AMNESTY.

The Terms of Pardon for the Rebels.

President Johnson's Treatment of Traitors.

Who Are to be Restored to Citizenship and Who Are to be Disfranchised.

All Civil Officers of the Confederate States and All Military or Naval Officers Above the Rank of Colonel in the Army and Lieutenant in the Navy Excluded from its Benefits.

No Pardon for Rebel Governors, Ex-United States Congressmen and Judges, Renegade West Pointers, Canadian Conspirators, Pirates or Raiders.

No Hope for Persons who Have Ill-Treated United States Prisoners.

All Voluntary Rebels with Over Twenty Thousand Dollars of Taxable Property Excluded.

HOW A PARDON MAY BE OBTAINED.

Special Application to be Made to the President,

&c., &c., &c.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the eighth day of December, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and

Whereas, many persons, who had so engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and,

Whereas, many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon;

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:—

I —— ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:—

First—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eight, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate:

Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefit to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

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, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Turf—Heavy Earthquake—Shipping News, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24, 1865.

The great two mile race between Norfolk and Lodi came off yesterday afternoon on the Ocean House Course. A furious wind was blowing at the time, raising clouds of sand. In the first heat the horses kept close together, swinging into the homestretch side by side, and crossed the score together, making a dead heat. Time, 3:45¼. Norfolk won the second and third heats. Time, 3:42 3-5ths and 3:51 4-5ths. Better time would have been made had it not been for the high wind.

A heavy shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and throughout Southern California this morning. No damage was done, although many houses were rudely shaken.

The steamship Moses Taylor arrived last evening with the passengers who left New York on the 22d of April.

The steamship Golden City arrived to-day with the New York passengers of the 1st inst.

Arrived to-day, ship Peabody, New York.

Conspiracy to Attack French Commerce Under the Mexican Flag—Trial of the Panama Pirates, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25, 1865.

Twenty-two men of the bark Brontes Mexican emigration party were arrested by the police last night on a charge of conspiracy to seize the Peruvian steamer Colon, lying in this harbor, in which to put to sea to attack French commerce as a privateer under Mexican colors. The case will be examined before the authorities.

The evidence in the case of the Panama pirates is clearly against them so far.

News from Louisville.

ARRIVAL OF GENERALS THOMAS AND BRANNAN—THE RAILROAD TO NASHVILLE OPEN.

LOUISVILLE, May 29, 1865.

Major Generals Thomas and Brannan have arrived from Nashville.

The railroad between here and Nashville is repaired and trains are running regularly.

Southern Telegraph Lines Open.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's lines are now in full telegraphic connection with Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile and New Orleans, and are receiving and sending private messages to these cities.

The American Telegraph Company will receive business to all its former stations in the South from and after this date. Certain sections of the line requiring further repairs, messages will be subject to some delay; but the superiority of telegraphic over mail facilities is so great that the lines will doubtless be occupied to their full capacity. The government controls and supervises all telegraphic business throughout the South, and there is no danger that this great public convenience will be improperly employed.

Thanks to Gen. Edward L. Molineaux.

TENDER OF A SERVICE OF PLATE TO HIM FOR SAVING THE SHIP LAWRENCE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, NEW YORK, April 22, 1865.

DEAR SIR.—The attention of this board has been called by Hon. Simeon Draper, Collector, to the prompt and energetic service rendered by yourself to the ship Lawrence, lately stranded near the entrance of Savannah river.

The board has authorized the undersigned to express its appreciation of the efforts which resulted in saving all the cargo of that vessel; and in order more fully to manifest their sense of this service we are pleased to say that the underwriters insuring the cargo have, upon a recommendation of the board, appropriated for your individual benefit the sum of five hundred dollars, deposited to your credit in the Phœnix Bank, New York, and subject to your draft, for the purchase of plate to be selected by you, or otherwise invested, as may be more agreeable to yourself.

We desire to remark that this action of the board is prompted by your voluntary, energetic and efficient assistance, and not as a measure of pecuniary reward for service rendered to the commerce of the country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN D. JONES, President.

To Gen. MOLINEAUX, commanding Fort Pulaski, Savannah.

