MONDAY, MAY 1, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous commuons. We do not return rejected manus Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

The Doom of South Carolina. The London Times asserts that our Government has spent more money in its efforts to capture Charleston than the fee simple title to all the land in South Carolina is worth. This is, perhaps, only a reecho of Southern bravado, but if it is true it affords an additional justification of anv stern measures we may adopt in the disposal of such dearly-purchased territory. The "Palmetto" State has been the nest of treason for many years, and had her brood of pestilential theories never been hatched, the Great Rebellion could not have been organized. In view of her persistent infamy, commenced long ago, and continued unceasingly under every imaginable phase, no fate can be too severe for her. She has been the only implacable foe of the Republic. All other enemies have at times shown symptoms of moderated resentment or of partial friendship. She alone has made the destruction of the Union the unalterable object of her political existence. It was not chance that selected Sumpter as the first object of attack; but her soil was deliberately chosen for the commission of the first overt act, because it was far more deeply saturated with treason than any

Her insignificance for a time shielded her from retributive justice, but in view of the wide train of evils she has brought upon the land, loyal men will not regret that after a long carnival of impunity, she has obtained a portion of her deserved punishment. Her boasted cities, Charleston and Columbia, are mouldering heaps of ruins. And as to her rural districts, SHERMAN'S army, never noted for a peculiarly tender regard for rebel property, cast to the wind all restraints on her wicked soil. The supplementary labors of devastation, not concluded during the march of the main body of our forces through the State, appear to have been entrusted to Potter's infantry and cavalry, and one of the features of General Sherman's interview with JOHNSTON, that will not be condemned, is his announcement to the rebel General that these spoiliations would continue. "Let POTTER burn a little longer," said he, "it will not hurt that people to bear a still heavier burden." They have met a prophetic fate, for "the day cometh that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly shall be stubble; and the day that cometh shall burn them up," and "leave them neither root nor branch."

The Good News Received in England. News of the capture of Richmond reached England on the night of Friday, April 14the very night on which President Lincoln was foully slain. It is to be noticed that most of the daily London newspapers, which can give a column or two of leading comment upon a vote taken in the House of Commons at two or three 'o'clock on the morning of publication, found themselves unable to do more than give the barest announcement of the virtual overthrow of on. The Times, a ways ready to proclaim Secession successes, even when the news carried with it internal evidence of having been exaggerated by design or wholly "manufactured to order," had not heart to say one word. It wanted time for deliberation, and shirked all notice of the fact on Saturday, but would probably say something on the following Monday, After all its prophecies—all its strong assurances that the Rebellion must succeed, that the false men bellion must succeed, that the false men were certain to beat the true, the fall of Bichmond must have been as gall and wormwood to its conductors. In a short time, no doubt, this political Fadladeen will change sides, and affirm that, all along, it was confident of the final victory of truth, justice, and humanity. The Daily News, one of the few London journals which has been firm and faithful in its friendship for our Union, congratulates us upon our successes, and declares, with equal emphasis and truth, that JEFFERSON Davis and his Government are now "vagrant and fugitive," and sharply reminds the sympathizers in Europe that, instead of fulfilling his threat of making the leading Northern cities " food for the torch," his to be set on fire.

last act of power was to order Richmond The Newest European Complication. "Above all things do not be too zealous," was the excellent advice of crafty old TAL LEYRAND to a young Frenchman who had just been appointed to an important diplomatic office. It would appear as if Lord PALMERSTON, who takes things very easily, in the belief that time will bring about proper results, had acted upon some such years of public life, fifty of which have been passed in office. He never gets excited, nor angry, and is coolest after he has made a blunder. Indeed, for the most part. British publicists are by no means zealous —in office. They raise a great smoke while place-hunting, which even their opponents sometimes mistake for a conflagration, but once that they are officials they generally permit matters to run their own course. CHARLES GRANT (now Lord GLERELG) was Chief Secretary of Ireland in "the good old Tory times," and had a constitutional distaste for labor of any kind. 'At the close of (his three years occupancy of office, his private apartments in Dublin Castle were cleared out, and three large found in his own particular sanctum. Beto England, (where such an excellent worker was placed at the head of the Board of Trade!) he owned the soft impeachment, declaring that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, letters to public functionaries required no reply, and might therefore be said to answer themselves, and that he saved time, trouble, and stationery by consigning them to the unopened heaps in the MELBOURNE) was successor in Ireland to this free-and-easy gentleman, and followed his example, as well as he could, but the under-secretary received private instructions from headquarters to look over the Secretary's correspondence, as it might contain something worthy of notice. When Lord MELBOURNE was Prime Minister, he confessed that the great drawback to his happiness was the necessity of attending to public business during the six months in each year of the Parliamentary session and, when that was ended, he took the other six months as an extended holiday. chuckling, like a school-boy, at the beginning of his summer vacation, over the prospect of having nothing to do for a long time. Consequently, his Lordship wholly repud-ated anything so troublesome as

major, has the misfortune to possess, as his | their loyalty by fighting for the old flag prime minister, a gentleman who has more zeal than discretion. He manages home as well as foreign matters, and contrives sippi, Alabama, and Texas. All of these to keep them in perpetual hot-water. Count OTHO DE BISMARCK-SCHOENHAUSEN has not been in office quite three years, but has done as much mischief as most other ministers could have effected in double that time. He has placed the Prussian Parliament in such a state of antagonism to the King that, but for the accident of the late war with Denmark, which exclusively engrossed public attention while it lasted, it is probable his Majesty would have been an exile, in England, before this-and not only exiled, but deposed. The war ended; he bas advoitly renewed the struggle between the King and the legislature, and, as Sir Lucius would say, "It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands." Here is pent is crushed. But much remains be-

adjusted, even now, by a few small concessions on the part of the monarch, but The Prussian people want domestic re-

forms and a reduction of taxation, but the monarch, (or rather M. DE BISMARCK.) declines assenting to these, demands a large military force, and tells the Legislature that it has no right to fix the number of this army, the cost of maintaining it, and the time of its period of service. If the money is not voted, the King will try army before Raleigh on the 26th inst., after complyand take it by force, as CHARLES STUART did in England-and who can say what will be the result?

While not bearding the Legislature and successfully striving to augment the King's obstinacy, M. DE BISMARCK is searching among old generalogical documents for something to prove that the house of Brandenburg is stitled by descent to rule in the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein-the he has always shown himself to be, a true soldier, self-same duchies which he forcibly wrested from the King of Denmark, ostensibly claiming them as the birthright of the Duke of Augustenburg. He says that some three hundred and fifty years ago Maxi-MILIAN I., Emperor of Germany, conferred these duchies in reversion on an ancestor of the King of Prussia. The claim, it must be confessed, has been a long time in abevance, and it is suspicious that Prussia never preferred it until, by force and fraud, she had gained possession of the country.

Austria is jealous because Prussia seems likely to annex the stolen duchies. France may object—but can be conciliated by having the Rhine conceded as a boundary. Russia, which also has claims, is quietly watching the game. Prussia, which has become powerful by robbing Poland, Saxony, Austria, and even France, would be neatly rounded off by annexing the Danish Duchies, and, this done, Hanover may expect to be swallowed up as soon after as is found convenient. The aim is to make the whole of northern Germany one Prussia. England and Russia can prevent it, on the old 'balance of Europe" plea, but will they? It seems to us as if, provided Prussia does not previously send her obstinate ruler adrift, he will succeed, with the assistance of his very zealous BISMARCK, in bringing about an European war.

Pennsylvania and the President. Even under the old regime, no Southern statesman was more universally respected in Pennsylvania than Andrew Johnson; but since the majestic display of his noble characteristics at the outset, and during the progress of the rebellion, he has been an especial favorite of our whole Commonwealth. After his elevation to the Presidential chair the disposition to bestow upon him unbounded confidence and a generous support became almost universal among our citizens, without distinction of party. We are gratified to notice, by the following article from the Washington Chronicle, that this feeling has found an authentic and official expression. Pennsylvania, proud of the complimentary terms in which the President received it, will more than verify the assurances of her patriotic Governor:

From the Washington Chronicle, April 30. 1
THE PREBIDENT AND THE GOVERNOR OF PENN-SYLVANIA.—Yesterday morning President Johnson received a number of citizens of Pennsylvania, who presented to him the following earnest and patriotic letter from Governor Curtin of that State. We noticed among those present Colonel F. Jordan, military agent of Pennsylvania, and his assistan Colonel Gilliland : Samuel Wagner. Esq., of York county, and others. Colonel J. W. Forney read the letter of Governor Curtin to the President:

entertain of the base and cowardly assassination to which your predecessor has fallen a victim.

