THE END.

The end has come. The rebellion is completely crushed and destroyed. With the surrender of the rebel forces in Texas under Magruder and Smith, ends the most terrific and bloody rebellion ever recorded in the annals of time. Victory, glorious and complete, crowns the arms of the republic. Out of four years of bloody fratricidal war, she comes not only victorious, but with renewed strength and vigor. Phœnix like from her old ashes she rises plumed for a higher flight, for a more glorious future. To-day stands demonstrated before the world the great fact, that republican institutions are a triumphant success. For four long weary years have we endured the fiery trial. The smoke of battle is now clearing away and reveals us to the world, battle scarred it is true, but purified, renewed, strengthened and prepared to enter upon the new field before us, with the wisdom gained from experience, with the self-reliance resulting from success, and with purer, higher, nobler views

of the destiny before us. We can now go forth with the fullest as surance to preach civil and religious liberty to all the world. The hopes of Europe's toiling millions have been realized, their prayers have been answered, and we are able to invite them now to the fairest, freest land on earth and to give homes to them and theirs as fast as steam can bring them to our shores. The time is near at hand when the industrial interest of our country no longer shackled by the legislative machinations of Southern slave drivers, shall rapidly advance to such a degree of prosperity as has never yet been seen. With the complete restoration of peace and tranquility to our land, Europe will experience such an exodus and this country such a tide of immigration as the world has never witnessed. There is no limit to the prospect of wealth, grandeur and prosperity which stretches out before us in the future. We have but to go forth and possess the land. No pent up Utica contracts our powers the whole boundless continent is ours. Let us give honor then to the stout hearts and strong arms of our brave sold: rs who have sacrificed their lives upon the altar of our country's libertiesto the gallant Generals who have led themto the wise statesmen, who have guided the ship of state through the storm-to our martyr President, the magnanimuous Lincoln, and above all to Him who rules the destinies of nations, and who has brought us once more to the haven of Peace and has granted unto us the prospect of a more magnificent and glorious future than has ever been vouchsafed to any people.

THE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE QUES-TION.

This is the most important question now submitted to them for the next four years tige of the accursed institution be permifted to come. It may, in all probability, be the to remain. We have had a bitter experileading feature of the next presidential canvass. If we can devine the political future the snap of the slave-driver's whip and the by the actions of the politicians of the present, unquestionably, politics are drifting rapidly in this direction. The policy of the est shadow of the vile system be permitted administration can alone set at nought the to remain. Then, indeed, shall a new era tendency of this question to become the lead- arise in the history of these United Statesing principle in the next presidential canvass. | an era of true freedom. Should the administration determine to give the loyal colored population of the South, a voice in the selection of representatives to Congress, the movements of many leading men of the nation will be handsomely anticipated. This question, looming up so formidably as it does, calls forth the candid consideration of every freeman. Let him weigh the issue likely to be presented, without prejudice, without that repulsive feeling toward a different race that so fre quently controls us, without that display of vanity which unfortunately for us, in one of our leading peculiarities. Let magnanimity, patriotism and the best interests of our country prompt our actions, and if we can then principle, let us do it, if on the other hand we come to the conclusion that all men are entitled to the expression of their sentiments at the ballot box, let us say so. It is the privilege of every citizen of the United States to express his views pro or it therefore becomes necessary for him to as they appear. This was our object when we published the article from the Pittsburgh from the New York World and Herald a our paper the reflector of all the leading ideas of the country, we do not expect that all will endorse our articles and selections, it would be very singular, indeed, if it were so when there is so much diversity of

The Copperheads will blindly and fiercely oppose the enfranchisement of the negro. They have advocated the enslavement of the whole race with a persistency worthy of a better cause, and now having to yield to the decrees of abolition, they will throw every. obstacle in the way of the elevation of these unfortunates. They will appeal to the low prediudices of the masses, and endeavor to create greater hatred in the breasts of their adherents towards them. This may be consistent, but we doubt whether it is in strict Now, to be plain, we know several dozen of colored men that we would sooner see march to the hallot box and east their ballots than an equal number of Copperheads we can name. And we are satisfied that the facts will warrant the assertion. According to Copperhead ethics cowards and traitors, who aided and abetted the rebellion as long as there was a rebellion to aid and abet, who burned barns and saw mills, intimidated Union men, who held meetings and organized resistance to the draft, who when drafted, skedaddled to Canada or other parts unknown, who organized Knights of the Golden Circle and confederated with the agents of the rebels to assassinate the President. should vote, while the loyal colored man. who at the call of his country, rushed to the his officer and the flag of his country charged for a few of the patriarchs.

to the cannon's wide mouth, filled as it was with the missles of death, to be carried away wreck for life, mangled and bleeding, is to e disfranchised. Reader, which do you think is entitled to vote?

SLAVERY -- IS IT DEAD?

