THURSDAY, JUNE 1st, 1865.

The New York Son suggests that Jefferson Davis will raise an important point in his trial as follows: "Was not his discovery, notwithstanding, the crinoline disgause, a recognition of the Confederate Government?" On the Republican theory that the President is the government. at cortainly was.

The Louisville Journal thinks, and a great many people will agree with it, that " a salaried law officer of the Government is always liable to incline, perhaps unconsciously to himself, to the nation that at is a part of his official duty to find authorsty for what the Government wants done"

Benator Wilson, of Massachusetts, said in a speech, a few days ago:

"I have no faith in what is called Unionism in the rebel States. I was at Charleston and Savannah the other day. and I saw but one Union man who admitted houself such. I have no faith in their love of the Union. They are simply deterded, they have been beaten in the

GEN SHERMAN AT WASHINGTON .- Gen. Therman, while passing down Pennsylvaner avenue, at Washington, a few days since, was so beseiged by his enthusiastic admirers as to be forced to take a carriage to escape their congratulations. Even the curriage was not permitted to be driven off until he had shaken hands with shout lifty of the undaunted.

STANTON'S RESIGNATION .- The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says: "The resignation of Mr. Stanton is positively asserted by members of his own family. The cause is said to be a difference of opinion in regard to Gen. Sherman, Mr. Stanton and another membe of the Cabinet being opposed to the President, and a majority of his advisors. The friends of Gov. Seward are openly rejoicing over Stanton's resignation, but are as his successor."

The Abolitionists of Bedford county have chosen the fidgety little renegade, John Cessna, to represent them in the next Abolition State Convention. The delegates to the Convention from this county are both very respectable gentlemen, to whom we should regret exceedingly to have any accident occur, and out of the kindness of our heart we advise them to take the precaution of stuffing cotton in their ears before the sessions of that body open. The cracked voice of Cessna will be sure to monopolize the attention of the Convention, and to those who are not accustomed to it, it produces more disagreeable sensations than the firing of a thousand pistols.

Fourth of July Celebration.

We take pleasure in appouncing that it has been determined to celebrate the ensuing anniversary of Independence day in a manner befitting the occasion. In the entertainment on Friday evening, Mayor Farrar has appointed the following committee to confer with Councils and make the preliminary arrangements for the celebration: B. F. H. Lynn, Wm. L. Scott, and J. C. Burgess. We have confidence enough in the public spirit of these gentlemen to believe that they will give the matter the attention it deserves, and not permit it to fail from any cause. If the Council; will not render any assistance, we are assured that enough private subscriptions can be obtained from our young and enterprising citizens to render the celebration such a one as will accord with the importance and prosperity of the

Whatever is done, it ought to be insisted upon by fair men of all sides, that no political demonstrations of any sort shall form a part of the proceedings. The Fourth of July is a day that above any other should be observed with entire freedom from anything of a party nature, and now is especially the time when the good of the country requires united, harmonious action. Let us have a rousing, oldfashioned celebration, where men of all parties can assemble with confidence that no act will occur to wound any one's sensibilities, and that will assist in extinguishing the angry passions engendered during four years of the most heated political strife the country has ever known.

A Present Offered but Beckned.

The offer by several leading citizens of New York, of a carriage and horses, with harness, blankets, &c., complete, to President Johnson, has been respectfully dechned, as will be seen by the following Washington City, May 22, 1865.

Mesers. A. A. Low, Esq., Phelps, Dodge & Co., Hoyt Brothers, J. S. Schultz and others:

GRNTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your very complimentary note, dated New York, May 17, 1865, wherein you request my acceptance of a coach, span of horses, harness, &c., as a token of your high ap-

your motives in thus tendering to me such substantial evidence of your regard and esteem, I am compelled, solely from the conviction of duty I have ever held in reference to the acceptance of presents by those occupying high official positions, to decline the offerings of kind and loyal

The retention of the parchment conveying your sontiments, and the autographs of those who were pleased to unite in the manifestation of regard, is a favor I would ask; and I assure you, gentlemen. i shall regard it is one of the biginest marks of rest. any prite it any

will continue to marit Trusting the end esteem in the disvour confidence charge of the tiels and important duties but just entered, and for your health, &c., with the best individually.

I am, gentlemen, yours truly, Andrew Johnson.

THE Democratic convention of Pike county passed the following resolution: Resolved. That C. B. Cotter, Esq., by his industry, faithfulness and ability in conducting and editing the Milford Herald is hereby tendered the thanks of the Democracy of the county.

the Herald on our list of exchanges.

