

Whereas, It has been the desire of the General Government of the United States to restore unrestricted commercial intercourse between and in the several States, as soon as the same could be safely done in view of resistance to the authority of the United States by combinations of armed insurgents; and whereas, that desire has been shown by its proclamations of the 29th of April, 1863, the 3d of June, 1863, and the 23d of June, 1863; and whereas, it now seems expedient and proper to remove the restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise trade, and commercial intercourse between and within the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River; now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the purchase and removal of products of States and parts of States and Territories, heretofore declared in and by proclamation of the President, are hereby removed, excepting only those relating to property heretofore purchased by the agents, or captured by and surrendered by the forces of the United States, and the transportation thereof or therein on private accounts of arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunitions are made, gray uniforms and gray cloth are cancelled, and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed, and also that the commerce of such States and parts of States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly-appointed officers of the customs, who shall receive any captured or abandoned property that may be turned over to them under the law by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of the same in accordance with the instructions on the subject issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

By the President, W. H. REVERE, Acting Secretary of State.

FROM RICHMOND.

Adjournment of the Legislature—President

Conduct of its Members—A Negro Marriage Bill Lost—Closing Speeches—The Richmond Colored Delegation—Report of its Mission to Washington—A Proper Order.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., June 23, 1865.

The Legislature adjourned at 7 1/2 o'clock this afternoon, sine die. It will meet again in December, when, instead of five counties, the whole number—ninety-eight—will be represented. The late concessions, in repealing the voter's oath that he had not aided the late Confederate Government since Jan. 1, 1864, will, while compelling each one to swear allegiance to the new State Constitution, no doubt allow a wide and extended difference of opinion, wherein we may see a full delegation from each district. This small body of men have, I think, exercised a very frugal judgment in their acts; and, well knowing how very small a portion of the State they represent, have been exceedingly cautious in enacting measures which might allow even the suspicion of "snapping judgment" on the non-appearing counties. In point of ability, it is clearly evident the people's trusts have been placed in capable hands, alive to the destitute condition of their constituents. Not a measure has been introduced but it has been subjected to the most rigid inquiry; and although the Land Company promised to enter at once with men, money and implements for rebuilding the waste places or improving unsettled districts, the doubt that some scheme was at the bottom by which the Sheriff would be pushed to collect judgments, while it stood ready to gobble up the chance, induced its being killed; and the resurrecting of the Stay Law bill, which was hammered through, giving debtors four years more before judgment can be obtained on debts due previous and subsequent to the Ordinance of Secession, excepting in the City of Norfolk and Counties of Alexandria and Accomack, met with the same fate. Under a strong influence from the lobby, the Flour bill was taken from the table in the Senate and squeezed through. The bill legalizing certain rates of interest was killed in the Senate, after a reconsideration, by a motion to table prevailing.

The following bill was defeated by the speech of Mr. Mercer, from Loudoun County.

It is enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That it shall be lawful for any negro man and woman who have heretofore demitted themselves as married man and wife, though not intermarried in legal form, to appear together in any county or corporation in which they may be, before the Clerk thereof, and declare before him that they are and intend to continue husband and wife, and a so to declare before him, as near as may be, when and where they were married; which declaration shall be deemed a valid marriage of the man and woman. Thereupon such husband and wife shall be treated with and subject to all the rights, duties and consequences of persons intermarried in solemn legal form. The children of such negro man by such negro woman born before such declaration, if recognized by him or her, shall be deemed legitimate.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Exchange of Commanders—Troops to Remain in the State—Gen. Schofield's

Stock—The Tax Commission's Report—From Our Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 23, 1865.

Gen. Schofield, with his personal staff, leaves this Capital to-morrow morning by special train for Washington, via Danville and Petersburg. The command of the troops and of the Department has been assigned to Gen. J. D. Cox, who, with his staff, arrived from Greensboro yesterday, being summoned hither by Gen. Schofield to take his place, he having been called to Washington to confer with other occupying Generals upon important army affairs now occupying their attention. Gen. Cox will occupy the quarters at the Governor's palace soon to be vacated, and will immediately assume command of the troops and of the Department. The administration of affairs during Gen. Schofield's command has given general—might say entire—satisfaction to all parties, and the people of the State who have had occasion to transact business at Headquarters, or who have in any way been affected by orders emanating therefrom, have been so favorably impressed with the fairness and wisdom of his measures, that they will regret his withdrawal from the State. It is Gen. Cox, however, they will find a gentleman well versed in civil affairs, of an impartial mind, prompt to redress any grievances which may arise, and possessing the kindness and polish of the true gentleman—one who is better fitted by his acquaintance with the condition of affairs than, perhaps, any other General to fill the position.

