...e Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

Friday, May 26, 1865.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

Meeting of the Republican County Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee of the Union Republican Party, in pursuance of the call of its Chairman, met at the office of JAMES A. DUNBAR, Esq., on Monday last., the 22d inst. On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman issue a call to the several Townships and Boroughs in the County, to hold Delegate Elections on the 10th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 6 A. M. in the town-ships, and 6 and 8 P. M., in the boroughs, to elect *Two Delegates* to the County Convention on the following Monday, which Convention shall elect one delegate to the State Convention at Harrisburg, to nominate a candidate for Surveyor General, and such other business as may come before the Convention.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Townships and Boroughs will meet at their respective places of election, on the day and between the hours indicated for the purposes set forth in the above resolution.—

By order of the Committee.

JAMES A. DUNBAR, *Chairman*.

May 22, 1865.

DECLINE IN THE PRICES OF BEEF.—The sales of beef cattle in New York city last week were large—amounting to about four thousand five hundred head of all kinds; and the prices are lower. The *Evening Post* says: The range was eleven and a half to nineteen cents a pound for the meat—a full of eight cents in five or six weeks. Sheep and lambs sold for eight to eleven cents.—The rates for meats of every description are falling, and in a few weeks they will be materially less than now. The stock of cattle and other animals is sufficient to meet the demands.

RIGHT.—The Secretary of War, we are glad to observe, is vacating the clerkships in his office, and bestowing them on soldiers who have seen long terms of service, who are disabled, and competent to fill them.—This is right. We hope that the same principle will be adopted in every other department of the Government. Recently, a Mr. Palmer—all honor to him—who held a position in the Custom House, Providence, R. I., resigned his position in favor of a one-armed soldier. Let us make it a point to take care of our maimed and crippled heroes.

THE WAY OF RESTORATION.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* mentions seeing a captain in Lee's late army at his home plowing a small garden lot with his war horse. He had lost all his slaves and most of his personal property. But he had a wife and children, whom he was bound to support. Labor is the true way to restore the South. Every man in the Southern States should follow the example of this Rebel captain. Out of the soil, with industry applied to it, comes the wealth that is to restore the South to order and prosperity. It may go hard at first to those unused to labor to attempt to earn their own living, but so soon as they show the disposition to help themselves, they will find others ready to assist them.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER, on Saturday week, presented his credentials to the President, accompanying them by a few remarks, to which the latter briefly replied.—M. Montholon referred to the ancient alliance of the two countries, and the wishes of the Emperor for the complete restoration of peace and concord on the continent of America, and the consolidation and greatness of the United States, expressing also the deep sympathy of the Emperor and of France in the grief in which the most atrocious of crimes had plunged this country.

REVENUE FRAUDS.—The United States authorities in New York have seized, during the early part of the present month, one thousand barrels of high wines, and twelve hundred barrels of alcohol. The seizure was made on the ground that the property was sold fraudulently under the internal revenue law. The manufacturers of the wines and alcohol are J. A. Rhomberg & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, whose distillery is now in possession of the authorities. Another distillery has also been seized on account of violation of the law.

NATIONAL FINANCES.—By the large income of ready cash into the National Treasury, from taxes and from the immense sale of 7-30 bonds, the finances of the Government are working fair, and but for the fact that the payment to the officers and soldiers of the army, to be retired from the service, are more than usually heavy, a very short time would see every dollar of the ascertained indebtedness paid. As it is, the outstanding claims are rapidly narrowing.

CENTS IN ABUNDANCE.—For the first time since the suspension of specie payments, the supply of cents at the Philadelphia Mint exceeds the demand. Though the coinage of them went on unceasingly, all though two-cent pieces were made in large numbers, the demand, until now, exceeded the supply, and at times the scarcity was such that articles never dreamed of as currency were often used in our markets. The scarcity, no doubt, arose in part from hoarding and speculating in cents; for the premium on them was often as high as ten, and one time, fifteen per cent. The scarcity gave rise to the use of tickets or checks by the shopkeepers in the cities and large towns. This need no longer be, for we learn, from an official source, that cents can now be obtained at the Mint by any person who wants them, in exchange for treasury bills.

IMPORTANT TO CORPORATIONS.—The State Treasurer has notified corporations organized under the laws of the State, and companies incorporated by other States, doing business within this Commonwealth, that have failed to make report to the Auditor General of dividends declared, capital paid in, value of stock, &c., as required by law, that if proper returns are not made within reasonable time, the said companies will be subject to forfeiture of charter, as provided under the second section of the Act of April 30, 1864.

☞Says the Louisville *Journal*: "At almost every point along the river in Kentucky and Tennessee, and even in the interior towns, we learn that the rebels are coming in and taking the oath. They express themselves satisfied that the Confederacy is gone up, and are anxious to be considered as citizens of the United States."

AN UNDESIRABLE OFFICE.

