CLEVELAND LEADER,
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
AT NO. 143 SUPERIOR ST.,
BY
E. COWLES & CO.
DAILY, TWO EDITIONS MORNING AND EVENING,
(Each being complete in itself.)

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

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" " " "	3 mo.	2 50
" " " "	1 mo.	1 00
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WEEKLY,	per year,	2 00
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STRAW GOODS,
Hats, Caps, &c.

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The Stock of the above Goods in our RETAIL DEPARTMENT

MUST BE CLOSED OUT!

WITHIN THE

NEXT 60 DAYS.

S. A. FULLER & CO.,
215 Superior Street,
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WM. W. JUSTICE, JAS. BATEMAN, WM. HARDACRE.
Justice, Bateman & Co,
WOOL BROKERS,
122 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Consignments solicited. jn'-2t0

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Office—211 Superior street, first door up stairs.
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TABLE LINEN, TOWELING, NAPKINS, Yacht and Piano Covers, and Housekeeping Goods generally.
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jun1 217 Superior street.

5 CARTONS NEW STYLE BELTING received this day.
my31 M. HALLE & CO.

3 BALES CARPET WARP—AT REDUCED PRICES.
my31 M. HALLE & CO.

HATS AND CAPS.

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.
S. BUTTS & CO.,
my30:tf 177 Superior street.

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 2 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, 49 Center street.
ap18:3t2 YOUNGLOVE, MASKEY & CO.

DEPOT OF THE
BUCKEYE
Mowers and Reapers
—AND—
ALL PIECES FOR REPAIRING,
No. 150 Superior Street,
CLEVELAND, - - - - - - OHIO.
The BUCKEYE surpasses 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 once, either personally or by mail, as the supply will be exhausted very soon.
mh30:1y* H. W. LUETHEMEYER.

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

L. C. FROST & CO,
146 SENECA STREET.
my9:2t3

REFRIGERATORS, REFRIGERATORS,
Fifteen different sizes and patterns, including Schooley's celebrated "Iceberg," Jewett's "Arctic," "Palace," "Cottage," "Ice-Top," and other styles, at Manufacturers' Prices, for cash.
WATER-COOLERS AND WATER FILTERS,
All sizes, suitable for store or house use.
TORREY'S FOUR-MINUTE ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.
From 2 to 20 quarts. Always
Illustrated Catalogue, with price list, can be had on application.
Corner Superior and Seneca streets.
my13:2m:TuThSSt

The Cleveland Leader.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865. MORNING EDITION. VOL. XIX—NO. 131

DAILY LEADER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865

FROM THE OIL COUNTRY.

A Large Report from Sugar Creek—Sugar and French Creek Property—Hotel Items—New Railroad—New Well in Allegheny.

[Special Correspondence Cleveland LEADER.]

FRANKLIN, PA., May 30, 1865.

We have a report to-day of a large well being struck upon Logan Creek, a short distance above the lake, and nearly six miles above Cooperstown. The report, which is doubtless largely exaggerated, is that the well commenced to flow oil and water out of the conductor before being tubed, at the rate of six hundred barrels per day. Of course we do not believe this story in all its amplitude, but if we even take off five hundred barrels—and that is considerable for a "come down"—the well will be quite enough to excite a renewed interest in Sugar Creek territory, which already stands high, and attracts buyers from all parts of the oil section. There is much good territory on the Lake Branch of Sugar Creek between the Lake and Cooperstown, and as I wrote you some time ago, there are many wells going down, some of which will undoubtedly turn out handsomely. As to this new big well I can give you definite information in a day or two from personal inspection.

The telegraphic dispatch as to good silver and lead having been discovered in digging a cellar at Cooperstown, is taken with many grains of allewance. But of this, too, I can tell you more shortly. Whether this story is true or false, it is a fact that Sugar Creek territory promises excellently well and is in very good repute abroad.

Several French Creek wells which are being put down, give very fine shows of oil. This fact, and the further one that a well has been struck at Woodcock Creek, about ten miles north-east of Meadville, and near the junction of that stream with French Creek, makes holders of land upon the latter stream quite sanguine.

A new hotel, which is to be large and fine, has been commenced in this place, on the site of the old Ray House, on Main street. This establishment, and the scores of second and third rate houses which are now in process of erection or contemplated, will abundantly supply the market when they are all put in operation. Green's hotel, the Rural House and the United States, the three principal Hotels at present, are all crowded all of the time.