The status of the negro is becoming now the subject of discussion in the various parts of the country. If seems to us of no same reasons for discussing it as they had for discussing slavery. 'It is true that one cannot see how it is the business of Illinois or Kansas to determine the right of negroes to vote in New York without a property qualification, but discussion is free and neople will discuss We cannot have I was forbidding it in this country. As the law now stands the subject belongs to the several States to determine, each for itself, and it will probably be a subject of more or less difference of opinion for vears to come ilt was always a more serious question than the slavery question, for it was the subject which involved the slavery question, as the greater includes the less. And as it is now discussed the people will begin to see more plainly the truth of this. It is possible for castes to exist in any country, but not probable that they can exist in a republic without causing difficulty and differences. In monarchies they may be part of the system of government and help to strengthen the system. In republies they must be weakening in their effects. It is of no use to argue that the difference between whites and blacks is founded on prejudice. That argument has no more weight than it would have in an African country, where the blacks regarded themselves as superior to the whites. The prejudice, if it be one, exists, and is as important an element in the question as would be a manifest mental or physical difference in the quality of races. Prejudices, when they are common to a whole people, or a large portion of them, are serious matters in politics, and not to be disregarded. If the question were simply what shall

be the status of the negro, and all men were open to conviction on the subject. seeking light and wisdom from discussion, then there might be hope of arriving at a solution of the difficulty. But it presents itself now in a different form. The advocates of the equality theory present the distinct claim of equal political rights decidedly opposed to Montgomery Blair on behalf of the negro. Of course this is running a tilt against the so-called prejudice, and of course it meets and, if persisted in, must conquer or be conquered by the prejudice. There is no compromise ground, because equal political rights in a country like ours involve equal social rights. For social rights are the subject of law, and result to a great extent from the existing laws of the country. Take a plain example. The freedom of public conveyances to all passengers is regulated by law. Equal political rights to the negro would secure his right to a seat in any public conveyance, and the laws relating to common carriers would protect him as much as a white man. But the laws go a step farther. Americans use hotels and public inns more than any other nation. The law requires the keeper of a hotel to give lodging and food to any respectable traveler, so long as there is room for him; and the same principles would extend to state rooms on steamers. As a necessity, the equality of rights would demand and ecure the right of the negro to share the cabin of the steamer, the parlor and dining-table of the hotel, and even the stateroom or the bed-room of the white man. For in many parts of the country it is the custom to place more than one traveler in the same room, and the hotel which has beds unoccupied must receive the decent guest. The advocates of equality think that it only needs to introduce the law of equal rights and the prejudice will give way before it. But there is possibly an error in this idea. Even Massachusetts has held pretty strongly to the prejudice in past times, and holds it still with remarkable degree of tenacity. And we should not be surprised to see the question which was raised and rioted about in Philadelphia, of equal rights in public conveyances, transferred to hotels and theaters and other places of public resort. For there does not seem to be any intermediate ground on which the status of the negro can be satisfactorily settled. It must be decided that he is inferior or that he is equal to the white man, politically

It is perhaps suggested by some one that hotels might be opened exclusively for whites and others exclusively for blacks. But this is just what the equality people refuse to agree to. They are not content at the furnishing of first-class rail cars exclusively for negroes. They would not be content with a hotel table exclusively for negroes, though it were much better and more elegant than the table for whites. The trouble in churches has been, not that negroes could not have pews, and as good pews as any one else. but that the churches insisted on confining them to one exclusive locality. It was no snewer to tell them that the whites were excluded from the colored quarter. They replied, "Oh, the whites don't wish to go into the negro pews, and we do wish the negro to go into theirs," and in reality the idea of negro equality has not been pressed by its advocates so much for the purpose of securing that equality in public Preciation of my public course.

While I fully appreciate the purity of rights, as to secure the right of intermingling with the whites. In hotels the claim will be urged not for as good a room as the white man has, and as good a dinner, but for the same room and the asme din-

and socially. If inferior, the law must

recognize his inferiority.

ner. We have said thus much on the subject without arguing the question on either side, in order that our readers may see the phases of the question. But if asked for phases of the question. But if asked for at the South who would give all they our advice we should respectfully advise have to save Jeff. Davis life, who would that it be let alone and not made a sub-conduct and shelter him as Flora McDonject of wrangling or dispute. Above all ald the fugitive Charles Edward. If his let it, if possible, be kept out of politics. life is taken they are ready to dip their It will settle itself in time, one way or the other, if let alone. But will it be let alone? That is the question.-Journal of

THE "female attire" in which Jefferson Davis is said to have attempted to escape, has reached Washington and been presented to Secretary Stanton, who, in turn, is to give or loan it to the Sanitary Fair at Chicago. It consists of "a waterproof clock, well worn, part cotton and part wool, and of a pepper and sait color, for the last four years, is entitled to and and a black woolen shawl with a fancy colored border." We may be mistaken. but it strikes us that there is nothing in Is this our old friend Coster, formerly this collection but what an individual of and worn with perfect propriety.