Rebel governors appear to be at a discount just now. Brownlow has offered a reward for the apprehension of the fugitive rebel Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee. Extra-Billy, should he turn up anywhere within the bounds of the commonwealth of Virginia, would be very much in danger of encountering a similar bounty. The rebel Governors Vance of North Carolina, and Brown of Georgia, have been arrested, and the troops are in pursuit of the fast-fleeing Executive-Chief of South Carolina. Except, in the case of Texas and Louisiana, where the rebel governors find shelter within the lines of rebel armies which will not surrender, the office, under any of the old State governments existing during the rebellion, is far from being a desirable investment, and the incumbents all seem to be of a retiring disposition.

A short time has made a vast difference in these matters. Every rebel capital, except that of Texas, has been captured by our troops, and all the rebel States, with that exception, are now held by us beyond dispute. If this is not a tolerably fair beginning at subjugation, we confess our inability to conceive what could be. Of course we shall hear much of the right of the people to elect their own rulers; but it must be observed that none have been allowed to vote in the south without swearing allegiance to the rebel government; that the whole of the Union men south have thus been disfranchised, many of them being also proscribed and obliged to seek safety in flight. It must also be borne in mind that the great mass of the poor whites at the south were forced into the rebel armies by conscription and deprived of their votes; so that in fact the voting for State officers was confined to the aristocratic few who made the rebellion. As the rebel governors were thus no more the choice of the southern people than are the loyal governments which have been organized at various localities, the national authorities are not guilty of any breach of the right of self-government in putting a stop to their rule.

WHAT GRANT SAID.

A friend who was with Gen. Grant immediately after the capitulation of Lee, relates a conversation which that brave and modest soldier had with his wife and a staff officer at City Point. "Well, General," said the latter, "you will go up to Richmond to-morrow I suppose?" "No," said Gen. Grant, "I have a day's work in Washington, and then I want to go with Mrs. Grant to New Jersey and see the children." "What's to be done at Washington?" was the astonished reply; "one would think you would like to see the inside of a city you have pounded at for a year." Said the General: "Why we must stop the draft; let the sick soldiers that can travel home and want to, be paroled and sent to their friends, and begin to cut down expenses. If there is any more fighting to do we have more than enough men to do it."

The General went to Washington as he had planned, making no triumphal entry into Richmond, put the sick soldiers in the way of getting home nursing, set the War Department to reducing expenses, and then hastened to Burlington with Mrs. Grant to "see the children." He had hardly reached the depot there before he was recalled by the assassination of the President. His return to Washington from North Carolina, where Johnston surrendered to Gen. Sherman, makes the assurance doubly sure, is signalized by similar orders, all tending to lift off the people the grievous burdens of war, orders for retrenching expenditures, stopping manufactures of arms, discharging convalescent soldiers, cancelling the charters of needless vessels, and whatever else may tend to the speedy restoration of happy and lasting peace.

SLAVERY NOT DEAD.

There is very good reason for rejoicing in the fact that Slavery is practically extinct; but they err greatly who fancy that the elements of Slavery have therefore been exterminated. The Washington *Chronicle* well says:

When loyal men say that slavery is dead, they mean no more than to assert with emphasis that the people have willed its death. They do not mean to declare that, as a question of fact, the institution has ceased to exist; nor that the spirit of slaveholding is extinct. For nothing could be further from the fact. It is not yet dead in the Northern States. It still commands organs and advocates on soil which has been free from its blight for generations; and it crops out from beneath the din and smoke of battle on the blood-stained fields, and from behind the battered walls of Southern fortresses. The commanders of the United States forces have issued general orders declaring that the emancipation proclamation will be enforced, and that every negro within their several departments is at liberty to come and go as he pleases; and while there is a general acquiescence in these orders, the people, or at least their old political leaders, have not given up all hope of resuscitating the institution. They bend before the storm while it rages, but there is a mental reservation as to the future.

As an evidence of the correctness of this view, we append an extract from the Richmond *Times* which has sprung from the ashes of some one of the rebel organs which perished with the "Confederacy." The *Times* says:

"The theory that President Johnson has has enunciated, and to which he has pledged his Administration, is that a State cannot go *out* of the Union; that the States of the South are neither colonies nor conquered provinces, but that they are *States* under the Constitution; that we are one Government. *With this view of the question the States of the South remain as they were; not a single State has been destroyed, and whatever rights belonged to them under the Constitution still adhere, the fundamental law of the land being the grand regulator. Whatever amendment may hereafter be made to the Constitution of course is an independent question.*

The mean ing of this is plain. It means that slavery still has a Constitutional and legal existence in Virginia, and that the F. F. V's intend to insist upon its retention. Whenever they talk of "Constitutional rights," they simply mean slavery; and we warn the people of the North against the danger of letting this spirit get too strong a development. The unregenerated slave drivers of the South cannot be taught too soon not only that we intend to consider slavery extinct, but that we intend to insist that all manifestations of its spirit shall be crushed out, and that the attempt to revive the old reign of terror will be summarily put down If this lesson is not impressed upon them at once it will soon be a task of difficult accomplishment. Better crush the viper's head while it is under our feet, than suffer it to crawl away and struggle into a new lease of life.