The Jamestown and Franklin Railroad, which is to connect Jamestown, on the Erie and Pittsburgh Road, with Franklin, is being pushed rapidly. The grading is being done on the west side of French Creek, the road way being cut out of the side of the mountain for a long distance.

A new well is reported upon the Hoover Farm, on the Alleghany, some two miles below this place. It is owned principally by Derrickson, Carpenter and Wetter, of Meadville. They are good fellows, and deserve a thousand barrel strike. The capacity of the new well is not yet determined.

CHIPS.

State Congregational Conference of Ohio.

This body held its annual meeting, last week, in Mansfield. The place and time added interest to the gathering; for it was in the same house (the Congregational Church,) that the State Conference was formed, out of formerly variant elements, from different parts of the State, from lake to river. The attendance was large and the meetings harmonious, and the tone of spirit enthusiastic. Every one felt happy over the ending of the war, and the death of slavery. Dr. Wolcott, the late Moderator, retired with a strong sermon, on Wednesday evening, and Dr. Morgan, of Oberlin, was elected Moderator for the year.

In the devotional meetings, held every morning from eight to nine o'clock, and at a social reunion on Thursday evening, pleasing recollections were rehearsed concerning the organization of the Conference, and running back even thirty years to the first meeting of the State Anti Slavery Society, at Putnam, in May 1835; thirty years of eventful import in the World's history, and crowned with signal triumphs of freedom.

A paper on the national affairs, looking to the interests of the freed people, and urging their investment with the rights of citizenship, was unanimously passed, and ordered to be transmitted to President Johnson.

A more joyful gathering of ministers and laymen, over a hundred, besides corresponding members, never was seen. They rejoiced in the fruits of past labors, prayers, testimonies, tears. They, who had gone forth for years, weeping, and scattering precious seed, came up rejoicing, bearing their sheaves with them. Tears and smiles bespoke the reigning joy.

A.

General Sherman's Report in General Grant's Hands.

The *Citizen* seems to speak by, or at least with authority, in the following paragraph:

"General Sherman is committing an indiscretion which, as one of his sincerest admirers, we regret. He is clamoring against Secretary Stanton on a charge that his dispatches relative to the original armistice made by him with General Johnston have been suppressed, and are now withheld in the War Department. His brother, Senator John Sherman, has written a weak and irascible letter to the same effect. It is the fashion to abuse Secretary Stanton, and to applaud General Grant; and yet the fault in this case, if any, lies with the latter. We state on authority which we regard as conclusive that Secretary Stanton has never received and never seen the dispatches which General Sherman condemns him for suppressing. We state on the same authority that no dispatches of the kind are on file in the War Department. The simple truth of the case is, that the dispatches in regular routine were forwarded to General Grant for transmission to the Secretary of War; and that the Lieutenant General, exercising his prerogative, and as a friend to General Sherman, refused to forward them. This is the whole case in a nutshell."

The Constitutional Amendment in Kentucky.

The conviction of the expediency and necessity of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment is, we think, everywhere gaining ground in this State. The best and most enlightened friends of Kentucky are rapidly wheeling into line and putting their shoulders to the wheel to push on the great work of ridding the State of an incubus and a nuisance. Slavery in Kentucky is now neither one thing nor another. It is neither fish, flesh nor fowl. The negroes are just free enough to be of no use to their masters, but not free enough to relieve those masters of their responsibilities. The masters, therefore, have all the hardships, but none of the benefits of the system of slave labor.—*Louisville Journal, May 26.*

A split among the quarrelsome Mormons is not a thing so unusual as to excite special remark; but a recent occurrence of the kind seems to be worthy of note. Joseph Smith, the son of the original Joseph, and a recognized high leader in the polygamous community, has become a convert to monogamy, and makes a dead set against the great Brigham Young. Joseph quotes his father and the Book of Mormon to show that both inculcate the doctrine that one wife—at a time—and no concubines, is the teaching of these recognized heads of the church. Joseph also makes a point, rather indirectly, against the loyalty of Brigham Young. This is a weak point, we think, with Brigham; but now that the rebellion is over the matter is of little consequence.

