THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING HELD THIS MORNING AT CONCERT HALL-THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF \$30,000,000 in the company's capital, etc.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, a meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in Concert Hall, and was largely attended by the parties interested. The meeting was held in accordance with a resolution passed at the regular monthly meeting of the Company in February last, and was for the purpose of taking action upon the act of Assembly, approved March 22, 18-7, entitled "An act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money," approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this set to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and to secure the same by mortgage," approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867.

A proposition was also to be submitted for purpose of taking action upon the act of As-

A. D. 1867.

A proposition was also to be submitted for the action of the stockholders increasing thereunder the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise of the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of Issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned, and within the limits therein prescribed.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Morton McMichael, who stated that this meeting was being held in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the stockholders, which required that a committee be appointed to make certain investigations. He had been empowered to appoint that committee, to the gentlemen composing which he paid a glowing tribute.

dee, to the gentiemen composing which he paid a glowing tribute.

Mr. Edmund Smith, the Secretary, then read the minutes of the last annual meeting.

Mr. McMichael then called upon Colonel James Page, the Chairman of the committee raised at the last meeting, for its report.

Colonel Page stated there were two reports, a majority and minority, he being the minority, The majority report was in the hands of some one of the committee.

The Majority Report.

The majority Report.

The majority report was then read by Mr. Israel H. Johnson. It showed that the Committee had met the President, and a Committee of the Directors, upon the day appointed by the latter, and every facility was extended for the fullest investigation. The subjects referred to were treated of as follows:—

1. The system of discrimination,

2. Free passes.

Free passes. Private freight expresses. Report of the Board of Directors.

5. Expediency of Issuing more stock, and of borrowing more money. On the first point, the report stated that the

On the first point, the report stated that the Company had no such system, and no discrimination had been made between parties shipping freight under the same circumstances. The Committee recognize the fact that equal rates are most productive to themselves and satisfactory to the public.

In regard to free passes, it is a universal custom to issue them to some extent; but when carried beyond proper limits, it is unjust. The granting of these to all members of the Legislature and City Councils is of a pernicious tendency, and onglitto be abolished. With this view, a resolution was passed by the Directors limiting the issue of passes to cases of charity and those required by the interests of the company. In regard to private freight expresses, there are none upon this road, but there are fast freight lines—two owned by incorporated companies, and running to and from Western States. These are run also over about 900 miles of other roads, and the effect is to bring over said roads

roads, and the effect is to bring over said roads to the Pennsylvania Central much freight which would not otherwise be obtained. They have, therefore, been positively beneficial.

The Committee found that the officers and employes of the road were interested in these

private express lines to a very limited extenwhile neither the President, Vice-President, nor any of the directors are interested pecuniarily at all; and that by giving six months notice at all; and that by giving six months notice, they may at any time terminate the contracts. In regard to the expediency of issuing stock, and borrowing more money, a sub-committee of three carefully investigated the financial condition of the Company, while another sub-committee of three investigated the subject of cristical lesses but their investigations disoriginal leases; but their investigations dis-closed nothing in any way at variance with the last annual report of the Directors.

The value of the rolling stock is much greater

than the amount standing to the debit of equip-ment of road in the last annual report. We have never discovered a case of over-estimate of property, but rather the reverse. The system of accounts is perfect and accurate. In conclusion, the Committee referred to the

extended trips which they had made over the various branches of the road, for the purposes various branches of the road, for the purposes of their investigation, and are more convinced that the policy of the managers has for its object the increase of the commerce of our city, the development of State resources, and the circuit interests of the stockholders.

But unless ample pecualary means are pro-vided, this policy cannot be successfully carried out. Believing that such means, if provided, will be so used as to conduce to the public good, the Committee recommended to the shareholders the acceptance of the report of the Board of Directors and the adoption of the resolutions appended thereto. The report was signed by Israel H. Johnson. Henry Winsor, John C. Davis, Alan Wood, William P. Cresson, and Charles Wheeler.

The Minerity Report.

The minority report submitted by Colonel Page was very lengthy. This report stated that the committee was raised for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the expediency of issuing additional stock and borrowing money the controller and working properties. ing money, the operation and working of the system of discrimination and free passes, and private freight expresses, and to what extent private freight expresses, and to what extent the officers and employees are interested in the latter, and the effects of all these upon the earn-ings of the road and the interests of the stock-holders. The committee, although ordered on ings of the road and the interests of the stockholders. The committee, although ordered on
the 19th of February, was not selected
until the 9th of March. Five of
those selected refused to serve. Five new
names were selected, and but one of these consented. It was not until twenty-one gentlemen were notified and heard from that a Commilitee was obtained. On the 26th of March, sented. It was not until twenty-one gentlemen were notified and heard from that a Committee was obtained. On the 26th of March, thirty-five days after the annual meeting, the Committee was organized, and but twenty-seven days were left for the discharge of their duties. To decide upon the expediency of issuing additional stock, and borrowing more money, was not posible within the time given. None of the absolutely necessary and important preliminary steps were taken, Colonei Page stated that he could say nothing as to the condition of the road, as he did not accept the invitation to travel over it with the remainder of the Committee, but he had no doubt but that his colleagues had a pleasant time of it. The report of this Committee is only to the 31st of December, 1866, the same period covered by the annual report. The stock, funded debt, and State debt, are the same in both; but in that to the Auditor-General there is no report of mortgages and ground-rests, amounting to\$170,184'32, bills payable in annual report for 1865 are, \$511,180'08, while that to the Auditor for 1866 gives the floating debt, as per last report, \$983,-880'00. In the report for 1865 the cost of the road complete is put at \$31,800,33'60; in the Auditor-General's report for the same year, \$20,889,610'40. In the report for 1865 the cost of the road comcomplete is put at \$31,809,333.60; in the Auditor-General's report for the same year, \$20,839,610.40. In the report for 1868 the cost of the road complete is put at \$30,806,403.61; to the Auditor-General that cost is put at \$21,115,439.82. These discrepancies are difficult to understand. It should be remembered that the one to the Auditor-General is under oath, and, therefore, preferable.

