NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FANCHON.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SOLON SHINGLE—LIVE INDIAN.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—THE GREY LADY OF DENARVON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—SWISS PATRIOT—SIAMESE TWINS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE WONDER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—TRYING IT ON—SLEEPING BEAUTY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LOVE'S SACRIFICE—IRELAND AS IT IS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO LIVING ALLIGATORS—FAT WOMAN—GIANTESS. THE PROPHET—BOONE FAMILY. Open Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—BLACK CARPET BAG.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—PETROLEUMANIA, OR OIL ON THE BRAIN.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—P. P. P. P.

HELLER'S HALL, 585 Broadway.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—WHO CAN FIND US NOW.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC ENTERTAINMENTS—THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.—P. P. OR THE MAN AND THE TIGER.

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—THE AMERICAN STEREOSCOPTICON.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.—MOVING WAX FIGURES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Friday, May 19, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

It is said that the amnesty proclamation which President Johnson contemplates shortly issuing will extend to all persons lately in the rebel military service below the rank of lieutenant general.

Some very important evidence was given yesterday in the trial of the assassination conspirators, indubitably implicating Jeff. Davis in the plot to burn Northern cities and shipping. Rev. Mr. Ryder, of Chicago, testified regarding a paper which he had found among the rebel archives in Richmond since the occupation of that city by the national forces. It is a letter dated February 11, 1865, signed J. W. Oldham, and addressed to "President Davis," in which the writer calls the attention of Davis to the fact that certain difficulties in the plan for destroying the Northern towns and vessels, and to cause universal terror at the North, had been overcome. It is stated that a preparation had been compounded by Professor McCulloch, to whom and only one other person it was known, which could not fail to accomplish the desired object. The letter is endorsed as follows:—"The Secretary of State, at his convenience, will see General Harris and learn what plan he has for overcoming the difficulties heretofore experienced.—J. D. February 17, 1865." This writing was yesterday identified as Jeff. Davis' by persons who have long been familiar with his hand. A number of other witnesses were examined, giving testimony regarding the mysterious meetings of the conspirators at Mrs. Surratt's house and their suspicious movements prior to and after the assassination.

For prudential reasons the government authorities decline to give publicity to the movements of Jeff. Davis, *en route* to Washington. The consequence is that numerous conflicting rumors are afloat in the city. One of them, to the effect that Davis yesterday passed through the city on his way to Fort Lafayette, was very prevalent last evening, but remained unconfirmed.

A Cincinnati despatch states that on the 9th inst., the day previous to his capture, Jeff. Davis, after dividing some specie among his staff and the troops escorting him, advised each to look out for himself, and, bidding them goodbye with a few of his reliable friends, including Breckinridge and Benjamin, struck out in the endeavor to reach the coast. Breckinridge and Benjamin escaped when Jeff. was taken; but they will probably yet be captured, if they have not been already.

The late rebel Governor Brown, of Georgia, reached Washington yesterday, under guard, and was placed in the Old Capitol prison. It is reported that government designs to use him as a witness in the trial of Jeff. Davis for complicity in the assassination plot.

The highly important announcement is made in the despatch of our Panama correspondent that the government of Colombia has not only ratified the new stipulations with the Panama Railroad Company guaranteeing that corporation the perpetual proprietorship of its road, but has concluded a treaty with agents of our government which grants to the United States in perpetuity the exclusive privilege of transporting military and naval stores over the line. As an equivalent for this important concession, our government is to guarantee the sovereignty of Colombia over the Isthmus of Panama and the security of the Transit route against all other foreign Powers.

The advance of the Fourteenth corps, Sherman's army, arrived in the vicinity of Washington from Richmond yesterday evening, having made a march of one hundred and sixty miles in less than eight days. The Seventeenth and Twentieth corps will arrive at their camping ground near Washington to-day, and the Fifteenth corps to-morrow. On Tuesday and Wednesday next will take place at Washington the grand review of all the veteran troops in that vicinity, amounting to the magnificent number of two hundred thousand.

A circular of instructions which is important to shippers and merchants has been issued by Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch regarding the renewed trade with the States east of the Mississippi, the restrictions on which were removed by the President's proclamation of the 29th ult. All officers of the government whose province it may be are directed to give every facility in their power for the prosecution of commerce in accordance with the stipulations of said proclamation and of the Treasury regulations in accordance therewith, and the people are informed that no special permits from the Department are required to clear vessels for ports in those States, but that all that is necessary is the ordinary application to the customs officers or Treasury agents. For the shipment of cotton and certain other articles from the States lately in rebellion special regulations are provided. The trade restrictions still remain in force in regard to the insurrectionary districts west of the Mississippi river.