The Latest News
BY TELEGRAPH.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

President Johnson Preparing an Official Announcement of Peace.

Davis to be Tried at a Special Term of Court.

GEORGIA ARMY BROKE CAMP.

Sherman started for Cincinnati.

Condition of the United States Finances.

The Government can Pay all Demands.

NASHVILLE ITEMS.

OFFICIAL FROM SHERMAN.

He Explains his Conference with Johnston.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The Stonewall at Havana.

FOREIGN NEWS.

France getting warm on the Mexican Question.

American Affairs in Parliament.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

GOV. CLARK'S MESSAGE.

He says the Rebellion is Over.

The Andersonville Prisoners to be allowed three Months Extra Pay.

GOLD LAST NIGHT 137 1-4

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special to the Cleveland LEADER.]

COLUMBUS, May 31.

The Governor has been advised that an order had been issued by the War Department, directing that all returned prisoners of war who have endured the hardships at Andersonville, Florence, Salisbury and other rebel prisons, be immediately mustered out and allowed three months extra pay.

The Internal Revenue officials of the Fifth District, siezed a distillery and five hundred barrels of whisky at Delphos, Allan County, to-day. The proprietors being charged with making false returns.

The following promotions were made today:

4th Infantry—Captain S. W. DeWitt to Lieutenant Colonel.

19th Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel Jas. M. Nash to Colonel; Major Solomon Firestone to Lieutenant Colonel.

27th Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel Isaac N. Gelruth to Colonel; Major James P. Simpson to Lieutenant Colonel; Captain Charles H. Smith to Major.

41st Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel Ephraim S. Holloway to Colonel; Major Ezra Dunham to Lieutenant Colonel.

111th Infantry—Captain Henry J. McCord to Major.

The State Board of Agriculture has been in session for the past two days, revising the premium list, and transacting other business connected with the coming State Fair. The premiums have been largely increased and extended, and the rates of admission have been reduced to the old scale.

To-morrow will be generally observed here as a day of humiliation and prayer, in compliance with the Proclamation of President Johnson and Governor Brough.

Associated Press Report.

FROM CAIRO.

NEW ORLEANS May 25, via CAIRO 31.

The telegram announcing the removal of General Banks and the appointment of Sheridan to command the military district caused much comment. A majority of the people seem to be pleased, while a part regret the removal of Banks.

The French Mexican organ, the Estefelle, says a war with the United States is inevitable. It is believed in Mexico that the Federal troops will immediately march into that country. Great hate is openly manifested by the Mexicans against the French, and Maximilian is showing some distrust of their country. Revolution is talked of freely.

INSTRUCTIONS OF GEN. CANBY.

CAIRO, May 31.

General Canby by order of the President has instructed General Warren, commanding the Department of the Mississippi, not to recognize any officer of the confederate or state governments, within the limits of his command, and to prevent by force, if necessary, the assembling of the legislature, and to imprison members or state officers who attempt to act in opposition to his orders.

A fire occurred at Dyersburg, Tenn., last Friday, destroying eight stores. Loss unknown.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, May 31.

Hon. Judge Catron, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in this city last evening.

Hon. John C. Bradley, Col. Nicholas Davis and Judge Parsons, of Alabama, are here, on the way to Washington to confer with the President relative to the re-organization of the civil government of Alabama.

The assets of the State Bank are now being counted.

Howell Cobb has been paroled to visit his family. Secretary Mallory and Senator Hill left yesterday for Fort Warren.

The rebel officials of the State Bank, Ray and Battle, are outon parole.

SALE OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions today to the seven-thirty loan at $1,010,800. The largest Western subscriptions were $100,000 from the 3d National Bank of Pittsburgh, and $60,000 from Hanna, Hait & Co., Pittsburgh. The largest Eastern subscriptions were $57,000 from the 9th National Bank of New York, and $50,000 from the Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, May 31.

The Commercial's Washington special says that President Johnson is preparing an official announcement of the restoration of peace. He is opposed to military tribunals and will have no more of them.

It is now understood that Davis will be tried before a special term of the District Criminal Court, with a full bench of Judges.

Charles H. Cornwall, some time since convicted of abstracting bonds from the Redemption Bureau, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000.