preferable.

In reference to the system of free passes Colonel Page stated that its abuses elsewhere were given as the reason for continuing it here. They have been issued in abundance, and without any regard to the hands they might fall into. The members of the Legislature have all into, wish of them. No record was kept, and it they wish of them. No record was kept, and it was impossible to obtain the number during 1866. Time will develop whether the new system inaugurated this year will work any better.

The svils of the free-pass system was then disonseed, and severely commented on. The claims of and objections to the fast-freight expresses

were then alluded to, and the report of the Special Committee to the Ohio Legislature on the subject was spoken of, and its perusal adviced by all who were interested in the

motter. Extracts were then made from the report pertinent to the occasion. A sketch of the organization, capital, and operations of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company was then given. It is said to embrace a portion of the officers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad among its managers. Its stock has been sold at 50 per cent, of its par value. It has built 1000 cars at a cost of \$1,000,000, and it has lessed a pier and some real estate in New York. A dividend of one per cent, a month has been paid on the stock, with a surplus. The stock is neid as a first-class investment. Afterfurther remarking upon the enormous profits of this company, the Extracts were then made from the repor-

stock, with a surplus. The stock is neld as a first-class investment. After further remarking upon the enormous profits of this company, the report describes the method of operation devised and adopted by the Company. The minority report then goes on to say that it is difficult to obtain co-operation on the part of the stockholders in any movement, because of their separation, and of the difficulties and the hard work in the way of investigations. The view is expressed that the fast freight line is not a necessary thing; but whatever doubt exists in regard to this fact, there can be none that no officer of the road ought to be interested in it. If he must the a stockholder in the Company, let him resign his position on the road. The legislation now demanded has objectionable features.

The resolution passed at a former meeting, giving the Company power to borrow money, was objected to at length, and the assertion made that the officers of the Company would have taken from the stockholders all the power over their own property. By accepting the law which pended in the Legislature, the stockholders would authorize the increase of their capital stock to \$35,000,000, and the authority to borrow money equal to the amount of capital paid will make your capital and debt \$70,000,000, on which interest will be paid equal to \$4,200,000 per annum—a fearful increase, and a heavy load to carry. The disposition of the shares will give to the officers of the road a power which may be used for great evil if not restricted.

Mr. M. Hall Stanton moved that the report the property is a content to the same of the content of the content of the content of the paid and the carry. The disposition of the shares will give to the officers of the road a power which may be used for great evil if not restricted.

Mr. M. Hall Stanton moved that the report of the majority be accepted, and the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which was agreed to, amid con-siderable appliause. Mr. John S. McMullin then submitted the

Mr. John S. McMullin then submitted the following, which was adopted:—

Whereas, Israel H. Johnson, John C. Davis, Henry Winson, William P. Cresson, Alan Wood, and Charles Wheeler, whose names are attached to the report this day presented to the Stockholders of the Fennsylvania Raliroad Company, have bestowed much of their valuable time to a thorough and unprejudiced examination into the subjects of Inquiry embraced in the resolution of February 19, 1867, under which they were appointed, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said stockholders hereby tender to those gentlemen their sincere thanks for the efficient, conscientious, and satisfactory manner in which the responsible duties entrusted to them have been discharged.

Mr. Cuyler then moved that the report of the

Mr. Cuyler then moved that the report of the Directors to the annual meeting be accepted, and the appended resolutions adopted. The resolutions were read by the Secretary of the meeting, as follows:—

meeting, as follows:—

Resolved. That for the purpose of consolidating the bonded and other indebtedness of the Pennsylvania Railroad Corpany, and to raise funds to meet the annual demands upon the Treasury of the Company for new tracks, additio=al equipment, enlargement of depots, extensions of sidings, and to meet the legitimate demands of the traffic of the country drained by the road of said Company and its branches, for increased railroad accommodations, and also to preserve the proper relation between the share capital and debts of the Company, the following financial programme be and the same is hereby adopted:—

First. That the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company secured by the first and second mortgages, and those due the Commonwealth, issued for the purchase of the Main Line of Public Works, and other indebtedness, be paid out of the proceeds of, or be retired by, bonds to be secured by a consolidated mortgage upon the whole, or such portion of the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, with its equipment, and for such amount as the Fresident and Board of Directors may determine, and the issue of the bonds secured the reby shall at no time exceed the capital stock, as the same may from time to time be increased.