JOHN D. JONES,
FRANCIS S. LATHROP,
M. H. GRINNELL, } Committee.

REPLY OF GENERAL MOLINEAUX.

SAVANNAH, GA., April, 29, 1865.

J. P. JONES, Esq., President Board of Underwriters, New York:—

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 22d inst., through the hands of Mr. Simeon Draper, conveying to me the kind expressions of the Board for the slight service which I was enabled to render to the ship Lawrence. It is difficult for me to convey to you how fully I appreciate this mark of honor from the underwriters; as a soldier I cannot but be proud of it and of my good fortune in assisting to save property; while as a merchant of New York, which I still hold myself to be, it is exceedingly gratifying to me to know that I have been able to serve the commerce of my own city.

I cannot but express the hope that the Board will kindly purchase the plate, as this mark of their appreciation will be invaluable to me as a remembrance of the liberality of the New York merchants to one of their number absent in the service of the country. Permit me to return to you all my sincere thanks and believe me to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. MOLINEAUX,
Brevet Brigadier General U. S. V.

The Saengerfest.

MEETING OF DELEGATES AT THE STEUBEN HOUSE.

The delegates of the German musical associations who are charged with the preparations for the next *Allgemeine Saengerfest*, to take place in July, held a meeting at the Steuben House last night, where Mr. Steffen, of the Teutonia, presided, and a full delegation was present. After disposing of a great deal of business of minor importance, Mr. Classen, of the Liederkranz, in behalf of the committee appointed for the purpose of electing a Fest President, submitted a list of a committee of honor, composed of German merchants and other prominent German citizens, who have volunteered their aid in the movement of getting up the proposed musical demonstration. The list comprises the following names, which, after some debate, were accepted by unanimous vote:—

Louis Jay, Phillip Bissinger, Emil Tauer, Wm. A. Kobbe, Peter Bruenges, Hermann Funke, Mayor Gunther, Conrad Poppenhusen, Leopold Bierwirth, Jacob Windmueller, J. W. Schmidt (Prussian Consul), Oswald Ottendorfer (Editor of the Staats Zeitung), Rudolph Lescow (Editor of the Criminal Zeitung), E. Bredt, R. A. Witthaus, Wilhelm Steinway, H. Stursberg, Hermann Marcuse, Moritz Hilzer, Dettmold Damburmann, Jr., Carl Amann, Louis Burger, Friedrick Kapp,, Dr. W. Schuetz, Andreas Willmann Steinbrenner.

The matter of selecting the headquarters for the Saengerfest was referred to a committee; the next general rehearsal will be held, however, at the former headquarters, at the Metropolitan Rooms, in Hester street, on Thursday next. The convention adjourned to meet again at the Metropolitan Rooms on Tuesday.

Messrs. Dr. Schuetz and Frederick Kapp have been selected as orators, one of whom is to act as Fest President.

Police Intelligence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1865.

Seeing in your paper of yesterday an account of an assault and robbery which was committed in a porter house on the corner of Canal and Allen streets, without the number of the house or name of the proprietor, I respectfully beg leave to inform the public that I keep a porter house on one of the corners, and that said assault and robbery did not take place in my store, and, furthermore, that I do not allow or countenance any thieves or loafers to hang around or congregate on my premises. By inserting this you will greatly oblige

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
73 Canal street, northwest corner of Allen.

THE RETURN.

The Work of Reconstruction Begun.

President Johnson Announces His Policy of Reorganization.

Appointment of a Provisional Governor for North Carolina.

William W. Holden Chosen for the Work.

HE IS AUTHORIZED TO CALL A CONVENTION

The Delegates to be Chosen by Loyal Persons and No Others.

The Military Authorities Ordered to Aid and Assist the Provisional Governor.

All Laws and Regulations of the United States to be Immediately Put in Force.

GOVERNOR PIERPOINT IN RICHMOND.

His Reception and Speech in the New Loyal State Capitol,

&c., &c., &c.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and

Whereas, the President of the United States is by the constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas, the rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and,

Whereas, it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government,

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquillity insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William W. Holden provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practical period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence: Provided that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed to the oath or amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession; and the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualifications of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:—

First—That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized.

