CLEVELAND LEADER,
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BY
E. COWLES & CO.
DAILY, TWO EDITIONS MORNING AND EVENING,
(Each large complete in itself.)

As an advertising medium the LEADER offers greater inducements than any other journal published in the State, outside of Cincinnati. It publishes several columns more reading matter, and the Telegraphic news (both by our own Special Correspondents, the New York and the Western Associated Press) is promptness itself, is a more intelligible number than any other paper in Northern Ohio.

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DAILY—Morning or Evening, if mail, per year		$10 00
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THE NEW GYMNASTICS!

DR. DIO LEWIS'

Normal Gymnastic Institute,

LOCATED AT NO. 20 ESSEX ST., Boston, and in Lexington, Mass. Incorporated in 1864.

The above Institute is here for its object the preparation of Teachers of the

Parlor and School-Room Gymnastics.

Its graduates are teaching in nearly every Northern State, and in England. The profession is a noble one for persons of either sex.

The next session will be held at Lexington, Mass., commencing July 5th, and continuing ten weeks. Practical Gymnastics will be taught by DIO LEWIS, M. D., with able assistants; Vocal Culture and Elocution by CHAS. S. BOYER, of the Ohio Female College; and Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene by eminent Physicians.

Lexington is ten miles from Boston and 220 feet above the level of the sea. It is delightfully cool and breezy. The training, except in stormy weather, will be carried on in the open air, the floor being merely sheltered by a roof. Aside from the Gymnastic and Vocal training, the trip will be the most delightful of the season for health.

Tickets $75; Mat ticket, $5; Diploma, $10. A deduction of 25 per cent to Ladies.

Board in Dr. Lewis' Health Establishment, with sleeping rooms perfectly ventilated, and opportunity for baths, only $5 per week.

For particulars, address DIO LEWIS, M. D., Box 212, Boston, Mass, or CHAS. S. BOYER, College Hill, Ohio. my30:219

FRIDAY, JUNE 2D, 1865.
GOOD FURNITURE, &c.
AT AUCTION.....By O. CUTTER & SON

O. Cutter & Son will sell on Friday, June 2d, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Angler House, a lot of good Furniture, &c., (belonging to a private family), consisting of Mahogany Bureaus, do Extension Tables, do Hair seat Chairs, do Arm Chairs, do Centre Tables, do Book Case, Mahogany and French Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Work Stands, Rocking Chairs, Pitting Tables, best quality Hair Matrasses, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, White Lace Curtains, Mirrors, Clocks, Lamps, good Crockery and Glassware, Coal and Wood Stoves. Also, one Stewart Stove, with Furniture in completed order.

House open at 8 o'clock on morning of sale.

Purchasers will be required to pay for and remove their articles from the house by 5 o'clock on day of sale.

Terms—Cash, Bankable Funds, at time of sale. my31:215

HATS AND CAPS.

THE RUSH CONTINUES!

—AT—

FULLER'S,

215 SUPERIOR STREET.

STRAW GOODS,

Hats, Caps, &c.

AT HALF PRICE!

CALL SOON.

my17

Spring Styles of

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

L. Benedict & Sons

Have a large assortment of all the latest styles, which they offer at the lowest market rates, wholesale and retail, at

201 Superior street.

March 30.

SPRING STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS.

We are now introducing our SPRING STYLES of HATS, including

THE GRANT HAT,
THE SHERMAN HAT,
THE SHERIDAN HAT,
THE DERBY HAT,

And a splendid assortment of Men's and Boys' Soft Hats and Caps. Also a nice line of GLOVES for Spring and Summer wear.

E. BUTTS & CO.,
177 Superior street.
mh30

MOWERS AND REAPERS

LIGHT HUBBARD MOWER
AND
Medium Hubbard Mower.

These Machines contain more points of excellence than any other before the public. The MEDIUM HUBBARD cuts a swath 4 feet 8 inches wide. The LIGHT HUBBARD cuts 4 feet 2 inches wide. Draft lighter than any other.

PRICES, { Light Hubbard, $140. Medium Hubbard, $160.

PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS & SHOVEL PLOWS

The Largest assortment in the West.

Garden and Lawn Rollers,

Horse Rakes, Churns, Road-Scrapers,

And a variety of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Manufactured and for sale at the

Cleveland Agricultural Works.