Second. Dividends to be made semi-annually of not

and. Dividends to be made semi-annually of no sed upon profits already earned, be declared at the gular dividend term in May next and thereafter, in dition to the semi-annual cash dividend, a stock dend of five per cent, per annum be declared unity, if the net earnings of the Company will war-

Mr. John Hulme addressed the chair, just as Mr. John Hulme addressed the chair, just as the question was on the point of being put to the meeting, and in a long written speech protested earnestly against the general policy of the managers of the road, and particularly against the invasion of his rights as a stockholder which would result from the adoption of the resolutions under consideration. Mr. Hulme was interrupted at the beginning of his speech, but maintained his ground to the end. Mr. Cuyler replied to Mr. Hulme, asserting that the latter had been a member of the Board of Directors which recommended the passage of the resolutions, and voted for their submission to the stockholders. (Immense applause.) The to the stockholders. (Immense applause.) The speaker could not account for this great change

in Mr. Hulme's views. Mr. Hulme denied the assertion, in a qualified way, stating that the increase in the stock, as proposed in the published call for the meeting, was never considered by the Board of which he

was a member, Mr. Cuyler responded that the very resolutions under consideration were the ones which Mr. Hulme had favored while a member of the Board. (Immense and long-continued ap-

Mr. Cuyler then appealed to the stockholders to continue to repose in the men who had brought the road to its present splendid condition the confidence entrusted in them in the past. (Great applause.)

Mr. Cuyler further argued in favor of an in-Mr. Cuyler further argued in favor of an increase in the capital of the Company, that it might keep pace with the progress of the Company, in the course of his agument paying a fine tribute to the energy and faithfulness of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, which was greeted with applause. Mr. Cuyler then read several documents relating to fast freight lines, from the records of the Company, showing how Mr. Hulme had, in 1865, 1865, and 1866, favored the very things he 1863, 1865, and 1866, favored the very things he

Mr. Hulme, in reply, stated that he favored these schemes, on the recommendation of the President, who stated that he believed them to wrong in principle, but absolutely necessary to enable the road to compete with other roads. He argued that the times had changed since then, and a different policy was now now ex-

Mr. Cuyler then adverted in strong terms to a malevolent pamphiet which was being dis-tributed at the door, and from which Colonel Pageobtained the facts alleged in his minority report. This pamphiet, Mr. Cuyler asserted, was printed and published by parties connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who were anything but friendly to the Pennsylvawere anything but friendly to the Pennsylva-

He continued to advocate the cause of the He continued to advocate the cause of the fast freight lines, showing how their profits, in 1866, had been \$500,000, while the company's freight business had regularly increased, as before, and they were further spared the outlay of capital in the purchase of the great number of cars owned by these freight lines.

The Mayor, after some further discussion, increased it, to state that the fact football with

terrupted it, to state that the fast freight sub-ject was not before the meeting.

The discussion was further continued by Mr. John M. Kennedy, who rebaked Mr. Hulme for making a speech at the wrong time.

resolutions under consideration were then adopted, almost unanimously.

The Secretary then read the act passed by the Legislature at its recent session, which authorizes the Company to Issue additional stock to the amount of \$15,000,000, and bonts to the same amount, thus increasing the entire capi-tal of the Company to about \$75,000,000 in all. Mr. Isaac Hazlehurst then submitted a series of resolutions accepting and approving of the

act of Assembly, and providing for the manner in which the stock and bonds were to be issued by the Directors.

A resolution of thanks to the officials of the A resolution of thanks to the officials of the Company was offered and adopted. Mr. Cuyler also submitted a resolution of thanks to Mayor McMichael for the manner in which he had presided, which was unaulmously passed, Colonel Page suggesting that they resolve themselves into a mutual admiration society, (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Hulme then offered a resolu'lon instructing the Directors to give the six months' notice of the fermination of all contracts for fast freight lines over the road, as required by their terms. The resolution was indennitely postponed.

At half-past 12 o'clock a recess of an hour was taken, Messrs, James Page, Alexander Derbyshire, and Solomon W. Robert's being appointed a committee of tellers to take the vote of the stockholders in detail. Further reports of these proceedings will be found in our later editions.]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Crozler Homicide.

At i o'clock yesterday the Sheriff made his return, and the competent number of jurors were obtained.

J. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney, opened the case for the Commonwealth, and stated the facts to the jury.

Coroner Daniels testified that he held an inquest upon the body of the deceased.

Dr. Shapleigh testified, that he made a postmortem examination, and discovered two wounds on the body—one four inches below the left arm-pit, and the other about one-third of an inch long, about five inches from the bayal, penetrating the cavity of the abdomen, beath was caused by this wound. Death was caused by this wound.

Cross-examined—Persons sometimes die of a disease called peritonitis, without having been

Henry Nichols testified that Crozier came to the house about 80'clock on the 25th of January, and asked for Annie, but was told that she was out; he went away; when he returned Annie came in and they had some words together, and he began beating her; the mother interfered, and ordered him out of the house; he ran at Annie, pulled a knife from his pocket, caught her in his arms, and stabbed her; when released she ran upstairs and fell on the bed.