The President has made the following appointments for North Carolina:

District Judge, R. P. Dick; United States Marshal, W. R. Richardson; District Attorney, Richard Mann; Postmaster of Raleigh, Colonel J. R. Rust. All of these gentlemen are of North Carolina.

The Government has under consideration the question of colonizing all the Indian tribes between Maine and Iowa and the Rocky Mountains, in a reservation somewhere on the northern borders of Montana and Dakota. With the British possessions adjoining they would have an unlimited hunting ground.

The Western troops of the Army of Georgia broke camp, at Bladensburg, this morning, and commenced moving West by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. By the direction of Lieutenant General Grant all places where liquor is kept along the line of the Railroad will be closed until the movement has been completed.

Major General Sherman has signified his intention of leaving Washington this evening for Cincinnati, where he will establish his headquarters of the Southwestern Military Division.

The court engaged in the trial of the conspirators, after examining a number of witnesses for the defence today, adjourned to Friday.

In order to recruit the ranks of the regular regiments as soon as practicable, the Adjutant General will open recruiting stations at such points as will offer a reasonable prospect of enlisting good men.

All of the eastern troops in Sherman's army have been ordered by the Secretary of War to report to General Augur. They will be immediately sent to their homes, part of them mustered out.

The following official circular has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1865.

SIR: A copy of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of this date is herewith appended. By a clause in the instrument the Secretary of State is directed to establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the amnesty oath, so as to secure its benefits to the people, and guard the government against fraud. Pursuant to this injunction you are informed that the oath presented in the proclamation, may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a loyal state or territory, who by the laws thereof may be gratified for administering the oath. All officers who receive such oats are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to persons respectively by whom they were made, and such officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths at as early a day as may be convenient to this department, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the government. A register thereof will be kept in the department, and on application in proper cases certificates will be issued of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

I am, sir,
Your ob'd't serv't,
WM. H. SEWARD.
Secretary of State.

It is understood that a statement of the public debt to June 1st is being prepared for publication.

The condition of the treasury is most favorable; there are, and have been for some time, no unpaid requisitions on the treasury, excepting the uncalled for pay of the army. Every demand of the Paymaster General is promptly met, sufficient funds having already been placed to the credit of the Paymaster to meet all back dues and bounties accruing to the armies about to be disbanded, so far as known.

A recent order of the War Department directs the Adjutant General of the army to designate places of rendezvous in the respective States in which the regiments mustered out will be forwarded for prompt payment.

The Pennsylvania regiments have commenced leaving for their homes. Eight regiments have already gone, and others will be forwarded as rapidly as transportation can be furnished. The officers have been active and efficient in completing their rolls. The question of mustering in officers commissioned by the Governor for regiments with less than the minimum, is not yet settled. The Government is now issuing commissions to such officers, giving them their proper rank, and as soon as Judge Holt is at leisure to be consulted, an arrangement will be made recognizing their rank in the War Department. This understanding being had, the Governor has left for Harrisburg to receive the regiments as they return.

The following general order has been issued:

(GENERAL ORDERS NO 26.)

A naval court martial having found Wm. Simms, of Philadelphia, naval contractor and senior member of the firm of Wm. T. Simms & Son, guilty of fraud upon the United States and willful neglect of duty, said court did impose the following sentence:

The Court do therefore sentence the accused Wm T. Simms, to pay to the United States the sum of $2,000, and that he be confined in such prison or place of confinement as may be designated by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, until the fine is paid, and also that he be hereafter excluded from any further deliveries on the contract or open purchase for naval supplies. The attention of purchasing agents and naval store keepers is called to the last clause of the above sentence.

[Signed] G. V. FOX,
Acting Secretary of Navy.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

NEW YORK, May 31.

The steamer Eagle brings Havana dates to the 27th.

The Stonewall was delivered to the Captain General as a deposit, to await instructions from the home government as to what disposition will be made of her. She will probably be delivered up to the United States.

Mexican advices are from Vera Cruz to the 8th. On that day six Americans were arrested, and no reason assigned.

The place was garrisoned by only three hundred troops. It was so also at Puebla. All troops that could be spared were sent out after guerrillas.

Juarez's troops were appearing in all quarters. President Geffard, of Hayti, was at the head of 3,000 men to put down an insurrection. The rebels already had possession of the capital. It was said the rebels would attack the Dominicians as soon as the Spaniards had evacuated the island.