Problem Johnson's Proclamations.

The expected amnesty proclamation from President Johnson has appeared under date of May 29, It provides an use to arguestive it is a question of local anguesty for all persons who have been jurisdiction. The Abolitionists have the injustification action the United Sates, with numerous exceptions, upon their taking in oath to support and defend the Constitution, and all laws and proclama tions relative to slavery made during the war. The exceptions embrace all army officers above the rank of Calonel all civil or diplomatic officers of the Confederate Government, all Governors of States all persons sugaged in the destruction of Federal commerce on the high seas, raiders from Canada, all persons whose taxable property is over twenty-thousand dol lars, who have voluntarily participated in the rebellion, etc. Another proclamation of the same date appoints W. W. Holden. Provisional Governor of North Carolina who is required to provide rules and reg ulations for convening a State Convention, and " no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention unles he shall previously have taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A D 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession,' The President has thus disposed of the ne gro suffrage question, so far as he has the power to determine it. The loyal people who are voters according to the constitution and laws of the Southern States, as they existed prior to the rebellion, are to be vested with the control of the restored State governments, and are to pass upon the subject of who shall and who chall not be invested with the elective franchise.

In connection with these documents an opinion of Attorney-General Speed in published, which is evidently designed to present the President's views in a more extended manner than it would be proper to do in a formal proclamation. Mr. Speed, who is speaking for the President as well as himself, takes occasion to sav that no such thing as "re-construction ' is needed; that the Constitution is as perfect as human wisdom can make it : and that the duty of the administration is simply to restore society in the Southern States to its normal condition. He says further: "The grace and favor of the Government should be large and generous and the operations and effect of its proffered mercy should not be left uncer tain. * * Some of the great leaders and offenders must be made to feel the extreme rigor of the law, not in a spirit of revenge, but to put the seal of infamy upon their conduct, and the mercy extended to the great mass of the misguided people, can and should be so used as to reorganize society upon a legal and a freedom-loving basis. It is manifestly for their good and the good of mankind that this should be done. The power of pardon and mercy is adequate to this end." It is clear that the exceptions mention

ed in the amnesty proclamation are not to be regarded as absolute and final denials of pardon, but only as a precaution against the escape of notorious rebels, who, as significant language shows that we do not misapprehend the scope of the excepdon by any person belonging to the exoepted classes, and such elemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case, and the peace

and dignity of the United States." We think, on the whole, the proclams tion may be regarded more as a sop to the radical faction of the North than as a declaration of the real intentions of the President. We would almost be willing to stake all we possess that not one in ten of the classes excepted will ever receive the legal punishment attached to the crime of tresson, if they are not allowed to slip clear altogether. Aside from this opinion, however, we look upon the amnesty proclamation as an ill-conceived and dangerous measure that will tend to keep up the bad feeling in the South, and

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has declared that the question of "reconstruction" must be decided by the loyal white people of the Southern States, and that the negroes being excluded by the State laws, are not entitled to the right of suffrage. The radicals are indignant in consequence, and express their dissatisfaction in mutterings not loud but deep. The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial (Republican) sends that paper

the following: "The proclamation for the reorganization of North Carolina is regarded there as definitely excluding negroes from suffrage in Southern States and as delegating the matter to the people. There are already signs of an active political crusade by the radicals on this question. Secretary Stanton's friends indignantly deny that he will leave the Cabinet.

The Hanging Policy.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, the eading journal of its party in Massachunetts, outside of Boston, and one of the most sensible, generally speaking, in the country, says of the hanging policy:

"Do we wish to finish the rebellion, to turn out its very ashes? Then make no martyre. The wounds inflicted in cold blood are what keep animosities alive. At this mement there are a million of women life is taken they are ready to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood, to beg looks of his hair, and to perpetuate for a firm dred years the sentiment of vengeance Unless we present them this grievance, in five years he will be remembered only as the author of innumerable week!

" Raise no questions and revive none Union together as you lived before, and for \$2 or \$3. And "Northern capital" talks replace by industry and concord the losses of war-were the recommendations of now cheap estates, and making a good thing President Lincoln to his countrymen." of it. Perhaps it would be no bad thing for These, very truly, remarks the London Times, are words of wisdom, and as the last legacy of a Precident who was a representative American may we hope and be-

From the South.