I know that it is unnecessary to give you this assurance; but, looking to the vast responsibilities that have been suddenly cast upon you, it has seemed to me that an express word of hearty encouragement from your friends cannot be otherwise than agreeable to you. I should have visited Washington to say this much to you in person, but I am unwilling, just at this moment, to fnour the danger of interfering with the just discharge of your public dities by occupying your time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. Cuetin.

To the PRESIDENT. In reply, President Johnson expressed his fervent thanks to Governor Curtin for the hearty manner in which he had proffered his valuable support of the General Administration. Some of his most in-teresting recollections were of the old Keystone State. In the war for the maintenance of the Go-vernment she had surpassed herself in her contribu-tions to our armies and in the valor and sacrifices of her sons, many of whom he classed among his best friends, having met them in large numbers during his trials in Tennessee. President Johnson trusted that his administration of the Government

would not be unworthy of the confidence of the loya

cople of Pennsylvania. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, April 29, 1865. It would be a dark look-out from the pause that succeeds the surrender of Johnston's army, if we could not count thousands of loyal men in the heretofore defiant rebel States. Such a prospect would be only one of ever-renewed and retheory as TALLEYRAND's during his sixty | newing broil and battle. Happily, however, there are great bodies of people who have always been steadfast in their Union faith, and who have proved their fidelity by the heroism with which they have suffered and scorned persecution, and more than persecution, for the sake of the country. To sustain these men, and to put the control of the great work of the organization of the seceded and returning States into their hands, is among the first of the many important duties of the Executive. They have earned this consideration at the hands of the Administration, and I am rejoiced to believe that the President will not disappoint them. These men know the Southern masses better than we Northerners, and to them may be entrusted the solution of barrels, filled with unopened letters, were | many of the questions which exercise the minds of our statesmen. They know ing twitted with this, soon after his return | that the rebellion was the work of leaders, and not of the people of the South; and, while they insist upon the summary nunishment of the first, they are ready for the kindest treatment of the second. Under the auspices of these brave and welltried leaders, State governments, upon the model of that of Tennessee, will be formed in all the other States, and thus the nucleus will be sound and wholesome. This nucleus beer-barrels. Mr. Lamb (afterwards Lord | will be the heart of the new system, and it will not be long, with the aid of the National Government and the contributions of emigration, before the experiment is fully completed, States, like South Carolina and Florida, where the whites were always in a woful minority, will be re created by the settlers and soldiers, on the same principles and with the same auxiliaries. The Pierpont government of Virginia is already recognized, and will very shortly take possession of the State Capital at Richmond. The counties not represented in the Legislature that sat at Alexandria, under the first call of Governor Pierpont, will now be invited to elect delegates, and the process of repealing the bad work of the rebel Legislature will be inaugurated. North Carolina is ripe for the new order of things. Louisiana was ready last year, and Arkansas has a very The King of Prussia, however, who good government under Murphy, and a would have made a tolerable sergeant staunch body of Democrats who prove

> perish. General Grant reached Washington this afternoon from Raleigh. We may may well say with Othello-"Our wars, are done; the Turks are drowned." As I learn, he thinks the head of the ser-

and black. Then are left Georgia, Missis

can be held by the Union forces until there

is a movement in the right direction—all

but Texas, which, from present appear-

ances, will be made the rendezvous of the

fugitive leaders and each of their followers

as may choose a life of brigandage. It

is manifest that Davis and Breckin-

where they expect to cross into Texas.

There let them stay until they are girdled

by land and sea, and forced to yield or

ridge are striking for the Mississippi

an excess of zeal. The difficulty might be | youd-much that requires all our discretion. He is the best patriot who gives his best thoughts to his country, and refuses to the too-zealous minister steps in and forbids | work upon rash remedies. What we conhis yielding-even to the extent of a hair's | clude in the way of peace must not be a breadth. Zeal like this may upset the thing to be broken, but to last. It must rest throne, but BISMARCK will have the satis- upon the rock and not on the sand. It faction of steadily sticking to his opinion. | must be inspired by the highest wisdom and sanctified by the most sacred principle.

OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 80.

inecial Despatches to The Press. ] RETURN OF LIEUT. GENERAL GRANT. The Lieutenant General reached Washington ing with the directions of the President of the United States in countermanding the negotiation -between General SHREMAN and JOE JOHNSTON We are gratified to announce that General Grant is in the best spirits, and reports that the orders of he Government were obeyed with alacrity by eneral Sherman, and immediate effect under his direction, by his corps com-manders. There was not the slightest whisper of insubordination in any quarter. The spirit with which the orders of General GRANT were read and obeyed by General Shreman proves him to be, as and reflects the highest credit upon his well tried patriotism. One of the beneficial and desirable results of the surrender of JOHNSTON, is the reasonable assurance of that commander that he will exercise the utmost vigilance and authority to repress and to punish all bushwhacking or guerilla warfare, and from what we have heard, a similar course will be pursued by General LEE, the late commander of the Army of Northern Yirginia. Another fact may be stated in this connection, that the officers of the rebel army now frankly admit would not only be a military impossibility, but would not only be a military impossibility, but would be inflicting the greatest injustice and missivy upon the Southern people. The condition of the rebel army was such that when the ultimatum of the Government was made known General Grant's orders to Joe Johnston and is associates, it was yielded to at once, thus showing that it would have been wholly impossible for them to maintain the conflict, had not the negotiation taken place between Sherman and Johnston tion taken place the Southern people been reduced, burdened, wasted, and conscripted by the policy JEFFERSON DAVIS, that thousands of them ar on the eve of starvation, but the Government cainst which they have been arrayed has proved to be on this, as on the occasion of the former sur der, their constant almoner and benefactor This intelligence will be most gratifying to the people of the loyal States, who have been much exreised by the proceedings between Generals SHEE-MAN and JOHNSTON, and who have waited no tiently, with intense solicitude, the result of the mission of Lieutenant General Grant. ARREST OF HARRIS, OF MARYLAND.

Continually squads of cavalry and detectives are coming in from the surrounding country, sometimes bringing with them persons whom they have arrested upon the charge of complicity in the escape of BOOTH, or for uttering disloyal sentiments, etc. Among a party thus arrested and brought in here this morning is Mr. Harris, member of Congress m the - district of Maryland, the same wh was, about a year ago, by resolution of the House declared an "unworthy member." The particular nature or character of the offence charged against THE BODY OF THE ASSASSIN.

We have all kinds of rumors as to the disposition of the body of the assassin Boots. By some (who declare they witnessed what they related it is said that, after Surgeon General BARNES concluded the autopsy, the body was dissected, and each piece enclosed with a heavy weight in a cloth and sewed up. That this disjointed body was lowered from a gunboat, in front of the navy yard, in a small ves sel, which performed a crazy sort of circuitous trip down the Potomac, and, in a short time, without landing, returned to the navy yard minus the dis. ected body. Another report is that Edwin Boots and Mr. CLARKE, the assassin's brother in law, came here to make application for permission to take the body to Boorn's mother, who desires to have the vilege of quietly burying her son's remains, and that the authorities refuse this request, and will not nermit any one to know what is finally to be the dis position of the body. EDWIN BOOTH and CLARKS are here. It is said the latter was arrested and imprisoned in the Old Capitol Prison yesterday morn

ALLEGED ACCESSORIES TO THE MURDER. It is understood that the arrests of over one hun dred persons in this city, some of them well-known itizans, which have taken Disce eight hours, are founded upon disclosures made in part by Harbold, the accomplice of Booth. It is selieved they tend to show that a well-organized nlot avisted to take the lives of the leading men of he Government.