Office and Warerooms, 89 Center street.
mh28:18 YOUNGLOVE, MARKY & CO.

DEPOT OF THE
BUCKEYE
Mowers and Reapers
—AND—
ALL PIECES FOR REPAIRING,
No. 150 Superior Street,
CLEVELAND, - - - - - - OHIO.

The BUCKEYE supersedes all other Machines.

PRICES, { Buckeye, Junior, $140. " Senior, 160. " Combined, 200.

All those in want of Mowers will do well to give their orders at home, either personally or by mail, as the supply will be exhausted very soon.

mh30:218 H. W. LUEYKENEYER.

THE STANDARD

Mowing Machine of the World.

Wood's Prize Mower

ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS.

Simplicity of construction; light draft, (being THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MACHINE IN THE WORLD durability; closeness of cut; it never clogs; will cut all kinds of grass—wet or dry, lodged or standing, tame or prairie; no side draft; no weight on horses' necks; cutter-bar can be raised in an instant, with ease, to pass obstructions; low price, &c.

This Machine has been used for the past five years throughout the United States, in Great Britain, and on the Continent, more extensively than any other Mower, and has given universal satisfaction.

Wherever it has been entered for competition at public trials and exhibitions, its superiority has been acknowledged.

The cheapest Machine in the market this season, and warranted to equal any in point of excellence. Old Machines repaired.

L. C. FROST & CO.,
145 SENECA STREET.
my9:201

The Cleveland Leader.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1865. MORNING EDITION. VOL. XIX—NO. 129

State Library

DAILY LEADER

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1865

No More Fighting.

The official bulletin of Secretary Stanton, announcing the receipt of General Canby's dispatch in regard to the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi rebel army, is not as definite as that gentleman's dispatches usually are, owing, probably to the resignation of Mr. Dana, who was wont to compose them. We cannot definitely decide whether the entire forces of Kirby Smith and Magruder are included in this capitulation or not. The matter is after all of comparatively little moment. The surrender of any large part of this force implies the surrender of the rest, inevitably, and we may count with certainty that, without another battle, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas will be brought as thoroughly and as speedily under the authority of the Union as Virginia or North Carolina—Sheridan need not go further South, and his veterans may come home to be mustered out. The war is over at last—absolutely, completely, finally, at an end. Peace and order may not yet be restored, but the fighting is all done. Not a single rebel army remains in the field—not a single authorized regiment, company or soldier. If any man, throughout the length and breadth of the country, be found in arms against the Union, he is not a soldier, but a robber and murderer, and will be dealt with not by the laws of war, but by summary justice. There will not be many such. The public sentiment that has caused these sudden and comparatively spontaneous surrenders will frown down all guerrilla warfare, and will favor, if not positive Unionism, at least a quiet recognition of the powers that be. The war is over—the work of our armies is done.

Guerrillas continue to perpetrate their fiendish atrocities in Missouri. A few days since the Sheriff of St. Louis county, two Union officers, and a citizen, were captured. The first named were hanged, and the others had their throats cut. If caught, we trust that no oath of allegiance will stand in the way of the halter.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church has adopted a resolution to purge its church of disloyal members.

The Fifth corps had an illumination and torchlight procession on Thursday night last, and enjoyed a grand time.

An Anecdote of General Grant.

John S. C. Abbott tells the following in the last number of Harper:

"Shortly after the battles of Chattanooga, General Grant was sitting in his headquarters at Nashville, with his feet comfortably stretched before the fire, while he enjoyed himself with puffing and chewing his cigar with that completeness of repose which strangers to his habits have called a dullness of facial expression. Quartermaster General Meigs sat near him, while General W. F. Smith, who had but a short time before made himself quite a reputation with Grant, by the skillful operations in Lookout Valley in October, 1863, paced the floor apparently absorbed in thought. Meigs, noticing this, broke the silence which had lasted for several minutes by asking:

"'What are you thinking about, Baldy?'

"On receiving no reply from the absorbed officer, he turned to Grant and remarked, with a laugh:

"'Baldy is studying strategy?'

"Grant removed the cigar from his lips and said, with a serious air: 'I don't believe in strategy in the popular understanding of the term. I use it to get up just as close to the enemy as practicable with as little loss as possible.'

"'And what then?' asked Meigs.