How the South Regambs the Arrest of DAVIS.—The private secretary of one of Jeff. Davis' Cabinet officers has written a letter to the New York Times, which is bitterly opposed to Davis, in which he says, " If Mr. Davis were to succeed in making his way to Europe he would then pass into history as an incompetent who had brought rain on the cause he had appired to lead. Hardly any of for him, and every one would have his history to tell of blunders and mismanagement. As it is, however, Mr. Davis is a hunted fugitive, ficeing for life, with a price set on his head. The Southerners all feet that the North desires to punish him, because he was their chosen leader and representative, and, as such they desire his escape. At this moment, Mr. Davis rallies around him the sympathies of every Southern man and woman, and no where more than in this city, where thous. ands have been beggared by the incendiary proceedings which attended his departure. The Southerners say that there is no more reason why Mr. Davis should be punished than themselves for rebellion. They put him in his position, and kept him and approved his opposition to the national authority.

" Again, whille all Southerners look with horror and detestation upon the crime by which Mr. Lincoln lost his life, they all repudiate the idea that their government had the most bitter upon Mr. Davis affirm that he would never for one moment have countenanced so infamous a resort as assassination. It is not believed that Mr. Davis cherished any special hostility for the late President, or for the members of the Cabinet. His hatreds were for the leaders of the South, those whom he feared might outstrip him in popularity, or who ventured to question his infallibility. He hated Joe Johnston and Beauregard. He was jealous of Hunter and Lee; but those in the South who most appreciated and suffered by his resentments would be the first to acquit im of an imputation of a thirst for blood. Like Mr. Lincoln, it was almost impossible to obtain his consent to an execution, and thus the discipline of the Southern armies was lost, never afterwards to be regained.

"At one time, throughout the South, there was a clamor for retaliation for alleged outrages by the Union armies. Mr. Davis, Gen. Lee, Mr. Hunter, and others, steadily resisted this demand, and no light share of blame fell. in consequence, upon the Confederate Government. Even Gen. Lee, the idol of the South during this war, did not escape censure. It was well-known in Richmond that Dahigren's command would have been exe. cuted a year ago but for the interposition of

Mr. Davis and Gen. Lee. " It is well that these facts should be known in forming an estimate of one whose character all are now discussing. The same South ern gentlemen who repudiate as absurd the idea that Mr. Davis could have stooped to so infamous a crime as that of procuring the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. will tell you that he was obstinate, narrow, self-willed, domineering, and selfish, a man whose faults of temper and intellect would have ruined a far stronger cause than that of the South. As they speak from this point of view, their testimony is entitled to the more weight. It is a verdict of acquittal from a

hostile jury. "The amount of specie taken hence by the Confederate Government has been greatly overrated. It did not much exceed half a million of dollars; but a large proportioncan only be found by sifting the classes in | would give the idea of a greater value. The which they are included. The following Richmond banks took away their specie and this amount may have reached several millions of dollars. It is an error to suppose tions: "Provided that special application Mr. Davis took away this or any amount of "may be made to the President for par- specie with the idea of providing for himself in Europe. The balances of the Confederate kept to procure supplies, &c., are subject to the checks of Mr. Davis and his Cabinet, and are ample to meet their wants if they get abroad. Besides, it is well known that when Mr. Davis left here he, of all men in the world, had the least idea that the Confederacy was about to tumble. The cola was to provide funds for a war in America-to buy food and munitions of war. He thought, in his folly, he could give up the capital and the great State of Virginia, and, with the cotton States, keep up the contest until the North

should be wearied out." The Atlanta (Ga.) Register, of the 13th, says,

under the head of " Business :" "Under all the circumstances, nothing else could be expected than an almost complete stagnation of business of all kinds. Graduprolong the day of harmony and real ally, however, we notice that, day after day, increasing symptoms are being manifested of returning activity. Much cannot be expected at this season, as farmers are endeavoring to prepare for crops. Occasionally our eyes dis over the metalic luster of a long-treasured dime or quarter, and, as if to tempt our oupidity to deeds of desperation, a full-grown tollar cautiously emerges and slips around and then hies him away to his nest, leaving us but the recollection, or, perhaps, a doubt as to our consciousness. As to the golden eagle, he seems either to have preferred a for-sign clime, or is so fearful of being 'gobbles up' unceremoniously as not to come from his hiding place. The people of Georgia have made up their minds for peece, and reckon upon the speedy disappearance of slavery as certain. Many are glad that the peculiar in-stitution is deed; nearly all are resigned to ' unceremoniously as not to come from his t. The whole mass of the people are determined to discountenance guerrilla warfare, and will heartily assist in putting it down This determination, indeed, is not confined to Georgia, but is common to all the Southern