Great suffering is experienced in Jamaica owing to the drouth.

Captain Madit left for Galveston on the Owl on the 26th.

Some of the officers and crew of the Powhattan were insulted in a drinking saloon by having a rebel flag spread out before them. They tore the flag to pieces, and a fight ensued, which was ended by the interference of the authorities.

On the 25th Chief Justice Ohase and party arrived on the Wyanda, and left for Matanzas on the 27th.

Capt. Page, of the Stonewall, is going to Galveston. Other rebel officers have gone to Mexico.

GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 31.

Gold quiet and steady. Cash gold in better supply. There seems to be a tendency towards a yielding of quotations.—Price opened at 136¾, and after running up to 137⅛, fell to 136¾.

LATER.—Gold, to-night, 137¼.

SHERMAN'S EXPLANATION.

NEW YORK, May 31.

General Sherman explains his relations with General Johnston, in his official report, as follows:

It is substantially the same as given before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He met Johnston April 17th, as arranged. The interview was frank and soldier-like. General Johnston gave him to understand that further war on the part of the Confederate troops was folly; that the cause was lost, and that every life sacrificed after the surrender of Lee's army was the highest possible crime.

Johnston admitted that the terms conceded to General Lee were magnanimous and all he could ask, but wanted some concessions that would enable him to allay the natural fears and anxiety of his followers, and enable him to maintain his control over them until they could be got back to their homes.

He also wanted to embrace in the same general proposition the fate of all the Confederate armies that remained in existence. I never made any concession as to his own army, or assumed to deal finally and authoritatively in regard to any other, but it did seem to me that there was presented a chance for peace which might be deemed at that time, valuable to the Government of the United States, was at least worth the few days there would be consumed in reference thereto.

To push an army whose commander had so frankly and honestly confessed his inability to cope with me, were cowardly and unworthy the brave men I led.

They met again on the 18th and renewed the conversation. He says: "Inasmuch as General Johnston did not feel authorized to pledge his power over the Confederate armies in Texas, we adjourned to meet on the day following at noon.

I returned to Raleigh and conferred freely with all my General officers, every one of whom urged me to conclude terms that might accomplish so desirable an end. All dreaded the weary and laborious march after a fugitive and dissolving army back towards Georgia, almost over the very country where we had toiled so long.

There was but one opinion expressed, and if contrary ones were entertained they were withheld, or indulged in only by that class who shun the fight and the march, but are loudest, bravest and fiercest when danger is past.

I again met General Johnston on the 18th, and we renewed the conversation.

He satified me then of his power to disband the rebel armies in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, as well as those in his immediate command, namely, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Georgia.

The points on which he expressed especial solicitude were lest those States were to be dismembered and denied a representation in Congress, or any separate political existence whatever, and that an absolute disarming of his men would leave the State powerless and exposed to depredations by wicked bands of robbers and assassins.

President Lincoln's message of 1864, his amnesty proclamation, and General Grant's terms to General Lee, substantially extending the benefits of that proclamation to all officers above the rank of Colonel, and the invitation to the Virginia Legislature to re-assemble in Richmond by Gen. Weitzel, with the approval of Mr. Lincoln and General Grant, then on the spot, affirm the belief that I had been fighting to re-establish the Constitution of the United States. And last but not least, the general and universal desire to close a war any longer without organized resistance were the leading facts that induced me to pen the memorandum of April 18th, signed by myself and General Johnston.

It was designed to be, and so expressed on its face, as a mere basis for reference to the President of the United States and constitutional Commander-in-Chief, to enable him, if he chose, at one blow to dissipate the military power of the Confederacy, while had threatened the national safety for years.

Itadmitted of modification, alteration and change; it had no appearance of an ultimatum, and by no false reasoning can it be construed into a usurpation of power on my part. I have my opinions on the questions involved, and will stand by the memorandum; but this forms no part of a military report.