Second—That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third—That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid.

In making the appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed; but if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth—That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post routes and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then appoint agents from other States.

Fifth—That the District Judge for the judicial district in which North Carolina is included proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress.

The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Sixth—That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh—That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

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 twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

VIRGINIA.

The Reception of Governor Pierpoint at Richmond.

[From the Richmond Republic, May 27.]

At half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon the United States steamer Diamond arrived at Rocketts, having on board his Excellency Governor F. H. Pierpoint, wife, sister and family; Colonel George H. Hart, Aid-de-Camp, Alexandria; Dr. W. Leon Hammond, Alexandria; Hon. J. H. Lane, United States Senator, Kansas; Hon. J. O. Norton, Member of Congress, Illinois; Rev. John Pierpoint, LL.D., Mrs. Dr. Pierpoint, Washington; Mrs. Richard Busteed, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. John House, Miss Sarah D. Green, Miss Hattie S. Green, Dr. J. H. Douglas, Mr. S. S. Stevens, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Collin Reed, Mr. and Mrs. John Wills, Mrs. S. R. Hanna, Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sprague, Washington; Colonel W. D. Massey, Aid to Governor Pierpoint, and lady, Alexandria, Va.; Mrs. Colonel Covode, Miss Hoopes, Tennessee; Mrs. J. L. Wall, Maine; Mr. Lawrence Warrell, New York; Mr. James P. Frank, Pennsylvania.

The arrival of the steamer being telegraphed by the operator at Rocketts to Colonel Loomis, Chief Marshal, and the military authorities, steps were immediately taken to give his Excellency a reception worthy of the occasion.

In the meantime the Committee of Citizens, Messrs. R. W. Latham, R. W. Hughes and J. R. Hamilton, who went to City Point to escort the Governor to the city, remained on board the steamer in charge of the party.

At four o'clock, all being ready, Colonel Loomis gave the command "Forward," and the procession, in the following order, moved from the front of the Custom House, on Bank street, to Rocketts:—

Band.
Marshal and Assistant Marshals.
Reception Committee.
Battalion Fourth United States Infantry, Escort of Honor.
State Officers.
Diplomatic Corps.
Reverend Clergy of various denominations.
Court of Conciliation.
Corporate Authorities City of Richmond.
The Press.
Invited Military Officers.
Treasury Department.
Members, Officers and Employes of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

At a quarter-past five o'clock, the procession having reached Rocketts, the column halted, and the Committee of Reception proceeded to the saloon of the Diamond, where their Chairman, Charles Palmer, Esq., delivered the address of welcome.

The whole party were now escorted to the carriages provided for them by the committee—the Governor by R. W. Hughes, Esq., and his lady by R. W. Latham, Esq. The procession then moved off in the order already indicated, the battalion of United States troops being disposed in two columns, one in front and the other in rear of the carriages of his Excellency the Governor and State officers forming the escort of honor.

As it left Rocketts a detachment of United States artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Crabb, stationed on the south side of the Capitol, fired a national salute of thirty-six guns. The column then moved up Main to Fifth, thence to Grace, and down Grace to the Capitol square. Here the usual Governor's salute of fifteen guns was fired. The occupants of the carriages were received by the Reception Committee, and escorted to the spacious parlors of the Governor's mansion, where, in the presence of a large assembly of guests, Francis J. Smith, Esq., delivered the following address of welcome to the Governor and other State officers:—