itates east of the Mississippi." SUFFERING IN ARKAMBAS.-No State, except Virginia, has been more pitilessly outraged than Arkausas; the most cruel and wasteful of warefare, irregular and partition in its character, every man and woman feeling uncertain what moment a builet, directed from ambush, might pick them off. As a consequence, people deserted their homes by scores and hundreds, leaving their crops ungathered and their lands to graw up in weeds and thistice each ensuing year. Those who remained neglected to plant and sow, and the course. quence is great destitution and suffering. Cant. Beanett, of Gen. Dodge's staff, who was lately in Arkansas to receive the surrender of Jeff. Thompsen, gives a gloomy ploture of the condition of things in the State. He does not think there are five bushels of, corn to a family in Northern Arkaness, and as for becom, very few have tested that luxury for months past. Salt is rarely to be found, and sugar and coffee are only among the cherished memories of the elden time.

Bestern papers are reporting that lands in Virginia, worth fally \$150 an acre at the hake hands and forget the past, live in breaking out of the rebellion, are being offered already about buying up these lately fine, "Northern capital" to study the history of Northern Ireland for a sentury or two past, before investing.

Peace is being rapidly restored in Askan. guide to peace and restored nationality ? | guerrilles into their eya hands.

The Southern General Joseph E. Johnston, directly after the surrender of his forces. issued the fellowing letter, explanatory of the

reasons that compelled him to pursue the ourse he did :

vention, by the returns of three Lieutenant Generals of the Army of Tonnessee (that eder my command), the number of infantry and artillery present and absent was 70,510 the total present, 18,678; the effective total or fighting force, 14,179. On the 7th of April the public men of the South have any liking the date of the last return I can find, the effective total of the cavalry was 5,440 But between the 7th and 20th of April it was greatly reduced by events in Virginia and ap prehensions of surrender. In South Carolina we had Young's division of cavalry, less than one thousand, besides reserves and State troops; together much inferior to the Pederal force in that State. In Florida we were at weak. In Georgia our inadequate force had been captured at Macon in Lieutenant-General Taylor's department I' ere were no means of opposing the formidable army-under Gen, Canby, which had taken Mobile, nor the cavalry under Gen. Wilson, which had captured every other place of importance West o The latter had been stopped at Augusta Macon by the armistice, as we had been at Greensboro', but its distance from Augusta being less than half of ours, that place was in its power. To carry on the war, therefore we had to depend on the Army of Tennessee alone. The United States could have brought against it twelve or fifteen times its number n the armies of Generals Grant. Sherman and Canby. With such odds against us, without the means of procuring ammunition or repair ing arms, without money or credit to provide food, it was impossible to continue the war anything to do with it. Even those among except as robbers. The consequence of pro onging the struggle would only have been the destruction or dispersion of our braves men, and great suffering of women and children by the desolation and ruin inevitable from the marching of two hundred thousand nen through the country llaving failed in an attempt to obtain terms giving security to citizens as well as soldiers. I had to choose tween wantonly bringing the evils of war upon those I had been chosen to defend, and averting those calamities with the confession that hopes were dead which every thinking Southern man had already lost. I therefor tipulated with Gen. Sherman for the security of the brave and true men committed to me or terms which also terminated hostilities in al the country over which my command extended, and announced it to your Governors by

telegraph as follows: the enemy of all our workshops for the preparation of ammunition and repairing of arms, the impossibility of recruiting our little army, opposed to more than ten times its number. er of supplying it except by robbing our own itizens, destroyed all hope of successful war. have therefore made a military convention with Maj. Gen. Sherman to terminate hostili ties in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. I made this convention to spare the blood of this gallant little army, to prevent further suffering of our people by the devas-tation and rule inevitable from the marches f invading armies, and to avoid the crime of waging a hopeless war.'