NEW RICHMOND PAPER. A new paper is about to be published in Richmond, entitled The Republic, with the motto: "No North no South, no East, no West—our whole Country." ts first number will appear on or about Monday he 6th of May. The journal will be conducted b dessis. R. F. Walker and J. W. Llewellen espected citizens of Richmond, and its editorial nanagement entrusted to J. R. Hamilton, late orrespondent of the New York Times, and the ori inal editor of the New Orleans Times.

TROOPS FOR TEXAS. Large bodies of troops are moving through here estined for Texas, and report says Gen. Burnside s to have command.

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL. The iron-clad Stonewall left Teneriffe on the 2d inst, and is now doubtless in the West Indies. Such is the official information received at the Navy Deartment. . SWISS VISITORS.

To-morrow (to-day), at one o'clock P. M., Colone FERDINAND LECOMTE, of the Swiss army, will introduce to the President a delegation of Swiss residents of New York, Philadelphia; and Washington.

THE END OF THE WAR. THE BEDUCTION OF EXPENSES BY THE DEPART-MENTS—WHAT THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COUN-TRY WILL SAVE—THE DISPOSITION OF OUR PRE-

(Special Despatch to The Press.) WASHINGTON, April 30, 1865. We have had a lull to to-day in the excitement that has been continuous for three weeks past, be-ginning with the news of the taking of Richmond, soon followed by the surrender of Ler's army, the assassination of President Lincoln, the Sherman-JOHNSTON diplomacy, and the capture of BOOTH, and, finally, yesterday, the intelligence of JOHN ston's surrender. The public mind has had no relie during this time from the highest tension of exci ment and wonder. To-day everything is quiet, and War Department takes the initiative by directing the eduction of expenses of the military establishment. This order is a proof that the Government consider the war effectually at an end, with a necessity for only even a sufficient force to protect the process of perfeeting the Southern State Gevernments, and hold ing as prisoners those who refuse to take the oath, Il the Governments are put in running order. The other departments will issue orders similar to that of the Secretary of War, and it is estimated that at once our expenses will thus be decreased one million dollars per day, and that by the Fourth of July next our entire expenses will not exceed one. half the rate at this moment. This policy had been determined just after the surrender of LEE, and when it was evident JOHNSTON would soon be con pelled to follow LER's example. But subsequent untoward events disconcerted the arrangemen But the recept of the news of Johnston's surrenred them. From a general estimate of the number of employees in the War Department alone, in its various ramifications, it is found that about fifty thousand of these employees can be dispensed with. There are persons engaged in a sort of half military, half civil capacity, and including depot guards, nurses, quartermaster and com-missary assistants, military commissions, etc. In some of the auxilliary branches of the War Department here the clerks look aghast at the prospect. On short notice, or without any previous notice, their "occupation's gone," and they have scarce a prospect ahead What is to be done with those who have been, o are in the service, is more easily determined. large standing army will be necessary for perhaps a year or more. It would be most injudicious to disband our soldiers and leave us with but a few thousand regulars. We shall require full 200,000 for some time to come. The remainder, it is asserted, from indications already manifest in the army, will find occupation and field for their restle spirits in Mexico. There is already much talk of an xpedition thence. Of course, any organized reruiting for an "expedition" to Mexico would be conflict with our laws; but whilst there are no ormal organizations of bands or companies for this medition, there is said to be a decided "undertanding" that Mexico, with its rich mines &c., is a ood place to go to, and that Maximilian isn't a fit and proper person to govern that country. In the Navy Department there will also be a great etrenchment of expenses by the reduction of naval forces and dispensing with a large number of vessels hat are rendered useless at present, and perhaps will never again be required under any exigency.

Important Executive Order. TRTHER REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON DOMESTI

COMMERCE. The following important order has been issue EXECUTIVE ORDER

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865. Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pur sults, it is hereby ordered-First. That all restrictions upon internal, d nestic, and coastwise commercial intercourse e discontinued in such parts of the States Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Missis-sippl, and so much of Leuislana as lies east of the Mississippi river as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation, within the lines of national military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by acts of Congress, and regulations in pursuance thereof prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President; and excepting also from the effects of this order the following articles contraband of war, to wit: Arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms, and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron, and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires and instruments, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

Second. All existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic, coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the loyal cities above named be, and the same are hereby, revoked, and that no military or naval officer in any manner interrupt or interfere with any boats or other vessels engaged therein under proper authority, pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE SEWARDS. Washington, April 29, 1885-9 A. M. . Stanton, Secretary of War: SIE: I have the honor to report that both the Secretary of State and Mr. F. W. SEWARD reste

well, and are free from any unfavorable symptom Your obedient servant, J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General. Washington, April 29, 1865—10 P. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Siz: I have the honor to report that the Secre tary of State continues to improve. Mr. F. W. SEWARD is somewhat exhausted to night by hemmorrhages from the wound, which occurred at 3 P. M., but which were speedily checked.

Very respectfully, J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General. Washington, april 30th, 1865-9 A. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
SIE: I have the honor to report that the Secretar
of State suffers some indonvenience from the frac
turedliaw, but in other respects is almost restored t his usual health. Mr. F. W. SEWARD has falled during the night, and is stronger and less restless thi

Very respectfully, J. K BARNES, WASHINGTON, April 30th, 1865-9 P. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: SIB: I have the honor to report that the Secretar of State is doing well. Mr. F. W. SEWARD's condition is more favorable

to night. Very respectfully, J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General. MRS. LINCOLN'S HEALTH. Mrs. Lincoln has not yet rallied from the proj tration occasioned by the suddenness of the Predent's death. She is constantly attended by nu

merous warm friends, and, of course, has not decid

when she will leave this city for home.

MILITARY NEWS. Considerable disorder has existed here for the past few days among the numbers of troops wi passed through the city. Several have been killed General Ingalis. Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and General Gibbons, of the Second Corps, arrived here from City Point, on a special boat, to day. The latter brought up seventy-six rebel battle flags, which will be presented to the War Department.
The Government is establishing military posts in

St. Mary's, Prince Georges, and Charles counties, Maryland. This is done to protect the loyal people in that vicinity, and preventing any treasonable demonstrations by the disloyal. The protection which was given the murderer Bootm plainly exhibited the extent of the latter. The troops are to torsee on the country, and give receipts to all provforage on the country, and give receipts to all pro ing their loyalty, which will be paid. THE ACCESSORIES TO THE ASSASSINATION Our consul general in Canada has given notic with the assassination of President Lincoln mu

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE UNION

e surrendered to the United States authori

Seauregard and all the Soldiers and Militia from North Carolina to the Gulf our Prisoners.

WHAT WAS SURBENDERED BY JOHNSTON.

Our Captures in Men and Material at Mobile.

NEW YORK, April 30 .- The Herald's Newborn correspondence of April 27th says: "The lamenta-tions of Sherman's army over the assassination of resident Lincoln were suddenly changed to re cicings at the appearance of General Grant. His ld Army of the Tennessee were wild with joy. The terms granted Johnston embrace in the surrender four armies of the military division of the West, but exclude the 5th, that of Dick Taylor, lying west of the Chattahoochie river. Among the general surrendered is Beauregard. Principal among the lieutenant generals is Hardee. Bragg, having lately been relieved of his command, was not surendered. Wade Hampton refused to be surrer dered, and is reported to have been shot by John ston in an altercation, but a more trustworth report is that he fled in company with Davis. The number actually surrendered is 27,400, although more names are given. All the militia from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and the Guif States are included. General Grant returned to

Washington on Saturdays.

THE CAPTURE OF MORE AND NEW YORK, April 30.—The Mobile correspond. there 215 heavy guns, 2,000 stand of arms, and 80,000 and other grain, and it is also estimated that 100,000 ales of cotton and 75,000 barrels of rosin are hidden in the swamps along the Alabama, most of which is

within reach of our forces.