One of the greatest errors committed by the great and good founders of our nation and framers of our constitution, was the ta king it for granted, that slavery languishing and apparently dying, would soon be dead. So thinking they passed it by and left it to revive and grow to life and strength, and ventually to bring upon us all the horrors of one of the most terrific rebellions ever recorded in the pages of history. Are we in no danger of a similar error? Our noble President, in the exercise of the most wonderful magnanimity, was stricken down by the bloody hand of an assassin, driven to his foul deed by the fiendish spirit of slavery. Let us beware of over-leniency. The de praved spirit of slavery cannot be affected by considerations of gratitude, it is wholly depraved and incapable of being moved by any of the finer feelings usually pertaining to humanity. We see this spirit already showing itself in the legislation of Tennessee where the lower house has passed a bill making separate laws for the freedmen, with a clause providing for returning them to other States, which looks very much like a fugitive slave law. We must remember that the Amendment is not yet ratified. Already the enemies of freedom are plotting mis chief. Let us not dismiss the work half done. Let it be kept before the people until it is completely finished. Let not the question be dismissed until the amendment has been fully ratified and slavery forever and irrevocably abolished. Rest not until its foul stain is purged forever from our statute books. Shall States be permitted to return to our national councils, with the contaminating influence of slavery still clinging to their skirts, and possibly containing the germ of some future rebellion? Let us not forget that there are those who still cling to this fruitful source of all our troubles-this vampyre that, for years, has sucked the lifeblood of the nation-this moral Upas-tree which, for more than half a century, has blighted with ignorance and poverty the fair fields of the sunny south-this Pandora's box, that has brought war into our land with allits woes-that has caused so many fields to be drenched with fraternal blood-that has brought mourning to almost every household in the land. There are those who in the face of the widows and orphans it has made-in full view of a nation groaning under the debt it has imposed upon us-nay more, of murdered and starved fathers, brothers, husbands and sons, whose bones lie bleaching on southern plains, will and do plead for its preservation in some form. There may be no danger of a reinstatement of slavery in its old form, but there is already an effort being made to preserve it in the modified form of caste or serfdom. Let us before the American people, or that will be be watchful and see that not the least ves-

The governments' disapproval of the ar mistice and negotions generally, of Gen'l. Sherman with Gen'l. Joe. Johnston, has called down all the wrath of that yeteran upon the head of Secretary Stanton. The inon the country with about the same effect that a disastrous defeat in the field would have been received. There was only one voice to be heard in regard to this Gene ral's bungling, and that was the voice of disapproval and condemnation. Every one felt great respect for the man who had won so many battles and completed the greatest march recorded in modern warfare, and when it was reported that Johnston had surrendered to the terms dictated by Gen. Grant, all with one accord said let General Sherman rest. The tongue that had been ready to condemn, now, in respect for the illustrious man, was hushed, and the councon, upon any and every leading question, try had come to the conclusion that it was only a blunder, and the least said in regard prepare his mind to act intelligently, and to to it the better. But since Gen. Sherman's enable our readers to do this, we intend to arrival in Washington, it appears this is not present the views of leading journals and to be the case. He has written a letter to statesmen through these columns as often a Col. Bowman, in which he pronounce Secretary Stanton an assassin with as much oolness as though such things were ordina-Gazette two weeks ago, and the extracts ry occurrences with him, and hints that his official position will not shield him, etc. week or two previous. We desire to make It is very true that Secretary Stanton car endure about as much abuse as one man should endure, and we hope that he will treat this attack of Gen. Sherman with his usual indifference. If Sherman is determin

ence. Let us see to it, not only that

clanking of chains and shackles, be no more

heard in the land, but, that not the slight

ed to write himself down an idiot, and thus overshadow a bright military career, as no a few other Generals have done, we hope that he will have only himself to blame. John Sherman, the brother of the General we learn, is out in an explanation of three or four columns to explain the General' position. It is quite probable it will take fourty and four columns to satisfy the American public that the General was justifiable in adopting the policy which he did. The letter has been so little appreciated that up to this moment we have not had the pleasure accordance with the dictates of manliness. until the Copperheads open up their of perusing a copy, nor do we expect to have columns to receive it. The Copperheads will hail this disaffection of Gen. Sherman as a god-send, and we expect that he will be trotted out for President without delay. But it will take long to convince our people that the man who conducted such a beautiful piece of diplomacy is a fit man for the high position of chief magistrate of the American people. For the credit of the General, we hope the matter will be dropped by both he and his friends, and the peo ple, who ever stand ready to forgive and forget, will wipe out of their recollection the

with Johnston. A gentleman requests us to say that he ha field, a willing sacrifice for the axiom of the ordered several hundred of the new style Declaration of Independence, "that all men Jeff. Davis' Petticoats for the Copperheads are created equal;" and under the eye of of Bedford county. The style will be varied

humiliation which they felt on the receipt

of the intelligence of Sherman's negotiations

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

The great length of the testimony submit ted to the Court in these cases makes it utterly impossible for a weekly journal to publish it. The government closed its testimony several days ago, reserving the right to open again at will. Booth, it appears, was the chief conspirator, employed by the rebel agents in Canada, who acted under instruc tions from Richmond. Davis, Sanders, Seddon and other leading rebels are clearly implicated. The conspiracy was first organized in August, 1863, for the purpose of abducting the President, but when the different times fixed upon arrived they were