☞It is announced that the Annual Fair of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, will be held at the flourishing borough of Williamsport, Lycoming county, on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of September next.

Now that the war is well over, and our country entering on a new course of wealth and prosperity, it is to be hoped that the agricultural interests of the State will be well represented at the coming Fair. Not only that, but the manufacturing and other interests, which are every day becoming more important, should have representatives and advocates at Williamsport.

A CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS.

So much of the preparations for subjugating the rebel power west of the Mississippi river as have been made public indicate a determination on the part of the nation government to finish up the work thoroughly in the shortest space of time. To begin, all obstacles to the complete restoration of civil rule in Louisiana have been removed by superseding General Banks in the command of the Department of the Gulf and ordering him north where, no doubt, the general reduction of the army will restore him to civil pursuits, in which, before the breaking out of the war, he had won so much distinction. This leaves General Canby in command of the department, which, however, is not so much a change in fact as in form, for he had previously the undisputed control of military supervision so as not to interfere in any manner with operations in the field. The object of this no doubt was to allow General Banks to pursue his plans for the civil reorganization of Louisiana, which, so far as they had proceeded, had been attended with much success. Lately, however, General Banks had committed a blunder, by arbitrarily removing the Mayor elected by the loyal constituency on some frivolous pretext, and substituting in his stead a military Mayor appointed by himself.

President Johnson having determined to set himself resolutely against this sort of despotism, as more likely to create trouble than to insure peace and tranquillity, and regarding it as a bad thing to be set before the people of Texas as an example of what they might expect under the restored Union, has put an end to all chance of mischief by removing Banks, restoring the lawfully elected Mayor, and ordering Canby to confine himself to military management. It is scarcely credible that any of the charges trumped up against the Mayor can be true, as he was chosen by a body of constituents rather more radical in their loyalty than many of those who have complained of him. Moreover, General W. F. Smith and James T. Brady Esq., have been investigating affairs in New Orleans, by direction of the War Department, and are understood to have made a report not very complimentary to the directors of military affairs in that quarter. The action of the government in restoring the lawful Mayor of New Orleans is very important as a precedent. It puts an end to the practice of distrusting every southern Union man against whom any evil-disposed person might raise a charge, and it shows the southern people that full justice will be accorded to them.

General Canby, having gloriously finished his campaign in Alabama, capturing Mobile and pursuing and taking all the forces, naval and military, which fled from that place, will now turn his attention to a campaign against Galveston, who re the enemy is in expectation of a formidable attack, which has, indeed, been long in preparation, as Magruder and Kirby Smith are very well aware. We have as yet heard nothing as to the exact location of the large forces sent, some time since towards Texas from nearly all our armies east and west, but as Sheridan has been ordered to Texas with most of his cavalry generals, we may presume that while Canby will attack Galveston, Sheridan will, at the head of a large force, move upon the enemy in a different quarter, most probably against the rebel stronghold at Shreveport. The capture of Galveston and Shreveport would weaken the enemy to such an extent as to reduce the war to a pursuit through the interior towards the Rio Grande, with battles at intervals. A simultaneous successful attack upon both point in great force would render Smith's position hopeless, for Canby advancing from Galveston could cut off his retreat and his supplies, at the same time that Sheridan would be fighting him furiously at every stop. The campaign, therefore cannot be a long one.

☞A telegram from Huntsville, Ala., announces the death in that city of the Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, on Sunday, the 21st inst. Mr. Clemens was born in Huntsville, Dec. 8th, 1814, and was consequently is his fifty-first year. After studying law in Kentucky he was admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1838 he was appointed United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, and in 1839, 1840 and 1841 he was elected to the State Legislature. In 1842 he went to Texas as Lieut.-Colonel, having raised a company of volunteer troops. On his return he was again elected to the Legislature in 1843-'44—in the latter year he also served as Presidential Elector. In 1848 he was appointed Governor of the Civil and Military Department of Purchase in Mexico, which position he held until the close of the war. From 1849 to 1853 he represented Alabama in the United States Senate, and was again Presidential Elector in 1856.

Mr. Clemens was a member of the Convention in Alabama which voted the State out of the Union, but protested against its action. He subsequently gave way to the popular tide setting so strongly against him, and for a time accepted office under the bogus Confederacy. In 1864, however, he had returned to his former allegiance, and in a letter addressed to his fellow-citizens, warmly advocated the reelection of Mr. Lincoln and defended his policy. He lived long enough to see the triumph of the principles he seemed to have really at heart, although he permitted himself for a time to act contrary to their dictates. Mr. Clemens had also appealed to the public as a writer, and in 1858 published "Barnard Lile," which was followed in 1857 by "Mustang Gray."