Over 10,000 stragglers from the rebel army have given themselves up. Guerilla bands infest the neighborhood of our lines, and one party of them went to the Battle House on the night of the 14th, intending to assassinate Gen. Granger, who fortu nately was not there. The despatch boat Rose was blown up by a torsedo on the 14th, killing two men and wounding A despatch dated April 19th says an officer on Dick Taylor's staff had arrived at General Canby's

headquarters to make terms for the surrender of BORGIA-GENERAL WILSON'S MARCE AND HIS VIOTORIES. NEW YORK, April 30.—The Macon, Columbus, and Atlanta papers contain accounts of the march o Jeneral Wilson's army up to the 20th instant. The rebels are represented as fighting desperately, but were defeated and lost West Point, Columbus, All the bridges and rolling stock on the Montgonery and West Point Railroad were burned. At La Grange the depot was burned, but no private

TERMS IN TEXAS. NEW YORK, April 30 .- The Houston (Texas) Tele raph publishes details of the conference between Slaughter, in which it claims that General Wallace guaranteed, in case of the surrender of the rebel forces in Texas, protection to the slave property, a vindication of the Monroe doctrine, and the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico.

The city of Griffin, Georgia, was surrendered by

THE FLIGHT OF JEFF DAVIS.

POSSIBLE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Surmises and Reports about his Where abouts and Intentions.

MEMPRIS, April 28, VIA CAIRO, April 29 .- The Vicksburg Herald, in an extra of the 25th, has a iernatchedated "off the mouth of the Red river April 23," containing the following information: At 9 o'clock this evening the famous rebel ram Webb ran out of the Red river, passing all the gunoats and iron-clads. It here descended the Mississippi river with lightning speed. When first discovered she had no lights, and emitted no smoke but approached like a huge mass. She was fired or by the Monitor Manhattan, when she immediately showed signs of life, and shot past the Manhattan. The latter signalled the Lalayette, and started in presuit. The officers of the Manhattan estimate the peed of the Webb at twenty-five miles an hour-

when passing them.

The steamer Saratoga, from New Orleans, met the Webb at Tunica Bend at ten o'clock. She then attempted to run down the Saratoga, but was unnecessful. She continued down. It is believed he intends destroying our commerce on the Mis sissippi, and probably make an attempt to escape the Gulf. Some assert that Jeff Davis is probaly on board, making his escape to Hayana or some ther foreign port. If nothing happens the Webb she can reach New Orleans by daylight to-morrow, and the mouth of

he Mississippi by noon. CAIRO, April 29,-The steamer Dolphin, which has just arrived here, reports meeting the ram Webb when fifty miles above New Orieans, at 6.30 A. M., on the 24th inst. She was then going along vithout doing any damage to boats of any kind. The telegraph wire leading to New Orleans had

HE IS HEARD FROM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, April 29 —News reached here to day that Jeff Davis and his attendants, composing the peripatetic Southern Confederacy, had reached outh Carolina in their hegira. It is believed they will be intercepted before they can reach the Mississippi river. They may, however, make for some portion of the Atlantic coast, and endeavor to get out of the country by sea. HE IS PROBABLY IN MORTEWESTERN GRORGIA.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—The Richmond Whig, of resterday, is at hand. It says: "The telegram from New Orleans, on the 6th instant, mentioned by

us yesterday, that Davis had reached the Missis sippi river at Tinker's Bendland or attracting the observation of the United State pavy, meets with more credit at the North than i "I)avis, certainly, was not mear the Mississippi or positive authority, set out from Greensboro or he 16th instant, but in what exact direction we have been unable to learn. Some of his follow ers declared their route to be the trans Mississippi and this would be the only one promising him chance of escape, unless by previous agreement had a blockade-runner waiting for him somewhere

on the Atlantic coast. If he set outfor the trans-Mis

sissippi he probably went direct to Abbeville, South Carolina, and thence struck out for the Mississipp river through the northern portions of Georgia, "By adopting this line of march he might hope to avoid General Wilson's forces, now resting on their arms at Macon, Georgia; though is could not, without relays of horses, which the extensted state of the ountry is not likely to afford, hope to reach the Mis eissippi in less than three weeks. Were we to haz ard a guess as to his whereabouts we should say he was somewhere in northwestern Georgia; though o course it would be the merest wuess, based upon the colltary fact that he was at Preensboro' on the 4th, and that his people said they were going to

Sherman's Army en route for Wash ington. [Special Despatch to The Press.] | WASHINGTON, April 30.—General Sherman's army is en route for Washington, overland. The Government to day telegraphed to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to Star Debag from leiphia, and New York for fifty bakers from each place, in order to be ready for the army. We have now here a very large body of troops, coming from the vicinity of Richmond and from the Shenandoal Valley, and 50,000 rations of soft bread are issued

THE PROGRESS OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN. DEMONSTRATIONS OF RESPECT AND SOR-

ROW IN THE! WEST.

CLEVELAND, April 29 .- The heavy rain which commenced before noon yesterday continued up to the hour of leaving. Notwithstanding the incle-ment weather, crowds were assembled at the rail-road station to take their last look at the coffin containing all that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln. We pass in succession Berea, Columbia, Grafton, Wilmington, Greenwich, Crestline, and other staions. The shrouded national flags and badges on nourning are seen at each. The rain storm con groups on the way. Many of them bear lanterns

their hands, in order that the funeral car may be lainly seen. CARDINGTON, April 29-5.20 A. M.—Here is the largest gathering we have seen since we left Cleve largest gathering we have seen since we left Cleve, land. The depot buildings are handsomely draped with mourning flags, and over the doorway is in-scribed, "He sleeps in the blessing of the poor whose fetters God commissioned him to break." Guns are fired and the bells tolled. EDEN-6 A. M.-The rain has ceased, and there is

promise of a clear day. We pass by several small namlets where spectators are assembled, and at 7 o'clock we are nearing Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, and the third State capital we have distinct since our departure from Washington on our nelancholy errand. We have on board Governor rough and staff, Major General Hooker and staff. United States Senator John Sherman, and the Hon. amuel Galloway, the last named being the chair he funeral party at Cleveland. 7.30 A. M.-We are now at the railroad station and crowds of interested spectators are in the im

The committee of arrangements began at once t carry out the programme, and place the funeral party in carriages. The military officers are exe uting the orders for the procession, and much activity is everywhere exhibited by others in the sam

Soon the solemn strains of a brass band are heard and we see the general military officers in open lines with heads uncovered, and before them the offin is slowly carried to the hearse, which is neatly estooned with black cloth trimmed with silve ringe, and the roof adorned with black plume The coffin is elevated so that every one may see it clainly from any position. The flowers contr n other cities lie upon the lid. The procession is formed, the 88th Ohio Volum eers, infantry, acting as the military escort. Then

On each side of the hearse are the Vetern Re erve Corps, as guards of honors. The escort seompanying the romains from Washington are in They are followed by Major General Hooker and Brevet Brig. Gen. W. P. Richardson, each with his staff, and all mounted; also, Provost Marshal General, Col. Wilcox and staff; Brig. Gen. Wa-

follow the officiating clergy, pall-bearers, and

goner Swain and staff, in open carriages. The remainder of the large procession is compose n part of officers of the army and soldiers at this post; Governor Brough and suite; the Committee f arrangements and the chief marshal and his aids heads of the Departments of the State of Ohio; the Mayors of Cincinnati and Columbus, and the City Councils; the Judges of the Federal and State The Orders of Masons and Odd Fellows, and various other organizations, including the Fenian Brothers, the Colored Masons, and the Colored

Benevolent Association are represented in the pro

COLUMBUS, April 29, 1865.—The rotunds of the Capitol was draped in mourning. The coffin was approached by five steps. It rested on a mound of nors, in which were dotted the choicest flowers. At the head of the coffin rested a large floral wreath, while directly behind the latter were flowers in glass and china vessels, contributed by ladies. At the corners of the platform on the floor were large vases also filled with flowers. The walls were adorned with a naval ploture, representing a scene in the life of Commodore Perry, and with banners arried by Ohio troops in the recent war, torn and riddled by bullets in many a conflict. No confusion whatever was occasioned on entering and retiring from the Capitol, owing to the admirable arrangements, and, for about seven hours, there was a contant line of speciators passing before the remains Bands of music played during the afternoon on the terraces of the Capitol, and guns continued to be fired at intervals during the day. Major General H. Wilson, who had charge of the escort from Washington, will accompany the remains as far as by the State of Ohio, and the remainder of the party by the municipal authorities. The remain

removed to the denot, and at a few minutes after & In the afternoon a large meeting was held on the East Terrace. A dirge was played by the Camp Thomas Band, and, after a prayer, the Hon. J. E. Stevenson delivered the following eloquent and ap-