"'Then? Up guards, and at 'em!' replied the General, with more than usual spirit; then again relapsing into his accustomed taciturnity."

The Pluck of the Georgia Union League.

The Savannah *Republican* says for some eight or ten months past, an organization has been in existence in Southwest Georgia, styled "Union League," and have been heretofore compelled to hold their meetings secretly in order to evade the military in that section. Some six weeks ago one of the members turned traitor, and gave notice of a contemplated meeting and the place where it was to convene, when a body of some forty or fifty cavalry and a battalion of infantry, started for the place of rendezvous to capture the assemblage. The League, however, having the approaches watched, got the alarm of the advent of the cavalry coming down upon them, awaited with double barreled guns, and when near enough poured a volley into them which emptied nearly every saddle. The result was, the infantry, which was slow in coming up, found it necessary to be quick on the retrograde. The League comprised some seven or eight hundred men, well armed, and belongs to the counties of Emanuel, Tatnall, Liberty, Appling, Wayne, Pierce, Coffee, Clinch, Irwin, Ware, Charlton, Telfair and Montgomery.

Political.

A. A. Denny is the Union Congressional candidate in Washington Territory, and the San Francisco papers say he will be elected.

The Union Leagues of San Francisco propose to erect a monument to the late President Lincoln on the Pacific coast, at a cost of a quarter of a million of dollars.

The Postmaster of New York now employs seventy returned soldiers in his office. The Collector has also taken in quite a number. Of fifteen recent appointments in the post office in Albany, thirteen are of this class.

The Washington correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* states that Horace Greeley, desiring to see the grand review, telegraphed to a newspaper friend at Washington for quarters, and received in answer: "You may sleep with me if you leave your olive branch at home, and bring your tomahawk."

Parson Brownlow has recently delivered himself of the opinion that he "would rather trust the poorest black now in Tennessee with a vote, than a miserable, canting apocrite of a rebel, who has sneaked back into the Union without taking time to wash the loyal blood off his hands."

It is stated, as a matter of admitted fact, that a large proportion of the profitable Federal offices in Kentucky are in the hands of men who are inimical to the policy forced upon the Administration by the events of the past four years. And yet there has been no end to the grumbling of the opposition press and opposition politicians, because of what they have termed an unfair division of the Government patronage.

There does not seem to be any more prospect of the Kentucky Legislature ratifying the Constitutional Amendment this session than there was last. An intelligent correspondent states that the Legislature stands about two thirds against the Constitutional Amendment, and one-third for it. It will be seen from this that the true Union men of the State will have to bestir themselves if they hope to carry the day in the August elections.

A Budding Monarch's Repartee.

There is a story going about Paris respecting the Prince Imperial. That youthful royalty was signing his name to a marriage contract. He did it very carefully, and was some little time doing it.

"You take a long time to sign your name."

"Perhaps," replied the Prince, "you cannot scribble off a name like ours."

The Latest News

BY TELEGRAPH.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

THE AMNESTY.

Proclamation by President Johnson.

AMNESTY AND PARDON TO REBELS.

The Exceptions to the Amnesty.

The Oath of Allegiance Prescribed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

"Belligerent Rights" Discussed in Parliament.

Probable Revocation of English Action.

London Papers on President Johnson and the Assassination.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

Jeff. to be tried when the Conspiracy Trial is Ended.

GENERAL LEE ARRESTED.

Some Ohio Regiments Mustered Out.

FROM MOBILE.

A FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

GOLD LAST NIGHT 133.

Associated Press Report.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, 1864, 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 a proclamation offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in 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 the property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe to 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 of the following, to wit:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm), in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully 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 slavery. So help me God."

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

1st. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

2d. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid rebellion.

3d. 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.

4th. All who left their seats in Congress of the United States to aid in rebellion.

5th. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting rebellion.

6th. 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.

7th. All persons who have been, or are, absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding rebellion.

8th. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point, or at the United States Naval Academy.

9th. All persons who held pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

10th. 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 rebellion.

11th. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States on the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States, or have been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

12th. All persons who at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits of taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the military, naval or civil authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, for offences of any kind, before or after conviction.

13th. All who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over $20,000.