The cross-examination revealed the fact that Annie was sober and Crozier was drunk. Two other witnesses substantiated Nichols' testimony. The Commonwealth here closed, and the court adjourned until this morning. Mr. Bull opened for the defense. He said the ap-Mr. Bull opened for the defense. He said the appearance of the jury satisfied him that there was no use of going into detail of what they intended to prove. They were sworn in this case, as in every other, to render a verdict according to the evidence of the witnesses, and not according to the statements of counsel. He now proposed to call his witnesses. The examination of witnesses for the defense was then commenced.

The examination of witnesses for the defense was then commenced.

Mrs. Susan Crozler sworn—I am the mother of the defendant; he is about 21 years of age; he has always fived with me in Minizer street, between Seventh and Eighth and between Lombard and Pine streets: I know nothing of my own knewledge of the transaction; my son has been in the war for two years and six months; he has been home for about two years, he was a hostier at the William Penn Hotel, on Market street, previous to entering the army; he was there about nine months; he was in that place when he enlisted; since he has been at home he has been doing anything he could get to do; he has not been in any steady employment in that time; I know that he was honorably discharged from the army; I have seen his discharge paper (paper shown and recognized). The paper was not allowed to be given to be given in evidence.

paper was not allowed to be given to be given in evidence.

Witness resumed—I know a great many people who knew him previous to entering the army, but they have not seen him since he returned; he was always a very good child, but he will get intoxicated; I have often seen him under the influence of liquor; I remember the day on which the occurrence took place; it was on a Saturday evening; he was arrested at Mrs. Minton's, Rachel Chambers sworn—I know the delendant well; I didn't know the deceased; I remember the day on which the occurrence took place; I was not in the house at the time it occurred; I saw Crozier during that day between 4 and 5 in the afternoon in Little Plue street, now called Mintzer, between Seventh and Eighth; he was very drunk at that time; I didn't see him after that; I didn't see Annie Minton after the occurrence.

Theresa Thomas sworn—I know the defendant, and did know the deceased; I remember the day on which the affair took place; I was not at the house at the time; I saw deceased afterwards in Spatford street, between Seventh and Eighth; it was on Monday evening, between a and 10 o'clock; she was up states in bed; I had a conversation with her; she said nothing about dying.

Dr. D. H. Agnew sworn.

Dr. D. H. Agnew sworn.

The District Attorney objected to the doctor's tes-

Mr. Bull said that he intended to prove that the seceased did not come to her death from the cause lleged. Dr. Shapleigh testified she did. Judge Brewster said the question to be decided was, Is a penetrating wound in the abdomen necessarily

fatairi Mr. Bull then asked the question—Would a cut wound, penetrating the abdomen and the intestines, necessarily produce death? A. No sir, not necessarily sarily.

The disease called peritonitis is not necessarily fatal; it can be produced by a cold, a lever, or a wound

in the body.
Cross-examined—I know of two cases that recovered when the intestine had been cut; it is not necessarily fatal by a mere cut; it is generally fatal, though, Re-direct—A person with the intestines cut might live seven days.
Susan McCall sworn—I know the defendant; I kne

Susan McCall sworn—I know the defendant; I knew deceased by sight; it was on Saturday that the affair occurred: I was not in the house at the time; I didn't see Crozier on that day; I saw him on Monday.

Emma Thomas sworn—I saw Crozier quite late on Saturday, the day after the affair occurred: it was between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon; I heard some one coming up stairs and I opened the door to see who it was; it was Crozier; he was very much in liquor; I spoke to him, but he couldn't talk much; he was acting as a drunken man—grabbing at the stair-

one coming up stairs and I opened the door to see who it was it was Crozier; he was very much in liquor; I spoke to him, but he couldn't talk much; he was acting as a drunken man—grabbing at the staircase; I have known him about two years.

Dr. Thomas George Morton sworn—I am one of the surgeous of the Pennsylvania Hospital; without hemorrhage, a knife penetrating the abdomen and cutting one of the intestines without anything coming out, would not necessarily prove tatal; persons have frequently recovered with proper treatment; a ganshot wound there is more fatal than a knife; I have known three cases of the former to recover.

G Henry Hutchinson sworn:—I have known defendant for four years; I was a chaplain in the 3d U. S.[Colored Troops; he was in the regiment next to me. Ellen Thomas sworn—I saw Annie Minton after she was cut, in the second-story room; I was the first one she spoke to; she said to me, "My God, look at the blood, Mrs. Thomass" I put my haad to her left side, and I found it to be wet; it was warm; I got a light then; by this time she had sat down on a chair, near the bed, her head being down; she asked me would I please undress her as she was stabbed; I said "Where are you stabbed?" she replied, "In the stomach:" Mrs. Minton then came upstairs, and then Oscar came up; he shut the door. Mrs. Minton wanted to get out, but he stood at the doer and would not let her out; he helped me to bandage the wound; he then got a towel and washed the wound off; he got her in bed, and sat down and said to me, "Where was I when I stabbed Annie;" I said to him. "You ought to know;" he said there won I asked mas because I lost the binde of my knife; I told him to go down and look for it; he did so; when I went down stairs for a basin of water he was a sitting at the table, with the knife in his hand; I asked him if he found it; he said "Ye;" he was tinkering with a case-kn.fe at his own; he stayed in the house all that he halfe in his hand; I asked him if he found it; he said "Ye;" he was tinkering with a case-k

murder in the first degree, but pressing for a convic-tion of murder in the second degree. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ladlow.— aul vs. Paul. An action of divorce brought by the husband upon the ground of desertion on the part of he wite. Jury out.