The news of President Lincoln's assassination on the 14th of April, wrongly reported to me by telegraph as having occurred on the 11th, reached me on the 17th, and was announced to my command same day in Special Field Orders, No. 56. I was duly impressed with its horrible atrocity and probable effect upon the country, but when the property and interests of millions still living were involved, I saw no good reason to change my course, but thought rather to manifest real respect for his memory by following, after his death, that policy which if living it is felt certain he would have approved, or at least not rejected with disdain. Up to that hour I had never received one word of instruction, advice or counsel as to the plan or policy of the Government looking to the reconstruction of peace on the part of the rebel States of the South whenever asked for, an opinion on the points involved. I had always evaded the subject. My letter to the Mayor of Atlanta has been published to the world, and I was not rebuked by the War Department for it.

General Sherman then gives his ideas upon reconstruction, and refers to an interview with Mr. Stanton in which the latter appeared to approve of his sentiments, and had urged upon him the importance of bringing the war to a close, for financial reasons. On the 24th Major Hitchcock returned, accompanied by General Grant and a member of his staff, giving information that the memorandum was disapproved, and he (Sherman) was ordered to give at once the forty-eight hours notice, and resume hostilities at the end of that time.

GOVERNOR CLARK'S MESSAGE.

CAIRO, May 31.

Governor Clark's message to the Mississippi Legislature is received. After adverting to the responsibility of his action in calling them together and the trying circumstances under which they met, he admits the war is ended and with it the power of the Confederacy in the Southern States, and expresses satisfaction that his humble part was performed with fidelity to the State and in obedience to her laws. He admits that the Southern States will return to the Union and says the circumstances surrounding them will induce them to consent, but necessity being the result. Military power will render re-organization a delicate and difficult task, and advises the adoption of expedient measures to accomplish this in accordance with the rights as States and liberties of the people.

He alludes to the unprecedented unanimity with which the people of Mississippi, in 1861, through their authorized delegates in the convention, severed their connection with the Union, and says that the constitution was not hasty, but the subject had occupied the minds of the people for many years. The causes which would have justified revolution impelled them to secession, with no purpose of aggression, but for defence alone did Mississippi raise armies, in obedience to her laws, to repel the invasion of the Northern States, which have demonstrated their ability to preserve the Union as essential to free government and liberty, and which have by the exhibition of their power astonished the North, and it cannot now desire the abasement and destruction of a people whom in the contest they found equal to themselves in all except numbers and resources. By the concession of equal rights alone can the full consent of the people be obtained. He recommends the calling of a convention to repeal the ordinance of secession and re-model the State Constitution and enlarge the powers of the Legislature. It then recommends the passage of various acts, but as the Legislature adjourned without considering any of them they are omitted. The message concludes as follows: The terrible contest through which the country has just passed aroused in every section of the country in the people the fierces passions of the human heart, and in many instances led to the commission of crimes of the most malignant character until lawlessness seems to have culminated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Mr. Seward. For these atrocious acts so repugnant to the instincts of the American heart, and so much opposed to the principles regulating our social life, you feel, I am sure, in common with the whole people of this State, the profoundest feelings of detestation.—The period, too, at which they occurred, was most inauspicious for the fortunes of the country. They have inflamed the minds of the Northern people, and though thinking men, when embittered feeling passed away will not attribute them to the Southern people; yet, for the present, they may retard an adjustment of our laws and social institutions on such a base as will most speedily give quiet and repose to the people and the country.

It is alleged that the immediate parties engaged in the assassination have implicated a number of gentlemen well known for their adherence to the cause of the South, among them Jeff. Davis and Jacob Thompson of this State. This implication was repelled by Governor Clark on account of the purity, private character, personal integrity, honor, truth and uniform christian morality of said gentlemen; but says if the evidence justifies the charge their names and characters will be tarnished forever.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 31.

The Persia, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 20th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 21st of May, arrived here at 9 P. M.

In the House of Commons on the 19th Mr. Griffith asked Lord Palmerston if his attention had been drawn to the proclamation offering $100,000 reward for the apprehension of Jeff. Davis, and whether the British Ministers were prepared to make any representations to the United States government in reference to the treatment of the Southern leaders.

Lord Palmerston said that the only reply he could give was that Her Majesty's government has no intention of attempting any interference in the international affairs of the United States. It was received with cheers.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald asserts that the news of the opening of recruiting offices for Mexico in New York and Washington, created an immense sensation. The Paris Moniteur refrains from any allusion to it. The general impression is that Napoleon will not stand it, and will direct the French squadron to intercept any reinforcement for Juarez.