The persons on trial are Dr. Samuel Mudd, Mrs. Surratt, Atzerott, O'Laughlin, Spangler, Harrold, Payne and Arnold. Dr. Mudd set Booth's leg after the assassination. He was a confederate of Booth for some time as is clearly shown. Mrs. Surratt was one of the leading characters. The conspirators met at her house. On the day of the assassination she rode out to Surrattsville, a distance of ten miles, and stated that tain weapons deposited with a hotel keeper of them all, was clearly identified as the ard family. He is said to be a Kentuckian. Atzerott was to kill Vice President Johnson but proved too great a coward for the task. O'Laughlin was to kill Gen. Grant, but the General left the city before the hour fixed for the assassination. Spangler was a stage carpenter and assisted Rooth to arrange the President's box, and arranged the scenery of the stage in such a manner that Booth could escape. Harrold was with Booth when he was caught. He frequently boasted that "we are the assassins of the President." Arnold, though originally in the plot to abduct the President, appears to have backed out of the assassination some three weeks prior to its consummation. He is the only one likely to escape the penalty of death. Let the law be strictly enforced and every one of them receive the deserts which he so justly merits.

OUR DEBT-FREE TRADE.

Suppose our debt to be three thousan llions of dollars, bearing an average inest of six per cent. per annum, and the ordinary expenses of our government to be one hundred and twenty millions of dollars per annum; we will have to provide three hundred millions a year by duties or foreign imports and internal taxes. The Philadelphia North American illustrates the diffi-culties which attend the collection of so much revenue, and the fallacy of the free trade theory in this manner:

"To raise \$300,000,000 a year by dutie on imports, at an average rate of duty of 30 per cent., would require the importation of one thousand millions per annum. To state the question in this form is to give it this emphatic answer: We cannot pay the thirteen hundred millians a year for the privilege of dealing with foreigners. The importation of articles that we cannot raise or make ourselves to the extent of two hun dred, and possibly three hundred millions year, we can bear; and such a sum will be sufficient to give proper energy to our mercantile marine, and to knit us in peaceful intercourse with other nations."

This amount will be paid, too, by the export and sale of our surplus products of agrialture and mining, and in this way will be of importance in the adjustment of our national economy. But we must not permit ourselves to go beyond this wholesome limit by heeding the sophistries of the free trade men of England and France. Their free them to admit our grain and flour and Indian corn and cotton free of duty, because they cannot do without them or raise enough of them for their own purposes; and to protess a willingness to admit our textile and metalic fabrics free, because they can produce them at home as cheap, or a little cheaper than we can, aided as they are by overflowing capital and abundant labor-

But while they were in the same stage of national existence that we now are, they were ardent protectionists, nay, strict prohibition men, and by perseverance in such policy for centuries they have earned the power they now wield. They exercise this power mainly by sticking close to the principle that gold is the only standard of value and that everybody shall pay them in gold: but at the same time they encourage every body to put themselves in their power by contracting debts in paper issues, in order that what they sell may bring paper prices and be paid for in gold.

This enables them to hold all our banks, bankers and currency in subjection to the money power of London and Paris, and by this unhealthy dependence on them, they and other English and French journals that we shall speedily resume specie payments, and that Mr. McCulloch will shape the movements of the Treasury of the United States so as to put our agriculture, com-

nerce and manufactures in their keeping The people of this country should on this point take a lesson out of not very ancient English history, and profit by it. They should recollect that specie payments were suspended in England in 1797, and not re sumed until 1825, although the great European war closed in 1815. It took England ten years to set her house in order after a great war, and it certainly will not take us less to close the accounts of our war for the suppression of a gigantic rebellion and the preservation of the national life. - Pittsburgh

NORTHERN COURAGE.