There is a growing impatience with military rule among certain classes here, and influences are at work to have the troops removed as soon as possible. In this matter they will not be wholly gratified, as I learn it is the intention of the Government to keep a sufficient force in the State to insure tranquility, and to guard against the possibility of an outbreak. Those who are well acquainted with affairs in the country, away from the control and influence of the troops, assert that there is, even now, a great amount of lawlessness, and but for the fear inspired by the presence of the troops, few persons would be able to live at peace, or to live at all. Such strongly deprecate the sudden withdrawal of the military power as likely to excite the country to savage and violence. Troops of the Twenty-third Corps are being mustered

New-York Tribune.

EUROPE. ONE DAY LATER NEWS.

The Assassination of President Lincoln.

Official Correspondence between England and the United States.

A NEW ELECTRICAL INFERNAL MACHINE.

PORT AU BASQUE, N. F., June 25. } via ASPAT BAY, C. B., Monday, June 26, 1865. } The steamer Damasque, which left Liverpool at 2:30 p. m. of June 15, and London on the 16th, passed here to-day for Quebec. The Damasque has 30 cabin and 263 stowage passengers. The news is meagre.

Great Britain.

The official correspondence between the British and American Governments on the assassination of President Lincoln is published. Earl Russell's letter conveys sincere expressions of regret, on behalf of the Queen, parliament and people. Acting-Secretary Henry expresses the lively feelings of satisfaction, and grateful appreciation with which the Government and people of America receive such emphatic and earnest manifestations of friendship and sympathy from a great and kindred nation. The London Times publishes a letter from the well-known correspondent, "Historicus," the burden of which is that the North has no right to treat the vanquished as anything else but men, whom they have fairly beaten in battle. He writes strongly, and urges the policy of mercy.

Satterthwaite's Circular of the evening of the 11th, reports a fair business in American securities of recent date. The prospect of a stock bonus in August, in addition to the ordinary cash dividend, has brought in numerous buyers of Illinois Central, and an advance to 78 is established. Erie was largely sold at the beginning of the week, but have resolved to rather over last week's quotations.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th, the bill providing for the abolition of tests, required of applicants for the degree of "M. A." at Oxford University, was debated and passed to a second reading by 208 to 168. This is expected to be the last important division of the present Parliament.

The Bishop of Chester died on the 15th. Consols are steady and firm. Messrs. Levick & Co., London, have suspended liabilities—about £250,000. The cause was large shipments of iron rails to America, which were chiefly paid for in securities not readily negotiable.

France.

The Monitor of the 15th says: The rumors that the Government is preparing to send large reinforcements to Algeria are inaccurate. The military budget was under discussion in the Corps Legislatif. Gen. Allard announced that a senatus consultum would shortly be presented to the Chamber to regulate naturalization in Algeria. Preparations were making at Toulon for the trial of a new electrical infernal machine, by which it is stated that iron-clad vessels can be instantly destroyed. The Bourse was firmer. Rentes on the 14th were 67 3/4.

Prussia.

In the Prussian Upper Chamber a proposition was carried by a large majority against the ministers, that the government should bring forward a bill providing that the members of the Diet during imperial campaigns, or other actional expressions during debate, should be liable to punishment by the general laws of the land.

Spain.

Reports have been current that Saragossa, Valencia, and Catalonia had been placed in a state of siege, but they were denied. A royal decree orders Gen. Prim to return to Madrid.

Austria.

The negotiations for a commercial treaty between Austria and England had failed.

India.

CALCUTTA, June 12.—Markets improving. BOMBAY, June 9.—Cotton—The shipments since May 24 amount to 70,000 bales. BOMBAY, June 12.—The stock of cotton is small, and the quality inferior.

Latest.

LIVERPOOL, 16th.—The R. M. steamship China, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th. The steamship Edinburgh, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th. The political news is unimportant.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—COTTON.—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 105,000 bales, including 25,000 to speculators and 80,000 to exporters. The market has been buoyant and prices are 1/4 higher for American cotton, and 1/2 higher for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are: New-Orleans, 18 1/2; Middling Upland, 18 1/2; Friday's are estimated at 15,000 bales, the market closing firm at the above rates. Stock in port estimated at 254,000 bales, of which 20,000 are American.

The Railroad Disaster on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, June 26, 1865. Information is obtained from the proprietors of The New Albany Ledger, which paper first printed the terrible railroad accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, that they obtained the facts from the Conductor of the Louisville, New-Albany and Cincinnati Central Railroad Company for rebuilding 45 miles of their road from Savannah to Station 41, on the Little Ogeechee River. The work was to be commenced as soon as tools and materials could be procured, and it was believed that the contract would be executed within 30 days from the commencement of operations. This will be a very important step toward restoring railway communication.