GOVERNOR—On behalf of a committee of my fellow citizens I have the honor to tender you a cordial welcome. You come among us under peculiar, and, perhaps, embarrassing circumstances. A little more than four years ago the bonds of friendship, the social and commercial relations between the North and the South, were ruthlessly severed. The consequences are familiar to us all. If I were to attempt to draw a picture of them the colors would be of red and black; red, as typical of the blood spilled, as the black would be of the mourning consequent; but I turn away from the gloomy retrospect, not with sadness, to look to the future, which is full of hope. Notwithstanding the horror and confusion incident to such a state of things, let me assure you there were hundreds here who, though bowed down under the contemplation of the corruption which prevailed, and a sort of despotism to which they were subjected, still clung fondly to the hope that, at no distant day they would be relieved of both, and again restored to that condition which makes man feel free, the right to think, speak and act, and still more, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. The day has come, the fetters are off, and now, as of yore, we can resume our association peacefully. (Applause.) I felicitate myself in feeling justified to say that not only here, in this city, but from every quarter of the State, there is unmistakable evidence of a conciliatory spirit. That being so, let us cultivate and cherish kindly feelings towards all who would respect law and order, as the best means of returning to that happy condition in which we were before the unfortunate schism. If we cannot forget, let us endeavor to forgive, that angry passions may be hushed into silence. At early morn behold the Stars and Stripes gracefully waving from the Capitol of this ancient Commonwealth. That banner upheld, the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness will ever be secure. (Applause.) And near by, look upon the statue of the immortal Washington—a name which the prattling infant shall be taught to lisp in praise, while the more mature and the aged will continue to revere as long as Liberty has a votary. Your elevated character affords ample prestige of your ability and disposition to discharge the duties incumbent upon you. But great responsibility is generally attended with great perplexity. Pardon me for suggesting that, perplexed as you may happen to be at any time, there would be nothing of idolatry in the effort to gain strength by catching inspiration from the sacred emblems referred to, and so convenient to you. (Applause.) And now let me attempt to pay a proper tribute to the military authorities since the occupation of this city by the United States forces. "They came, they saw, they had conquered," and yet there was nothing of exultation. Calm and dignified were the officers, courteous and respectful were the private soldiers. They found this once beautiful city in flames (perhaps to give light to the retreating parties who had been so long in darkness). (Applause.) Promptly and energetically all the appliances possible for the extinguishment of the flames were brought to bear. The flames extinguished, the Christian Commission, the United States Sanitary Commission, and the United States American Union Commission, follow, seeking the hungry and looking for the sick. The wants of both having been assiduously attended to, it is not strange that discontents have been rendered dumbfounded, while all must be appreciative of such unparalleled magnanimity. In conclusion, I desire to say, for those for whom I speak, that the people who will be immediately around you will be ever ready to stand by you in your efforts to protect the constitution and enforce the laws. (Applause.) But your friends are eager to shake you by the hand, to whom I have the honor to introduce Governor Pierpoint.

At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's remarks Governor PIERPOINT spoke as follows:—

Mr. SMITH AND GENTLEMEN—I would not do justice to my feelings were I to say that I am not moved by the remarks which have just been made and the circumstances by which I am surrounded. You alluded, sir, to the war which, for the past four years, has severed the two sections of this great country and destroyed all commercial communications between them. With a throbbing heart I earnestly engaged in opposing this terrible rebellion which has left its mark so unmistakably upon the whole surface of our lovely State, nowhere more so than upon this beautiful city; and the same feeling, I may say, actuated thousands—aye, tens and hundreds of thousands—of my fellow citizens. As far as I am individually concerned, it is but justice to myself to say that the position which I now occupy, and have occupied since the commencement of this rebellion, was entirely unsought by me. I had no idea whatever of occupying any such position when I united in opposing the rebellion. Thousands of times have I felt myself most disagreeably situated, and wished in my heart that some other destiny were in store for me; but my fellow citizens summoned me, and I felt it my duty to obey their commands. I served not with the view of benefiting myself, of doing injury to any one, but with the sole object of being able to stretch forth my hand and to save all of Virginia that I possibly could. (Applause.) We did save a large portion of West Virginia, and were fast embracing the eastern portion also. But those who commenced this rebellion were bent upon destruction—ruthless, needless, cruel destruction, and the charred ruins of Richmond attest how well and how successfully they accomplished their nefarious designs. You have well adverted, sir, to the conduct of the military since their advent among us—both officers and men—and also to the philanthropic officers of such noble institutions as the United States Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission. But these are only a small portion of the great features which have marked this epoch and brought lustre upon our national character. Look where you will, and you will find that the same good offices have been performed by our Northern brethren. While many have accused them of waging war in a vindictive spirit—and I make this allusion without desiring to wound the feelings of any one—history will attest that never, in the world's history, was war waged upon more humane and generous principles. Their primary object was not wilful destruction, but to save and to redeem; and it has been left for this great republic to exhibit to the astonished gaze of mankind the magnificent spectacle of a nation combating with the one hand the most gigantic struggle ever aimed at a nation's life, and, with the other hand, pouring out, for the benefit of friend and foe alike, the most unbounded munificence that the world ever beheld. Virginians, too, have felt the benefits of that bounty, and you have feelingly reminded us of it. Upon the blood-stained fields of battle, among the sufferings of the sick and wounded in the hospitals of the North, the same angels of mercy have been at work, regardless of the color of a sufferer's uniform, and proving that America has a great and noble heart. Sir, is not such a nation worth standing by, and such a flag worth defending? (Great applause.) And while thus engaged, with war and with the duties of mercy, we have been enabled not only to place that grand old flag upon a pinnacle whence no mortal hands will ever again dare to attempt to tear it down, we have been able, at the same time, to let the unfriendly nations of Europe learn that they must keep their own positions, or we shall be compelled to make them do it. (Loud and continued applause.) In conclusion, permit me to return you, and the ladies and gentlemen present, my sincerest thanks for the very cordial welcome which you have been pleased to extend to me. My duties will be arduous, often difficult and intricate, and I must rely upon your kind aid and indulgence in all my earnest efforts for the public good. I can only promise you that every energy of my heart and mind will be devoted to the single object of rearing up to prosperity and happiness this great State, founded by the good and immortal statesmen to whose names you have so aptly referred.