A Virginia letter writer says: "One good effect of the war on the Southern mind is very manifest; the people, and more especially the soldiers, have been thoroughly dis abused of the notion that Northern men are lacking in fighting qualities. An incident related to us by a member of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry will serve as an illustration. He was scouting with two comrades last spring in the vicinity of Spottsylvania. They lay baok in the woods while a cavalry coln of ours was passing, and seeing two men of the First Michigan Cavalry a short distance in the rear, pounced upon them and demanded their surrender. The Michiganders made no reply, but commenced feeling Union. On, and on!

for their pistols, seeing which the rebels FROM THE SOUTHWEST. fired but missed their aim, and directly afterwards heard pistol balls whizzing in uncomfortable proximity to their own heads. After the exchange of a few more shots, the greybacks were fain to return to the woods without the coveted prisoners. Our informantconcluded with the remark, that he had never known a man of Custar's Michigan brigade to be captured without a fight, whatever might be the odds against him."-Pittsburgh Chronicle.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The Edinburgh Review for April has just made its appearance upon our table. Though late it is ever welcome and its contents never spoil by keeping. The articles in the pres ent number are:-Taine's History of English Literature, Heraldic Manuals, The Australian Colonies, Madame Roland, Leckey's Influence of Rationalism, The Church and Mosque of St. Sophia, Memories of Dumont de Bostaquet, Tuscan Sculpture, Guizot's Meditations on Christianity, The Law of Patents, and all display the scholarly ability, certain parties would be out there for cer- extended range of thought and research, and brilliant discussion characteristic of the named Lloyd. Payne, the hardest wretch English Quarterlies. Leonard Scott & Co., are entitled to the thanks of all lovers of man who attempted to assassinate the Sew- English Literature, for the fine style in which they get up their reprints of these valuable Quarterlies and the liberal terms at which they furpish them. The Westminster, Edinburgh, North British, London Quarterly and Blackwood are all furnished at fifteen dollars per annum.

HARPERS MAGAZINE for June contains its usual variety of illustrated articles, stories, poetry, tales and anecdotes. It fills its peculiar sphere in our periodical literature without a rival To all who want pleasant and interesting reading matter for recreation, we would say by all means buy Harper's. THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June comto us frieghted with a variety of able and in-

teresting artides in its various Departments of Art. Literature and politics. Among which-A Letter about England, John Brown's Raid, Richard Cobden, Modern Improvements and Our National Debt. Late enes in Richmond and The Place of Abraham Lincoln in History are first to attract

OUR YOUNG FOLKS. The June number of this excellent magazine makes its appearance upon our table with a great variety of nteresting reading for the little folks. Among the contents we note—Among the Lions, The Robin, Three Days in Camp Douglass concluded, Lessons on Magic, The Wild Goose, A Business Letter, Our Dogs ontinued, Farming for Boys continued and

Winning his Way continued &c., &c. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. - From the irst engraving, Recollections of Love, to he end of the Editor's Department, engrarings and all, the contents of the June numper, are good and well worth a careful pe

[From the New York Herald of May 24.] The Grandest Military Display in the World.

World.

Yesterday the magnificent review at Washington began. The vast army of two hundred thousand American soldiers commenced to pass before the President and the Lieutenant General. Washington was, of course, crowded with strangers from all parts of the Union, and their cheers expressed to the brave vetarans the gratitude which the country feels toward them for its preservation. There have been many great military displays in the past; but never before has there been one so grand as this. Neither Napoleon or Wellington ever saw so many veterans in one army at one time. When Napoleon reviewed his army of two hundred veterans in one army at one time. When Napoleon reviewed his army of two hundred Rappicon reviewed the army army thousand men at the opening of his first Russian campaign, many of his soldiers were young conscripts fresh from the farm and the counter. The great Russian army, reapitulation of Paris, in 1814, numbered on-y one hundred and sixty-thousand. But our army, which is, in fact, but a part of our force, since the commands of Thomas, our force, since the commands of Thomas, Schofield, Curtis, Ord, Canby, Foster, and others, are not represented, is composed en-tirely of veterans, and is quite two hundred

they of veterals, and is quite two hundred thousand strong.

It is not mere numbers however which make the display at Washington so grand. This review is a review of triumph. The troops which file before the thousands of spectators at Washington are not preparing for battle. They have convent of the way. spectators at washington are not preparing for battle. They have come out of the war triumphant, and all their battles are over. Leading them we see Peace and Victory hand in hand. The gallant conquerors of many a hard fought field are going home to many a hard fought field are going home to share the blessings they have won for the nation. They are not only heroes, but they are the heroes of the sublimest conflict in all history. They have been battling for that great principle of democracy for which so many valiant martyrs in former times have fallen in vain, and they have secured the perpetuity of that Union upon which the hopes of the oppressed of all climes and countries depend. They are the champions of free government throughout the world. of free government throughout the world.
The applause which greets them comes not from the Washington crowds alone, nor from the millions of their fellow-citizens in all the States; but we can hear it ringing across the Atlantic, echoed alike from the make or break us at their pleasure. Hence the present concern of the London Times jestic chorus of republican voices from Mexico. to to Denmark. From one end of the world to the other the people thank our soldiers for having conquered in the people's cause. Two hundred thousand American soldiers are marching on through Washington to day. Every regiment, brigade, and divi-sion has its proud record, which the specta tors eagerly recall. Those fine fellows fought at Antietam, and those at Atlanta. Here are the men who held Lee in a vice, and yonder come Sherman's legions who passed like a sword through the vitals of the rebel lion. We leave to our correspondents the grateful task of noting the achievements of the troops in line, and pause to ask ourselves where their march is to end. They are go ing home; but will they stay there long With one quarter of the number Scott captured Mexico. With one half of that tree tared Mexico. With one half of that tremendous army Canada would be ours.
With such a body of veterans our generals
could humble the pride of combined Europe.
Where will their grand march end? This is
a question which no one can answer now.
One thing is, nevertheless, sure. These
thousands of soldiers may fight no more;
their remaining years may be passed in quict usefulness at their homes; one by one
they may pass away honored and beloved by
all, like the patriots of the Revolution; scat-