Strange rumors were current in London on the 19th, but though unconfirmed had a depressing effect on the stock exchange.—The most prominent was that Napoleon had been urgently recalled to Paris in consequence of the prospect of American aggressions upon Mexico, also that Maximilian had been shot.

Berlin, on the 19th, flat, 67f 45c.

Duke de Persigny has issued a pamphlet highly favorable to Italy, and declaring his conviction that Italian unity was finely established.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull and neglected.

Wheat in more general demand at full prices; winter red 8s 8d@9s per cental.

Corn firm; holders ask an advance of 3d per quarter, which checked business; mixed 29s 3d@30s 6d.

Beef firm.

Pork quiet, and partially 2s 6d higher.

Bacon quieter, and occasionaly 6d@1s lower.

Lard firm, and 6d@1s dearer on week's sales.

Cheese slow, and 1@2s lower for inferior kinds.

Sugars in good demand, and generally 6d dearer.

Coffee steady.

Rice easy for soft grain, but easy for other kinds.

Petroleum—Small sales at 1s 10½@2s 3d per gal. for refined.

LONDON.—Barring Bros. & Co. report wheat is per quarter dearer, for English white. American 43@46s. Red 41@45s. Flour 22@24s.

Sugars active and 5d dearer.

Coffee steady.

Tea firm, and fine Congen dearer.

LATER.—LIVERPOOL, May 20—P. M.—The demand for cotton continues active, and prices of better qualities ¼d dearer.—Sales to-day, 20,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet but very firm.

Provisions generally without change, but lard is active and dearer. Sales at 61s per cwt.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says there are two subjects of disquiet which make the Empress and the ministers long for the return of the Emperor. These are recruiting offices for volunteers for Mexico said to be opened in towns of the United States, and the appointing of Commissioners of the Chamber to the alienation of State forests.

The London Globe editorially remarks that Maximilian will be highly favored by fortune, and prove his ability if he can vanquish the adverse circumstances that surround him.

The Globe also thinks that Maximilian's success is very doubtful and hopes it will not be a cause of calamity to the people.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 31.

The United States steamer Vanderbilt has arrived. She towed the rebel ram Columbia from Charleston to Hampton Roads, and the monitor Onondaga from Hampton Roads to this port.

The Cuba took out $920,000 and 200 passengers to-day.

The Post's Washington special says: The number of troops that will be mustered out during the month of June it has been computed will exceed 120,000.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.

The trial of Chief Justice Joshua F. Bullitt terminated to-day in the Kentucky Legislature, both branches sustaining the address of the Commission requesting the Governor to remove him from office.

Generals Upton and Alexander arrived here to-day.

ARRESTS.

BURLINGTON, VT., May 31.

Castleman and Murray, rebel officers, were arrested here last evening, and will be sent to General Dix to-night. Murray is reported to be a Major, and a brother-in-law of the rebel General Gordon.

COMMUTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.

The President has commuted the sentance of Bowles, Mulligan and Horney to imprisonment for life.

GEN. BANKS.

BOSTON, May 31.

A dispatch to the Transcript says: Gen Banks is ordered to Waltham, Mass., while his affairs are undergoing investigation at the War Department.

Special Report.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 31.

Stock market rather more active, with some irregularity in prices. The Bears appeared to be covering late short sales, which checked the downward tendency of yesterday's operations. At the opening Board stocks were dull, but at the late Board the market was very steady with considerable activity in Pittsburgh and Western preferred shares.

Governments continue weak, particularly 5-20s. The large drafts upon the National Banks appears to have had the result of compelling large holders to sell out a portion of their bonds. It is thought this will have an improving effect.

There was nothing worthy of note in Miscellaneous stocks, except Atlantic Mail and Quicksilver, which were quite active.

State Bonds and Railway Mortgages are without change.

Gold sales small, with steady market.—Money is working easier, with increased capital offering.

The Stock Boards adjourn to Friday morning, out of respect to the day of humiliation appointed by the President.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Petroleum stocks are steady, with fair sales at the following prices: Excelsior, 390; Cherry Run, 47; Empire City, 245; Oceanic, 210; Rynd Farm, 260; Buchanan, 100; Tack, 131; United States, 1725; Live Yankee, 175; Manhattan, 45.

Petroleum is quiet, but fairly steady.—Crude, 36@35½; refined in bond, 49@50; free, 69@70.