The Macon Telegraph gives the following advice to its readers. It accords with the general tone of the Southern papers-what few remain in existence. All our information leads us to think that the South is preparing to accommodate itself to the altered circumstances of the case, and that good order will soon rustime sway in all the country east of the Mississippi. The people have changed none of their views, and are as strongly secession as ever, but they confess themselves "subjugated," and have concluded that the seoner they return to the old paths of industry and peace the better:

"Some may think it more compatible with personal dignity and the spirit of freemen, to maintain a position of imbecile and ineffective toward the victor-a resolute determination to held no intercourse with them, either social, operation, even in the essential matters of upon their new basis, so as, if possible, to secure public security and tranquility. These ideas and purposes seem to float in many brains, but, in our judgment, they are the offspring of an excusable wounded pride, dis-appointed, and temporary passion, and not of emmon sense or sound discretion. If your fire, the best thing you can do is to join in Government in fereign countries, constantly with any body who will help you save the building, or even a portion of it. So we bedignity and manhood for every Southern man to assist in restoring peace and public order under the new condition of things. The fact that our purposes have been defeated does not release us from a common obligation to Ged, society, and ourselves, to do the best we can under the situation in which His Providence has placed us.

RECONSTRUCTION .--- Illustrations of the scarcity of reconstruction material in the South are of daily occurrence. A gentleman who left Richmond at the beginning of the war, lately returned there . He was recoge nixed by very few of his old acquaintances. Meeting one with whom he was formerly intimate, he asked why he did not recognize an old friend. The answer was, "We do not consider such as you our friends." Another gentleman, who formerly lived in Fredericksbusg, lately sent his family to that place, intending to make it his residencel. He has since received a letter from his wife that it will be exceedingly unpleasant to them to remain there, as the feeling against them is inense. - Tribune Cor.

A Virginia paper says that many of the adies on farms in the eastern portion of the Meade. State, from which all the negroes have gone during the war, and where other labor could not be procured, have engaged with alacrity in the lighter duties of agriculture. Three young ladies, of one of the most refined and formerly wealthiest families in Hanover, have planted on their own father's farm larger crop of corn than has been grown tonere during the war. Every negro has les, them except a few helpless women and challdren.

Gen. Forrest, of the Souther on army, upon dress to his soldiers, of which the following fairly earned. is a portion :

"That we are bes' on is a self evident fact and any further resistance on our part would be justly regard, d as the very height of folly and rashness. * humanity de mands that no more blood be shed. Full y realising and feeling that such is the case, it is your duty and mine to lay lown out, arms, submit to the powers that be and to sid in rectoring peace and establishing law and order throughout the land, term's upon which you were surrendered are favorable, and should be satisfactory and actoptable to all. They manifest a spirit of magnanimity and liberality on the part of the Federal authorities which should be met en our part by faithful compliance with all stip-ulations and conditions therein expressed. As tody your commander, I sincerely hope that every officer and seldier of my command will cheer fully obey the orders given, and carry out in good faith all the terms of the cartel. Those who neglect the terms and refuse to be paroled may assuredly expect, when arrested, to be sent North and imprisons?

A DIVIDED ALLEGIAGE I : A. H. H. Sinari, of Virginia, in a la. poseh at the Reconstruction Union Convention in Virginia.

"The restoration of peace will bring up for discussion and decision many novel and complicated questions. The experience and the peared, contradicting the above story. precedents derived from the history of other nations will furnish very insufficient guides in their solution, because the history of the world affords no case that is parallel to owre. In other countries the relation of the citizen or subject to his Government is simple and direct. He owes allegiance to but one govof Harrisburg? If so, we want to place the "male persuasion" might have owned lieve that America will adopt them as its see, the people taking the management of erament. Under our complex system every itisen owes allegiance to two governments Before the war, every citizen owed allegis and

to his State, as well as to the United States. He was bound to defend both. It was thus double or divided allegiance, with the line of demarcation not very distinctly defined. When, therefore, a conflict occurred, it was not always easy to determine the path of duty, or to pursue it; for what was obedience to "On the 26th of April, the day of the conthe one, might be treason against the other.

DESTITUTION IN GROEGIA.-The Chattanooga Gazette of Thursday says, from every direction in Georgia accounts reach it of starving women and children. For miles there is not a horse or mule to be seen, and no seed for the people to plant. Gen. Wilson has ordered that all the produce gathered for the rebel Government, in the shape of taxes or tithes, should be distributed to the people, and that all the extra animals and wagons should be be loaned out to them, his Quartermasters taking receipts for them. But all this, good as far as it goes, is not sufficient. Some means should be adopted to feed these women and children now, or they will positively die of starvation.

A private letter from Richmond says: "The ecople, as a general thing, are poor and even penniless, and there is no business doing except in the bare necessities of life. Vegetables are very source, and I have not seen an egg or a fowl on the tables since my arrival."