As soon as the formalities of the reception were gone through with, the Governor was introduced to the guests in attendance, among whom were a number of ladies and military officers in full dress. In a short time the best of feeling and cheer pervaded the assembly. Conspicuous among those present were Senator Lane, of Kansas, and the Hon. Mr. Norton, of Illinois.

Governor Pierpoint's Policy.

[From the Richmond Republic, May 27.]

With the arrival of Governor Pierpoint in this city Virginia enters upon a new epoch in her history. The fall of Richmond on the 3d of April and the surrender of General Lee's army produced an interregnum of the civil administration, which is now terminated. Civil rule has been substituted during the period by martial law. This has been administered with moderation and success by military officers, who have won the esteem and admiration of the people by the admirable order and discipline which they have preserved, and the urbanity with which they have discharged their functions.

The military rule will continue for some time to come. It is not desired by the community that it should be suspended. The people have felt the advantage of military discipline too sensibly to be willing as yet to give it up.

But, although martial law will continue, the Governor will have much to do in the work of reorganization. It is his purpose, we believe, gradually to provide for the organization of the counties. This will be followed by writs of election for members of the General Assembly in such counties. When the counties comprising any Congressional district shall have been reorganized, then the election of a Representative in Congress from such district will be authorized. The work will thus be done gradually and in detail. The people will have it very much in their own power to hasten or retard the progress of it. We trust that the people throughout the Commonwealth will meet the earnest wishes of the Governor, and by their co-operation hasten to secure to every county the benefits of law and government, and bring the whole State into full relations with the Union.

We have been favorably impressed with the character of the Governor. He feels his task to be difficult and embarrassing. A fierce spirit is growing up at the North, under the developments of the trial which is going on at Washington, which renders the task of reconstruction exceedingly difficult. A powerful party demands that the States of the South shall be denied their rights as States, and be reduced to the condition of Territories, ruled by officers appointed by the federal Executive, and supported by the military power.

It demands that in organizing them into States the widest and most indiscriminate latitude should be given to the right of suffrage, except that it would deny the right to those who have been parties to the rebellion.

The conservatives, on the other hand, desire to preserve the States in their constitutional integrity, and to organize loyal civil governments in all of them in harmony with the Union. This conservative party is, therefore, exceedingly anxious that Governor Pierpoint should have the cordial support and co-operation of the mass of the Virginia people. If he should fail to receive such support, it will be proclaimed by the radicals that there is no loyalty in Virginia; that there is, therefore, none in the other States of the South lately engaged in rebellion, and that the scheme of treating them as States and entrusting them with the power of organizing governments of their own is dangerous and absurd.