Stevenson delivered the following eloquent and appropriate address:

Ohio mourns! America mourns! The civilized world will mourn the oruel death of Abraham Lin-Lincoln—the brave, the wise, the good—the bravest, wisest, best of men. History alone can measure and weigh his worth. But we, in parting from his mortal remains, may indulge the fullness of our hearts in a few broken words of his life, and his death, and his fame—his noble life and martyr's death and matchless fame. A Western farmer's son, self-made, in manhood he won by sterling qualities of head and heart the public cenfidence, and was entrusted with the peoples' power. Growing with his State, he became leader, President. He disbelieved the threats of traitors, and sought to serve his term in peace. When clouds of civil war darkened the land, the President prayed for peace and long opposed the war; and only when the storm became furfous did he stem the elements; and during the four years of war which raged the President was tried as man was never tried as man was never tried before. Oh! with what a load of toil and care has he come, with steady step, through the valley and he come, with steady step, through the valley and shadow of defeat over the bright mountain of victory, up to the sunlight plain of peace; irried by dire disaster at Bull Run, where volunteer patriots one disaster at Bull Run, where volunteer parrices met traitors; at Fredericksburg, where courage contended with nature; at Chancellorsville, that desperate venture in the swamps of the Ohiekahominy, where a brave army was buried in vain; by the slegs of Charleston, the mockery of Rich. nominy, where a brave army was furied in vain by the sleep of Charleston, the mockery of Rich mond, and the dangers at Washington, through all these trials the President stood firm; trusting it God, and while the people trusted in God and him there were never braver men than the Union sol diers, in Grecian phalanx, Roman legion, not braver ever bent the Saxon bow or bore the barbarian battleaxe, or set the lance in rest; none braver is none braver. rian battle-axe, or set the lance in rest; none braver ever followed the Crescent and the Cross, or fought with Napoleon, or Weilington, or Washington. Yet the commander-in chief of the Union army and

with Napoison, or Weilington, or Washington. Yet the commander-in-chief of the Union army and navy was worthy of the man filling for four years the foremost and most perilous post. Unfalteringly tried by good fortune, he saw the soldiers of the West recover the great valley and bring back to the Union the father of the waters and all his beautiful children. He saw the legions of Lee hunted from the heights of Gettysburg. He saw the fisg of the free fise on Lookout Mountain and speed from the river to the sea, and restover Sumpter. He saw the star-spangled banner, lightened by the blaze of battle, bloom over Richmond, and he saw Lee surrender; yet he remained wise and modest, giving all the glory to God and our army and navy. Tried by civil affairs which would have tried the power and tested the virue of Jefferson, Hamilton, and Washington, he administered that so well that after three years no man was found to take his place. He was re-elected, and the harvest of success came in so grandly that he might have said "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the glory." Yet he was free from weakness and vanity. Thus did he exhibit, on occasions, a due proportion of harmonious action, those cardinal virtues, the trinity of true greatness, courage, wisdom, goodness to love, the right wiedom to know the right, and courage to do action, those cardinal virtues, the trinity of true greatness, courage, wisdom, goodness to love, the right wisdom to know the right, and courage to do the right. Tried by those tests, and by the touch stone of success, he was the greatest of living men. He stood on the summit, his brow bathed in the

the angenic song of "Griory to Grod in the highest; peace on earth, good will to men." With charity for all, he had forgiven the people of the South, and might have forgotten their leaders, covering with the broad mantle of his character their multitude of sins. But he is slain by slavery; that fiend incarnate did the deed! Beaten in battle, the leaders sought to save slavery by assassination. Their madness pressed their destination. Abraham Lincoln was the personification of mercy; Andrew Johnson is the personification of justice. They have murdered mercy, and justice rules slone; and the people, with one voice, pray to heaven that justice may be done. The mere momentum of our victorious armies will crush every rebel in arms, and then may our eyes behold the majesty of the law. They have appealed to the sword. If they were tried by the law their crimes against humanity would doom them to death. The blood of thousands of murdered prisoners cries to heaven, the shades of sixty-two thousand starved soldiers rise up in judgment against them, the body of the murdered President condems them. Some deprecate even vengcance. There is no room for vengcance. Ere long, before justice can have her perfect work, the material will be exhausted, and the record closed. Some wonder why the South, for he was their friend, as Jesue is therfrend of sinners, ready to save when they repent. He was not the friend of reballion-of slavery. He was their strongest foe, and therefore they slew him; but in his death they die. The people have judged them, and they stand corrected with remorse and dismay, while the cause for which the President pershed, sanctified by his blood, grows stronger and brighter. These are some of the connequences of the death of Mr. Lincoln. Ours is the grief; theirs is the loss, and his is the gain. He died for Liberty and Union, and now he wears the martyr's glorious crown. He is our crowned President, while the Union survives, while the love of liberty warms the human heart, Abraham Lincoln will hold high rank

The orator was several times interrupted by ap-

The choir then sung Bryant's funeral ode for the burial of Abraham Lincoln, when the benedict was pronounced and an air played by the band. Major General Hooker, having been enthusiastically called for, spoke as follows: My friends, I thank you very much for the com-pliment you pay me, but if I do not respond to it by any remarks, I wish you to ascribe it to the inap-propriateness of the occasion: [Orles of "Good."] Your call was, perhaps, dictated as much by curi-

osity as by a desire to hear me speak. That I will grant you, and beyond that you must excuse me. [Long continued applause ]

The concourse of people than departed. Columbus, Ohio, Saturday Night.—Gov. Brough and his staff here take leave of us, and at 8 o'clock

and his staff here take leave of us, and at 5 0 0100k we started on our way to Indianapolis. Selota, Hilliard, Pleasant Valley, Union, Milford, Woodstock and Nagaburgh are passed, and along the road the people appeared to the number of thousands, carrying torches and kindling bonfires to enable them clearly to see the funeral car, or as if to light us on clearly to see the funeral car, or as if to light us on our way. At Woodstock there was both instrumen tal and vocal music and the tolling of bells and other manifestations of mourning.

URBANA, O., 10.30—The people are congregated in thousands, and the scene is lit with a hundred torones. Bonfires and the countenances of the interested multitude are seen in the lurid gaze.

Guns are fired, bells tolled, and there is music from an instrumental band, but the melody which

harmed the most was from a choir of both males

charmed the most was from a court of both marked and females stationed upon the platform, who sang a deeply impressive hymn. The train has stopped for a few minutes, and several young ladies come into the funeral car with floral crosses and wreather. and deposit them upon the coffin. At West Hill and Canover were large gatherings of people, and bells were tolled and minute guns fired at the latter place. Fletcher, 11.46—Bonfires are blazing; the depot is beautifully and elaborately draped; minute guns are fired. A large throng have here gathered, the men with heads uncovered loking at PiQUA-12.10-It is supposed the gathering comprises at least ten thousand persons. We see them in all directions by the light of lamps, torches, and bonfires. The railroad station is adorned with Chinese lanterns and flags, in conjunction with dark mourning drapery. Thirty-six women in white with black sashes, are singing a plaintive tune which we can see brings tears from many eyes. The nstrumental band also contributes of the music and guns are fired. We next pass Greenville and other