14th. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of the 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 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, this 29th day of May, in the Year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the 89th,

By the President. ANDREW JOHNSON.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A 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 them against invasion and domestic violence; and, whereas, the President of the United States is by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the armies 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 establish a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility 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 practicable 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 return 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 chosing 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 previously have taken and subscribed the oath of 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, 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession, and said Convention when convened, or Legislature hereafter assembled will prescribe the qualifications of electors and the eligibilities of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws, 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 said provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and, they are enjoined to abstain from, in any way, hindering or impeding loyal people from the organization of State Governments as herein authorized.

Second, That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all the 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 preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing in 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 Post Master General proceed to establish post routes and put into execution the postal laws of the United States, within said States, giving loyal residents the preference of appointment, but if suitable persons are not found, then appoint from other States.

Fifth. That the District Judge for the Judicial District, in which North Carolina is included, proceed to hold courts within said States in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment the confiscation and sale of property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of 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 the 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 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The steamer Belgian which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 18th, and Londonderry on the 19th, passed Farther Point late this afternoon.

Earl Russell had addressed letters to the heads of the various departments, dated May 11th, stating that in the expiring state of the civil war in America, and the uncertainty as to its continuance. It appears to Her Majesty's government that the time has arrived for ceasing to enforce so much of the orders given in the letters of January 31, 1862, requiring belligerent vessels to leave British ports within twenty-four hours, and restricting their supplies to actual requirements. The various Custom Collectors at all the ports have been notified of these modifications.

The Times of the 18th in its city article says

Funds yesterday experienced a fall of ¼ per cent, chiefly in consequence of rumors of a failure in India, involving liabilities of £3,000,000 and £4,000,000, but of which rumor there is a complete absence of confirmation. At the same time the allegation that enlistments are now being permitted in Washington and New York against the French in Mexico, increased the feeling of depression; while some disappointment was also felt at the tone of the proclamation of President Johnson in pronouncing Jeff Davis and many other Americans to have been accomplices in the recent assassination—a charge, which without sufficient proof, will not be entertained for an instant by any who show, as all Englishmen do, the conviction of Seward and the late President Lincoln that assassination is a crime totally repugnant to American character.

The Daily Telegraph says: Not many days ago we expressed the belief that President Johnson would have chosen between the policy of Butler and the policy of Grant, and already the choice has been made and it is, to our thinking, disastrous and intemperate.

The Star says: Most extravagant reports have been in circulation as to the policy of the Government of the United States towards Great Britain, Canada, France and Mexico. It would be only just to take the policy of the United States Government from itself or from its acknowledged organs, but it has suited the purpose of interested operators to accept instead the wild and reckless representations of newspapers that are unrecognised and disowned.

The Central Committee of the Society of Friends in England had issued a renewed call, under the present aspect of affairs in America, for increased contributions in aid of the emancipated slaves.

On the 17th an influential meeting, in aid of the National Committee of the Freedmen's Aid Association, was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London. The Duke of Argyle presided and made a speech, strongly urging the claim of the American people to the sympathy of all Englishmen with regard to the question of slavery, and appealing for liberal help.

Lord Houghton moved a resolution of indignation and grief at the loss sustained by the atrocious assassination of President Lincoln, but firm confidence that, notwithstanding the loss of their great leader, they will steadily progress till the four millions of slaves are free.

Sir F. Buxton moved a resolution rejoicing in the success of the Freedmen's Aid Association in America, and gratefully acknowledging the aid Americans had afforded to England in hours of need, and asserting it to be the duty of the British people, under present circumstances, to make their best efforts in the aid of the slaves set free. This was also carried.

Rev. Dr. Storey addressed the meeting, and after the adoption of other resolutions and the announcement of some liberal contributions, the meeting adjourned.

FRANCE.

Bourse, flat, rentes 67f 50c.

ITALY.

The festivities were progressing without disturbance at Florence, and the King was meeting with a brilliant reception.

At the London money market funds were dull and drooping. Discount is in average demand but rates are unchanged.

The following is a summary of the news taken out by the City of Baltimore which left Liverpool on the 17th for New York:

The news received in England by the City of Washington had no material effect.

The punishment threatened to the rebel leaders, if carried out, may act unfavorably, but it is universally admitted that if they are proved guilty of complicity in the assassination of the President they are entitled to no mercy.