all, like the patriots of the Revolution ; scat

tered far and wide, their bodies may rest

sweetly beneath the flowers and the grasses

but all this while their souls and those of their slain comrades will be marching on. On—till thrones shake and crumble at the

sound of their coming, and are crushed be-

neath their steady tramp. On—till the peo-ple everywhere rise and demand their liber-ties with invincible voices. On—till no des-pot tyrranizes over his fellow-men, and no

aristocracy lords it over the down-trodder

and every man a freeman. On-till the sol-

Major General Wilson has ordered all the the Confederate States, mules, horses, harness, wagons and leather, not required for the use of his cavalry corps, to be turned over to Col. Foster, Q. M. G., to be distributed amongst the poor people as a loan from the United States, but returnable Two hundred and fifty bales of cotton passed up to-night for Cincinnatti, and 130 for St. Louis.

A Memphis dispatch of May 26 says that telegraphic communication has been opened to New Orleans.

Gen. Forrest is on his plantation at Ta-homa, Miss.

Jackson advices state that the rebel Leg-

Jackson advices state that the rebel Legislature met there on the 20th, and instructed Gov. Clark to appoint Judges Fisher and Gorgas commissioners to Washington and confer with President Johnson on the subject of calling a convention with a view to restore Mississippi to the Union. Surrender of Kirby Smith's Forces.

The Memphis Bulletin's New Orleans special of the 23d says: Gens. Price, Buckner, Brent and 9 staff officers arrived to-day as commissioners from Kirby Smith to New York of the Staff of t otiate with Canby for terms of surrender Price, Buckner and Dick Taylor, on the Price, Buckner and Dick Taylor, on the part of rebels, had a consultation with Canby and Herron, the result of which, was reported to be the surrender of all the rebels in the trans-Mississippi department, on the same terms as were accorded to Johnston

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Times' Brazos corres-ondence of the 12th says: The Liberal orce which captured Montery was 7,000

strong.

General Negrete, after occupying the place levied a loan of \$400,000 in specie.

In the fight at Saltillo the Imperialists Gens. Victoriana, Lepedo and Fierro were wounded, but escaped in the fight. Cortinas captured \$50,000 in specie while Negrete was attacking Matamoras on the 29th.

The rebel Gen. Slaughter fortified the left bank of the Rio Grande and oppened an artillery fire to prevent his troops from reaching. ery fire to prevent his troops from reaching the river for water.

A party of guerrillas recently attempted kidnap the Empress from the City of The unpopularity of Maximilian is still

urther confirmed.

The interior of Texas is in a terribly dis-

organized condition.

A telegraph line has been constructed from San Antonio and Austin to Mata-

The French and English war vessels off the Rio Grande, joined the United States sloop of war, Oneida, in firing half-hour guns on the announcement of the death of President Lincoln

o Portland Oregon, including intermediate ints, the service to commence on the first f July, at a compensation of \$225,000 an-

Alabama has been divided into three internal revenue districts, but no appointments of assessors and collectors have yet

John T. Ford, of Ford's Theatre was yesterday unconditionally released from the Old Capital prison, where he had been con-fined since his return from Richmond a few ays after the assassination of President

The Indictment Against Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge--Proba-ble Indictment of General Lee. Washington May 25.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis. The indictment against Jeff. Davis for high treason, of which you had the first information on Tuesday, has not yet been made public, but will probably be to-morrow. It includes John C. Breckinridge, and will probably be pushed to trial at once. The Court is composed of Chief Justice D. K. Carter, formerly of Ohio; Judge Olin, formerly of New York, and Judge Wiley, of this district.

this district.

General Robert E. Lee will be indicted by a grand jury in Richmond within a few days for treason. The moment he is indicted his parole is of no further use to him, and he will find himself in the same predicament as Jeff. Davis.

Official Declaration of the End of the

War. WASHINGTON, May 27.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The following order has just been issued by the War Department:

That in all cases of military sentences by military tribunals during the war, the sentence be remitted and the prisoners be dis-

The Adjutant General will issue immedi ately the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

By order of the President. E. M. STANTON Secretary of War.