The trade with the South, under the new regulations, has opened briskly. From the 1st to the 13th inst. inclusive, fifty-two vessels, exclusive of government transports, have cleared from this port for ports in the South hitherto closed to commerce and not yet open to foreign trade. Of these eighteen have cleared for Richmond and other James river ports; six for New Orleans; six for Charleston; three for Wilmington; three for Beaufort; four for Mobile, and ten for Savannah and Fernandina, Fla.

A large meeting of North Carolinians, to take action for the restoration of civil government and social order in their State, was held at Raleigh on the 11th inst. Speeches were made by a number of prominent citizens and a series of resolutions unanimously adopted, in all of which were expressed joy over the downfall of the rebellion and their return to the fold of the Union and the protection of the old flag; satisfaction at the termination of slavery, which was admitted to have always been a drawback on the progress of the State, and the acquiescence of the people in the announcement of President Johnson that treason must be punished. At night there were a general illumination of the city and a large Union procession.

A petition of the colored men of North Carolina to President Johnson, asking that they be granted the privilege of voting, is being extensively circulated in that State. They express their appreciation of the great boon of liberty conferred upon them by President Lincoln, and remind Mr. Johnson how all through this war they have stood by the old flag and given all aid in their power to those who upheld it; that many of themselves have fought for it, and that up to the year 1835 free colored men were allowed to vote in North Carolina, without, that they have ever heard, any detriment to its interests.

It is reported that Champ. Ferguson's and Gatewood's bands of rebel guerillas and the paroled soldiers from Lee's and Johnston's armies are plundering and committing great depredations in East Tennessee.

Twenty-four hundred rebel soldiers lately confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, have taken the oath of allegiance to the government and been released.

The lower house of the Kentucky Legislature has directed its Committee on the Condition of Slavery to revise the slave code.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen were in session yesterday. A veto was received from the Mayor of a resolution fixing the compensation of the three general foremen of roads and avenues at fifteen hundred dollars per annum, which was laid over. After disposing of a few routine papers the Board adjourned till Monday. The members were requested to remain after the spectators and reporters of the press retired. Our reporter was unable to learn the object of the meeting in secret session.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday, and granted several licenses. They then adjourned till to-day.

In the United States District Court yesterday the District Attorney entered a final decree of distribution of the proceeds of the prize steamer Blenheim and cargo, captured on the 25th of January last, in the mouth of Cape Fear river, North Carolina, by a portion of Admiral Porter's fleet. The Blenheim, and some two or three other blockade runners, were captured at Fort Fisher about the same time, they having entered Cape Fear river without knowing that Fort Fisher had been captured by the Union forces, and thus fell easy prizes to our gallant tars. The net amount for distribution in the case of the Blenheim is $52,122 45, one-half of which goes to the government, and the other half to the officers and crews of the Tristam Shandy, Lillian, Britannia, Osceola and Gettysburg, the vessels making the capture.

The argument on the constitutionality of the Paid Fire Department law came off yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term. John Cochrane argued the case for the people, and ex-Judge Allen for the new commissioners. The decision of the Court was reserved.

The gold partnership case of Erasmus Sterling versus William B. Jaudon, which has been on trial in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Leonard, for several days, terminated yesterday in favor of the defendant. The suit grew out of some short transactions in gold when it was selling at 200¾, which, it is said, realized a loss to the plaintiff of nearly fifty thousand dollars.

Candidates for admission to the bar who have passed examination will be present in the Supreme Court room at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, for the purpose of being sworn into office. Forty-graduates from Columbia College and forty-eight from other places will take the oath and sign the roll. This is exclusive of the applicants from the University law school, who will receive their diplomas and be sworn in next week. The examining committee appointed by the Court, consisting of H. H. Morange, E. T. Gerry and Ambrose Stevens, enforced a most rigid examination in all the branches of law and equity upon the candidates who came before them.