The Daily News says: President Johnson is fulfilling the expectations of his friends and enemies by his vigor in pursuing the leaders of the rebellion. It warns against mixing party feeling with public justice, and credits the leaders of the abolition party with being animated by a lenient and magnanimous policy.

RIO JANEIRO, April 24.—It is reported that war has broken out between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic.

INDIA.—The great East India house of Carna & Co., of London, Liverpool and Bombay, is reported to have suspended, with liabilities to the amount of three hundred thousand pounds.

The following is a summary of the news sent out by the Helvia, from Liverpool on the 16th:

In the House of Commons on the 13th, Mr. White put his question as to whether the Government intended to withdraw belligerent rights from the so called Confederate States.

Palmerston said the course of transaction with regard to the belligerent rights of two parties was this: The President of the United States issued a proclamation declaring a blockade of all the coast and certain ports of the Southern Confederacy, in accordance, he said, with the laws of nations. Now a blockade, according to the laws of nations, was a belligerent right which could only accrue to a State which was at war when the President declared that a blockade was established. The only course was to acknowledge his right to do so as a belligerent, and submit to it. But that necessarily involved that the other party who was a belligerent, was entitled to be so considered. Of course, whenever the United States ceased to exercise the rights they now claim, there would be no necessity for the acknowledgement of belligerent rights either on one side or the other.

In the House of Lords, Lord Houghton made a similar enquiry, but used the term concession of belligerent rights.

Earl Russell replied in substance similar to Palmerston, but objected to the wording of the question and to the time of putting it as most inopportune. It was not a question of concession, but of actual fact. The question was unfortunate as to time, because at present it was very difficult to see the state of the case and the Government was very anxious to know what course the United States government intended to pursue. Until they knew it was impossible to give an answer.

The Times points out that if Galveston is still blockaded the federals still exercise belligerent rights.

A fortnightly line of steamers is advertised soon to commence running between Liverpool and New Orleans.

Some Liverpool firms announce an early resumption of business relations with New Orleans.

The Epoque says the French government has determined to reinforce its naval station on the American coast.

The Lyons silk trade has derived considerable importance from late American advices.

The American church in Paris was crowded on the 14th inst., on the memory of Mr. Lincoln. The Americans in Paris are wearing crape badges.

Nothing is known of the Shenandoah beyond the report that she was cruising off the Australian coast. There is also a report that she was lying in one of the bays at King's Island, while the crew constructed another deck to strengthen her. The prisoners arrested for enlisting on the Shenandoah were found guilty and sentenced to ten days imprisonment.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.
Corn firmer.
Provisions quiet.
Pork easier.
Bacon downward tendency.
LONDON, May 19—Consols, for money, 90⅞@90¾
United States 5-20s 64.
Illinois Central shares 74½; Erie shares 52½.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £162,000.

There is no political news of importance.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Griffith, who is noted for putting strange questions, is to call attention to President Johnson's proclamation for the capture of Jeff. Davis, and ask Lord Palmerston if he will intimate to the United States that extremities would be deplored by the whole civilized world.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

To-day the counsel for Mrs. Surratt asked to have Henry Von Steinacker recalled. They wished to show that he had been attached to Blanker's staff, but subsequently, while under sentence of death for desertion, he escaped to the rebel service, and was employed as a draughtsman for Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. They wanted to show that there was no such secret meeting in the camp of the Second Virginia Regiment as he had described, at which Booth was alleged to have been present, and the assassination was discussed.

General Wallace, a member of the Court, said the application just made, which was in writing, contained a bitter aspersion on the witness in his absence, and was inflammatory in its character; it was discreditable to the parties concerned, and too offensive to the court to be placed on record.

Mr. Campbell disclaimed any intention on the part of the counsel to reflect upon the Court. The only object was to impeach the testimony of a witness. The Court voted not to put the paper on record, but was perfectly willing, as was expressed the other day, that the counsel for the accused should call witnesses to impeach Von Steinacker's testimony.

Mr. Aiken said they had General Edward Johnson, late of the rebel service, and members of his staff to prove that no such secret meeting as Von Steinacker described took place in the camp of the 2d Virginia regiment, at which Booth was said to have been present, having for its object the assassination of the President.

Witnesses were examined by the defense to impeach those who had testified against Mudd.