small places, where the people have gathered and sman pinces, where the people have now entered the State of Indiana. Richmond, 3.10 Sunday morning.—Here are gathered over ten thousand people, notwithstanding the early hour, and the rain and coldness of the weather. Several ladies bring two wreaths.
The one for Abraham Lincoln bears the words. 'The Nation Mourns." The other, which is for little Willie, has the following written upon card, "Like the early morning flower he was taken from our midst." These floral gifts are deposited upon the respective coffins. Here ye pass under an arched bridge, constructed for the purpose by the Air-Line Railroad. It has a span of twenty-five feet, and is thirty feet in height. The abutments are trimmed with evergreens, dotted with white roses, and mourning drapery is in close association. On this bridge is the representation of a coffin, covered with the national flag; a female gure is kneeling, and as in the act of weeping the represents the Genius of Liberty; a soldier and sailor at either side of the coffin completes the group. There is instrumental and vocal music, and the fiting of guns and the tolling of bells. Major General Hooker is here, the recipient of a photograph of Abraham Lincoln, set in a gilt frame, ornamented with white flowers, interlaced with black and white bows of ribbon. Gov. Morton came on board at this place. The Committee from Indianapolts follow in a special train. We pass Centre ville and Germantown, where bonfires are lighted and large crowds are assembled. Cambridge 3.53.-All the bells are telling, and guns fired, thou sands of people are at the depot, and the train passes under an arch trimmed with evergreens, surmounted by a female figure, to represent the genius of America weeping. Dublin, 4.30.-We also here pass under an arch 30 feet high, dotted with small United States flags. On the depot are set different pictures wreathed with evergreens and

representing Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Ellsworth, and some other person. This is the place which gave Abraham Lincoln its entire vote at the last Presidential election. Nearly two thousand persons are here assembled. It is now early dawn. Trwisville, 428.—The depot is handsomel trimmed, as at the previously passed stati people are assembled in large numbers. The countenances of all are sadiy expressive. Haudbills are distributed in the cars containing the following: "Lewisville, Indiana, April 30, 1865-We mingle our tears with yours. Lincoln, the savinor of his country, the emancipator of a race, and the friend of all mankind, triumphed over death and mounts victoriously upward with his old familiar tread." We successively reach several other places and pass under two arches, one at each end f the depot. They are trimmed with evergreen This State is plunged into the depth of grief. This shown not only by the magnific her cities and towns, but all along the line the gathered in clusters, and by the light of bonfires and torches caught a glimpse of the train which was

mind, and who, in the first glumerings of peace, had been snatched from the scene of his labors and his triumph to the reward of State, who o'clock P. M. were on their way to Indianapolis, sink to rest by all their country's wishes which city we will reach to morrow morning. prevent the outpouring of the people, but after twelve dianapolis. Before the break of day the crowd be the avenues leading to it were closely packed with shead of the funeral cortege to clear the way. arrived. Every moment the crowd increased in density; every street poured out its contributions of men women, and children, eagerly seeking, with sad and solemn faces, to obtain a view of the train. [At seven the funeral train arrived; in the meantime the nilitary had been drawn up in open order. facing inward, forming a line of bayonets extending from Illinois and Washington streets up to the State House doors. After some little unavoidable delay the corpse was taken charge of by the local guard of honor, under command of Colonel Simonson, and tenderly conducted to the hearse, the City Band playing a sad and sorrowful dirge, called "Lincoln's Funeral March," composed expressly for the occasion, by Charles Hess, of Cincinnati. Through the open ranks of the soldiers, standing at a present arms, the procession then took up its line of march and amid the sound of the tolling bells and the oc. easional firing of cannon. All along the entire line of march the citizens thronged the sidewalks, balof ail that is mortal of our Abraham Lincoln. The arse conveying the remains is 14 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 13 feet high, covered with black velvet. It is curtained with black, trimmed with silver fringe. The roof of the car bears twelve white plumes, a beautiful eagle silver gilt. The sides are studded horses in black velvet covers, bearing each a black were attached to the carriage, over four years ago lis while on his way to Washington to be inaugu rated. All the streets bear the usual badges and emblems of mourning, but Washington street preents, the finest display. At all the intersecstreets are triple arches adorned in part with evergreens, and national flags arranged in the most time we have seen such arches erected over n our westward journey. The enclosure of the nitae. At each corner on Washington street small The main entrance on Washington street is a struc high, forty feet in length, and twenty-four feet wide. Underneath is a carriage way twelve feet wide with a six-feet passage way on either side. The ain pillars are fifteen feet high. Portraits of Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and Morton are sus. ended from the pillars, while on the pedestals at the top rest handsome busts of Washington, at the top rest handsome disks of Washington, Webster, Lincoln, and Clay. The entire structure is beautifully shrouded in black, and is relieved by evergreen-garlands, with a fine display of flags. At the north side a simple draping of black and white has been erected. The pillars of the south front of the capital are spirally covered with alternate white and black cloth, the latter edged with evergreens, while the coat of arms of the State s placed in the pediment. During the perormance of an impressive funeral dirge, the tolling of bells, and the sounding of non, the coffin is carried to the interior of the State House in the presence of the military and civic escort which has accompanied the remains from Washington. Along the walls, as we enter, we see pictures of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson, Seward, Sheridan, Hovey, Morton, Douglas, Sherman, Grant, Ocionel Dick O'Neall, and Edward Everett. Busts of Washington, Lin Webster, Clay, and Douglas are placed at in tervals, their brows bound with the ever-living

laurel flowers, and evergreens everywhere liberally enter into the artistic arrangements. Heavy black cloth is hung in the rotunda, looped at the pillars with large white tassels, while the surmounting of the interior dome, which forms loosely the hung canopy, is in black, with white cords and tassels, and ornamented with golden stars. Imme diately beneath hangs the chandeller, with numer ous branches, and from which a mellow light is shed ipon the sombre scene. The platform is in the centre of the rotunds, under the chandelier. It is overed with fine black velvet, with silver fringe. On this the coffin is placed, surrounded by flowers, while white wreaths and floral crosses lie upon the id. The remains were, soon after their arrival. ex nosed to the public view. INDIANAPOLIS, April 30 .- The City Councils of Louisville and Cincinnati and a delegation from Covington, together with Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, were here to-day to take part in the inneral procession. Thousands of persons from the

surrounding country also thronged the city. When the coffin was being placed on the dats in the capital to-day a choir sung a funeral hymn to the accompaniment of a piano. Several ladies were in attendance meanwhile, arranging flowers, pausing occasionally to wipe the tears from their faces. The heavy black draping of the rotunds, and the soft light reflected upon the l from the chandeller, gave to the countenance a sepulchral appearance, and could not fail to selemnize every heart. All felt the sould not tall to sciennize every neart. All left the awe that reigned around the presence of the dead. The children of the Sabbath schools were first adsitted, and then the ladies and citizens, severally passing through the hall from north to south. The remains were escorted to the cars at midnight, and we now leave Indianapolis for Chicago, which place we expect to reach by noon to-morrow

Fire in Boston. BOSTON, April 80th.—The large building in Sudbury street, known as the Minit Block, wasade-stroyed by fire to-day; and two small wooden buildings adjoining were crushed by falling walls. Among the occupants were Kemball, Bros. & Co., carriage epository; Burr & Co., rubber manufe lollamer, auctioneer and commission merchant Hiram Tucker, spring-bed manufacturer; Hinds & Williams, telegraph instrument makers; and other Also the Union Billiard Rooms, and Uarnes' bill'ard table rooms. The total loss is estimated at 480,000 to \$100,000, with an insurances of about galf that

EUROPE. The Excel of the News of the Fall of Richmond-The Secession Quastion in

NEW YORK. April 80.—The steamship City of London arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon, with Liverpool dates of the 19th and 20th last. The steamer America arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 19th The fall of Richmond and the continued successed of the Union troops are the all-engrossing topies. It is generally regarded as fatal for the South,

although the rebel, sympathisers still contend that the cause is not yet lost. The cotion market at the reopening was heavy and irregular, but only %@ld lower, but afterwards became firmer, and the loss was partially recovered.
The same remark applies to Manchester.

The same remark applies to Mannhester.

The latest American news was published on the morning of the 19th, but the effect was hardly appearent at the eleging of this summary. The cotton market exhibited continued firmness.

The following comments were made before the arrival of the America.