The case of Moritz Von Bruck and others, European merchants, versus Frederick M. Peyser, a merchant of this city, which had previously been in the courts, was yesterday before Judge Monell, in the trial term of the Superior Court. The defendant in 1858 retired from business, and recommended his successor, Emil Kanter, to the full confidence of his European correspondents. On the strength of this recommendation the plaintiffs sold goods to Kanter, for which they allege he failed to pay. Peyser taking charge of the business again in 1861, he was sued by the plaintiffs for their losses in their transactions with Kanter, and the jury yesterday rendered a verdict in their favor for the full amount and costs.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Joseph Pequan, an Italian, was convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm, he having on the night of the 4th inst. stabbed Vincent Louis in the head, inflicting a severe wound. The assault took place at a dance house in James street. Judge Russel sent him to the State Prison for three years. Susannah Carpenter pleaded guilty to stealing four studs worth two hundred dollars, the property of Wm. G. Ward. She was sent to the State Prison for two years. Robert Randall, charged with stealing two hundred and twenty dollars from John Bradly on the 17th of April, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence. Samuel Philip was placed on trial charged with attempting to obtain money from Simon Lowenstein, a cigar manufacturer, by falsely representing himself to be a United States detective. Counsel for the accused maintained that there was a conspiracy against Phillip, he having aided the internal revenue officers in detecting frauds perpetrated against the government by Lowenstein and other cigar makers. The case was adjourned to this morning, when the internal revenue officer will be examined for the defence.

Governor Fenton and General Dix yesterday inspected Hart's Island, with a view to its fitness as a rendezvous for the mustering out of the discharged soldiers of this State. Though no official opinion was expressed, it was understood they were decidedly favorable to the proposal.

All the bounty brokers and jumpers, numbering one hundred and sixty, remaining in Fort Lafayette, were released yesterday. There was quite a scene on their restoration to freedom, as they streamed along the roads leading from Fort Hamilton to Brooklyn. Paroles have been required of several of them to answer.

The weather yesterday was quite a relief after the sudden and oppressive heat of the previous day. The temperature was again comparatively cool, the atmosphere humid, and the sky obscured by clouds throughout the day. Rain commenced to fall about twelve o'clock at night.

Max Sinborn, a German, suspected of being one of the burglars who in November last stole forty-five thousand dollars from a savings bank in Walpole, New Hampshire, was yesterday brought to this city by three of our detective officers from Saratoga Springs, where he was found to be living in luxurious style, and where he was arrested. In Sinborn's residence were found bonds of the Walpole bank and a most complete collection of burglar's implements. He was sent to New Hampshire for trial.

George Morton, alias John King, was yesterday locked up in the Tombs for trial on charge of a few nights since robbing his room mate in a Chatham street hotel, named James McDermott, of six hundred dollars in jewelry and clothing.

John Cecil was yesterday committed for trial charged with stealing six silver watches from a watchmaker's shop in Thompson street.

A Canadian, giving his name as Thomas Shaddock, charged with passing at an Eighth avenue drinking house a counterfeit two dollar bill on the Bank of Glen's Falls, was yesterday committed for trial.

The stock market was lower at the first board yesterday, but it subsequently recovered and closed firm. Governments were quiet. Gold opened at 130 and closed at 130⅝ in the afternoon. At night the closing quotation was 130⅜.

There was nothing new in commercial circles yesterday. The markets were quiet, with a few exceptions, especially for imported merchandise. A fair business was done in domestic produce, generally at rather lower prices. Cotton was firmer. Petroleum was lower. Groceries were steady. On 'Change, flour was a shade off. Wheat was about the same. Corn and oats were unsettled by large arrivals, and the former declined 5c. a 10c., and the latter 2c. a 3c. Provisions were steady. Whiskey was dull, heavy and lower.

The Administration and the New York Politicians—Movements of Raymond, Weed and Company.

The managing politicians of the two great political parties of 1864 are all adrift. The Chicago democracy, with their platform that the "war is a failure," have collapsed with the rebellion. It is probable that August Belmont will never call his Shent-per-Shent Convention together again. On the other hand, with the suppression of the rebellion and the extinction of Southern slavery, the mission of the republican party is fulfilled, and under President Johnson, in the work of reconstruction, we commence a new political epoch. New political issues are impending, and a new organization of parties. In this business that set of politicians which secures the favor of the administration will have the inside track for the offices and the spoils, present and to come; and hence the active intrigues of all the political cliques of the country to get possession of "Andy Johnson."