MORSTARY .- The demand for unquestioned currency is so inexorable in Georgia, that all paper money is at a heavy discount. All ressury notes and bonds issued by the Confederate States are absolutely and peremptorily refused, except in cases where parties have contracted debts payable in that money. In the event of raising that kind of money for that purpose, it is readily obtained at the rate of five hundred for one. The railroads and express companies receive all issues of the State of Georgia, and issues of our formerly well known banks, at par upon their face. It is proper that everyone else will speedily do so too, and thus relieve the stringency of the money market.

The Union authorities at Savaunah have secured two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of gold and silver, seized as pro perty of the Confederate Government. One hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars was taken from a Confederate baggage-wagon. found in a by-road, and the balance was taken from various parties who had it in trust, but acknowledged that it belonged to the Confederate Government.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Seuthern ram Stonewall, which was blockaded at Hayana by a Federal first, has been turned over to the Cuban authorities The captain of the Stonewall tried to extort a promise from the Captain General of Cuba, that the vessel should never be given up to the United States, but this was refused. Previous to the surrender Admiral Stribling and General Newton informed the Captain General, that as the Confederacy had no longer any existence east of the Mississippi river. the ram must be regarded as a pirate. The Captain General in reply said he could not treat her as such, not having instructions to that effect from his government.

Meetings are being held in Texas in favor of continued resistance to the United States. The Confederate forces in Texas are saids to number eighty thousand, and are receiving accessions from the States east of the Mississippi. The assassination of Kirby Smith is contradicted. Gen Hood has gone to join the misanthropy, and an inclination to act Texans.

It appears to be the determination of the spoon. Two guards are in his count an army of at least one hundred and fifty or sixty thousand men, duly apportioned into cavalry, artillery and infantry In time of war it is estimated that the average cost of each man is one thousand dollars per annum. house be in flames, no matter who set it on and in old times, with a rigid system of economy and profound peace, the average cost was five bundred dollars a year. We may therefore fairly estimate the cost of this force at least seven hundred and fifty dollars per man, which makes an item of one hundred and twenty millions a year while it is kept up.

Within the last three days 4,681 emigrants from Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg and Bremen, have landed in New York. The emigration for the next three months will be immense. The cause of the movement is not so much the idea of returning to peace-which has not yet become thoroughly circulated in Europe—as the inducement in land offered by the United States Government, through the new bureau of emigration.

The Army of the Potomso, which passed in review on Tuesday of last week, returned to its camp on the Virginia side of the river, a and giving the negro the ballot F. army is at present encamped on the porth and east of the city, and the cavalry corps at Bladensburg. Preparations for 'ae speedy payment and muster out of , ae troops are going forward, and it is believed that but a few weeks will be consr med in the complete disbandment of the armies of Sherman and

Gov. Curti.n has decided before the Pennsylvania roops are mustered out, to fill up vacans, ies in all company and regiment orgas' sations by regular promotion. He is now Washington personally attending to this duty, examining the claims of these within the line of promotion. By this arrangement many brave men who were debarred from premotion by the rigid enforcement of the order insisting on the maximum number in commands will receive honors and be mustersurrondering his forces, issured a farewell ad- ed out with the commission which they have

It is estimated that there were 66,000 men belonging to the Army of the Potomao in the first day's review at Washington, and 80,000 of Sherman's troops on the second day.

Mrs. Davis, her four children, brother and sister, and Mrs. Clay, go to Savannah from Fortress Monroe, in the Clyde, as permission for them to proceed North has been refused by the War Department.

The Baltimore American says that ex-Gav. Letcher was arrested at his home in Lexington, Virginia, on Sunday last, and on Wedmade, sight arrived in Washington in ous-

A plot of the negro soldiers at Memphia to murder every Confederate paroled prisoner there, was discovered and thwarted last week. Thursday night was the time fixed for the marrenge, but white troops had been placed on ite. , ad when the negroes attempted to sell; & meir quarters, they met a determined resistance. In the fight which took place twenty of the negroes were killed and wounded. Since then they have been strongly guarded. A telegraphic dispatch has since ap-

A committee of the officers of the Army of Tennessee has decided to give an anniversary dinner and bull in honor of the full of Vicksburg on the 4th of July next at Baratoga Springs. Gen. Grant is expected to preside. President Lincoln's body guard is to be re-

tained by President Johnson.