Masonic Celebration of St. John's Day.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 26, 1865. The celebration of St. John's day by the Masons on Saturday was very imposing. They partook of a splendid banquet, and had one of the finest processions ever witnessed here, the prominent feature of which was the Louisville Commandery No. 1 of Knights Templar on black horses, commanded by Charles R. Woodruff, Deputy Grand Commandant of Kentucky.

Letter from Jeff. Davis to the Rebel Governor of Tennessee.

Among the State archives recently captured and brought back to Nashville, is the following letter to His Excellency, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of Tennessee: I received this morning a telegram from Gen. Beauregard, as follows: "Am informed that Eberidge and Johnson sent from Washington on Monday morning ten thousand (10,000) arms to East Tennessee via Cincinnati and Lexington, Ky." It will be necessary for you to keep a close watch and seize these arms the moment of their entrance into Tennessee. A strong force will possibly be required if the traitors are organized to aid in their seizure. Hoping that all the vigilance may be used that the case requires, and a successful seizure be made, I am, most respectfully, yours, &c., JEFF. DAVIS.

Railroad Rebuilding.—The Savannah Herald

leaves that a contract has been made by the Georgia Central Railroad Company for rebuilding 45 miles of their road from Savannah to Station 41, on the Little Ogeechee River. The work was to be commenced as soon as tools and materials could be procured, and it was believed that the contract would be executed within 30 days from the commencement of operations. This will be a very important step toward restoring railway communication.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Resources, Character and Condition.

Letter from the Argentine Minister.

A number of letters have been lately received by the Consul of the Argentine Republic, in New-York, from parties desirous of emigrating to that country, and anxious to have some details respecting it. That a general answer may be given to these inquiries, the minister of the Argentine Republic has, at the request of the Consul, addressed him the following letter: LETTER OF HIS EXCELLENCY, D. F. SARRIENITO, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

Sir: The undersigned, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the Argentine Republic, in answer to the application of the Consul, begs to now furnish him with some details relative to the Argentine Republic, which may interest those contemplating going there.

We may consider as one region the lands washed by the River Plate and its confuents, divided as it is, into three States, viz.: the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay.

The first of these embraces an extent of 900 miles square, reaching to the frigid zone at the north and to the torrid at the south, in which latter is placed Paraguay. The chief city, Buenos Ayres, is in the 33d degree of south latitude, and Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, is on nearly the same parallel. The climate is similar to that of Maryland and those other parts of the United States which produce the cereals, peaches, figs and grapes, but is free from the snows and frosts which here cover the ground and freeze up the rivers in winter.

Paraguay, with the northern interior provinces of the Argentine Republic, produces coffee, sugar, cocoa, indigo and cotton, though as yet not in large quantity, owing to the want of capital and intelligence. The lands, in their vast extent in the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, are devoted mainly to cattle and sheep, which give an annual net increase of 30 per cent, requiring little other attention than that given them by nature, and involving no inconvenience, except on a part of the extreme inland frontier, from occasional depredations by Indians. Agriculture is being profitably extended along the borders of the great rivers and in the neighborhood of the cities, wheat, corn, &c., flourish. Little has yet been done in raising hemp, flax and similar products. The raising of cattle and sheep daily increases and augments rapidly the wealth of the country. In 1864 the exports reached 191,000 bales of wool, of an average weight of 600 pounds each, and of a value of \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The number of cattle on both banks of the river is about 10,000,000 head. The price of land depends on its distance from the coasts and commercial centers. In the province of Buenos Ayres it is sold usually in parcels of one to one-and-a-half square leagues of three miles each at from \$10,000 to \$40,000 the league. In Santa Fe, though on the banks of the river, the price is not yet so high, and it diminishes as you progress inland. The price of cows is from \$8 to \$10, and in large lots much less. Merino and Merino-crossed sell at \$2, a higher price being paid for those mixed with the Negrete and Rambouillet breeds, the rams of which have been brought by those ranches from Europe at a cost of \$500 each.