Through certain disclosures of the Hon. Ben Wood we were enabled, the other day, to show what old Blair and the young Blairs expected to do in a contemplated bargain for the services of the newspaper of the Chicago democratic firm of Belmont & Barlow. The newspaper in question was to get up such a hue and cry against the present Secretary of War as to frighten "Andy Johnson" into his removal. Old Mr. Blair, it was then agreed, should slip his son Montgomery into Stanton's place, and then Belmont & Barlow, with their newspaper, were to be rewarded with the spoils, and with a degree of political power equal to that of the Albany *Argus*, in the good old democratic times of Martin Van Buren. Those were the times when the old man Blair, with his *Globe*, was the master of ceremonies at Washington and king of the kitchen, and Croswell, at Albany, was his Northern viceroy. But the old man Blair is over a quarter of a century behind the age; and his scheme of reviving the exploded democratic system of 1835, of managing the administration, the spoils and the succession, through one or two party newspapers, is a ridiculous enterprise. It could be originated and undertaken at this day only by a stupid old Bourbon, who imagines that the world has been standing still for the last thirty years.

But while the Blairs are thus foolishly manipulating the copperheads, the New York Seward clique of the republican camp are going to work more systematically, and are more fairly within the line of promotion. Thus, for example, a literary politician of the name of Curtis makes it appear, through a political contribution to *Harpers' Weekly*, that President Johnson secured his nomination at Baltimore for the Vice Presidency through the special efforts in his behalf of the Secretary of State and his friends. Thurlow Weed endorses this paper; but Greeley pooh-poohs it. President Johnson, we guess, has no time for any such nonsense, one way or the other. Doubtless he will retain Mr. Seward in the State Department as long as he may be able or inclined to hold the position. But his recent lamentable misfortunes—from which we all hope he may be fully restored to his wonted health and strength—are, withal, of such a nature, considering his age, that he may soon be compelled to resign the cares of office and seek a restoration in retirement. At all events, he has ceased to be the aspiring head of a political party, and his faithful followers know that they must begin to cast about for another leader.

Here that active little disciple, the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, like Jack-in-the-Box, pops up his head. We understand that, following the example of the venerable Thurlow Weed, he purposes retiring from his paper, in order to devote himself more freely to political affairs as a party manager; but whether he proposes at once to assume the part of King Louis XI., or Oliver Le Dain, the King's barber, we are not advised. Master Weed has played the *rôle* of the State barber for a long period, and with great success; but in the course of nature his time is at hand to turn over the business of the shop into younger hands. We presume that Mr. Raymond will first play the barber, and then the King. He is now a member elect to the next Congress. He is within one step of the Senate; but, looking beyond that honorable body, it is quite likely that in the mirage of the Southern horizon he sees something looming up, cloudy, dim and indistinct, but still something in the shape of the White House. Weed's ambition has been limited to the lobby and caucus "statistics" of dollars and cents; but Raymond's ambition is for power and glory. How far, under this administration, he will succeed in the mantle of Weed or as the heir of Mr. Seward, in New York, time will tell. He will have his hands full in managing Greeley, in watching the Blairs, and in checkmating the dashing and daring schemes of Captain Forney.

President Johnson, meantime, is master of the situation, and he is an old campaigner. We predict that he will "go on in the even tenor of his way," leaving all these conflicting cliques of scheming politicians a large margin for their amusement, without being diverted by them to the right hand or to the left. He has the opportunity for a popularity as broad and deep as that of Abraham Lincoln, and there is every prospect, from his good beginnings, that, as in the case of Honest Old Abe, the will of the people will again overrule the politicians in regard to the succession.

OUR EX-PRESIDENTS.—Ex-President Buchanan has been publishing a letter to prove that he was not a traitor. If he were not a traitor he was the next thing to it. He was a weak, trimming politician, who abandoned his country in his last message, and declared that it was unconstitutional to save the Union. If he had been a patriot with the least pluck he could have averted this war. But he was destitute of both heart and brains, and so consented to disunion.

All of our ex-Presidents now living are half-and-half secessionists. Poor Pierce, Buchanan and Fillmore are in pretty nearly the same boat. Tyler, who died during the war, was a rebel. Compared with the fame of President Lincoln, who was assassinated by the rebellion, the memory of these ex-Presidents will be a blot upon our history. The race of the old politicians is run. Young America has saved the country and will govern it. As our stupid old generals are eclipsed by Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, so our miserable old politicians are eclipsed by Young America.