The remarks that the less of Richmond might itself be perhaps sustained, but coupled with the defeat of Lee, it represents a vertiable catastrophe. It is due to Grant that his military abilities should be recognized. He did "aght it out on that line," and the reward of fortinde is his at last. The Transatso pays a tribute to Sheridan and to Lee, and as regards the future, it asystime only can solve the problem. If the South now proves poweriess and desponding the work of the North may be easy, but if we have now arrived at the end, not of a war, but of the first stage of the political revolution; the real troubles of the North are but just beginning.

The Daily News says it is not yet in a position to judge how decisive the result is

The Star considers the Richmond catastrophe as the end of the slaveholders' rebellion. It thinks, however, that Davis and Lee may attempt to carry on their career a few months longer in the Mississippi provinces.

The Daily Theorath Says: It seems now beyond

ippi provinces.
The Daily Telegraph says: It seems now beyond The Daily Telegraph says: It seems now beyond human probability that the Confederacy should conquer independence. The fall of Richmond is the catastrophe. Numbers, resolution, and resources have beaten diplomacy, devotion, and desperate valor. Guerilla warfare may prolong the miseries of the South, but can scarcely alter the determination of the Federals.

The Pest cays: Admitting the victories claimed by the Federals, they must now be about to enter on the real difficulties of the task.

The Globe and Sandard argue against the supposition that the end of the Confederacy has come with the fall of Richmond.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone's budget will leave nearly four millions sterling surplus at his disposal.

FRANCE.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the

FRANCE.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the amendment to the address proposing a paragraph on American affairs favorable to the North, M Eugene Pelleton made a speech highly enlogistic of the Northern cause, and rejoicing that the proslavery rebellion was crushed by the fall of Richmond. He thought the American question ought to have been passed over in silence in the speech from the throne, and in the address. M. Pelleton was continually interrupted by the Southern sympathizers in the Chamber, and was finally compelled to desist, owing to the noise. The amendpathizers in the Chamber, and was unsily cou-pelled to desist, owing to the noise. The amend-mendment received 22 votes, but was, of course, like all amendments, rejected. Many prominent men abstained from voting. The address was final-ly voted entire, and presented to the Emperor, who eturned thanks in a brief speech It is said that the Emperor goes to Algeria on the The French official despatches represent the pacification of Mexico to be comple The Paris Bourse is flat. SPAIN.

Tranquility is not again disturbed at Madrid, al-lough there were rumors in Paris on the 18th of mewed frombles PORTUGAL. A new Portuguese Ministry has been formed by the Marquis Banders.
Czarewitch is dangerously ill.
Charles Hale, United States consul general, Cyrus W. Field, and Washington Ryan were the Americans present at the Suez Canal celebration on the 6th of April. LATER.

[By Telegraph to Sonthampton.] SOUTHAMPTON, April 20.—The redel pirate Stone wall arrived at Teneriffe March 81st; from Lisbon and was allowed twenty four hours to coal and pr The advices per the America and Damase further strengthen the conviction that the Souther resistance is virtually ended. The rebel loan declined to 17@18, and the Fede ral securities are very active and advancing.

The Times trusts that, if the South can no longer contend with regular armies, it will accept the arbitrament of war, and that the North will meet them as conquerors meet an honorable foe.

The American ship William Teil put into Pernambuco, on the 21st of March, with her captain murdered, and her second mate badly wounded. The investigation was progressing. Che investigation was progressing.

STILL LATER. THE PERUVIAN AT PARTHER POINT—AMERICAN SECURITIES GOING UP—NAPOLEON GOING TO ALGIERS—MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN—FURTHER COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. FARTHER POINT, L. C., April 30.—The steam-hip Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 20th inst., is Londonderry on the 21st, passed here at 3 P. M. for Quebec.
Satterthwaite's Circular dated on the evening of April 19th says: The important news of the fall of Richmond and the destruction of Lee's army, caused great excitement in the market for American Great excitement in the Market excitement in the market for American Great excitement in the Market excitement in the Market excitement in the Market excitement in the caused great excitement in the market for American securities, prices having a strong upward tendency, and evincing a great disposition to buy American Government, and a very large business was done in 5 20s, touching at one time at 65 excoupons; Illinois Central 68%, and Eric 43%. From these prices there had been a slight reaction of not quite one per cent, and subsequently there was a further advance under the news by the Damascus.

LONDONDERRY, April 21 .- The London Morning Advertiser makes a questionable statement that, on the fall of Richmond, Napoleon proposed a treaty between England and France against the United States, in the event of an attack on Cuba.

The London Index (rebel organ) yet expresses hopes for the South in the second act of the war, which it says is about to commence.

Buchanan, Hamilton & Co., china merchants of Glasgow, have suspended, with Habilities of £75,000 Grisgow, nave suspended, with institutes of £76,000.

The Daily News' regards the contest as virtually closed, so far as the armies in the field were concerned; and in the rapid melting away of Lee's army it sees ground for hoping that no attempt at guerilia warfare will be made.

The Globe considers it probable that Lee will reach the mountains, if at all, with a mere handful of men, and although some time may clapse before all resistance is put down, yet the end is sure.

FRANCE.

all resistence is put down, yet the end is sure.
FRANCE.
It is reported that Napoleon will embark from Marseilles about the 26th of April for Algiers, escorted by a squadron of iron-clads. The Empress will assume direction of affairs during his absence as regent, assisted by the privy council. It is stated that the Emperor's visit is for the purpose of concerting with the Government of Algiers measures necessitated by the state of affairs in the Colony.
The Bourse was firmer. Rentes 67f. 65.

ITALY. The parliament is discussing the bill for the sup-pression of convents, and the financial bill, but had taken no action on either of them. SPAIN.

Rumors of a ministerial crisis are current. In the Senate, on the 18th instant, Senor Calderon seked a question respecting the late disturbances in Madrid, and said the responsibility of the marders on the 10th rested entirely with the Government. The ministry for six months had done nothing for the country, and patriolism alone should prompt them to resign.

Senor Gonzales Bravo answered that the consciences of the ministers were entirely at ease, and they were supported by all the moderate party.

The discussion was adjourned till the next day.

RUSSIA. RUSSIA.

The Czarowitch continued dangerously ill at ice, and fears are entertained for his life.

AFRICA.

The mails from various ports on the West coast of Africa have been received. A Spanish slaver had escaped from Rio Ponga. After being at sea two days the slaves took possession of the ship, and murdered all the crew but two, who had reached Sierra Leone. Leone.

Trade was brisk at many of the ports, and oil was abundant. A very brisk trade was being carried on in sugar, and coffee at Monrovia, and large quantities are being shipped weekly to America.

In the London money market the funds were dull and heavy. Money was in good supply at 3½ in the open market.

. Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Cotton—Sales for the week 68,000 bales, including 13,000 to speculators, and 13,000 to exporters, the market opening heavy, at a decline of Id@1½d, but was subsevuently active, and the decline was partially recovered, the closing rates belief % lower on the week for American, and %2% lower for other descriptions. Uplands.

THE ASSASSINATION. OW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED THROUGHOUT THE In Oregon, April 27th was generally observed as day of mourning, in accordance with the Goveror's proclamation.

ABKANSAS. CAIRO, April 29.—The news of the assassination of the President reached Little Rock, Ark., on the norning of the 17th. The Legislature, after passing appropriate resolutions, adjourned, A large ting was held, and appropriate addresses The Arkaneas Legislature adjourned sine die on

NEW ORLEANS. The news of the assassination of President Lin-coln was received on the 18th, and instantly spread a pall of gloom and despondency over the community. The city was draped in mourning, meeting were held, and expressions put forth of heart-fell grief. The city was never more shocked SURRENDERS.