☞The following beautiful apostrophe appears in the oration of Bishop Simpson on the death of Mr. Lincoln. In the report heretofore published this paragraph was either omitted or strangely garbled.

"Chieftain! farewell. The nation mourns thee. Mothers shall teach thy name to their lisping children. The youth of our land shall emulate thy virtues. Statesmen shall study thy record and learn lessons of wisdom. Mute though thy lips be, yet they still speak. Hushed is thy voice, but its echoes of liberty are ringing through the world, and the sons of bondage listen with joy. Prisoned thou art in death, and yet thou art marching abroad, and chains and manacles are bursting at thy touch. Thou didst fall not for thyself. The assassin had no hate for thee. Our hearts were aimed at, our national life was sought. We crown thee as our martyr, and humanity enthrones thee as her triumphant son. Hero, martyr, friend, FAREWELL."

PRE-PAY YOUR LETTERS.—As the number of letters deposited in the different Post Offices of Cumberland county for mailing and delivery, without pre-payment by stamps, is very considerable, it is proper to state that by the law passed at the last session of Congress, such letters are no longer allowed to be forwarded to their destination, charged double, as heretofore, but are required to be sent at once to the dead letter office. The law is peremptory, leaving no discretion with postmasters in the premises. Revenue stamps on letters are not recognized as payment of postage. Letters having only such stamps on them, are, therefore, sent at once to the dead letter office.

SECRETARY STANTON.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have done a good and timely thing in publishing the testimony of Gen. GRANT and Gen. MEADE, concerning the management of the War Department in Mr. STANTON's hands. If any two men in the army may be presumed to know fully how the duties of the office have been discharged, GRANT and MEADE are the men; and both of them bear the most pointed and unqualified witness to the fact that Mr. STANTON has been not only faithful and efficient, but that he has heartily co-operated with them in all their plans, and refrained, contrary to the general impression, from at all intermeddling with their arrangements for carrying on the war. This testimony, frankly and willingly given, contains, within itself, the highest possible tribute to Mr. STANTON's ability, fidelity and efficiency.

Few public men have been more furiously assaulted than Mr. STANTON. He has been lampooned, vilified, abused and denounced without stint, by the opponents of the Administration, whilst even some of its political friends joined in depreciating or belittling him. And yet no public man ever less deserved this treatment. Patriotic, disinterested and pure, he has labored with herculean energy to carry on the war successfully, giving his days and his nights to the work, with scarce time to eat or sleep until his strong physical frame is nearly exhausted; and having done all this with an eye single to the honor of his country, he would never have been so ruthlessly attacked, if his assailants had not hated him for the very virtues which should have commanded universal admiration. *They* did not want to see the Union restored; and they became his enemies because he was using the arms of a giant in putting down a rebellion with which they sympathized.

The time is coming when Mr. STANTON will be better understood than he has been, and then full justice will be done him for the energy, zeal, skill and statesmanship with which he has kept the machinery of the nation in motion.

A COMMENDABLE MOVEMENT.—The citizens of Waynesboro', Franklin county, Pa., are moving in a matter which is highly commendable to them and worthy of emulation by other districts in the State. They propose to raise the sum of $5000, or more, if necessary, for the purchase of a burial ground in or about the town, and to collect in it the bodies of all the soldiers from the neighborhood who have died or been killed in the Union armies during the war, so far as they can be procured. They will then erect a hand-some monument over them, with a record thereon of their names and their deeds. This will be an act worthy of the people and of their honored dead. Our debt of gratitude to our brave soldiers can never be satisfied. Dead, we should honor them, and living, should never forget them.

OUR GREAT POPULAR LOANS.—Tuesday, May 9, will be memorable in the history of our great national loan negotiations. Nothing like its results can be found in the marvelous financial history of our country. *Over thirty million dollars* of the 7-30 Loan were subscribed for on that day, through the subagency of Mr. Cooke, the General Subscription Agent. Of this enormous amount New York city took about eight millions of dollars—of which sum a single banking-house ordered, on behalf of their own customers exclusively, five millions and fifty-nine thousand dollars.

THE PAROLED MEN OF LEE'S AND JOHNSTON'S ARMIES.—The report that Jeff Davis and his generals are organizing a large army on the other side of the Mississippi, and that France has recognized the Confederacy, leads Johnston's and Lee's paroled men to suppose that they will be called into the field again. Many of these paroled men are preventing the people from holding Union meetings, on the ground that they are liable to be called into the field again, and that it is their duty to suppress any attempt to return the State to the Union while they remain soldiers. It would not be safe for a Northern Union man to remain in any place in the South after the withdrawal of our troops, unless the negroes are used for garrison duty.