THE HON. PRESTON KING.—Ex-Senator Preston King, we understand, will probably, before long, be offered the appointment of Collector of this port. It is said that in the event of a reconstruction of the Cabinet he may be invited to take his choice between a place in that body and the post of our Collector. We incline to the opinion, however, that he is most likely to become our next Collector, and there are very few men, even of those trained among our merchants, better qualified to fill the position than Mr. King.

The Real Nature of the Rebellion—A Double Conspiracy of Force and Crime.

It was once said to Napoleon that the Russian magnates, ambassadors, ministers, princes, and so on, were very fine and accomplished gentlemen. "Yes," he replied, "they are; but scratch any one of them and you will always find a Tartar underneath." The truth of this phrase applies equally well to our Southern rebels. All the men who originated and carried on the war against the government passed the earlier years of their lives on the Southern plantations. There, amidst the degrading and brutalizing influences of slavery, their real natures were formed and developed, and there, in the habit of despotic treatment of creatures whose very lives depended upon their whims, they imbibed those notions of society that they have lately attempted to carry out, and that have made them proverbs of cowardice and cruelty. But as they grew older they were sent abroad to study in colleges, and to travel. Thus they had a casual intercourse with civilization, and were subjected to humanizing influences, and these put a varnish of demeanor over the real man. The Southerner became in this way a very elegant gentleman; his manners were irreproachable, and his holiday conversation that of the politest circles. But you might, at any time that you should scratch his skin, have found underneath the slaveholder and driver—a wild and cruel beast, compared to whose real nature that of the Bengal tiger is ridiculously amiable.

Out of this double character of the Southern men, no doubt, grew the double character of their attempt against the government. That attempt combined two distinct systems of operations for the attainment of its object. One was the use of public force by recognized war; the other was the employment of every crime that humanity has considered horrible—such as assassination, arson, robbery, piracy, and the wholesale and deliberate starvation of thousands of men. The use of the first means was a slight tribute that the South paid to the prejudices of the world at large. Southerners had a factitious reputation for manliness, chivalry and so on; and, to uphold it, they thought they would marshal armies, fight their battles manfully and take a respectable position before the world. We, in a true, manly spirit, met them for such a struggle, and carried it on openly and honestly. But in that struggle it soon became apparent that they were no match for us. By the time that Vicksburg had fallen and the battle of Gettysburg been fought, it was evident that the Southern men could never gain their object by public force, used in open, legitimate war.

At that time Davis announced to the rebel leaders that they had undertaken too much; and from that period they began the pursuit of the more congenial system of murder and arson. We had scratched away the varnish, and the real nature came out. Then occurred the meetings of officers of the rebel army in the Shenandoah valley, at which Booth was present; and then it was that the capture or murder of Mr. Lincoln was talked over in official circles at Richmond. From that time the rebel Congress began to hold its secret sessions also. The organization of the whole horrible system of atrocity dates from that summer. The fit tools were sent to Canada for the purpose; piracy began; the raids on the border were prepared; the burning of this city and the attempts against the President were set on foot. At that time the rebel leaders openly declared that war was only one of the means that they relied upon to secure their triumph; and Sanders boasted that Southern men would commit acts that would make the civilization of Europe shudder. It was then the positive purpose of the Southern leaders to carry on a system of atrocities that should inaugurate a terrorism here—start the Sons of Liberty and the Kights of the Golden Circle, and so paralyze the government that the blows against the Southern armies must fail. In view of the testimony taken at Washington it is impossible any longer to doubt that that was the plan. And it is quite safe to say that history has no parallel to this wholesale and horrible depravity.

And now the duty of the government is to judge the rebel leaders that may hereafter come before it in the light of these revelations. We are in favor of all leniency that is compatible with a just and even generous administration of the laws. We hope that the President will extend that leniency to all subordinates—to all the poor dupes of common soldiers who have been deceived to their utter ruin. Let punishment and confiscation stop short of those poor wretches. But to the rebel leaders of every class—Congressmen and all other officials—all the heads of this atrocious system, we hope the government will not fail to mete the very severest letter of the law that can apply to their crimes.

VERACITY OF THE LONDON PRESS.—In the London *Herald* of the 2d and 3d inst., we find, among many others, two statements which illustrate the utter want of veracity of certain portions of the British press. In a leading article is this assertion:—

"Abraham Lincoln and Mr. Seward were responsible for the American civil war, the most illegal, wicked and murderous recorded by history."