the wife. Jury out.
Daniel Snyder vs. E. & A. B. Bertolett. A feigned issue to test the ownership of certain goods. Jury out DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—William W. Overman vs. George A. Richardson. An action to recover the difference between 90 cents per share of certain stocks, what they brought at auction, and \$250 per share, the market price, with interest. Jury out. Lucien Peyton vs. The North American Transfi Insurance Company. An action to recover for services rendered as secretary. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare—tale.

DISTRICT COURT-Judge Hare.—Lukens vs. The tellef Fire Insurance Company. Before reported Verdict for defendant.
Cottman vs. Cottman, An action of ejectment to
determine the boundary of certain property. On trial.

RAILROADS IN PRUSSIA .- The number of miles of railway in course of construction in Prussia is nine hundred and twenty. The lines decided on but not yet commenced are about one thousand nine hundred and sixty miles more, and there is a similar length of lines in contemplation, but on which no final decision has been made. The sum required for the works in progress before the end of 1866 is estimated at about £12,000,000.

-The latest New York idea is a kitchen in the garret.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR. INTERESTING LETTERS FROM GENERAL GRANT AND GENERAL SHERMAN.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War have just issued their report in an immense volume, containing reports by Generals Sherman, Thomas, Pope, and other generals. The volume contains many documents never yet published, and among them the following

Private, |
Nashville, Tenn., March 4, 1884.—Dear Sherman:—The bill reviving the grade of lientenantgeneral in the army has become a law, and my
name has been sent to the Senate for the place.
I now receive orders to report to Washington
immediately in person, which indicates either
a confirmation, or a likelihood of confirmation. a confirmation, or a likelihood of confirmation. I start in the morning to comply with the order, but I shall say very distinctly on my arrival there that I accept no appointment which will require me to make that city my headquarters. This, however, is not what I started out to write about. While I have been eminently successful in this war, in at least the confidence of the public, no one feels more than me how much of this success is due to the energy, skill, and harmonious putting forth of that enskill, and harmonious putting forth of that ea-ergy and skill, of those whom it has been my good fortune to have occupy a subordinate position under me. There are many officers to whom these remarks are applicable to a greater or less degree, proportionate to their ability as soldiers. But proportionate to their ability as soldiers. But what I want is to express my thanks to you and McPherson, as the men to whom, above all others, I feel indebted for whetever I have had of success. How far your advice and suggestions have been of assistance you know. How far your execution of whatever has been given you to do entitles you to the reward I am receiving, you cannot know as well as me. I feel all the gratitude this letter would express, giving it the most flattering construction. The word "you" I use in the plural, intending it for word "you" I use in the plural, intending it for McPherson also. I should write to him, and will some day; but, starting in the morning, I do not know that I will find time just now. Your friend, U.S. GRANT, Major-General.

Your Iriend, U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

[Private and confidential.]

NEAR MEMPHIS, March 10, 1864.—Dear General:—I have your more than kind and characteristic letter of the 4tb. I will send a copy to General McPherson at once. You do yourself injustice and us too much honor, in assigning to us so large a share of the merits which have led to your high advancement. I know you seems to the friendship. I have ever son forset. led to your high advancement. I know you approve the friendship I have ever confessed to you, and will permit me to continue, as herefore, to manifest it on all proper occasions. You are now Washington's legitimate successor, and c'cupy a position of almost dangerous elevation. But if you continue, as heretofore, to be yourself, simple, honest, and unpretending, you will enjoy through life the respect and love of friends, and the homage of millions of human beings that will award to you a large share in securing to them and their descendants a government of law and stability. I repeat, you do General Mcaward to you a large share in securing to them and their descendants a government of law and stability. I repeat, you do General Mc-Pherson and myself too much honor. At Belmont you manifested your traits, neither of us being near, At Fort Donelson, also, you filustrated your whole character. I was not near, and General McPherson in too subordinate a capacity to influence you. Until you had won Donelson I confess I was almost cowed by the terrible array of anarchical elements that presented themselves at every point; but that admitted the ray of light which I have followed since. I believe you are as brave, patriotic, and just as the great prototype, Washington; as junselfish, kind-nearted, and nonest as a man should be; but your chief characteristic is the simple faith in success you have always manifested, which I can liken to nothing else than the faith a Christian has in a Saviour. This faith gave you victory at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Also, when you have completed your best preparations you go into battle without hesitation, as at Chattanooga—no doubts, no reserves; and I tell you it was this that made us act with confidence. I knew, wherever I was, that you thought of me, and if I got in a tight place you would come if alive. My only points of doubt were in your knowledge of grand strategy and of books of science and history; but I confess your common sense seems to have supplied all these. Now, as to the future. Don't stay in Washingington. Halleck is better qualified than you to Now, as to the future. Don't stay in Washing-Now, as to the future. Don't stay in Washing-ington. Halleck is better qualified than you to stand the buffets of intrigue and policy. Come West. Take to yourself the whole Mississippi yalley. Let us make it dead sure, and I teli you the Atlantic slopes and Pacific shores will follow its destiny as sure as the limbs of a tree live or die with the main trunk. We have done much, but still much remains. Time and time's influences are with us. We could almost afford to sit still and let these influences work. Even to sit still and let these induences work. Even in the seconded States your word would now go further than a Presi-ent's proclamation, or an act of Congress. For God's sake, and your country's sake, come out of Washington. I foretold to General Halleck, before he left Cor-inth, the inevitable result; and I now exhort you to come out West. Here lies the seat of the coming empire; and from the West, when our