SALES OF COTTON.

Seven thousand one hundred and sixty bales of cotton were sold to-day. Good middling at the board brought $37 50 in gold; low middling, $36 25, and good ordinary, $36 50.

NEW YORK, May 31.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Rooms have been secured for General Sherman at the Astor House. He is expected to arrive to-night or to-morrow morning. The Common Council are waiting to receive him.

A MOCK FUNERAL OF MR. LINCOLN IN MATAMORAS.

A private letter from a citizen of New York, now residing in Matamoras, Mexico, says a mock funeral of Mr. Lincoln took place in that city when the news of his death was received. The secession sympathizers collected in the streets and had a controversy over something they pretended was the body of the late President.

SOLDIERS TO RETAIN THEIR ARMS.

The Commercial says President Johnson has finally decided in favor of permitting our soldiers to retain the arms used in battle as honorable reminiscenses and heirlooms of their services.

SHERMAN'S FAREWELL.

The Post's Washington special says General Sherman issued his farewell address to his army this afternoon.

THE 14TH ARMY CORPS.

The 14th Army Corps are, to-day, turning over their property to the Government previous to returning to the West.

JEFF'S TRIAL.

The World's Washington special says, after the conspiracy trial is ended Davis will be turned over to the Circuit of this District for trial for treason in indictments already found. There is no truth in the rumor that the Government has refused to recognize the proceedings of this court in this case. It is understood they approve of it as it is the only civil process by which Davis can be tried in Washington.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward has fully resumed the official duties of the State Department. He was enabled yesterday to take his arm out of the sling and write his signature to the amnesty proclamation.

FRED. SEWARD.

Fred. Seward is slowly but surely improving.

MERIT TO BE REWARDED.

The Herald's special says: The Secretary of War has called upon the commanders of army corps to report the names of meritorious officers of volunteers for brevet promotion. Also for a list of those desiring appointments in the regular army.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Eight thousand men will be mustered out from the Second Army Corps this week. It now numbers about 26,000.

All of the light artillery belonging to the army of the Potomac are ordered to be mustered out of service, and will depart for their homes immediately.

DISMISSAL OF CLERKS.

The Tribune's special says that in the Department of the Interior several clerks, whose sympathies have been with the rebels, have received their dismissal.

INVITATION TO A BANQUET.

F. P. Blair has sent invitations, through his son Major General Blair, to all the general officers of the 17th Army Corps to attend a banquet to be given to-morrow at Silver Spring.

It is understood that General Blair will take advantage of the occasion to announce his determination to tender his resignation and return to civil life in Missouri.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

BOSTON, May, 31.

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention met to-day and was very fully attended. Prof. J. F. Largeaut was chosen President. Wendell Phillips, Chairman of the Business Committee, reported resolution declaring that it is the opinion of the convention that the re-construction of the rebel States, without negro suffrage, is a practical surrender to the Confederacy, and will make the anti-slavery proclamation of the late President, and even the Constitutional Amendment, utterly ineffectual for the freedom and protection of the negroes.

Mr. Phillips supported the resolution in a vigorous speech. He contended that slavery was abolished, and the reconstruction policy of the administration, as set forth in the proclamation for the reconstruction of North Carolina, was the absolute surrender of the helm of the Union into the hands of Alexander H. Stephens and his co-workers. Reconstruction on that basis is a practical fraud on the North. Every life and every dollar they had spent had been stolen from them. There was but one way in which the people could still hold the helm of affairs, and that was by declaring the repudiation of the entire war debt.

Such a party would have his vote. He would oppose every step of reconstruction that did not place the negro upon an absolute equality and level with the white man. Every man who supported the North Carolina proclamation was a Davis sycophant. Better, far better would it have been for Grant to have surrendered to Lee than for President Johnson to have surrendered to North Carolina.

FIRE.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., May 31.

The large Balmoral Skirt Factory of Messrs. Jedediah Wilcox & Co., in Meridian, was entirely destroyed by fire this evening, Loss $300,000. Insurance, $250,000.

GOLD AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, May 31.

Gold 137¼.

New York Central, 88⅛; Erie, 70⅛; Hudson, 97¼; Reading, 97; Michigan Central, 106⅛; Michigan Southern, 87⅝; Pitts