It is really astonishing that such falsehoods can be still put forth by persons claiming the least pretensions to truth. No less than fifteen distinct acts of overt war were committed by the rebel government before the North had even stood upon its defence. These have been again and again published in chronological order, and are a matter of record and history.

Again, in the same paper we find the following statement, made by its New York correspondent, with regard to what occurred in this city on the receipt of the news of the President's assassination:—

"An indiscreet word would cost a man his liberty, if not his life. One person, who foolishly gave vent to some expression of exultation over the murder of Mr. Lincoln, was *actually hung up to a lamp post in Wall street on Monday*, and owes his life alone to the exertions of the police. Several persons guilty of the same offence have been arrested and sent to prison for a six months' term without even the form of a trial. In other cities men *have been cut to pieces in the street* for indulgence in exclamations of joy at the sad event."

Certainly, if poison, cruelty to prisoners, murder of the wounded, plots, conflagrations, piracy, robberies, and the most stupendous lies could have saved the cause of the rebels, they might have been saved.

The Rebel Press of New York Glorifying Assassins.

Although the rebellion is dead the rebel organs of this city still live. They live, supported by the Corporation advertising of this loyal city. They live because they have yet a work to perform. They can no longer eulogize rebel generals and sneer at Union victories. They can no longer predict the final triumph of the South and endeavor to sully the laurels of the North. They can no longer declare that rebels are patriots and villify Union men as tyrants and despots. But they can defend assassins, pirates and felons. They can glorify Davis and Booth. They can mangle the evidence before the Washington court, in order to make it appear that Sanders and his associates are guiltless. In a word, they can prate about "the courage, purity and dignity" of murderers, and thus indirectly justify assassination.

Only yesterday we found in one of the rebel organs of this city, published practically at the expense of the Corporation, an elaborate defence of the chief of the late rebellion and the ringleader in the conspiracy to murder the President, the Vice President, the Lieutenant General and the Secretaries of State and of War. Just as Sanders calls the assassin "Mr. Booth," so this rebel organ calls the head conspirator "Mr. Davis." It speaks of the "lustre" which his treason has attached to his name. It declares that "the world knows too well the courage, purity and dignity of Jefferson Davis." It asserts that "his deliverance from the gallows will help to attest the magnanimity and justice of the North." If it be "justice" to let Jeff. Davis go unpunished, then of course he has committed no crime. Were Booth, the assassin, in custody, as Jeff. Davis is, we should find the same rebel organ defending him in the same style.

We have heard, in former times, some talk among the abolitionists about a Satanic press. These rebel organs are the true Satanic press of this city, and the talk of the abolitionists is realized at last. The rebel Satanic press is prepared, at the shortest notice, to defend every crime forbidden in the Decalogue. It is the volunteer counsel for every criminal. One day it eulogizes prize-fighting, and the next day it champions assassination. The pirates of the Stonewall look to it for praise. The convicted felon turns to it for comfort. When incendiaries try to burn down New York, and involve thousands of women and children in a fearful fiery sacrifice, the rebel Satanic press laughs at the horrible plot as a good joke—and is paid by the Corporation for its infamy. So, when the President is murdered and the nation mourns, the rebel Satanic press, true to its instinct, steps forward to defend his assassins, and lauds their "courage, purity and dignity." Satan himself must be delighted at such willing organs, and will doubtless join with the Corporation in subsidizing the rebel press.

IMPORTANT FROM COLOMBIA—NAPOLEON CHECKMATED.—We learn from our correspondent in Panama that intelligence has been received from Bogota, on the best authority, that the Colombian government has entered into a treaty with the government at Washington, whereby the exclusive privilege of using the Panama Railroad for military, naval and other governmental purposes has been granted to the United States government in perpetuity, thus shutting out England, France and Spain from the road for all but merely commercial uses. This treaty is embodied in the renewed charter of the Panama Railroad Company, and it is said that it was negotiated through the clever management of some American agents at the seat of government in Bogota. As Gen. Sickles is in that vicinity, on a mission from our government, it is not improbable that it is due to his sagacity that this important advantage has been obtained. It appears that the government of Colombia have required and accepted as an equivalent a guarantee from the United States of its sovereignty on the Isthmus, and security for transit on the road against all foreign Powers. This guarantee we are in a perfect position to make good just now.