task is done, we will make short work of Charleston, and Ricamond, and the impove-rished coast of the Atlantic. Your sincere friend, W. T. Sherman, General Grant.

PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND. HOW PT IS TO BE DISPENSED-OFFICIAL PLAN OF OPERATIONS ANNOUNCED BY AN ASSOCIATE GENERAL AGENT SOUTH.

Mr. John E. Amos, Associate General Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, office at Atlanta, Ga., publishes in the papers of that city of the 26th of April the following for general information:-

general information:—

1. The direct aim of the Agent will be to encourage and aid common schrols in the South; that is, schools established, supported, and superintended by the Southern people themselves. Apart from this leading object, the founding and maintenance of schools will not come within his plan.

2. Usually, appropriations in moderate amounts will be made where such schools are languishing, or are liable to be suspended, for want of the means of support. Similar aid, if necessary, will be given in places unsupplied with schools, whenever the citizens shall such aid, however, is to be regarded as temporary.

g. In selecting schools to be aided, or places to be supplied with them, those will be preferred in which the destitution is greatest and the number to be benefited largest. tited largest,
4. Normal schools, or schools having normal de

partments, will receive particular attention. A small number of these, turnishing the most perfect modes, of instruction, will be considered as more important than a larger number of an inferior character. Here, also, it is the purpose of the agent to aid others in their work, and not to assume the support of such . Funds will not be paid in advance. Appropria-

tions will be made only on the fallilment of the condi-tions stipulated between the individual or corporation d general agent. Funds will not be given to literary or to profes mal schools as such. Special arrangements may metimes be made with these, for the purpose of couraging the industrial arts, or for the education

The agent will not identify his efforts with those 7. The agent will not identify his enorts with those of any other organization, by placing funds at the disposal of its managers; but in any connection he may hold with benevolent or religious societies, he will pursue his own specific object by such means and appliances as he shall select.

8. At present no agencies will be authorized, except a few, in which the services rendered will be evaluators.

gratuitous.

8. The agent will not, except in a few special, exceptional cases, have occasion to employ teachers. He can therefore aid such in obtaining places only by giving their names to school committees.

10. Applicants will make an estimate of what is actually necessary to meet their wants, and state conclasiy in what way and to what extent aid is desired. 11. Each application must be accompanied with re

11. Each application must be accompanied with recommendations from responsible persons.
12. Communicatious which require response by mail
must be accompanied with postage. This rule is
adopted because a perfect inundation of correspondence has been thrown on my hands by applicants
who seem not to have thought of the propriety of
torwarding postage.
13. Correspondence with gentlemen giving information as to points where the finud may be properly
appropriated, or suggestions that will facilitate its
proper disbursement, is desired, and will be duly
appreciated.

appreciated.
The daily and weekly press throughout the South
will please give this one insertion, and oblige, very
will please give this one insertion, and oblige, very
respectfully,
JOHN E. AMOS,
Associate General Agent. ... The Gazette du Wesser states that all the gambling institutions of Germany are to be suppressed. This is brought about by Prus-

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day,

April 30-Noon.-Consols for money, 914. U. S. Five-twenties, 714. Illinois Central, 764. Eric Railroad shares, 41. Frankfort, April 30—Noon.—U. S. bonds,

LIVERPOOL, April 30-Noon.-The cotton market is less firm. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Upland middlings, 12a124d. Orleans, 124d.

Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Corn 44s. and firm and scarce. Provisions unchanged, except Lard, which has advanced to 50s.

Provisions unchanged. [SECOND DESPATCH.]
Arrival Out of the Steamers Great Eastern, City of Boston, and Tripoli.

BREST, April 30 .- The steamers Great Eastern, Captain Anderson, from New York on the 17th, arrived here late last evening. QUEENSTOWN, April 30 .- The steamer City of

Boston, from New York on the 20th instant, arrived here early this morning. LIVERPOOL, April 30.—The steamer Tripoli, from New York on the 17th, has arrived.

Silence of the King of Prussia on the Luxembourg Question. London, April 30.—King William of Prussia has thus far been entirely silent on the subject of Luxembourg, which fact is causing considerable uneasiness in Paris.

Commercial Report of 2 o'Clock P. M. FRANKFORT, April 30 .- United States Fivetwenties, 76%.