The prosecution called Mr. Hyatts, who testified to meeting Dr. Blackburn at Toronto in December, 1862, and knew that he was in the service of the rebellion; that Blackburn took witness to a private room and asked him if he was willing to go on an expedition. He told him he would make one hundred thousand dollars, and receive more glory than Lee. Witness consented, and received a letter from Blackburn, dated 10th of May last, at Havana, stating that he would arrive at Halifax, and witness made his way there, and perfected arrangements for the distribution of infected clothing, and bringing the trunks to New York, Philadelphia, &c. Blackburn stated that his object was to destroy the Federal army; that the clothing had been infected with yellow fever, and that other parties were engaged with him in infecting goods amounting to $1,000,000 with that disease and small-pox. Witness understood that clothing in a valise, which was sent to President Lincoln, was infected with both diseases. When witness returned to Hamilton he met Clay and Holcombe, who congratulated him on his success, and telegraphed to Dr. Blackburn, who came down next night, and when witness told him what he had done, he said it was all right, as big "No. 2" had gone to Washington—he was sure it would kill at sixty yards. Blackburn said Thompson would pay him, and he went to Thompson, who said he would be paid when they heard the goods had been delivered according to instructions. Witness showed them a letter from Wall & Co., when Thompson gave witness $50 on account.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The Herald's Montgomery, Ala., correspondent says business is being resumed there, and good order prevails. The number of rations issued daily to the white people is 2,000 and to the colored people 5,000. Many of the white people receiving rations are of the most respectable families.

General Grierson and his command had reached Troy, when he learned of the armistice with Johnston. He also learned of the assassination of the President at the same time. He moved on to Eufonia, Ala., where he could get better subsistence. After remaining there four days he learned of a repudiation of Johnston's armistice and proceeded at once to Montgomery. The people throughout the country were exceedingly anxious for peace, acknowledge being badly whipped, and are willing to try the old Union, minus slavery. The country is full of returning soldiers who are very much incensed against Richmond and leading secessionists.

Major Perry's expedition, consisting of a mere handful of men, had made a circuit through Clawsville, Bell's Landing, Camden, Clifton, and other parts, destroying much property. They had things their own way, helping themselves to horses freely, and being handsomely entertained by the ladies, whom they treated with much gallantry.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The Commercial's special says: The trial of Jeff. Davis before the United States Circuit Court will commence as soon as the conspiracy case is disposed of.

General Sherman has handed in his written testimony, respecting Johnston's surrender, to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Information from Richmond announces the arrest of General Lee.

The Post's special says: Several hundred persons are to be discharged immediately under the order issued for the release of military prisoners.

It is reported that the election in Virginia last week resulted generally in the defeat of the Union ticket.

Some of the Ohio regiments in Sherman's army were mustered out to-day.—Only a small portion of the troops, however, will be disbanded at present.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.

Major General Thomas left for Washington to-day.

The trial of the negro, John Lewis, for the murder of Thomas McGrath at Shelbyville, is concluded. Gen. Brisbin conducted the defence. Several days must elapse before the decision of the court will be promulgated.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.

The great two mile race between Norfolk and Lodi, came off yesterday afternoon, over 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 home stretch side by side and crossed the score together, making a dead heat. Time, 3:45½. Norfolk won the second and third heats. Time, 3:43 3-5 and 3:51 4-5. 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 Southern California, this morning. No damage was done, though many houses were rudely shaken.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, May 29.

General Sheridan arrived here at noon to-day.

The Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad will soon be opened.

Two hundred bales of cotton passed up the river to-day for Evansville.

Cotton had advanced 4c. in New Orleans on the 23d, with limited sales.

All kinds of trade is dull. Everyone is waiting for the promulgation of the free trade order.

Arrived—Steamship Republic, transport McClellan.

Goming up—Ship Hamburg, Boston; bark Trojan, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Guiding Star.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, May 29.

Gold continues at about 136 and 136½. There is still a brisk demand for export, and the prospect is that the shipments of the week will be considerable.

PARADE.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

The Sunday-school scholars of nearly all denominations had a parade this morning, with music and banners. They passed in review before the President, who made a speech.

Special Report.

NEW YORK, May 29.

FINANCIAL.

There was a firmer tone to railway speculation at the Stock Exchange, with good demand for cash stocks. Erie rose ½ and ¾ per cent, Hudson River 2 per cent; the balance of the list showed no change, except that Northwestern shares were lower. At the Morning Board the bears threw some heavy blocks of Erie, Hudson River, and Reading upon the market, which were taken without any decline in price. Later in the day the market was steady with much animation. The outside public does not show any inclination to enter the market.