It will be at once seen how delicate and difficult a task is this experiment of re-establishing a State government in Virginia. The difficulty is not with reference to any opposition it may receive from the people of Virginia; but with reference to the distrust which is so strongly manifested by the North in regard to Southern loyalty. Whatever objections some of the people might feel towards any features of the present State government, or to the regularity of any of the steps by which it has been established, it is plain that they cannot be urged with prudence at the present time. This government is, in fact, the only link which connects our Commonwealth with the federal government and Union. If that fails we fall at once into the helpless and degraded condition of a conquered province. But for the existence of this government, which has been preserved through a long period of adversity and trial by the indefatigable exertions and rare skill and prudence of Governor Pelrpoint, Virginia would now be under the rule of a military governor, in the person, most probably, of some such man as Benjamin F. Butler.

Governor Peirpoint has been thrust, by the force of circumstances and without his own seeking or procurement, into the position which he occupies. He strikes us as a man devoid of ambition, acting from strong and earnest convictions of duty, and sincerely desirous of doing good. Possessing the confidence of the general government and of the North, it is fortunate for Virginia that such a man stands in the position of mediator between them and her people. The enthusiastic reception given him yesterday by this city is a most propitious and encouraging circumstance. We trust that throughout the State the people will give like evidences of a determination to yield him a cordial support, and thus refute the charges of disloyalty which are so rife against them and the whole Southern people.

The Lincoln Monument Fund.

We have received two dollars towards the erection of the Lincoln Monument from two fair contributors in New Rochelle with the following beautiful sentiment from Milton, slightly transposed:—

His praise, ye winds, which from
Four quarters blow, breathe soft o'er land,
And wave your tops, ye pines, and every plant
In sign of honor wave.

Mrs. EMILY B. MARKHAM, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Miss CARRIE BROOKS, Detroit, Mich.

The following document has been received. It explains itself:—

NEW YORK, May 29, 1865.

Received from NEW YORK HERALD eighty-eight dollars, being subscriptions from Thomas Faber and others, $27; Hamlin Green & Co., $20; Ogden H. Blewitt, $41.

G. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

The treasurer has received up to the present date $7,000 for the Lincoln Monument, and has invested that sum in the seven-thirty loan until such time as it may be needed, that the fund may have the benefit of the interest allowed by the government. Quite a number of agencies remain to be heard from. Subscriptions to the testimonial are coming in quite rapidly, and now that the matter has become a fixed fact it is presumable that ere long enough will be secured for at least a fair commencement in the commendable enterprise.

DOLLAR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Thomas Faber.	C. A. Crane.
James Wells.	Catharine P. Johnstone.
F. F. Dorr.	Carl Mayer.
Dr. James H. North.	Mrs. Henry B. Turner.
Cash.	Harry De Mars.
J. Hampton.	Juan B. Ponce de Leon.
Frank C. Requa.	Horace Hayes.
Grace Requa.	James W. Underbin.
Warren G. Brown.	A. W. Raymond.
Emily A. Brown.	Daniel E. Hemey.
Anna W. Brown.	J. Gemmel.
P. M. Crandan.	Wm. C. Turner.
James R. Smith, Jr.	

NEW YORK, May 24, 1865.

Subscriptions to the fund for the erection of a monument in this city to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, from Hamlin, Green & Co.'s, Leonard street:—

Fred. V. Hamlin.	E. V. Cherry.
David C. Green.	R. P. Burhans.
Chas. E. McGinley.	Chas. W. Arthur.
Thos. H. Neville.	Albert A. Curtis.
J. J. Johnston.	Wm. D. Reilly.
E. R. Kennedy.	J. J. Corridan.
John V. Fatton.	E. F. Church.
T. F. Howard.	S. H. Stevenson.
H. L. Hills.	Geo. B. Van Volkenburgh.
B. F. Green.	Samuel L. Kennedy.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Surrender of Kirby Smith—Paying the National Debt—The Grand Review at Washington—The Trial of the Assassins—News from Mexico, Central and South America, Cuba, &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Cuba, Captain Stone, will leave this port to-morrow for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at half past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—edition for Europe—will be published at half past eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