The New York herald, some time ug pr. posed that the turnense national debt he take up by private subscriptions. This propositing has been responded to as follows Cornelius Vanderbilt, H. A. Heiser's Sins one share, H. A. Heism's Sons, for a friend si Robert Bonner, 111 1939 Jordan L Mod

James tlurden Bennett

It is of course understood that subscriptions are to be paid up until the amount is subscribed for It is no part of a plan to pay off a quarter or one half the fawhile capitalists who have withing subscriptions profit by the liberality of the who subscribe There are enough of h in the country to pay the whole told the first of January next, and it may treat. Then Congress will at once shallsh and the tion, and the Secretary of the Treasury place the country in the financial Forwhich it becopied five years ago | the #

ing our taxes in advance. Commo lore la, derbilt subscribes five hundred thou-ani lars In five years his taxes would re that amount. It is best for the rich men better for the poor men to abolish the and the taxation without delay, ending present cumbersome system of collect revenue and the espionage upon our in: and our silver, and restoring the republic the proud position of a nation which one

man a dollar." We think our opinion will be found on that this is only a sham scheme to oblact cheap reputation for patriotism | far ze above named know well enough that to amount will never be subscribe it :

Many thousands of mules are being a posed of at public sale in Washington true United Blates quartermaster a departing The sales will continue until the harant animals is reduced in proportion't trees duction of the armies, now gonne on rather There are in the armies of the Potration Tennessee, and Georgia probabl, four the and of the finest six-mule towns in the w ? Many of them were bought in the begin of the war as young mules, have accompany the armies in all their marches and and and are thoroughly broken and hardened exercise, and are gentle and familiar !being so long surrounded by the salte The animals are sold at public auction, b. ... not bring anything like their true value of

A dispatch from Washington announce important decision of the Attorney-General He declares that the Amnesty Proclama becomes void by the suppression of the relion: that the decrees of confiscation refull force, and that the exercise of execuclemency cannot extend to the future wait the full publication of the decima the Attorney General before making comment ou a point of so much amportu The Philadelphia Inquirer, always a set

tion paper, on which no reliance . . placed, pretends to have received to the ing from its Baltimore correspondent "I learn from a well informed game who left Fortress Monroe yesterday or at that Jeff. Davis has manacles on bathus with a chain connecting about three feets. He stoutly resisted the process of management

and threatened vengeance on those was it. Rather than submit, he wanted the gas to shoot him. It became necessary to us him on his back and hold him antil the a were clinched by a son of Vulcan if hibited intense agitation and scorn, to caved in and wept He indicated wde se No knives nor forks are allen. cell; nothing more destructive tain The clanking tense horror.'

We look upon this statement . 1300 doubtfal. The Covernment 14 not his place Davis in trans, and he is not the man who would conduct hisaself in the ner described.

A terrible storm passed over a por-Johnson county, Kansas, on Welge-lay last, blowing down houses, fences, ageo trees, and doing much damage ' Beversh sons were badly injured, but no livelost. The storm also entered Missouri, air easterly course; and inflicting exdamage until it reached St. Louis. At several cars were blown off a side trac a freight train ran into them, . wrecking the engine and six car-

The grand jury of the Dir criet of the have indicted Jeff. Davis and John C inridge for high treasor a. The great! indictment is the lavasion of the la July, 1864.

The Coppect icut Legislature by air Tote and over has adopted a conthe Republicans have power, they says oring to place the right of suffig. hands of the negro.

John Mitchel is represented by 23 lately met him in Richmond to best a rebel as ever.

We had one million one hundrel ty-five thousand men on the srmi h when the war closed. About onest number were in the field altogethe other half were in-the national

One Senor Peyel, a shoemaker has been recently elected President

CONFECTIONERIES AND FIRE WORE srs. Bener & Burgess, Erie, Pa, att engaged in the Wholesale Confer Fruit, and Notion Trade There reputation of manufacturing the vi Candy-both plain and function in of Notions and Small Wares : " "" tensive. Oranges, Lemons, Operation make a speciality, and can turnish quantities to suit. They are 1425 Excelsion Fire Works the house can fill orders for the country tre bitions. Grocers and dealers in will do well to call and see their # ordering goods, they may be sure their orders filled promptly The to supply first-class goods at laws

Two had cases of Piles cured by land's Pile Remedy. Mr. Glass de Wisconsin, writes for the benefit suffer with the Piles, that he has bee for eight years with an aggravit Piles, and his brother was the army as incurable, the being lyzed with the Piles). B n thest cases were cured with on thest land's File Remedy. The these gentlemen, beside the daily received by Dr. Strickland, sughi those suffering, that the most chronic cases of Piles are cured by land's Pile Remedy. It is sold !! overywhere.

STOP THAT SCRATCHING "-Was do if you drive the impure, had fall ter out of your system to said Carter's Compound Extract of his Bittersweet, and applying onlysts.
Yellow Ointment Hundreds call
they have used these articles will cess and satisfaction, after barra other things to no purpose say use these two articles and ing. Price of Bottle and Box is dollar and fifty cents Sold by