The wools are sold at the ports of export at prices depending on the fineness of the fleece. Horses are very cheap, not bringing on the average over \$10 each. Wages of peons, who do the work done here by Irishmen chiefly and there by Basques, are from \$20 to \$25 a month, and much more at certain times and places. Mechanics are sure of employment, and there is a solicitude to assist emigrants, having an annual donation of \$10,000 from the Government; yet, during the two years in which Dr. Gowland was President of the Commission, they had no need of paying out anything, as the emigrants hardly landed before they were engaged, at good prices, there being in fact always a scarcity of laborers. Montevideo and Buenos Ayres are handsome cities, nearly opposite each other, separated by the wide mouth of the River Plate. Endemic diseases are unknown in that temperate climate, and the celebrated Dr. Stam, sent by a Prussian society to study the diseases of South America, assured me that Buenos Ayres occupies the second place among the healthiest spots on the globe, and that the average of life was there 42 years. The same climatic conditions last for 300 leagues around. Buenos Ayres has 150,000 inhabitants, of whom half, and perhaps more, are foreigners, the majority being Italian, Spanish and French. Those speaking the English tongue are generally rich, either as merchants or as graziers, owning large tracts of land. In 1860, in addition to many daily English newspapers subscribed for, were 508 copies of The Illustrated London News. The English have a race-course, and the races are much celebrated and crowded. The Standard, an English paper published in Buenos Ayres, has 2,000 subscribers. The Argentine Review and the Argentine Citizen have been recently established in Rosario. The Brazil and River Plate Mail is received from England, and is occupied exclusively with the interests of those countries and with the English interests in their banks, railroads and exports. The River Plate Hand-Book—Guide, Directory and Almanac—published at Buenos Ayres in English, contains all the details usual in such publications. Entire freedom of religious worship is an old rule and institution of that country. There are seven dissenting churches in Buenos Ayres; among them, the Methodist, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Goodfellow from the United States. The cities of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres are in appearance, customs and food, completely European, the great number of strangers forming so large a part of the population, the bulk of the commerce and all the navigation of the rivers being in their hands. In Buenos Ayres for the last five years there have been annually built 800 to 1,000 dwellings, houses and other buildings; indeed, in 1860, they were obliged to suspend work owing to the absolute scarcity of lumber, paint and other materials, which are usually imported from the United States. It has railroads to the north, south, east and west, connecting with the country, and the Republic has now in construction roads 500 miles in length. The Central Road from Rosario to Cordova is building under the direction of Mr. Wheelwright of the United States. There is a monthly line of English steamers from Buenos Ayres to England, connecting in 30 days, via Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Bahia, another line of French steamers runs to Bordeaux. Two lines keep up a daily communication with Montevideo, and three lines with the interior by the rivers Parana and Uruguay, which are navigable, and the navigation free for hundreds of leagues. Another line is to touch at the River Plate, on the way from England to the Pacific, and a line is announced between New-York and Rio Janeiro, which will give much activity to the commerce with the United States, establishing, as it will, direct communication between countries whose production of staple articles is so valuable.

In 1864 103 vessels loaded in the United States for the River Plate, to-day there are loading 16 vessels. The average monthly shipments of lumber amount to two million of feet, beside kerosene, carriages, agricultural implements, nails, &c.

FROM CHICAGO.

Close of the Fair—Its Results—Camp Douglas—Returning Troops—The "Day We Celebrate."

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 24, 1865.

The Sanitary Fair closed to-night after a four weeks run. The attendance to-day and this evening has been very large and an immense amount of goods were sold at auction and disposed of by raffling. The total receipts are \$225,000. The Voice of the Fair—the organ of the enterprise, which has been ably edited by A. Sherman, esq., of The Evening Journal, was suspended to-day, having accomplished its mission.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Troops Going Home—The Norfolk Election

FOURTH MONROE, Saturday, June 24, 1865.

The steamer Conroy, from Richmond, arrived with the 14th New-York Regiment, Col. Murray, en route for home, to be mustered out of the service. The election for officers for the City of Norfolk took place to-day. The two principal candidates for the Mayoralty are Thomas C. Lobb and Simon Stone, and, up to 3 o'clock, the contest was considered very close.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Pardon—Communist—A Report.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 25, 1865.

The President has pardoned Charles Walsh, one of the Chicago conspirators, now in the Penitentiary at Columbus. The sentence of Thomas B. Payne, ordered by the Military Commission to be shot, has been commuted to five years imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary. The General's Indianapolis special says: "It is reported that indictments have been found against Bowles, Mulligan, Walker, and other leading members of the Sons of Liberty in the United States Court, as a safeguard in case of an adverse decision in the United States Supreme Court, against the jurisdiction of the Military Commission.

Court of Appeals—The New-Haven Railroad Case Still On.

ALBANY, Monday, June 26, 1865.

In the Court of Appeals, to-day, the New-Haven Railroad case is still going on. Mr. William Tracy replying. The Day Calendar for to-morrow is the same as published for to-day.