KIRBY SMITH PREPARING Sr. Louis, April 29.—A flag of truce, in charge of an officer of Kirby Smith's staff, has been several days at Little Rock. flag of truce has been sent by Gen. Revnold to Fagan, offering the same terms as those granted to Gen. Lee, but it has been delayed by high water and has not refurned. SURRENDER AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

THE REBELS IN TENNESSEE. MEMPHIS, April 28.—General Washburne's order er the 25th of April the rebel soldiers with in his district will be regarded as felons, and not as prisoners, is having a salutary effect, and causir,g a great number of surrender

rendered at Cumberland Gap yesterday, and were

LOUISVILLE, April 29.-Nine hundred rel

THE REPRE NAVY. THE RA'M STONEWALL AT SEA-PREPARATIONS ON OUR COAST TO RECEIVE HEE. WA'SHINGTON, April 29.—Information has been ee ved that the rebel ram Stonewall, Captain Pay e, arrived at Tenerifie on the Sist of March, in se days from Lisbon. She was allowed to take ial and provisions, but was required to leave port at the expiration of twenty-four hours. She took on board one hundred and thirty tons of coal, and left April 1st, at six o'clock P. M., and steamed rapidly to the southward. Our consul at Teneriffe, Mr. Dabney, could hear nothing of her probable destination. The Stonewall rolled very much while at anohor. At seathle would be a serious difficulty in the successful man agement of her guns. agement of nor guns.

In view of the possibility of this formidable vessel visiting our coast, the Navy Department is distributing iron-clads all along the coast, and preparing all the torpedo vessels for service.

CALIFORNIA AND OR CABIC BRUPTIC SAN FRANCISCO, April 28. served throughout Oregon as a dar the death of President Lincoln. Mount Baker has been for some active eruption, and its formerly been flattened down some 1,960 or The California end of the P. employs about 2,300 laborers, and the remainder Chinese. The ning six miles from Sacrament miles of the track will be and in one year from July nex. road will be in operation a distance, ing it well toward the summit of s There is a prespect of greater as than for some time past. Legal to

MEXICO. POSSESSION OF TO NEW YORK, April 29:-By the rewe have New Orleans files to the A report has been received from B that Cortinas had entered Matam that Coremas and took place, in white killed on either side. Cortinas too; and lost three prisoners cas a cold Aterwards shot by General Merita Bagdad was expected ras had been organized to defend the : Communication between Bardad a had been suspended. Cortinas and Ja

The Late Steambont Cetast ALL THE BASTERN MEN SAVED-TARE
PIPTERN BENDERAL ST. LOUIS, April 29.- The officer to the paroled prisoners in the steame lously reported exploded above h that all the Eastern men were sare! A special despatch from Caire eays: "The Sultana was going a: at the time the catastrophe occu well up to the time of the accident poard represented every State in the CAIRO, April 29.-W. D. Show Senator from Arkansas, one of the Sultana, arrived this afternoon, en ;

Calbo, April 29.—Seven hundre

of those aboard the ill fated stear been found alive. The loss is no 1,500. The Memphis hospitals arranged from the Sultana, many being  $b_{\hat{a}}$ The investigation erdered by Gen The Late Gubernatorial Sai WASHINGTON, April 29.-The Mobil

w We learn, through a gentleman r Barancas, that a report reached then before he left that upon hearing of Petersburg and Richmond, Gover-Florida, committed suicide at his miles from Marlanna. The report w, ly confirmed by a refugee directly from

MILITARY.-We desire again to cal of the public to the advertisement of ney. He wishes to fill up the ranks erved the country are preferred. the Government bou nty and a good o oney. The Marine Corps has alread and general service, and those joint of a good berth. The office is locate South Front street. Business hour M. and 3 P. M. Particular attention paid to this by all those who desire Government with its final efforts to 🕾

EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, AND GOODS, THIS DAY.—The early sed tion of the trade is solicited to the ortment of French, Swiss, German, dry goods, comprising about 725 loss fancy articles, including 125 pleces gros grains, gros d'Afric, fancy silks r Paris dress goods, balmorais, mohii: nadine and stella shawis, mantiss, x Paris kid gloves, full line 5-8 and 3andkorchiefs, 50 cases umbrellas, w broideries, trimmings, notions, &c.: a muslins, cambrics, corset jeans, but cing this morning at 10 o'clos. y John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, 284 Market street.

THE CITY [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE POL

A pastoral from Right Rev. Bistoral yesterday in all the Catholic Conditions of the Condition of a public which has see ed by the Pope to mark the tenth and the definition of the dogma of the lumu ception. These jubilees, from their rate always times of unusual religious tion. Various pontifical forms are the wards the members of the Church great importance to the occasion. The seement of the conditions, wist the secrement in such conditions, wist the secrement in such conditions, wist the secrement in such conditions. DRITICIONS JUBILED tions, visit the sacramen indicated. The "visiti indicated. The "visiting churches are St. Peter's, at Fifth and Girardar Church of the annunciation, Tenta streets. These visits are in the nature and in a contracted way serve to a membraness of the long and tediors by the faithful of other lands to far of pastoral also refers to the pure. spiritual condition of the posteral also refers to the pure active and powerful enemies," The people are asked for his victory over preservation intact of his temporalist.

CHRISTIAN UNION ASSOCIA A mesting for the purpose of promituation of all evangelical denomination will be held this evening, at eight of Arch-street Presbyterian church, at street, at which some of the most district, at which some of the most district will speak.

FOUND DROWNED. Coroner Taylor held an inquest ye odles of two unknown white men d lows: One found at Archs street what five feet eight inches high, dark broz coat, dark-ribbed pants, blue vest, wit undershirt, low shoes, white drawer stocking on left leg, blue woollen stoleg, which was bandaged. He was at

of age.
One found at the locks, west side five feet eight inches high, black de and pants; red fiannel undershift. CITY ITEMS

THE GREATEST SEWING MACEIN FOR MANUPACTURING PURPOSES re presume, with few exception that the Grover & Baker Sewing Maid kinds of family purposes, are the best!
The Grover & Baker Company have best y added to their list of popular machine size Shuttle Machine. which operates with ease, and makes but little node (a mil provement upon the manufacturing this respect.) This machine has alre great favorite. It uses with equal 5 cotton, linen thread or silk, and is a most perfect manufacturing machine to the public, and is so pronounced by

their office. No. 730 Chestnut street. IMPORTANT TO GRETLEMEN -A at hand for gentlemen to replenish in Furnishing Goods, we would so George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, 22 to his superb stock in this departmen assortment of new things, include Shirting Prints, beautiful Spring Craft Medal" Shirt, invented by Mr. John I. unequalled by any other in the world

SPRING BONNETS AND MISSESTAN TATS.—The latest styles, and large: 3 the city, at Wood & Cary's, 725 Chest MAY-DAY CELEBRATION at the for Friendless Children, Twenty streets, this afternoon. The cars of

senger Railway Company run, 7 Ninth streets, direct to the "Home CHOOR FULL OF FAITH.-We staunch sympathizer with rebeilig that the rebs were "all right yet." Lee and Johnston are "squeiched, top, Richmond, Savannah, Wilmin have gone under, and that Rebeldom bisected, dissected, and chopped up then there are Texas and Kirby Sc. there also are Grant, Sherman, 32.

good fighters, who give hard kno riably purchase their Sunday close Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & ind 606 Chestnus street, above Sixt LONG LOOKED FOR-COME AT I Button-Hole Sewing Machine. of has arrived, and may be seen in of street. The public are respectfull; and examina

The only machine sewing a but! same stitch as hand-work, and in the bar" or cord so essential to make stantial work in precisely the always found necessary The stitch is formed with two one, thereby imparting double bility over hand-work. This wonderful sewing machine work, and does not depend in "

eye or guidance of the operator work with more accuracy than tall and with great rapidity. Call ac-MR. SPEER having some propert turned his attention to the cul burg grape vine imported from P a grape whose superior quality, oss in saccharine matter is uner

merous experiments in fermentation produced a wine which will imm and prove a new honor to American The wine can be found at drug little THE BEST FITTING SHIET OF improved Pattern Shirt," =3.50 son, at the old stand, Nos. street. Work done by hazd, h and warranted to give zatisfac Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods 7825

Prices moderate. SALE THIS AFTERNOON, ON TO DABBY, superior Farm and Thomas & Sons' advertisement. FURNITURE SLIPS, or Loose

at W. Henry Patten's, 1408 Chestan EYE, EAR, AND CATARES, by J. Isaacs, M. D., Coulist and Artificial eyes inserted, No case 20