This intelligence will have a stunning effect in Europe. It will, no doubt, be understood as a checkmate to Napoleon and a warning to Maximilian to clear out of Mexico, and will be regarded as foreshadowing a union between all the South American States on the great principle of the Monroe doctrine. The sooner, then, that Maximilian evacuates Mexico the better. It is quite likely that President Johnson will soon give him notice that his presence is not agreeable there, and probably designate a certain day to quit. The right of the government of Colombia to make this treaty will not, of course, be doubted. It has clearly as much right to extend these privileges to us on its own soil as Napoleon had to upset a republican government in Mexico and establish an imperialism there by foreign arms.

HINC ILLÆ LACHRYMÆ.—No doubt one of the causes of the anxiety of the British aristocracy for our destruction was to save themselves; for, if democratic institutions were to be vindicated by our success, they feared their own monarchical system might be endangered. And they are destined to witness some important changes which will touch them to the quick. The friends of liberty are waking up in England, in France and on the Continent; and bolder speeches have been made there since our triumph has been manifest than has been heard before in the last generation. Carlyle—no friend of ours—is said to be the author of this opinion: "Let America succeed, and England goes to democracy by express train."

Movements of Mrs. Lincoln.

HARRISBURG, May 18, 1865.

Mrs. Lincoln and family are expected to pass through here on a special train to-morrow, for their new home in Chicago.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1865.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan telegraphed from all parts of the Union to Jay Cooke, subscription agent, amounted to $1,351,800. The following are among the largest subscribers:—A. Ives & Son, of Detroit, $100,000; First National Bank of Indianapolis, $50,000; First National Bank of Chicago, $50,000; Henry Clews & Co., of New York, $169,000; Fourth National Bank of New York, $10,000; First National Bank of Baltimore, $100,000. The number of individual subscriptions for sums less than $100 amounted to nine hundred and fifty-one.

The Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1865.

The loss by the fire at Merrick & Co.'s foundry last night is $75,000, which is mainly covered by insurance in Philadelphia, New England and foreign companies. Most of the loss falls upon a London and Liverpool company and Philadelphia companies. A thorough investigation by Fire Marshal Blackburn shows that the origin of the fire was purely accidental.

WASHINGTON.

Arrival of the Rebel Governor Brown, of Georgia.

Probable Amnesty to All Rebel Soldiers Below the Rank of Lieutenant General.

Cabinet Differences on the Reconstruction Question.

The President's Course Regarding Negro Suffrage.

Order to Facilitate Trade with the Rebel States.

THE GRAND REVIEW OF THE TROOPS, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1865.

ARRIVAL OF THE REBEL GOVERNOR BROWN.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, arrived here to-day in custody, and has been sent to the Old Capitol. It is understood to be the intention of the government to use him as a witness in the trial of Jeff. Davis for complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

THE FORTHCOMING AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

It is understood that the new amnesty proclamation will extend to all below the rank of lieutenant general in the rebel service.

CABINET CONSULTATIONS ON THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

The Cabinet have yet under consideration the question of reconstruction, and it is understood that there is considerable diversity of opinion on several important details in connection with this subject. Secretary Stanton is understood to differ very decidedly from the President and some of his colleagues in regard to the proper course to be pursued in restoring the rebellious States to their *status* in the Union. He is supported by one at least, and perhaps by two of the Cabinet, while the others side with the President. The question of negro suffrage is the great stumbling block in the way of harmony. There is reason to believe that the President is disinclined to take the responsibility of extending the suffrage to the colored citizens until he has had an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiment of Congress upon the subject.

THE GRAND REVIEW OF THE TROOPS.

The following distinguished officers are a portion of those who will take part in the grand review here on Tuesday and Wednesday next:—Lieutenant General Grant; Major General O. O. Howard, commanding the Army of the Tennessee; Major General H. W. Slocum, commanding the Army of Georgia; Major General Geo. C. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac; Major General G. W. Humphreys, commanding the Second corps; Major General Charles Griffin, commanding the Fifth corps; Major General John G. Parke, commanding the Ninth corps; Major General Frank P. Blair, Jr., commanding the Seventeenth corps; Major General John A. Logan, commanding the Fifteenth corps; Major General J. A. Mower, commanding the Twentieth corps; Major General Jeff. C. Davis, commanding the Fourteenth corps; Major General Philip Sheridan, commanding the cavalry corps; Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Major General David Hunter, Major General Lew. Wallace, Major General John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff to Lieutenant General Grant; Major General John M. Corse, Major General William T. Sherman, Major General A. V. Kautz, Major General John Gibbon, Major General M. C. Meigs, Major General Seth Williams, Major General A. H. Terry, Major General William B. Hazen, Major General Charles B. Wood, Major General Giles A. Smith, Major General M. L. Lygeet, Major General A. S. Williams, Major General J. A. Carlin and Brigadier General Rufus Ingalls.