Decision by the Attorney General.

New York, May 27.—A special to the *Tribune*, from Washington on the 26th says: The Attorney General has just made a most important decision. He affirms that the amnesty proclamation was a means only to secure a specified purpose, which was the suppression of the rebellion. The rebellion The rebellion g ended, the amnesty is void. It does ot restore citizenship, property or vested rights. The President has no power to par-don except for what is past. The executive don except for what is past. The executive clemency cannot stretch to the future; there-fore the decree of confiscation must stand. The decision will be given in a few days.

The Last of the rebel army Surrendered. WASHINGTON, May 27-8:30 p. m.

lajor Gen. Dix: A dispatch from General Canby, dated at Now Orleans yesterday the 25th inst, states that arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mis Department have been concluded. include the men and material of both the army and navy. E. M. STANTON,

Terrific Explosion at Mobile

CHICAGO, May 29.

The Tribune has a special dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 26th inst., which says: The ordnance depot and magazine at Mobile, exploded at 2 o'clock yesterday. The shock was terrific, and the whole city was shall a fait foundation. Fight was shaken to its foundation. Eight squares of buildings were destroyed, and five hun-dred persons were buried in the ruins. The origin of the explosion has not yet been as-

SCHOOL OF MINES. - A school of Mine was established last year in connection with Columbia College, in this city, the first terms of which during the winter have been very fully attended. The ability of the corps of professors connected with the institution, the advantages of its location, and the rapid development of mining enterprise in the country, are such as will probably enable the trustees to render this fully equal to many foreign schools of the kind now frequented by American students.—N. Y. Observer.

THE story of a plot at Memphis amon

Annexation of the British Provinces. There are unmistakable signs in the neighboring Provinces of a revival of the amexa-tion feeling of 1849. The reaction caused by the failure of the scheme for uniting all by the failure of the scheme for uniting all the provinces, has had its influence in this direction. The proposal to spend the trifle (£150,000 sterling a year for four years) voted by the British Parliament, in forts at and around Quebec, while nothing has been voted for the West, has naturally provoked unamiable feelings in the peninsular districts of Upper Canada. The fear that no commensurate gain would accrue to the Western tax payer—who contributes three-fourths of the customs' dues—for building a military railroad from Quebec to Halifax, has grown stronger every day as the prospect of a political union with the maratime Provinces has declined. And some of the local journals of the Upper Provinces are not backward in giving emphatic expression to sentiments strongly derogatory to the importance and value of continued British connexion. The industrial interests of the country

The industrial interests of the country ion. The industrial interests of the country east and west, are in a more backward condition than they have been for many years. And there is a large and steady emigration both from Lower and Upper Canada to the United States. These are facts which we record with anything but pleasure. The people of this country were satisfied to see the colorists make an experiment in federal the colonists make an experiment in federa-tion, either as the dependency of the mother country or otherwise, as they might deem most profitable. Their failure—if failure it must be—is a matter for regret.—New York Times.

of the folly of protracted resistance has not been discovered during this contest; and although it seems harsh and cruel, it is ne-cessary and unavoidable. It will save the effusion of blood and much suffering to make this struggle in Texas as short and se-vere as possible. Nothing less than the same wholesome experience of the horrors of this conflict endured by other rebel States will curb the haughty spirit of these Texan rebels.—Phil. N. American.

A CONVERTED REBEL-RECONSTRUCTION

A CONVERTED REBEL—RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH.—At a meeting of Southern men in Memphis, recently, Colonel Grace, of Arkansas spoke as follows:

The French and English war vessels off the Rio Grande, joined the United States sloop of war, Oneida, in firing half-hourguns on the announcement of the death of President Lincoln.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 27.

The Post office Department has contracted for the conveyance of the mails, daily and back on the route from Lincoln, California, to Portland Oregon, including intermediate

A CONVERTED REBEL—RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH.—At a meeting of Southern men in Memphis, recently, Colonel Grace, of Arkansas; spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I am the man who drew up the ordinance of Secession in the Legislature of Arkansas; I have been in the field fighting against the Union for nearly four years, but now I am a conquered and whipped man. As I was gallant in going out to fight, I now propose to be gallant at surrendering and submitting to the arms of the Government that we cannot whip. I have no contemptfor Federal authority now, if I ever had. I do not think there is a manly bosom in the South but that has highmanly bosom in the South but that has higher respect for Northern gallantry than when we went into the fight. There may be some men in the North who think that the South had a hand in the death of our lamented President, but I know that the peop of the South mourn over his death, and i genuine. Six barrels on the right of Wash-ngton are very indistinct. that they have lost a friend. The North has maintained this conflict nobly, and the how any guilt.