THE MEXICAN EMIGRATION SCHEME is proving less than a "nine days' wonder," and the excitement in New York has quite died out. The *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The few men who appear to be committed to the enterprise are all colonels or reputed confidential agents of eminent and invisible personages. The rank and file have not yet had sufficient inducements offered to them. The whole question of enlisting in this mysterious movement turns less on the popular sympathy with the Mexican Liberals, or the American affection for the Monroe doctrine, or a desire to gratify that insatiate taste for fighting which is said to linger in the breasts of our discharged veterans, than on the money (part cash down) to be made out of it."

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Emperor Maximilian has issued a decree, under date of March 4th, notifying all persons emigrating to the Pacific coast, that all land or other contracts from Benito Juarez will be held to be null and void.

GENERAL T. F. MEAGHER.

After having served more than four years in the service, General Meagher has retired from it, and his resignation, frankly and gracefully offered, has been accepted by the Secretary of War in a manner at once complimentary and cordial. T. F. Meagher entered the service in in April, 1861, as captain in the New York 69th, having raised a company. He served under Col. (afterwards Brigadier General) Corcoran, and behaved with the gallantry of his race at the battle of Bull Run. Soon after, he raised the Irish Brigade in New York—a force of 3,000 men—and was commissioned as Brigadier General in February, 1862. His brigade went through a great deal of service—so much, indeed, that after the battle of Chancellorsville, it was reduced to the numerical strength of a mere battalion, and he felt unable to make such a handful of men, however brave do the duty and incur the responsibility of a brigade. Soon, however, his original commission was received. General Meagher was assigned, by the order of the Secretary of War, to command the troops known as the Corcoran Legion. Owing to a conflict between General Halleck and the orders of the War Department, General Meagher, instead of commanding the Corcoran Legion, was ordered to the Army of the West, and having reported at Nashville to General Sherman, was placed in command at Chattanooga, which, being the main key of Tennessee and Georgia, he held with two hundred guns and a large force, whilst the rebel General Hood lay between Chattanooga and Nashville. After the defeat and dispersion of Hood's army, which was driven back, discomfited and utterly routed, beyond the Tennessee river, General Meagher was ordered by Major General Thomas, the hero of the battles before Nashville, to take the officers and men belonging to the 15th and the 17th Corps by the nearest route to rejoin General Sherman's army on the Atlantic side. This he did, and nearly seven thousand troops were by him delivered over at Newbern, North Carolina. He was then relieved from further duty in that department, and reported to the Adjutant General that he had discharged the duties confided to him. After the surrender of the rebel General Lee and Johnson, General Meagher feeling that his obligations as a soldier were for the time honorably cancelled, tendered his resignation, which, as we have already intimated has been accepted in a kind and complimentary manner.

PERSONAL.

—The Chicago *Journal* says that Wendell Philips' return of property amounts to $702,000, or nearly a million of money, and that of Charles Francis Adams, United States Minister to England, to $328,300.

—Joseph Lansbury, the Clearfield desperado who murdered Col. Cyrus Butler there last fall, has been arrested near Lake City, Erie county. His trial is to take place in June at Williamsport.

—Thomas C. Reed, among the oldest and most respectable citizens of Harrisburg, died suddenly in that city on Monday, of a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Reed was at one time a member of the Legislature.

—Gen. Lee, who remains very quiet in Richmond, is said to be engaged in writing up a history of his closing campaigns.

—Gov. Vance has been arrested at the house of his father-in-law, in Buncombe County, N. C. It is said he is to be tried for treason.

—Gen. Schofield has placed the railroads in North Carolina at the disposal of the refugees and soldiers of that State to enable them to return to their homes.

Jeff Davis commanded Johnson not to surrender but to disband his infantry, spike his cannon, and with his cavalry and mounted artillerists, to cover the flight of the remnant of the Confederate Government, but Johnston refused to obey the order.

—Judge Black, of this State, and his associates, have purchased 40,000, acres of land in Gilmer county, West Virginia, for the sum of $90,000. The title of the land is in dispute, hence, probably, the low price.

—Gen. Johnston is said to be at Charlotte, N. C. He made application to the United States authorities to be permitted to go to Canada, but was refused. He now intends going to Florida.

—W. W. Holden, M. S. Mason, W. R. Richardson, J. P. H. Russ, J. G. Williams and Robert P. Dick, arrived in Washington, from Raleigh, North Carolina. Their object is to confer with President Johnson in relation to the interests of the loyal people of North Carolina, and the reorganization of their State government.

—QUEEN VICTORIA, of England, has with her own hand written a letter of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln. This tribute of sympathy from the Royal widow to the widow of our late beloved Chief Magistrate is one of the most touching manifestations of regret at the President's death that we have yet seen.

—Maximilian has issued a long decree fixing the order of his so called Mexican Empire. The Emperor who represents the national sovereignty will be assisted by nine departments. The territory of Mexico is defined as bounded on the north by the lines decided upon by the United States at the convention of Guadalupe and Mesilla; on the east by the Gulf of Mexico, the Sea of the Antilles, and the English establishments of Walize; on the south by the Republic of Guatemala, and on the west by the Pacific The Government guarantees equality in the eye of the law, security of person and property and the liberty of free speech. The national colors will be green, red, and white.

—GOV. CURTIN has made arrangements that whenever a Pennsylvania soldier is killed or dies of disease while in the service, transportation is furnished for one person from his home to the place where the remains of the soldier may be, and also for both the person who goes for the body of the deceased and the remains back to his home. The transportation is furnished by Colonel H. H. Gregg, Chief of Transportation at Harrisburg. In applying for transportation the name of the deceased soldier his rank, company, regiment, date of death and name of the friend going for his remains should be given.

—Mr. CHARLES A. WASHBURN our Minister to Paraguay, and a member of a distinguished family, including Gen Washburn, Senator Washburn, and ex-Gov. Washburn of Maine, was married in New York City on Thursday, the 11th inst., to Miss SALLIE CATHARINE, daughter of Frederick Cleaveland, Esq., of Reading, Pa. The service were performed by the Rev. Dr Hutton, and took place at the residence of Henry Cleaveland, Esq., in Washington Square. A large and brilliant party of guest, comprising many celebrities, assisted at the occasion; the first groomsman being Capt. Wilson Barstow, Chief Commissary of Muster and A. D. C. to Gen. Dix. Mr. Washburn is now on leave of absence from his station, but will return to Paraguay with his bride, after a nuptial tour through the States. It is understood that the Government will tender him the use of a man-of-war for his return.

The Rebel General Forrest, the author of the Fort Pillow massacre and other atrocities, was killed, a Memphis paper says, by four of his own men, at Parkville, Alabama, on the 13th instant, in retaliation for his ordering the shooting of six of their comrades for rejoicing over the news of Johnston's surrender to Sherman.

Gideon J. Pillow, once a General in the late Rebel army, and whom frequent reverses disgusted with military life, has been captured near Selma, Alabama, by our forces. He was afraid to return to his home on account of guerillas, and no doubt preferred to trust himself in the hands of those whom he considered "enemies" rather than fall into the hands of the people he helped to mislead.

—THE REBEL GENERAL DICK TAYLOR is a son of "Old Zach," of Buena Vista memory, and, like his father, exhibited great capacity as a soldier. He is a graduate of Cambridge College. He was appointed from civil life as brigadier general, in 1861, by the rebel President, whose first wife was sister to General Taylor. The appointment was unpopular in the army, as the military ability of Taylor was naturally distrusted. He, however, evinced soldierly qualities as a subordinate commander, under Stonewall Jackson, and subsequently his operations in the Red river country proved him to be one of the best generals in the rebel service.

—The officers and men of General Kilpatrick's cavalry command held a meeting and passed resolutions on the evening that they expected to be ordered to march with Sherman's army to Richmond and thence home. They formed themselves into a permanent organization, a bond of fellowship, the same to last during their lives. They adopted resolutions binding themselves to extend the hand of fellowship, and render every assistance in their power, in any and every land, to any member of the league. A badge was adopted embracing the battle flag under which they fought. The badge will be worn by all members at all times. The badge will be made by Tiffany & Co., New York city. Ten thousand have been ordered.

—North Carolina, Virginia, and indeed all the States in rebellion except Texas, are fast becoming reorganized. Union mass meetings are being held, railroads and telegraphic lines are being put in order, and the running of the mails re-established.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The Rebel Governor Harris of Tennessee has been captured with $600,000 belonging to that State. The State archives and bonds have also been secured.

—The average pay due each soldier is $250, and the Government is ready to pay off and discharge every man of the two armies now in Washington.

—Gen. Herron has occupied Clinton and Osyska. He is rebuilding the telegraph to Clinton, whence the rebels have a line forking north almost to our line.

—Gen. Sheridan, it is said, goes to Texas with orders to destroy and lay waste, if the rebel forces persist in holding out after receiving fair notice. The sudden death of Kirby Smith, however, will make Sheridan's task easier.

—Our New Orleans dispatch mentions that the rebel Governor of Mississippi has called the State Legislature together, and has announced that the laws of the State will, for the present, remain in force. We think he will find that his services are no longer needed, and that probably his presence will be required at Washington or Fort Lafayette.

—The Union ticket for City Officers in San Francisco, Cal., was elected unanimously on the 17th inst. The "Democrats" were in such bad repute that they did not dare to run a ticket.

—In Lawrence county Tenn., last week, two guerillas dragged an old Union man, eighty years of age, out of his house, covered his clothes from head to foot with tar, and set them on fire, burning him to death.

—By an order of the War Department it is announced that, as all the Rebel armies east of the Mississippi have surrendered, all Rebels in arms in that section after June 1, 1865, will be treated as outlaws.

—Camp Morton, at Indianapolis, is being rapidly depopulated, nearly all the prisoners confined there having expressed a desire to take the oath of allegiance, and return to their former homes.

—Irwinsville, near which Jeff. Davis was captured, is a small village in Irwin county, Georgia, containing a court house, tavern, and some half dozen stores.

—Coal at Pottsville, the *Journal* says, has been selling at $2.50 per ton, or less than the cost of production. There is no demand even at that. The trade is dull also at most of the mines in the State, and will remain so until a new order of things is established more nearly approaching the standard of gold.

—Some citizens of Troy, on Saturday last, forwarded to General Grant a present that "will take his fancy." It is a box of cigars, one hundred in number, of the finest brand. Each cigar has a paper holder, and the box itself is got up "regardless of expense," costing $1.00 for each cigar.

—The Legislature of this State has established the following as the legal holidays: Any day recommended by the Governor or by the President of the United States as a day of fasting or thanksgiving; the 4th of July; the 25th of December; the 1st of January, and the 22d of February.

—On the night of the 18th inst the negroes in Memphis endeavored to put into execution a plot to assassinate every paroled rebel prisoner in that city, in retaliation for the Fort Pillow massacre. The scheme having been discovered the white troops were on guard and ordered the negroes back when they appeared. The latter refusing, a fight ensued in which some twenty of the blacks were killed and wounded.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF DAVIS.

Stephens, the Vice President, also at the Fortress Monroe, as a prisoner—Their Arrival at Fortress Monroe, with their Suite.—The Preparations for their Reception—The Casemates Hermetically Sealed, and Intercourse Impossible.—Another Account of the Arch Rebel's Capture.—The Whole of the Rebel Archives in the Hands of our Government.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 23.—Jefferson DAVIS, late of the so-called Southern Confederacy, with his family, staff officers, &c., captured by a portion of General Wilson's command, arrived here to-day, at 12 o'clock, from Hilton Head, S. C., on board the steamer Colonel Pritchard, convoyed by the U. S. gunboat Tuscarora, Commodore Bradley.

Colonel Pritchard, of the Michigan cavalry, who made the capture of the important prisoners, with a strong guard of his men, accompanied the rebel party on the steamer Clyde northward to this place, and on reaching here immediately telegraphed to Washington for instructions regarding the disposal of his charge. At this writing such is the strict secrecy observed, not only as to the presence of the prisoners, but also as to their future movements, that it is impossible to form even an opinion regarding the intentions of the Government. The steamer Clyde still remains away out, more than three miles from here, seemingly anchored, and Colonel Pritchard is probably the only one who has yet come ashore from her.

The gunboat Tuscarora anchored in the Roads about two o'clock this afternoon, but nothing can be gleaned from her officers in relation to the party on the Clyde. Rumors have been continually flying about this afternoon to the effect that the steamer Clyde ran in close to the beach about four o'clock, P. M., and landed Davis and others on the beach, about one mile from the fort, and from there were marched into the sally-port of the water-battery, in order to escape the gaze of the curious.

Four P. M.—The steamer Clyde has just shipped her anchor in the Roads, and there now seems no doubt but that Jeff Davis must have been landed somewhere along the beach. No communication whatever is allowed with the steamer, and it is more than probable that the larger portion of the party still remain on board. The officer in charge awaits instructions from Washington.

About a week since Colonel Browerton, of the Engineer Corps received orders by telegraph, from Major General Barnard, to immediately have erected a row of casemates inside the fort for the accommodation of prisoners of State. The work on the casemates, transforming them into cells, for which they are admirably adapted, was at once commenced. The work has progressed very fast, and the casemates, which once communicated one with the other, are now hermetically sealed up by walls of brick, so that the intercourse of their various inmates is not destined to be of a very convivial character. Strong iron bars and other substantial arrangements of a similar material enclose the windows and doors, completely rendering futile any attempt at escape or rescue, if such a thing as the latter should be thought of. A wide moat encircles the fort, on the bank of which, in the immediate vicinity of the doomed rebels, a strong guard of sentinels will tread their rounds.

Every device which precaution and a desire to meet the wishes of the Government and the people should suggest will assuredly be adopted to ensure still further the close custody of the most important prisoners captured during the war. That the Government, in thus selecting Fortress Monroe, Va., to be the place of confinement and double trial of Jeff Davis and others of the defunct Confederacy, has acted in a most wise and judicious manner the majority of the people will no doubt admit.

It was here, in its immediate vicinity, that the first dark scenes of the rebellion were enacted; and what more fitting finale should be given it, than that its President, with his immediate followers, should be tried, convicted and punished on the soil of that State where, on numberless battle-fields, so many noble, martyred men have given up their lives so willingly to aid the grand consummation.

THE CAPTURED TRAITORS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 20.—Since writing the despatch of yesterday, it has been definitely ascertained that Jeff Davis and party are still on board the steamer William P. Clyde, anchored in Hampton Roads. After tacking in and out of the harbor for more than three hours, the Clyde finally came to anchor in the roads at 5 P. M. yesterday, and since then has been awaiting instructions from Washington. As soon as the Clyde arrived yesterday a telegram was sent to Major General Halleck, at Richmond, announcing the arrival of the prisoners but for some reason Gen. Halleck did not receive the despatch until late in the evening, when it was found to be too dark to attempt the passage of the obstructions in the James river, and consequently Gen. Halleck only reached here at twelve o'clock to-day.

It is presumed that the delay occasioned in making a disposal of the redoubtable rebel President and others, was, through a deference to the opinion of Major-General Halleck, as commander of the department.

The work upon the casemates inside the fort, transforming them into cells, duly ironed and substantially secured for the accommodation of the prisoners, is progressing very rapidly toward completion. All last night the heavy clang of the blacksmith's hammer, mingled with the noise of the carpenter's tool and the clear sharp ring of the bricklayer's trowel was heard, and everything betokened the active movements of the men engaged in the work, and that in a few days, at the farthest, they could be in readiness for the reception of prisoners.

The illustrious prisoners now on board the steamer Wm. P. Clyde, as she lays anchored about three miles out in the stream, comprise the following persons: Jeff Davis, Mrs Jeff Davis and four children, and her brother, and sister, Alex. H. Stevens, who surrendered himself to our cavalry while at his home near Atlanta, and who is in extremely feeble health, Clement C. Clay and wife, and General Wheeler and staff, and a Colonel Johnson, besides many others of importance though of lesser note.

Col. Pritchard, of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, with a guard of 80 men, accompany the prisoners.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, arrived here last evening from Newbern, N. C., via Norfolk, Va., under a guard. He is now in the Fortress, and will, doubtless, meet the fate destined for the prisoners in the steamer Clyde.

Col. R. B. Treat, of Gen. Schofield's staff, arrived here at a late hour last evening from Newbern, N. C., in the steamer John Tracey, via the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, with about five tons of archives and documents pertaining to the late Southern Confederacy, captured a few days since, by a portion of our forces, at Charlotteville, N. C.

It will be remembered that when General Lee's army left Richmond, Va., the rebel archives were immediately consigned to the flames. A large portion of them also relating to the proceedings of their Congress and Government were packed up, and the most important sent to Charlottsville, N. C., for safe keeping, little dreaming that with all their deep-laid plots and secrecy they would so speedily fall into the hands of our Government. These archives, etc., must undoubtedly possess the intensest interest, and will prove the greatest trophies captured during the war. They are in charge of Col. Treat, and a strong guard to whose care they were entrusted by General Schofield, and on reaching here had them immediately transferred to the steamer Martha Washington and sent to Washington.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—A letter from on board the steam gunboat Tuscarora, at Fortress Monroe, to the Baltimore American, says that the party brought there include Jeff. Davis and family, consisting of his wife, a small son and two daughters, together with Alexander H. Stephens, C. C. Clay, Col. Wm. Reagan, General Wheeler, the rebel raider, and fifteen or sixteen other rebel officers.

The letter concludes with the statement that "We leave for the Potomac in a few hours."

AMUSING INCIDENTS

(Special Correspondence to the New York Herald

The ruse perpetrated by Jeff Davis to get away from the guard throws entirely into the shade anything of the sort on record.—When the guard went to the tent occupied by defunct royalty, they were met by Mrs Davis *en deshabille*, with

"Please, gentlemen, don't disturb the privacy of ladies before they have time to dress."

"All right madam," said the corporal, "we will wait till you have on your duds."

Presently there appeared at the tent door an extensible old lady, with a bucket on her arm, escorted by Mrs. Davis and her sister.

"Please let my old mother get the spring for some water to wash in," said Mrs Jeff in a pleading tone.

"It strikes me your mother wears very big boots," said the guard, as he bonoed the old lady's dress with his sabre, and discovered a pair of number thirteen calf-skins.

"And whiskers, too," said the sergeant, as he pulled the hood from her face; and lo! Jeff. Davis, in all his littleness, stood before them.

A "Spencer" was immediately pointed at his ear, and he was marched back to the tent and placed in durance vile. "How are the mighty fallen!" The great leader of the Confederacy trying to escape the clutches of justice in his wife's petticoats!

One more incident is all that time and space will permit me to mention. The soldier immediately went to searching Davis, to see what valuables he could find on his person, and besides an amount of specie found a fine silver-mounted revolver, a present from a London manufacturing company. While he was searching, private secretary Harrison came up, and in a very indignant tone, said:

"Ain't you ashamed to treat our *President* so?"

"President hell," said the soldier.—"What's