PAYMASTERS DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.

Forty paymasters were dropped from the list to-day. Three of these had but recently received their commissions.

IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR REGARDING TRADE WITH THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

The following circular of instruction to officers of the customs and agents acting as officers of the customs, has just been issued:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 16, 1865.

In the practical application of the rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, known as the series of May 9, 1865, all officers acting thereunder are directed to cause as little annoyance as possible to parties interested in such commercial intercourse, and otherwise to carry out the purposes of the executive in removing all the restrictions upon such commerce that the most liberal construction of the law will permit.

Inasmuch as the military lines of occupation in the district west of the Mississippi river have not been extended nor the trade therewith affected by the proclamation of the President of April 29, 1865, the regulations of July 29, 1864, are still in force so far as applicable to the territory west of the Mississippi.

By the third section of the Regulations of May 9, the necessity for applications to this department for permits or authority to clear goods for any port of the insurrectionary States east of the Mississippi, either coastwise or inland, is obviated, and consequently no such permits or authorities will be issued. Collectors and others are directed to clear all goods not specifically declared contraband by the second section of said regulations, while all such shipments must be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, where there are such, or other proper officer, to prevent the transportation of any articles declared contraband. No permit or other fee will be charged except such as may be prescribed by law for the entrance or clearance of vessels. Where cotton, the product of an insurrectionary State, having been sold and resold by a purchasing agent of the government, is offered for shipment, the certificate of such purchasing agent only is required. If the cotton so offered is claimed and proved to be the product of persons' own labor, or of freedmen or others employed or paid by them, the shipping fee of three cents per pound must be paid to the officer under whose supervision the shipment is made.

If any products other than cotton are offered for shipment, the certificate of a collector of internal revenue, that the internal taxes prescribed by law have been duly paid thereon, must be produced before the shipment will be allowed. If no such certificate is offered in consequence of there being no internal revenue officer at the post or place of shipment, the officer supervising the shipment must collect such internal revenue due thereon. Or if the party shipping is unable to pay such internal revenue tax, the article must be consigned to the collector of customs at the port of destination of the vessel, and if the bill of lading and the manifest of the vessel exhibit the fact that such internal tax has not been paid on the arrival of any vessel at her port, the collector of the customs thereof will require such internal tax to be paid to him before allowing the delivery of the article on which such tax has accrued and become payable.

No vessel will be allowed to unload at any port except such as shall be named on her manifest as her ports of destination, without the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, and no goods will be delivered at any port until all such taxes are paid.

Until the customs officers are duly appointed, special agents will act as such, and when acting in this capacity, will sign "Special Agent and Acting Customs Officer."

Captured and abandoned property will be treated as directed in regulations of 29th of July, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, on the 11th inst., of the rebel sloop Florida, with a cargo of cotton, and the rebel sloop Annie, with a cargo of loose cotton, off Crystal river, Florida, by the United States schooner Sea Bird, tender to the United States steamer Hibiscus.

EX-SECRETARY USHER'S MOVEMENTS.

Judge Usher, ex-Secretary of the Interior, will leave this week for the West. He is to be President of the Pacific Railroad, Eastern division, with headquarters for the present at St. Louis.

THE REMAINS OF COLONEL SACKETT.

The remains of the late Colonel William Sackett, Ninth New York cavalry, passed through this city today, *en route* for Seneca Falls, New York, for interment. They are in charge of a military escort detailed by General Grant.

REBEL PRISONERS OF WAR TAKING THE OATH.

All the enlisted men except three, and nearly all the officers, of the rebel prisoners confined in Fort Delaware have signified their willingness to take the oath of allegiance.

ALL REQUISITIONS ON THE TREASURY PAID.

To-day there is not a single unpaid requisition in the Treasury Department, and all the ascertained and audited claims have been paid, except the pay of the army, which is awaiting the readiness of the Paymaster's Department to call for it.