South has nothing to be ashamed of. I am proud of the South—there is something in the very atmosphere that makes men great. So I say that the South is not an insignficant so I say that the South is not an insignment people; and if so great a people as they are cannot whip the world, who cannot come to the inevitable conclusion that the North is greater? And I am not going to stultify myself by saying I have been whipped by nobody. Now it is our duty to repent and on back to this great pational church, remyself by saying I have been whipped by nobody. Now it is our duty to repent and go back to this great national church—repent, get absolution, and be baptized afresh. I know we will receive honorable and just terms. When I had an interview with the President, his heart seemed to be overflowing with love toward the Southern people. We first went out of the Union and threw down the gage of battle, and the North picked it up; we fired the first gun, and took the first fort—Fort Sumpter—which was taken back a few days ago. The North seemed to be unwilling to fight; they did not think we would fight, and so thought of them, but to our sorrow, we have found out different; they seemed to spring up like mushrooms from all parts of th earth. Before this war I never saw a Federal officer hardly. I never felt the slightest oppression of the Federal Government; in fact, I never thought we had one until I went out to fight; then I found we did have

Government. THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—The nestion of extending the right of suffrage negroes in re-organizing the state Govrnments of the South is receiving a num r of adherents since it was broached in orgress by Judge Kelly. The N. Y. He Congress by Judge Kelly. The N. Y. Herald a day or two since came out squarely for giving the right of voting to colored men. The New York World (democratic) says it is necessary to give the blacks suffrage or the States will be perturbed. The New York Commercial Advertiser (Conservative) of Fri lay also favors the idea, and says:

"It would be a wise departure from the system of almost universal suffrage adopted in this country, to limit the right of voting

n this country, to limit the right of voting by an ordained standard of education and illgence-to decree the accomplishment of reading or writing as a condition precedent to the exercise of the simplest right of citizenship but to make suffrage depe upon the possession of property, or the col or of the skin, or the hue of the hair, is an absurdity that has but to be named to be ex-Where shall the line be drawn Shall two hundred and fifty dollars vote, and forty-nine be excluded? And who shall de termine the precise variety of shade that makes citizenship, or decide whether the brunette complexion or the kinky hair comes from an African an Asiatic or a European source? The only just rule is to follow the guidance of principle, and to yield to manhood or intelligence, common, civil, and political rights, and leave to men the determ nation for themselves of the rank they ma hold, or yield to others, in the general orde of society. The miserable theories of absolute inferiority are unworthy of discussion If this inferiority be real, it will make itsel manifest, and the 'master grace' will still be the master."—Exchange.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS TO BE MUS TERED OUT.—The following Pennsylvania regiments belonging to the Army of the Po-tomac, took part in the grand review at tomac, took part in the grand review at Washington and will be mustered out of the service upon their arrival in this State.

CANALEX—1st 2d 6th 17th and 20th CAVALRY-1st, 2d, 6th, 17th and 20th

regiments.

INFANTRY—Ninth Corps.—45th, 47th,
48th, 50th, 51st, 100th, 200th, 207th, 208th,
209 and 211th regiments. 39 and 211th regiments.
 Fifth Corps—11th, 56th, 83d, 88th, 91st, 97th, 117th, 118th 121st 142nd, 155th,

107th, 117th, 118th 121st 142nd, 155th, 190th, 191st, 198th and 210th regiments. Second Corps.—31st, 53d, 57th, 69th, 90th, 105th, 106th, 110th, 116th, 140th, 141st, 145th, 148th, 183d and 184th regi-

Total Pennsylvania regiments from the Army of the Potomac—Infantry, 41; Cavalry, 5. The following Pennsylvania regiments The following Pennsylvania regiments

connected with General Sherman's army, participated in the review at Washington, and will no doubt reach home in a few days. the negro soldiers to massacre the paroled rebel prisoners is now said to be a hoax.—
Gen. Washburne says it is false in every

Gen. Washburne says it is false in every

Twentieth Corps.—28th, 29th, 46th, 73d, 111th and 147th regiments.

Fourteenth Corps.—79th regiment.

JEFF'S PETTICOAT DISGUISE.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, in giving the details of the capture of Jeff. Davis, says that when our troops came to the tent occupied by the ex-President, they were met by Mrs. Davis, en dishabille, with:

"Please, gentlemen, don't disturb she privacy of ladies, before they have time to dress!"

"All right, madame," said the corporal,
"we will wait till you have on your duds."
Presently there appeared at the tent door
an ostensible old lady, with a bucket on her
arm, escorted by Mrs. Davis and her sister.
"Please let my old mother go to the spring for some water to wash in!" said Mrs. Jeff in a pleading tone.

"It strikes me your mother wears very big boots," said the guard, as he hoisted the old lady's dress with his sabre, and discovered a pair of number thirteen calfskins.

"And whiskers, too!" said the sergeant as he pulled the hood from her face, and lo Jeff. Davis, in all his littleness, stood before them.