London, April 30—2 P. M.—The Money Market is quiet and steady. Consols unchanged. Eric Railroad shares, $43\frac{\pi}{4}$; Illinois Central, 76; United States Five-twenties, $71\frac{\pi}{4}$. LIVERPOOL, April 30-2 P. M .- Since the opening, the cotton market has become easier, and a decline of \(\frac{1}{4}\) is noted. The sales are likely to fall short of the noon estimate. The following are the quotations at this hour:pland middlings, 117d.a12d.; Orleans mid-

London, April 30-2 P. M .- Sugar is firm, and quoted at 24s. per ewt. for No. 12 Dutch

dlings, 12ld. The other markets are without

The European Peace Negotiations—Pro-posed Basis for Deliberation.

Our latest cable news relating to the peace negotiations informs us that the members of the proposed Conference will consist of the representatives of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and the King of Holland as Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

The preliminaries supposed to be already agreed upon are as follows:—

First, France is not to enlarge her present boundaries.

boundaries,
Second. The fo. tifications of Luxembourg are
to be evacuated and dismantled,
Third. The future political status of the
Grand Duchy is to be determined by the Con-

Fourth. The final decision of the Conference is to be guaranteed by all the Governments participating therein.

It will be seen from this that Napoleon does

not abandon his purpose. Luxembourg dis-mantled is a practical gain to France. On the other hand, there is nothing to indicate that Prussia is to be hindered in the work of con-

OUR WASHINGTON DESPATCHES. The Latest Presidential Reconstruction

Views. Washington, April 20.—The latest bulletin as to Presidential Reconstruction views would to Presidential Reconstruction views notice place Mr. Johnson in direct hostility to the enemies of Reconstruction under the Congressional programme. It is stated to-day, by a distinguished Senator, that Mr. Johnson sindistinguished Senator, that Mr. Johuson sin-cerely regrets that any of the Southern States have been so unwise as to attempt to restrain the enforcement of the Reconstruc-tion acts by injunction. Nay, more, it is even said that so determined is the President to carry out the measures that even should injunctions issue from the Supreme Court he would disregard them. This is cer-tainly a very remarkable exposition of Presitainly a very remarkable exposition of dential views on this important subject; is vouched for by a very reliable Senator. The same Senator anticipates that by the meeting of Congress next December the Southern States will be ready for admission, and the great pro-blem of reconstruction will be solved, or at least very near its solution.

The Assassination of President Lincoln -The Case of Surratt.

The statement I sent you last week, about the probability of John H. Surratt's trial not taking place at all, has occasioned a good deal of comment, and many people are anxions to know upon what authority it was made. I am not at iberty just yet to afford information on that point. There are some who doubt that there was any sufficient foundation for the statement, while others are quite bold in asserting that they knew it to be reliable. While I do not assert that there is no doubt of the intended abandonment of the trial, I may the intended abandonment of the trial, I may safely state that the authority on which my original despatch was based was such as to warrant its publication. The Government has had serious doubts as to the policy of attempting surratt's trial—first, because his conviction by legal evidence is by no means sure; and, second, because it might lead to some unpleasant developments, among others that of the innocence of his mother of the terrible crime for which she suffered death. The idea of abandonwhich she suffered death. The idea of abandon-ng the trial is regarded as absurd by some a seacres, because, formosth, the accused is not inder military control, but subject to the jurisdiction of the regular civil tribunals. These mart people say Surratt is in the hands of the Supreme Court, not the Administration; but in States District Attorneys are officers of the general Government, influenced by the wishes of their superiors, and that the Attorney-General has something to say in the matter. The Supreme Court has only to try the prisoner when he is brought up and should be sailed. when he is brought up, and should a nolle prosequi be resorted to by Mr. Carrington, no one is to object but Surratt's counsel, who certainly would do nothing of the kind, but, on the contrary, gladly acquiesce. What, then, becomes of the absurdity of abandoning the trial should the Administration see fit? It is not easy to discover what are the intentions of the Administration on this or any other subject for a day. Thus, one day Mr. Johnson is said to be in favor of the Sharkey-Walker-Jenkins injunctions, and the next he is put down as against them.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—A special to the Commercial, from Seymour Ind., says that about two hundred men entered that town yesterday afternoon, and forcibly seized a negro name Mitchell, and took him to the woods and huse him. They also seized two white men, named Stewart, and threatened to hang them.

The cause of this violence was the robbery of a store in the northern part of that county, and in which these men were engaged.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, April 30.—Stocks verf strong. Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. 89\s. Canton. 44\s.; Erie, 60\s.; Cleveland and Tolede, 118\s.; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72\s.; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 50\s.; Michigan Southern, 68\s.; New York Central, 108. Michigan Southern, 68\s.; New York Central, 88\s.; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 50\s.; New York Central, 108\s.; Pittsburg and Fort Mayne, 50\s.; New York Central, 108\s.; Pittsburg and Fort Mayne, 50\s.; New York Central, 108\s.; Pittsburg and Fort Mayne, 50\s.; New York Central, 108\s.; Pittsburg and Fort Mayne, 108\s.; It Minsouri &s. 80\s.; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 111: do. of 1864, 100; do. of 1865, 100\s.; Onew issue, 107\s.; Ten-forties, 88\s.; Seven-thirties, Brst Issue, 100\s.; all others, 106\s.; Sterling Exchange, 9\s.; at sight, 10. Money 6 per cent. Gold 180\s.