There is rather more activity in Government securities, and prices continue steady, —operations light.

Miscellaneous list weak and very dull.

Railroad bonds very quiet and steady.

Gold Room steady to-day, with good sales for export.

The demand for foreign exchange continues brisk.

Money market continues active, but no apparent scarcity of capital.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Petroleum stocks are active to-day, and generally better. There was a large business done in Excelsior and Rynd Farm. The following prices were made: Excelsior 418, Highgate 44, Oceanic 125, Tack 141, Webster 75, Cherry 55, Rynd Farm 300, Buchanan Farm 150, United States 1825, Central 3004.

Petroleum quiet and steady; 35c for crude, 59c for refined in bond, and 70c for free.

GENERAL SHERMAN IN NEW YORK.

The Board of Aldermen met this afternoon and tendered the hospitalities of the city to General Sherman, who is expected here to-morrow. Resolutions were offered eulogistic of his character.

PROPHETIC TOOMBS.

The Herald publishes a letter written on the 24th of March last, at Washington, Ga., by ex-Senator Robert Toombs to a gentleman in Richmond, containing a prophecy which the events of the past few months have fully realized. Toombs at that time had most painful apprehensions for the future of the Confederacy, solely from a conviction of the total incapacity of Jeff Davis, and consequently the utter failure of all his petty schemes. Davis was regarded by Toombs as a complete failure—wildly squandering the resources of the people; and their only salvation was in his overthrow.

Toombs did not think much more of Gen. Lee than of Jeff, and the enlistment of the negro, which he considered a disgrace that must lead to the most fatal consequences, is a piece of imbecility and stupidity, as well as treachery to the cause, well worthy of Davis and Lee. Toombs concluded: We can win the fight, if we can get rid of Davis; if not we can't.

DELEGATIONS QUARRELLING.

The Tribune's Washington special says: A spirited contest is going on between two loyal delegations from North Carolina here. The Holden party claim to be true disciples of Liberty and Union, while the Helper & Hendrick wing make damaging charges as to the eleventh-hour loyalty of their compeers. Copious extracts from the editorial columns of the Standard are exhibited in authority of their charges.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

Government detectives have succeeded in tracing John H. Surratt to the doors of a monastery in Canada. Since his entrance no trace of him has been discovered.

PAYING OFF THE ARMIES.

The World's special says that the work of paying off the two armies, now concentrated, was commenced on Saturday and will be continued until the work is accomplished.

DISPOSAL OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Some of the troops are being paid off today, but large numbers will be mustered out and sent off in detachments to districts where paymasters are located, in order to receive payment.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Major General Geo. H. Thomas will be placed in command of the Department of Virginia.

ADMIRAL BUCHANAN.

Admiral Frank Buchanan, late officer in the rebel navy, surrendered himself at Mobile on the 20th.

REVENUE AGENTS.

A. M. Walker, of Wisconsin, has been appointed one of the Revenue agents authorized by a recent act of Congress, and assigned to the Pacific coast. His duties will be to aid in the detection and punishment for frauds in the revenue, and to enforce collections.

It is understood, on the authority of the Surgeon General, that Secretary Seward's right arm, broken by the fall from his carriage, was yesterday released from bandage in which it has been confined since its fracture, and the Secretary made the first use of his hand by countersigning the President's Proclamation of that date.

SHOT HIMSELF.

NEW YORK, May 29.

E. Deidricks, an imposter, shot himself through the head this evening at his office, No. 15 South Williams street. He is reported to have lost heavily in stock operations lately.

VIRGINIA ITEMS.

Late Virginia papers contain the following:

A number of persons in Virginia, formerly strong secessionists, fearing violence from Union citizens, have asked protection from the commanders of United States forces, which was promptly given.

Provisions in Lynchburg are plenty, and afforded at very moderate prices.

A sergeant, belonging to the 24th Corps, was found hanging by the neck to a tree, near Yellow Tavern, a few days since.

Thomas S. Roocck, Speaker of the late rebel House of Representatives, accidentally shot himself in the foot last week.

There are plenty of goods to sell in Richmond, but there is a sc