giving twenty-four nails, headed and pointed, in a second. The same machine will make one hundred and sixty half-inch brads per second—forty at a time, or about thirty-six hundred pounds per day, including all sizes of small finishing nails, at a profit of at least four cents per pound. By the old method, be it regenbertd, but one at a time is cut. The cost of cutting is is to expendently be used as a condition of the machines, employing one insud, six make two hands, make from two to eight penny nails per day. By the old method, two machines, employing two hands, make from two to eight penny nails per day. By the old method, two machines, employing two hands, make from two to eight penny nails per day. By the old method, two machines, employing two hands, make from two to eight penny nails per day. By the old method, two machines, employing thousand kegs of nails per annum. Fifty Wickersham machines will make seven hundred and fifty thousand kegs of nails per annum. This seems a most extraordinary result, but the figures are made allowing the machine to make but three blows per second, producing twenty-four nails, fourteen hundred and forty per minute, or nine pocuads, equal to fire hundred, and forty pounds per hour, or fifty four kegs per day. Brads and small inhibing nails can be made in very much larger numbers.—Boston: Inmediate machines at S. H. CRITTENDEN & Co. Company of Harrison Hall, Sansom street, above Sixth, where he is prepared to contract with the owners of rolling mills for the manufacture of nall

A FRENCH IDEA .- A useful innovation has been ntroduced in the omnibuses of Paris. When the bad is full the conductor uncovers the word "camb plet," and a similar sign appears front of the driver's box, so that pedestrians wishing to ride aff informed that they must wait for the next conveyance. In Philadelphia, when a gentleman wishes the world to know that he is "complet." in respect to dress, he simply puts on a suit from the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. THERE OF COX'S INFALLIBLE DYSPECTIC PILLS taken one at a time, will effect a certain cure. Dye-pepties should apply for them at once to Samuel C, Hart, No. 24 South Second street, below Mar-

CASUALITIES VESURIDAY

The following cases were admitted to the Hospital yesterday: Henry Back, aged 12, with his left leg fractured by some barrels of coal oil falling upon him. He resides at 109 Tasker street.

John Freil, aged 22, with his hand mashed and ankle fractured by some machinery at Matthews' machine shop on Bush Hill.

George Lukens, aged 40, who fell from a hay joft at Germantown, and received a contusion of the back, and a cut over the temple, seemed to be paralysed when brought to the Hospital, and but little hope was entertained for his recovery. We have had occasion to test the merits of Spesi Samburg Port Wine lately in one of those complaint for which it is recommended, and are convinced the it must eventually take the place of port and the adulterated atimulants prescribed heretofore in ases of debility. Our druggists have just received a large invoice of the wine direct from the vine yard.—Portland Advertiser. my13-21

QUEEN OLIVES .- W. L. Maddock & Co., 115 South Third street, have received new erop Spani (Queen) Olives, of very superior quality, and for THE BEAUTY OF THE HAIR, in its pristing vigor and natural color, may be preserved to a good old age. Its premature decay and loss may be prevented by natural to the color of the col ed by using E. McClain's Coconnut Oil and Quince

Wil dall attention to advertisement in our

EXTRA LARGE SALE STOOKS AND REAL ESTATS Tuesday next. See Thomas & Sang' advertise; (1) and pamphlet catalogues. EYE, EAR, AND CATARRE, successfully treated

Seed, prepared by W. E. McClain & Co., No. 3 North Sixth street. my6.84 LARGE UPHOLSTERING JOBS solicited, contracts made, and workmen supplied, at very low figures, by W. Henry Patten, 1408 Chestnut street. day of fine residence for sale, in Manadeil

improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 8 North Sixth and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of by J. Isaacs, M. D., Coulist and Aurist, 819 Pine th Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination