The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.
Friday, June 16, 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.

Union State Convention.

A State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 19th July, 1865 at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a State Ticket, to be supported by the friends of the Union at the coming October election.

The earnest and zealous labors of a loyal people secured the great victory in 1864, and made the war, which our enemies denounced as a failure, a glorious success in 1865.

Our flag has been maintained—our enemies destroyed—Government preserved, and peace re-established. Let every friend, who aided in this result, take measures to be represented in that convention. We must see to it that the fruits of our success are not lost to the Nation.

Business of vast importance will be presented for its consideration, and every district in the State should be represented

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

A. W. BENEDICT, WIEN FORNEY, } Secretaries.

4TH OF JULY.

TOWN MEETING.

A meeting of the Union citizens of the borough of Carlisle and vicinity, will be held in *Rheem's Hall*, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to consider the propriety of celebrating the ensuing National natal day. It is confidently expected that there will be a full turn out, and that satisfactory arrangements will be made to have a grand celebration, of which a prominent feature shall be a generous remembrance of our brave soldiers.

MANY.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—It is stated that an excellent counterfeit of the new national currency, of the denomination of five dollars, has just appeared, deceiving the banks and best judges.

SILVER AND LEAD IN VENANGO COUNTY.—The Meadville *Republican* says: "Last week a telegram from Cooperstown conveyed the intelligence that Mr. Lamberton, while digging a cellar, had discovered silver and lead in some of the broken rocks. No further particulars have since been transmitted, but the report, if true, confirms an idea which has been entertained by many old citizens since the earliest settlement of the country. Many years ago, interesting articles were published on the subject of the existence of precious metals in the Sugarcreek region, and other parts of Venango county. Tradition says that the French worked a silver mine on the ground where Cooperstown is now situated."

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—Among the little incidents that have interlined the great events of the last few months, is one in connection with the conference between General Canby and the commissioners sent by Kirby Smith to negotiate the surrender of the trans-Mississippi army. The capitulation was directed on the part of the rebel commission by S. B. Buckner, Lieutenant General C. S. A. By a striking coincidence, it will be seen that the same man who makes the last formal surrender of the rebellion to the National army, also made the first one by the rendition of Fort Donelson and its garrison to General Grant in February, 1862. Thus General Buckner has been the Alpha and the Omega of the downfall of the Confederacy.

NEW JERSEY.—Hon. George Bancroft, in his able paper in the June number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, refers to the action upon Slavery of the fathers of the Republic, and says that "the vote of New Jersey only was wanting to have sustained the proposition of Mr. Jefferson, by which Slavery would have been excluded not only from all the territory then in the possession of the United States, but from all that they might gain." New Jersey went for the continuance of Slavery in 1787, and does the same thing now, by choosing a Legislature which has recently rejected the anti-slavery constitutional amendment. No other free State stands with New Jersey in this action; and what is more than all this, New Jersey never changes in her attachment to the dogma of Democracy.

☞ A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, having invested in Confederate cotton bonds, writes to that journal for information in regard to the probability of their redemption by the American Government. He modestly expects the United States to foot the bills of the rebels, and to pay for the cannon and piratical cruisers that John Bull kindly furnished to our domestic foes. The *News*, however, quietly extinguishes these fallacious hopes, by assuring its correspondent that "he is just in the position of a creditor whose debtor has died leaving no executor and no assets."

A MEMORABLE MONTH.—April, 1865, will stand memorable in our history above all other like periods of time. Here are the dates of the leading events:

April 1.—Gen. Sheridan's victory at Five Points.
April 2.—The grand assault at Petersburg.
April 3.—Occupation of Richmond.
April 6.—Sheridan routs Lee's forces.
April 9.—Lee surrenders to Grant.
April 12.—Our forces occupy Mobile.
April 14.—Assassination of President Lincoln,
April 15.—Andrew Johnson becomes President.
April 19.—Funeral of President Lincoln at Washington.
April 26.—Death of the assassin Booth.
April 26.—Surrender of Gen. Johnson's army.

—Two citizens, giving the names of Nathan Stretch and Gamaliel Collins, were before Recorded Encu of Philadelphia charged with conspiracy to defraud a broker named Charles J. Wolbert. The allegation was that the parties employed Mr. Wolbert to sell a quantity of Walnut Bend oil stock. Mr. Stretch sold 700 shares of the stock to Wolbert, it is alleged, for $1 3-16 a share, with ten days to deliver. In the interim a big well was struck, and the stock went up as high as $9 a share. The charge is that the parties then refused to deliver it, and have not yet done so. The defendants were each held in $2000 bail to answer.

The Development of the South.

The New York *Tribune*, referring to the pacification of the South, says: The lines of steamships and sailing vessels which in other days used to carry on the great commerce between New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and other Northern ports, and Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and other ports of the Southern seaboard, are now again resuming their old routes and their old labors. They are, moreover, carrying from the North to the South an immense number of emigrants, mostly young men of American birth—traders, mechanics, laborers, and workers at every pursuit and of every kind. Besides this great movement to the seaboard cities, large numbers of enterprising men are pushing down to the interior of the South by railroad, via Richmond and Raleigh, to see what are the opportunities now offered for trade, labor and settlement. From Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, we already learn that there is good demand for labor and industry, for operatives and mechanics, such as carpenters, masons, painters, printers, etc.; and though money is not plenty, there is found to be some specie on hand, and a great abundance of tobacco, naval stores and cotton, which are already finding their way to market, and will soon make money abound throughout the South.

We expect that the emigration from the Northern to the Southern States, this summer, will be enormous. Its waste places need to be rebuilt, and Northern energy can do it; its industry requires re-organization, and Northern skill can effect it; its business interests want reformation and development, and Northern enterprise can furnish them; its wealthy soil craves the fructifying influences of freedom, and Northern freemen can supply them; its political atmosphere requires purification, and its moral spirit needs strength, and the loyal and intelligent men of the North will give them.

Prince Napoleon on America.

Prince Napoleon delivered a speech at Ajaccio, Corsica, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Bonaparte monument, in which he gives a historical sketch of Napoleon I., and lays down a political programme for the French Nation. From a Napoleonic stand-point he gives a solution of all the great questions which at present engross the attention of France and the world generally. He believes that the principles laid down by his uncle, are, with some slight modifications, suitable to the present times. Speaking of American affairs, he says:

Many considerations, political and commercial, decided Napoleon "to make the friendship of the United States an axiom of his policy." To do this, he appealed to their generous sentiments by going into mourning for Washington, and by ceding to them, or selling them, Louisiana for eighty millions of francs. The Prince at the same time pointed out that Napoleon said he foresaw that France would be compelled to abandon her colonies in the Atlantic; and he drew attention to the singular circumstance that one of the Ministers who signed the treaty of cession was Mr. Monroe, the author of the famous doctrine that the governments of Europe must hold no possessions in North America. The Prince went on to say: "Let us ardently desire the pacification of the American Union, and not suffer ourselves to be influenced by those fallacious arguments which would transform the character of a revolt condemned by right, by reason, and by interests, supported with courage, but which is only the unjustifiable effort of an aristocracy of some few thousands of slaveholders against the Constitution, the most liberal and the most respected of any power in the world."

The *Africa* brought the intelligence that the Emperor had written quite a caustic letter to Prince Napoleon, censuring him in the strongest terms for his late speech. The Prince is censured especially, in the imperial letter, for the democratic sentiments enunciated in his oration, and his strictures on the policy of the Emperor towards America. In consequence, the Prince has resigned his position in the Senate and his premiership. The destruction of the slaveholders' rebellion seems to be seriously embarrassing to his Imperial Majesty already.

THE GUILT OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

The last installment of the suppressed testimony given in the assassination trial, which we publish to-day, brings the great crime home to the *rebel government* and its official agents in the most direct manner. The witnesses are three—a rebel conscript, afterward resident in Canada; a Canadian physician, and a government detective. The testimony of each, while indicating no collusion, strongly corroborates that of the others. They are all explicit in showing Jacob Thompson's agency in the matter of the assassination, and in proving his confession that he had authority direct from Jeff. Davis. Laying his hand upon despatches just received from Richmond, Thompson said, "this makes the thing all right."—Moreover Thompson read a letter from Davis which expressly approved the proposed assassination and authorized any measure to that end.

Unless this evidence can be overthrown the complicity of the rebel government in the guilt of this awful crime is established beyond a doubt. We presume that the Government of the United States has well satisfied itself of the credibility of these witnesses. If so, it was certainly most amply justified in offering the reward for Davis and for Thompson, Sanders, Cleary, and Tucker, all of whom are shown to have been in consultation with Booth, Surratt, Payne, (who for the first time turns up in Canada) and certain others who have escaped arrest. It is proved also that this gang of rascals approved the hotel burning in New York, the yellow fever plot and a scheme to poison drinking water.

The South.

There is a general feeling of surprise in the community at the remarkable state of quietude throughout the Southern States, which were but a few weeks ago within the rebel lines, and the inhabitants of which, if we were to believe the rebel papers, would never consent to live again peaceably under the authority of the National Government. Instead of resistance to the national authority, we see small bodies of troops marching unmolested through all parts of the Southern States. Even a negro regiment has marched to the interior of South Carolina, and there has been no opposition to it. The railroads are put in repair and operated without molestation; the telegraph works through without interruption from Boston to New Orleans; steamers, floating the stars and stripes at their mast-heads, penetrate all the Southern rivers; and not even a guerrilla fires at or in any way troubles them. All this confirms what we were told recently by a gentleman who had been in Mobile through nearly the whole of the war, that the Southern people, as a mass, were sick and tired of the war. They are glad that it is over, and they, more even than those at the North, desire peace and quiet. As business resumes its former channels and gives the people employment and all the comforts of life, and as the government gives them protection, whatever prejudices they may have will give way, and we shall find them truly loyal men.—The work is progressing more favorable than could have been expected, and the promise for the future is bright and cheerful.

Cumberland County Convention.

Pursuant to public notice the Union Convention of Cumberland County assembled at Rheem's Hall, on Monday, June 12th 1865, and organized by appointing the following officers:

Charles H. Mullin, *President.*

George Zinn, *Secretary.*

The following delegates presented their credentials and took seats in the Convention:

Carlisle, E. W; Jas. R. Smith David Ralston; Carlisle, W. W; E. Beatty Geo. Zinn; West Pennsboro' Jas. D. Greason P. H. Shamberger; Monroe, Jesse Brindle Henry Bonholtzer; Mechanicsburg, L. Kauffman R. H. Thomas; Silver Spring, Williams Parker J. C. Sample; South Middleton, H. Brechbill C. H. Mullin.

On motion Hon. L. Todd, was unanimously chosen representative delegate to the State Convention at Harrisburg.

On motion E. Beatty, R. H. Thomas, and Jas. D. Greason were unanimously chosen senatorial conferees, to meet the conferees of York county for the purpose of choosing a senatorial delegate to the State convention.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: Jas. R. Smith P. H. Shamberger, Jesse Brindle, H. Bernholtzer, L. Kauffman, Williams Parker, John C. Sample, H. Brechbill, David Ralston, who reported the following:

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the triumphant vindication of the authority of our Government; the complete overthrow and dispersion of the armed hordes of traitors, who for so long a time resisted its rightful power; the conquest and subjugation of a Confederacy formed for the purpose of perpetuating and extending oppression and wrong; the entire eradication of the institution of Slavery, and as a consequence of these, the return of Peace, and its establishment on a sure and lasting basis.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the return of Peace to our distracted country, we yield a willing tribute of admiration to the wisdom, statesmanship and patriotism of those to whom the administration of our Government was entrusted during all these years of unparalleled danger and difficulty. As their responsibilities were greater than those of any previous Administration, and as the success resulting from their policy has been signal and complete, so to them are due higher honors than were ever before given by our people to their rulers.

Resolved, That our thanks are especially due to the brave men composing our armies and navy, to whose dauntless courage and never-faltering patriotism we owe our deliverance from the treason of those who sought to destroy the fair fabric of our Government.

Resolved, That we fondly cherish the memory of our martyred President, and remember with feelings of pride and pleasure the glories achieved by our nation under his Administration. The Deliverer of our Country from Treason's machinations and Slavery's curse, he will ever fill a place in the hearts of patriots.

Resolved, That we have the most unlimited confidence in the honesty, capacity, and patriotism of ANDREW JOHNSON, and pledge ourselves to yield him the same hearty support we hitherto accorded to his illustrious predecessor.

Resolved, That to ANDREW G. CURTIN are due the thanks and gratitude of every Pennsylvanian who is proud of the glorious part borne by our own State in the great conflict for freedom and Nationality. His wisdom, energy and patriotism have placed his name high among those who deserve their Country's blessing, while his care for the interests of our soldiers has made it a household word in almost every family in the land.

On motion adjourned *sine die.*

From England.

We have some additional foreign news by the *Africa*. In answer to a parliamentary inquiry, Lord Palmerston stated that the correspondence between the United States and the British Government, on the subject of the depredations of the pirate *Alabama*, had recently been renewed by Mr. ADAMS, but there had not been time to reply. He added that the most friendly spirit had been exhibited in the correspondence. Lord Palmerston also stated that the United States Government had recently been invited to co-operate with Great Britain on the coast of Africa and Cuba in the suppression of the slave trade, assurances at the same time having been given that former difficulties with reference to belligerent rights, would no longer interpose. The London journals generally predict the unconditional rejection of the American demands for indemnity.—News of the capture of Jeff. Davis evolved some sensation, and anxiety as to his treatment was felt. The Confederate loan was quoted, having fallen to 86@9.

Notes of Third Series of 7-30s now ready.

The demand for the Second Series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that a hundred millions were subscribed and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmounted the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced, and will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan,—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their notes right in hand, to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties will run up into millions, as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmers' wool markets East and West. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and about two hundred millions only remain to be taken.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due, and can be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for *money* should even again fall below its credit for *courage*. The same spirit that preserved the *geographical* integrity of the country will place its *pecuniary* integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations—and that will represent a rate of interest under rather than over four per cent.

—On the 7th inst., a destructive fire broke out in No. 185 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. It soon spread to the next door, where a large quantity of oil had been stored. In a very little while the same horrible scenes that were witnessed at Ninth and Federal streets, in Phila. were re-enacted. The firemen, with their accustomed will, subdued the flames, but while they were yet smouldering, the walls of the building fell in, burying eight men under their ruins. Two were killed, and several of the others were so mangled that they are not expected to recover. The loss amounts to over $80,000.

—Eight printing presses are engaged on discharge papers for soldiers, printing them as fast as steam can fly.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The present valuation of property in Cincinnati is $48,525,000—an increase of $11,000,000 over last year.

—In St. Petersburg there is a sergeant of police for every 274 inhabitants, and the cost of the whole corps, annually, in a population of 630,000, is 6,400,000 francs.

—The Harrisburg Telegraph states that there appears to a general agreement among the railroad companies and proprietors of machine shops, etc., to reduce the wages of employees *fifteen* per cent., commencing with the present month.

—The Natchez Courier, of the 30th of May, says Kirby Smith has certainly gone to Mexico, and that he had $1,600,000 in specie; and about 15,000 troops who were going with him.

—GOVERNMENT is re-opening post-offices in the lately rebellious States as fast as postal facilities can be furnished and loyal postmasters found. During the past month two post-offices have been re-opened in Maryland, five in Western Virginia, seven in Kentucky, and fourteen in Tennessee.

—The entire number of soldiers' orphans admitted into the various schools of this State is 623. So far fourteen academies and high schools, in different parts of the State, have been selected by the State Superintendent for their reception.

—The Supreme Court of this State is debating the constitutionality of a law passed by the Legislature authorizing the various counties to borrow money for enlistment purposes. Some $30,000,000 is involved.

—A strong movement is being made in Alabama to hold elections on the first Monday in August (the regular election-day), for State and county officers and members of Congress.

—The Government is now said to be feeding 260,000 of the inhabitants of Virginia of all classes, white and black. 11,000 rations are daily issued to citizens in Richmond alone.

—A Richmond letter-writer notes the fact that General Lee responds audibly to all the prayers in the Episcopal service, including that for the President of the United States, which is ignored by most of the congregation. Lee still wears the rebel uniform, without insignia of rank.

—A disastrous fire occurred in Nashville on Saturday morning, by which the large buildings used by the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments were destroyed, with an immense amount of property. The loss is estimated to be from eight to ten millions of dollars. Two or three persons are supposed to have been burned to death. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—The N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent says, notwithstanding the intimations of the British press, it is not the intention of our government to abandon, or in any wise abate, the demand upon England for damages to our commerce by the Anglo-rebel pirates. The disbanding of a portion of the army is no evidence of a cowardly policy. Enough will be retained to enforce any demands upon foreign governments, and, if necessary, the veterans mustered out can easily be summoned back to the field.

—A riot occurred on Saturday in Washington. It began by the lawless conduct of certain discharged soldiers, who undertook to destroy a few houses of ill-fame and plunder the inmates. Some of these were occupied by negroes, and especially against the blacks did the rioters operate. They were put down by the military, but not until a great many persons had been badly hurt.

—An erroneous impression prevails in regard to the passport system. The order which appeared from the State Department lately abolishing passports only referred to persons coming to the country from abroad. Persons visiting foreign countries require passports from our government, as formerly. The necessity of this is demanded by our international arrangements with foreign governments.

—A Richmond lady and gentleman wishing to be married, and there being no courts to issue a license, the gentleman applied to Gov. Pierpont, who replied as follows:

"REV. SIR: You will join in the holy bonds of matrimony Mr.——and Miss——. The great command, Genesis 1. 22, cannot be disobeyed for want of proper local officers to grant the license.

"F. H. PIERPONT."

—At the Fair in Chicago, two pistols, one gold the other silver, are to be presented—the first to the officer ranking major general or over, the second to a brigadier general or under, that receives the most votes. The price of a vote is twenty five cents. Up to Thursday evening the vote stood, for the gold one—Gens. Sheridan, 25; Grant, 16; Sherman, 21; for silver one, Gen. Osborn, 93.

—It is stated on good authority that fully $300,000,000 worth of property in this State is untaxed, not being upon the assessors' books. The recorded personal property in Ohio is $357,000,000, and in Pennsylvania but $77,000,000. The assessors' books of New York State show an amount of taxable property three times greater than that of Pennsylvania.

—It was currently reported at Augusta, Ga., a few days since, that Robert Toombs had committed suicide. The story goes that a force was sent to Washington, Ga., to arrest Toombs, and upon their approach to his residence he made his escape through the back door, and succeeded in getting away. Intelligence was received on the following day by his pursuers that the unhappy man had committed suicide by cutting his throat.

—The Government requires copies of all the oaths taken under the amnesty proclamations to be filed in Washington. Nearly ten thousand were received during Mr. Lincoln's administration, and the number is rapidly increasing under President Johnson.

—The demonstrations of all kinds in Europe in favor of Mr. Lincoln continue. A biography of one hundred and fifty pages has already reached a sale of more than 100,000 copies; and photographs, made by Reutlinger, from a large portrait in the banking-house of John Munroe & Co., are selling by the thousand. The portraits and biography of President Johnson are also much sought after.

—One of the most prominent as well as one of the most able and respected among our authoresses, Lydia H. Sigourney, has recently passed from the life in which her talent and power and delicate fancy had made her so great a reputation. It is many years since we last saw Mrs. Sigourney, and had the pleasure of listening to her graceful and pleasant voice, yet it scarcely seems more than yesterday, so accustomed had we been to regard her as a positive celebrity, without calculating her age or reckoning her probable duration, still among us. Yet she is now dead—dead in the fullness of her years, 76—having barely overrun the allotted time, and preserved her literary reputation untarnished by one of those pure and virtuous lives which typify the literary character in its most blameless and perfect form.—*Press.*

PERSONAL.

—Pierro Soule, it is currently reported, has opened a law office in Mexico.

—Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, the poetess, died at Hartford yesterday morning. She was 76 years of age.

—General Warren has resigned his commission as major general of volunteers, and has been succeeded in command at Vicksburg by General Osterhaus.

—Major-Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, has been nominated in a caucus of members of the Kentucky Legislature, as a candidate for United States Senator.

—Mrs. Gen. Roger A. Pryor comes up regularly to our commissary at Petersburg to draw the rations designated for the poor of the city.

—Major A. H. Seward, Paymaster U. S. A., has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel by brevet for faithful and meritorious services during the war. Major S. is a son of the Secretary of State.

—Marshal Lamon of the District of Columbia has tendered his resignation, to take effect on Monday. The Hon. Horace Maynard is spoken of as his successor.

—General McClellan, at last accounts, was in Lorrento, Italy. While at Rome he had a long and friendly talk with the Pope. He will spend the Summer in Switzerland.

—Prof. Mailleport, who has succeeded in clearing the channel of the James of obstructions, thinks the Dutch Gap Canal will ultimately be of great advantage to the commerce of the river.

—General Ashley of Ohio, Chairman of Committee on Territories in the House, has left Kansas for the West to explore the rich mountain country north of Colorado, preliminary to the organization of a new territory there, to be called Wyoming.

—Governor Wells, of Louisiana, has effectually crushed the hopes of the Louisiana politicians, by ordering a new registry of voters in the city of New Orleans, in which city he declares there are nearly 5000 names as voters who are not citizens under the laws and constitution of the State.

—Mrs. Lincoln and her family will remove to Hyde Park, a suburban village on the lake shore, six miles south of Chicago, in a few days. Her residence there will be only for the summer.

—The Rebel Governor William Smith ("Extra Billy"), of Virginia, has been furnished with a passport on which to travel to Richmond to surrender himself to the National authorities.

—Ex-Governor Aiken says that not till after the Union forces had occupied Charleston did he see a copy of President Lincoln's first inaugural. A spurious paper was published, pretending to be a copy, but it was in no respects like the original.

—Gen. Herron, with a force of National troops, accompanied by gunboats arrived at Alexandria, La., on the 2d inst. The people manifested their satisfaction at his arrival. Gen. Herron had established garrisons at Alexandria and Shreveport, and his officers would soon parole the Rebel soldiers of Kirby Smith's army in that region.

—Gen. Canby has hunted out and arrested the man who offered last Winter in an Alabama paper to be one of a certain number of persons to pay $1,600,000 for the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and he is on his way, under guard, to this section of the country.

—Gov. Curtin recommends that in every part of the State, on the approaching Anniversary of Independence, special observance be had of welcome to our returned volunteers and of commemoration of their heroic deeds.

—Col. McPhail, late of the Minnesota cavalry, has established a colony of 150 persons at Red Wood, far out on the head waters of the Minnesota, forty miles beyond New Ulm, where he proposes to settle up the country and fight Indians, using Daniel Boone's instead of Hardee's tactics. He proposes to establish two other colonies further west, and in a card says he has no less than three hundred correspondents on the subject, two hundred of them in arms, who expect a discharge soon. The colonists are all armed, and are more feared by the Indians than Indians by them.

—Frederick Smyth was inaugurated Governor of New Hampshire on the 8th. The State debt is $3,978,000. The year's interest will be $258,000. The estimated receipts are $932,000, or $674,000 above the interest. The expenditures to be provided amount to $2,642,000. The Governor recommends rigid economy, and the issue of seven-thirty currency interest bonds. The Governor recommends, also, care for the families of disabled soldiers, and negro suffrage.

—Lieutenant General Grant met with an enthusiastic ovation in New York on Wednesday. In the forenoon and afternoon he held levees in the parlors of the Astor House, at which some six thousand persons attended. The usual custom of hand shaking was adopted, and the General was compelled to undergo this severe ordeal for several hours. At four o'clock a dinner took place at the hotel, at which thirty gentlemen sat down. In the afternoon the General drove out to the Central Park, and at eight o'clock called at the rooms of the Union League. On Wednesday night the General was serenaded by the 7th regiment band.—Speeches were made upon the occasion by Major General John A. Logan and Senator Chandler.

—President Lincoln's log-cabin, on exhibition at the Chicago Fair, which he helped to build with his own hands in the days of his youth and poverty, is the most interesting of all the objects in the Fair. It has been brought piecemeal from its original location, and erected inside a broad enclosure at the corner of Randolph street and Wabash avenue. It is a quadrangular building, about sixteen by sixteen, as nearly as we can guess at the measurement, and is a veritable log-cabin, an aboriginal backwoodsman's dwelling, of precisely the same portraiture as those with which we are all more or less familiar with in this western country.

—A NASHVILLE paper states that the rebels of East Tennessee recently made a shrewd attempt to lay hands on the $600,000 in specie captured at Augusta recently, by Gen. Upton, and carried to Nashville with the assets and property of the bank of Tennessee. A clerk and master named Deadrick, near Knoxville, attempted to serve an attachment on the Governor for this money, on the ground that it was the property of depositors in the bank. The Governor notified the Sheriff that the bank of Tennessee had $2,600,000 of the sacred inalienable school fund belonging to the children of the State, which fund was stolen by Harris in 1862, and that he was determined to hold on to these $600,000 at all hazards. It also stated that speculators are busily engaged in buying up the depreciated paper of the State Bank at a discount of 70 or 80 per cent., expecting to bring suits against Governor Brownlow to make him give up the money. Most of these speculators are men who encouraged, aided and abetted the rebellion.

THE NEW FEE BILL.

We print below the provisions of the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, increasing the fees of Aldermen, Justices of the Peace and Constables. This law is to remain in force until the first day of June, 1866, and no longer:

ALDERMEN AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Information, or complaint, on behalf of the commonwealth, for every ten words, two cents.

Docket entry on behalf of the commonwealth, twenty cents.

Warrant, or *mittimus*, on behalf of the commonwealth, forty cents.

Writing an examination, or complaint, of defendant, or a deposition, for every ten words, two cents.

Administering an oath, or affirmation, ten cents.

Taking a recognizance in any criminal case, and returning the same to court, fifty cents.

Entering judgment, on conviction for fine, twenty cents.

Recording conviction, or copy thereof, for every ten words, two cents.

Warrant to levy fine, or forfeiture, forty cents.

Bail piece and return, or *supersedeas*, twenty-five cents.

Discharge to jailor, twenty-five cents.

Entering discontinuance in case of assault and battery, forty cents.

Entering complaint of master, mistress, or apprentice, twenty cents.

Notice to master, mistress, or apprentice, twenty-five cents.

Hearing parties and discharging complaint, forty cents.

Holding inquisition under landlord and tenant act, or in case of forcible entry, each day, two dollars.

Precept to Sheriff, fifty cents.

Recording proceedings, one dollar.

Writ of restitution, fifty cents.

Warrant to appraise damages, forty cents.

Warrant to sell strays, fifty cents.

Warrant to appraise swine, entering return, advertising, et cetera, one dollar and fifty cents.

Entering action in civil case, twenty cents.

Summons, *cap.* or *sub.*, each twenty cents.

Every additional name after the first, five cents.

Subpoena duces tecum, twenty-five cents.

Entering return of summons, and qualifying constables, fifteen cents.

Entering *capias*, and bail bond, ten cents.

Every continuance of a suit, ten cents.

Trial and judgment, fifty cents.

Entering judgment by confession, or by default, twenty-five cents.

Taking special bail, twenty-five cents.

Entering satisfaction, ten cents.

Entering amicable suit, twenty cents.

Entry rule to take dispositions of witnesses, ten cents.

Rule to take deposition of witnesses, ten cents.

Interrogatories, for every ten words, two cents.

Entering return of rule, ten cents.

Entering rule to refer, ten cents.

Rule of reference, fifteen cents.

Notice to each referee, ten cents.

Notice to a party, in any case, fifteen cents.

Execution, twenty-five cents.

Entering a report of referee, and judgment thereon, fifteen cents.

Entering return of execution, or stay of plaintiff, *nulla bona est inventus*, or otherwise, fifteen cents.

Entering discontinuance, or satisfaction, ten cents.

Sci. fa., in any case, thirty cents.

Opening judgment, for registering, twenty cents.

Return of proceedings in *certiorari*, or appeal, including recognizance, fifty cents.

Transcript of judgment, including certificates, forty cents.

Receiving amount of judgment, before execution, or where execution has issued, and special bail been entered, within twenty days after judgment, and paying the same over, if not exceeding ten dollars, twenty cents.

If above forty dollars, and not exceeding sixty dollars, seventy-five cents.

If above sixty dollars, one dollar.

Every search, where no other service is rendered, to which any fee or fees are attached, fifteen cents.

Entering complaint in writing, in case of attachment, and qualifying complainant, thirty cents.

Attachment, thirty cents.

Entering return, and appointing freeholders, fifteen cents.

Advertisements, each, fifteen cents.

Order to sell goods, twenty-five cents.

Order for relief of a pauper, each justice, forty cents.

Order for removal of a pauper, one dollar.

Order to seize goods for maintenance of wife or children, thirty cents.

Order for premium for wolf or fox scalps, to be paid by the county, fifteen cents.

Every acknowledgment, or probate of a deed, or other instrument of writing, twenty-five cents.

Taking and signing acknowledgment of indenture of an apprentice, for each indenture twenty-five cents.

Cancelling indenture, twenty-five cents.

Comparing and singing tax duplicate, fifty cents.

Marrying each couple, making record thereof, and certificate to parties, three dollars.

Certificate of approbation of two justices, to binding as apprentice, by directors or overseers of the poor, fifty cents.

Certificate to obtain land warrant, fifty cents.

Swearing or affirming county commissioners, assessors, et cetera, twenty-five cents.

CONSTABLES' FEES.

Executing warrant, on behalf of the commonwealth, fifty-cents.

Conveying to jail on *mittimus*, or warrant, fifty cents.

Arresting a vagrant, disorderly person, or other offender against the laws, (without process,) and bringing before a justice, fifty cents.

Levying fine, or forfeiture, on a warrant, thirty cents.

Taking the body into custody on *mittimus*, where bail is afterwards entered, before the prisoner is delivered to the jailor, fifty cents.

Serving *subpœna*, fifteen cents.

Serving summons, or notice, on referee, suitor, master, mistress, or apprentice, personally, or by copy, each, twenty cents.

Arresting on *capias*, or for delivery of goods, twenty cents.

Notifying plaintiff, where defendant has been arrested on *capias*, to be paid by plaintiff, twenty cents.

Executing landlord's warrant, or serving execution, fifty cents.

Taking inventory of goods, each item, two cents.

Levying, or distraining goods, or selling the same, for each dollar, not exceeding thirty dollars, six cents.

For each dollar, above thirty dollars, four cents.

And half of the commission shall be allowed, where the money is paid, after levy, without sale; but no commission shall, in any case, be taken on more than the real debt.

Advertising the same, fifty cents.

Executing attachment, thirty-five cents.

Copy of venduo paper, when demanded, each item, two cents.

Putting up notices of distress, at mansion house, or other public place, on the premises, twenty cents.

Serving *scire facias*, personally, twenty cents.

Serving, by leaving a copy, twenty cents.

Executing a bail piece, thirty cents.

Traveling expenses, in all cases, for each mile circular six cents.

—Michigan claims to be the second State in the Union in the amount of iron ore. Two hundred and forty-eight thousand tons of iron ore were shipped from Marquette the past year, and 25,999 tons retained for the use of furnaces located in that region, making a total production of 273,000 tons of ore—an annual amount only exceeded by Pennsylvania in 1860—that State having mined 1,706,476 tons; Ohio then ranking next, and mining 228,79 tons.

—Since the commencement of the mustering out of troops at Washington, 54,972 have been furnished transportation; 20,682 east; 21,200 west; horses 1,734.

Address by the Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS,
HARRISBURG, PA., June 10, 1865.

To the people of Pennsylvania:

The bloody struggle of four years is ended. The fires of rebellion are quenched. The supremacy of law and right is re-established. —The foulest treason recorded in history has been beaten to the earth. Our country is saved.

These blessings we owe—under God—to the unequalled heroism—civic and military—of *the People*. In the darkest hours—under the heaviest discouragements—falter who would—*they* never faltered.

They have been inspired with the determination to maintain the free Government of our fathers—the continued Union of our whole country—and the grand republican principles which it is their pride and duty to defend, for the sake not only of themselves, but for the human race.

I glory in saying that the people of Pennsylvania have been among the foremost in the career of honor. Their hearts have been in the contest. Their means and their blood have been poured out like water to maintain it

The remnants of the heroic bands that left the soil to rescue their country, are now returning, having honorably fulfilled their service. They have left tens of thousands of their brothers on many a bloody field.

Their memories will be preserved on our rolls of honor. For their widows and families, a grateful country will suitably provide.

Let the survivors who are now returning to us have such welcome as it befits a brave and patriotic people to give to the gallant men who have saved the country, and shed new lustre on Pennsylvania.

I recommend that in every part of the State, on THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE, special observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and their comrades who have fallen

A. G. CURTIN.

General Grant at West Point.

HIS RECEPTION THERE—INTERVIEW WITH GEN. SCOTT.

General Grant started for West Point on Thursday morning, accompanied by his lady; a portion of his staff, and a few invited guests. After a few hours' sail he arrived there, and was greeted by a large concourse of people. As soon as they saw the General they gave the usual demonstrations of delight and appreciation by cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. At once the General was driven to the residence of General Cullum, Post Superintendent. An adroit flank movement brought him here without the crowd knowing the fact. Where he had gone was a mystery, and hence of positive knowledge kept the crowd moving about in a state of very unsettled and unsatisfactory impatience.

VISIT TO THE EXAMINATION ROOM.

After an hour spent at General Cullum's, General Grant visited the Library, where the examination of the graduating class were in progress. As he came into the examination room, leaning on the arm of General Cullum, there was no less joy, although the manner of showing it was more subdued and dignified. The Visiting Board, officers, professors and all rose to their feet. The examinations were suspended, and then came a round of introductions and hand-shakings. Ladies, who made up the bulk of the spectators, came in for introductions, and the result was a babble of female and masculine voices for some time.

After a while order was restored. The ladies fell back to their seats and into silence. Officers, professors and the Visiting Board became seated. General Grant took a seat by the side of General Cullum, and the examination was resumed. During the time that he remained, which was about half an hour, the General seemed quite attentive to the examination, and no doubt recalled the time when with possible fear and trembling, he had to undergo the catechizing process.

CALLING UPON LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT.

Leaving the examination rooms, and jumping into the same carriages, ranging him and his party from the wharf, General Grant now was driven to Cozzens' Hotel. It was known that he was coming there. It was known that the object of his coming was to pay his respects to Lieutenant General Scott. The old and ever memorable hero of Lundy's Lane and Mexico, had been apprised of his coming. The veteran general of the United States was to meet the ablest general of the United States—a comparison between the two, I will be too much tired, put in writing by General Scott himself on the fly-leaf of a copy of his autobiography presented to General Grant. For the purpose of this interview, General Scott put on his uniform coat, and stood on the porch waiting—his figure as tall, as erect, almost, as in his manhood's prime, when he led armies to bloody battles and victory. The carriages drew up and the party alighted.

"God bless you! God bless you and preserve you!" said General Scott, taking General Grant by the hand.

"Thank you. I am glad to see you, and to know that you are so well," responded General Grant.

"I am thankful you have passed through so many perils safe, and that you have brought the country out of its great peril, continued the venerable Lieutenant General.

"Thank you," again responded General Grant.

The crowd on the portico, which began cheering on the first appearance of the carriage, stopped for a moment as the two generals greeted each other, and then resumed their cheers of welcome, rendering inaudible the rest of their conversation. General Grant introduced Mrs. Grant, the other ladies of his party, and the members of his staff with him to General Scott, who had a pleasant word to say to each. With all his infirmities of age the courtly and gallant graces of the soldier chieftain are his still. I was particularly impressed with this at the subsequent introductions of General Grant and party to his own lady acquaintances, and the number seemed unending who were present.

GENERAL GRANT'S CADETSHIP.

The New York *Herald* correspondent says: The most sedulous inquirer after incidents connected with General Grant's life here as a cadet will find nothing upon which to predicate the reputation he has acquired and the position he has achieved as a military leader—no exhibition of talent foreshadowing his future greatness—nothing that in any way distinguished him above his fellow-students. Professors all remember him, but their recollection is only that of a quiet, studious, reserved, and orderly young man. He neither made his self conspicuous by violation of any of the prescribed rules, or by show of brilliancy in the recitation-room. Few of the mad pranks which young students are too apt to be up to—though there is rather less latitude for indulgence in these wayward vagaries of precocious youth here than in ordinary colleges—can be recalled of him, and neither was he unusually dull or