It will give a report of the Surrender of the Rebel Forces under General Kirby Smith; a List of the Subscribers to the Fund for the Payment of the National Debt; a Full Account of the great Military Review at Washington, in which nearly two hundred thousand Veteran Soldiers of the Republic participated; Additional Reports of the Testimony in the case of the Conspirators on trial at Washington; An Account of the Blockading of the rebel Ram Stonewall in the port of Havana, and of her presentation to the Queen of Spain; Interesting News from the late Rebellious States; Important News from Mexico and the Rio Grande; Interesting Accounts from Central America and the South Pacific, and reports of all important events of the past week.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Terrific Explosion in Mobile.

Eight Squares of Buildings in Ruins.

Three Hundred Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

Two Steamers with All On Board Demolished.

Eight Thousand Bales of Cotton Destroyed.

LOSS EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

&c., &c., &c.

CHICAGO, May 29, 1865.

A despatch from New Orleans, dated the 26th inst., says:—

The ordnance depot and magazine at Mobile exploded at two o'clock yesterday. The shock was terrific. The city was shaken to its very foundations.

Eight squares of buildings were destroyed.

Five hundred persons were buried in the ruins.

The loss is estimated at eight millions of dollars.

The origin of the explosion has not been ascertained.

MEMPHIS, May 27, via CAIRO, May 29, 1865.

On the evening of the 24th inst. the main ordnance department, in Marshall's warehouse, at Mobile, blew up with a terrible explosion.

About three hundred persons were killed and many wounded. Thousands are buried in the ruins.

Eight entire squares of the city were demolished, and about eight thousand bales of cotton destroyed.

The steamers Colonel Cowles and Kate Dale, with all on board, were entirely destroyed.

A great portion of the business centre is badly damaged.

The total loss is estimated at three millions.

General Granger rendered prompt relief to the sufferers.

The ordnance stores, which were a portion of the munitions of war surrendered by Dick Taylor, were in course of removal when it occurred.

The entire city is more or less injured by the explosion.

The cause of the explosion is uncertain.

"United Coopers," "on Deck."—You are hereby notified to attend a special meeting this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at 68 East Broadway, as business of importance concerning No. 2 United Coopers is to be transacted. Come one; come all. By order.
CHARLES CARTER, President.
C. M. YARWOOD, Secretary.

Sorry for You, France and England!— Your perfumes are shut out of this market by the tariff. Still more sorry for those who buy the trashy imitations of your extracts. Meantime all hail to the intelligent millions who would rather buy PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS than receive any other perfume as a gift. Sold everywhere.

A.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" Cures Rupture radically. No pressure on the back. Light, clean and easy. Motion is inward and upward.
GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

A Wholesale Men's Furnishing Stock at retail, cheap; best $4 White Shirts four for $10; 100 Paper Collars for $1 50. No. 3 Park row, opposite Astor House.

All Ladies Like to Have a Multiplicity of dashing novelties to choose from, and at GENIN'S, 513 Broadway, all the fashions of the civilized world in Misses' and Children's Fancy Hats are grouped in one splendid exposition.

A.—Legal Lottery Prizes Cashed. Official drawings, circulars and information sent.
J. R. CLAYTON, 10 Wall street, New York.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Sons, Meerchaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near Fourth street. Pipes and Cigar Holders at retail, cut to order, boiled, mounted with silver and repaired.

A.—Important to Soldiers.—Gents' All Wool Suits, $18; Boys' All Wool Suits, $9, at I. V. BROKAW'S, 34 Fourth avenue, and 62 Lafayette place.

Ask For Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing. They have no equals, and should be used at this season.

American Watches, Gold and Silver, from Forty-five to Three Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, formerly 11 Wall street.

Barry's Tricopherous, for the Skin and Hair.—Patronised by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation, quite superfluous. Sold by Newbury & Sons, 45 St. Paule, London; Gavey, 17 Queen street, Jersey, Europe; Shayer, 229 Piccadilly, London; Jones & Co., 23 Boulevard des Capucins, Paris; Birch & Co., No. 1 Molesworth street, Dublin; Antoine, Port strasse No. 7,