A "Spencer" was immediately pointed at

A Spencer was immediately pointed at his ear, and he was marched back to the tent and placed in durance vile. "How are the mighty fallen!" The great leader of the confederacy trying to escape the clutches of justice in his wife's petticoats!"

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN RICHMOND. -A Richmond correspondent of the Baltimore American speaking of the emigration to that country or otherwise, as they might deem most profitable. Their failure—if failure it must be—is a matter for regret.—New York Times.

Texas to feel the War.

What is in store for the unhappy people of Texas may be seen by the instructions of Grant to Sheridan for the campaign about to be inaugurated in that State. These authorize him to lay waste the whole country within the scope of his operations, in order to cut off the resources upon which the rebel generals in that quarter rely to enable them to carry, on the war. Amore effectual method of bringing the enemy to a realizing sense of the folly of protracted resistance has not been discovered during this contest; and either in the scope of the sense of the folly of protracted resistance has not been discovered during this contest; and either the scope of the folly of protracted resistance has not been discovered during this contest; and either the scope of the folly of protracted resistance has not been discovered during this contest; and either the scope of the s views as to the value of their land, and appear to think that the city is to at once pass rom an exhausting war to a career of un

ampled prosperity. New Counterfeits .- Peterson's Bank Note Reporter for May gives the following among some twenty new counterfeits issued since the sue of April:

Bank of New Jersey, New Brunswick, N., 5s altered from 1s-vig. oval portrait of olumbus.
Bank of Montgomery county, Pa., 10s and

0s, altered-vig. building and gardens; por rait each side.

Belvidere Bank, New Jersey, 5s imitation

-vig. two houses, wagons, cattle, horses, rees, &c.; male portrait on both lower corcent notes. On the top of the bill the words "Furnished only by the Assistant Treasurer and Designated Depositors of the United States," observe the two words "of the." on the genuine there is a little space between them not so in the imitation.

them not so in the imitation. 50 cent notes; the engraving is good, but the guilt frame around the head is very bad. The paper has, however, the appearance of common print paper, and is very whitish. The whole of it is a little smaller than the

25 cent notes; poorly engraved, on good paer, and the guilt frame around the head don' 10 cent notes; very coarsely done, and the

green ink very pale.

Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Pa., 2s altered—vig. female and two cows.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

EN ROUTE FOR TEXAS.—General Phil Sheridan and staff passed through Erie on Lucsday evening, 23d ult., on their way to Texas. A large number of people assem-bled at the depot to see the gallant General and on his appearance on the platform of the car he was greeted with "three times three

THE story of the assassination of Kirby Smith is contradicted, apparently on the au-thority of his wife, who has arrived at Mem-But he is between two fires—a poron of his men threaten to persists in holding out, while others declare they will kill him if he attempts to surren-

It is understood in New-Orleans that the rebel Gen Hood recently escaped across the Mississippi at Tunica Bend. A pursuing party captured his baggage at Semmsport.

A FEW nights ago an unsuccessful attempt was made at Staunton, Va., to assassinate Brigadier General Duval, of the United States forces.

On the 3d ult. the rebel Governor Watts, of Alabama, was arrested at Union Springs, in that State, and reached Montgomery, un der guard, on the 5th ult.

IRAD HAWLEY, of New York, and largey identified with the Pennsylvania coal trade, died recently in Rome. GEN. CUSTAR takes command of the De

partment of Missouri, which embraces the States of Missouri and Arkansas. W. H. HURBERD, one of the oldest mer-chants of Richmond, Va., died a few days

DISCHARGE OF WORKMEN. - Since the 1st of May 806 workmen have been discharged from the Charlestown (Mass.) navy-yard, making a saving of \$600,000 a year.

In the Tennessee Senate a bill has been introduced requiring all persons elected to office to take an oath that they have in no way aided the rebellion.

GEN. BUTLER has been invited to deliver the Fourth of July oration in Fall Biver, Mass., but declines on account of prior engagements.

rived at Chicago, being 10,000,000 feet more than ever before received in one week, THE salary of a New York Common Councilman is \$2,000, but his "pickings" are illimitable.

Poles of the Grand Dutchy of Posen, ac cused of high treason, are now being tried before the high criminal court of Berlin.

English sportsmen now name many their race horses after the famous battle

fields of our civil war. A LETTER from Munich announces the death of Franklin Webster, United States consul.

A POLITICAL revolution has taken place in Hayti. Cape Haytien, Gonaives and St. Marks have been taken by the rebels.

In Northern Alabama meetings are con stantly held, with a view of returning the States to the Union, and are largely attend-

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania gave

a decision affirming the constitution legal-tender notes. Over three million dollars has been disbursed in Chicago by the Government for horses and mules within the past year.

THERE is a woman in Quebec 113 years old. Her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren number 226.

THE rapadity with which President John son dispatches public business is remarked by all who visit the Executive office.