MAY-DAY.

Its Observance in Ancient and Modern Times - The May-Day Sports of England, Scotland, France, and America-The May-Pole and the

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Queen of May.

The Month of May

has not always been the fifth in order in the course of the year. The second in the old Alban calandar, the third in that of Romulus, it was not until Numa Pompilius again reconstructed the calendar that it gained the fifth position, which it still retains. Changes in its length have likewise transpired from time to time. In the Alban calendar it consisted of only twenty-two days; Romulus gave it thirtyone; Numa cut it down to thirty; and finally the odd day was restored by Julius Cæsar, and since his time it has remained undisturbed in this respect. By our Saxon ancestors the month passed under the euphonious name of Tri-Milchi, having reference to the fact that at this season of the year the grass was so well advanced that cows were able to give milk three times a day. Its common title of May is supposed to have been given it in honor of the Majores or Majores, by which name the members of the original Senate of Rome were known; while June was so called out of compliment to the Juniores, or members of the inferior branch of the Roman legislature.

Notwithstanding all the vicissitudes which the month itself has undergone, from the earliest times

The First of May

has been observed by almost every civilized nation as a season of special rejoicing. It is then that the spring is fully enthroned, and with her magical zephyr wand has called into fresh life and beauty all the vitality of nature. Flowers are blooming-fruits are buddinggrain is sprouting—the whole earth is clothed in her gayest attire. The birds of the air-the beasts of the forest and field-man himself, the autocrat of creation, yields to this balmy influence, and perforce is sprightlier and merrier than at any other season of the year. This feeling of rejuvenation first found ex-pression in the *Floralia*, or Floral Games of Ancient Rome, which may be regarded as the

Origin of the May-Day Festivities, although they commenced as early as the 28th of the preceding month. On the same day there seems likewise to have been kept by the barbarous Celtic popularions of Europe a grand festival; but it is doubtful if this was anything more than a mere coincidence, as the latter was in no way associated with flowers. It passed under the name of Beltein, and was characterized by the kindling of fires on the hilltops at night. Until a very recent period it is said that this festival, in a slightly modified form, was kept up by the peasantry of the Scottish Highlands, Ireland,

and the Isle of Man. The May-Day Poetry of England.

The poetry of a nation is the most perfect reflection of its customs and manners; and especially is this the case with reference to the sports and pastimes in which the common cople vent their joy. And when the maniestation of joy is cut off, either voluntarily or involuntarily, by the resignation of all outdoor festivities, lyric poetry, at least, must lose its devotees. It is for this reason that we need never look for the rise of a great Dunker lyric poet, while the richness and variety of this department of our own literature is the only token that is needed of the thorough heartiness with which our forefathers turned all the joys of their earthly lot to the best advantage. Taking up the earliest attempts at lyric poetry among the English, we therefore find in them frequent mention of the rejoicings at this auspicious season of the year. Thus, we find in the 'Romance of King Alisaunder,' which belongs to the first part of the fourteenth century, the following sprightly passages:-

"Mery time it is in May; The foules syngeth her lay: The knighttes loveth the tornay: Maydens so dauncen and thay play." And here is another with a similar purport, the words miry gale meaning "pleasant melody":-

"In tyme of May, the nyghtyngale In wode makith miry gale; So doth the foules grete and smale, Som on hulle, som on dale.

Chaucer is full of quaint allusions to this period, especially in his translation of the "Romaunt of the Rose." In his "Court of Love' he introduces Robin Redbreast, as delivering the following tribute:-'Hail now,' quoth he, 'o fresh sason of May, Our moneth glad that singen on the spray!
Hall to the floures red, and white, and blewe,
Which by their vertue maketh our lust
newe?"

In the same poem Chaucer thus recites the manner in which the birds, having concluded their devotions in honor of the month, go forth to gather flowers and branches, to be woven by them into garlands:

"Thus sange they alle the service of the feste, And that was done right errly, to my dome; And forth goeth at the sourt, both mosts and To feche the floures freshe, and braunche,

and blome; namely hawksorn brought both page And and grome, and grome, and grome, and grome, and grome, and grome, with fresh garlasdes, party blew and white; And than rejoysen in their grate delight, Eek eche at of a feet threw the floures bright, The primross, the violete, and the gold."

The poets of still later days made as frequent allusion to these festivities. One of the most delightful of them is the description found in the fifth Ecloque of the "Shepherd's Calen-

in the Fifth Eclogue of the "Shepherd's Calenby Spenser, and reading as follows:esiker this merrow, no longer ago, saw a shole of shepherds outgo With singing, and shouting, and jolly cheer; Before them yode a lusty Tabrere, That to the many a horn pipe play'd, Whereto they dancen each one with his maid. To see these folks make such jouissance, Made my heart after the pipe to dance. Then to the green wood they speeden them all Then to the green wood they speeden them a To fetchen home May with their musical; And home they bring him in a royal throne Crowned as king, and his queen attone Was Lady Flora, on whom did attend A fair flock of fairles, and a fresh band of lovely pymphs—O that I were there

To helpen the ladies their May-bush to bear!" The ceremony thus described, which is known as "Bringing Home the May,"

and is now almost obsolete in England, was universally observed in early times; and as late