TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1865.

We can take no notice of anonymous commupications. We do not return rejected manuscriptions.

**Foliuntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will is. We do not return rejected manuscripts

The Re-establishment of Order. The surrender of Johnston's army, following close upon the surrender of the forces of LEE, has been caused by the overwhelming superiority of our armies, and the exhaustion of the resources of the rebellion. The Confederacy dies, but because its leaders were too weak to preserve its existence, and we were strong enough to kill it. France, after Waterloo had terminated twenty years of almost continuous warfare, was not more completely bereft of her fighting population than the disloyal States are of "white men capable of bearing arms" at this moment. The haughty assailants of the Republic are now

are virtually a conquered and subjugated But although the surrender of the opposing armies was prompted by no reawakened affection for the Union, the train of circumstances which induced it will secure a lasting respect for the power of the Federal Government. We trust it will prove an easier task to re-establish order than has been generally supposed. Of course, it will be impossible to maintain an organized rebel army in the field, unless. indeed, a desperate attempt should be made to hold together for a time the troops who the immense pressure that can easily be brought to bear against them. The soldiers recently paroled are heartily tired of fighting against the Union, and there are few or none left at their homes to renew a hopeless contest. Guerilla warfare will be condemned by all who have the slightest regard for law and order, irrespective of former opinions, and any miscreants who attempt it will have no belligerent rights to save them from the gallows.

The general functions of the Federal Government can easily be resumed. We have captured and now hold the forts seized at the commencement of the war. In the ports of the South we can either collect duties unmolested or prohibit foreign commerce at our pleasure. As to the post office routes, their re-establishment is rather that we need to be anxious to exercise. They can be reserved as a reward for good behavior, for the citizens of the disloyal States will reap the principal share of their benefits. The Federal Courts can be convened in cities under our absolute control. and they can easily be aided by whatever military force is necessary to enforce their decisions. For the collection of internal revenue a very summary system can be adopted.

More difficulty is to be apprehended in the practical enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation than in the discharge of any other duty of the Federal Government; for at points beyond our lines, during the continuance of the war, the however, may have a very wholesome effect. Every rational man must see that that infamous institution is doomed. Even Breckinginge is reported to have recently stated that the proposed Consti-"slavery has outlived its usefulness" If it was formerly difficult to protect the " peculiar institution," on account of the hostilist of the North to the rendition of would have been its best reply. the few fugitives who escaped, what will it become with the wide extension of the the emperor in the author, and issued borders of freedom, and with the remaining slaves instructed and encouraged by should be seized, and that author and pubthe events of the war, and aware that the | lisher should be arrested. The author fled power which has crushed their masters is | to Brussels, where he is personally safe. ready and anxious to secure their de- His publisher was less fortunate. The liverance? Any attempt to perpetuate absent author was sentenced to five years' human bondage under such circumstances | imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs. can only lead to innumerable escapes, or to terrible insurrections.

Political Soothsaying.

The assertion of the London Times, after the fall of Richmond, the flight of DAVIS. and the surrender of LEE, that "the real troubles of the North are but just beginning," shows with what difficulty the anti-American politicians on the other side of the Atlantic accept the defeat of the rebels and the ruin of the "so-called Southern Confederation." No matter what may happen here, they continue to maintain, and may even partially believe, that all is for the best, and that defeat is but a particular phase of success. And this, because

"Faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast To one dear falsehood, huge it to the last " As for the "real troubles" so gravely predicted for us, we can meet, "and, by opposing, end them," whenever, if ever, they arrive. But the dark prophecy may not be more true than the conviction in the mind of one Mrs. Sandiman, in a Scottish hamlet, a century ago. Mother of one son, she had a sort of gloomy and apprehensive satisfaction in predicting that each successive attack of the illnesses to which children are liable must certainly destroy him. After the boy had the measles, she predicted that the whooping cough would doubtless prove fatal, and so on, the child passing safely through every illness, and finally attaining a vigorous manhood, when he became engaged to an amiable lady of beauty, accomplishments, and fortune. His anxious mother, when congratulated on her son's approaching happiness, shook her head and said, "It is quite true that my SANDY has miraculously survived every ailment of infancy and youth, but, bless your heart, his real troubles are only just beginning—for he is going to be married." We suspect that The Times must have heard of the auld Scotch mother, for it quotes her many of our commanders, and among them some of the brayest and less than the source of the brayest and the source of the brayest and the source very words about her son's Union and ap-

It is but fair to add that, after much hesitation. The Times acknowledges that the game of the South is played out, and advises its quondam friends to surrender, on whatever terms the Union will give

The Shadow on the Wall. In the Parisian Journal Des Debats, of the 14th ultimo, there are some interesting speculative opinions respecting the event of the French occupation of Mexico, and its results when the unity of the United States is again restored. With a species of prevision that the rebellion of the Southern States is drawing to a close, it looks on the attitude of France with regard to the avowed policy of this country in a doubt which is somewhat akin to fear. After giving the reasons which are immediately opposed to the withdrawal of the French troops, it continues thus: "If we are still in Mexico when peace is re-established between the North and South of the fear that we shall find ourselves drawn and the navy then in Washington. I noted into a conflict with the United States? | the entrance of General Grant. Even in The Minister of State and M. CORTA certainly assert that this danger is purely imaginary; but that assurance, which we should be glad to see confirmed by events, can only have for the present the very limited value of a personal opinion."

The Opinion Nationale takes almost the same view, and settles the question mooted by Mr. CORTA, of the Army of the United States being a mercenary one, by the following briefly honorable statement: "Official figures enable us to affirm that the army in question consists of seventy-six per cent. of native Americans, nineteen per cent. of nationalized strangers, and hardly five per cent of real foreigners." entered into his unfortunate negotiation From these significant hints of the di | with Joe Johnston, the Lieutenant General rection taken by public opinion in Paris, himself carried the order countermanding part.

which really represents the political intelligence of France, it is obvious that the French mind regards the occupation of Mexico very dubiously. These only his small carpet bag and a full cigar articles appeared on April 14, when the case." Yesterday morning Gen. Grant reintelligence of the Fall of Richmond had not yet reached the European capitals. It has reached them now, and although as had never had the honor of a formal introyet the effect of this news upon the mind of the French Emperor is unknown, we should desire his attention to be given to that shadow upon the wall which is daily growing into the bolder and more ominous relief indicative of our future destiny, when we arrived, so we waited till he not only upon this continent, but with regard also to the more exclusively European politics of the various Governments on the further side of the Atlantic.

Imperious Authorship. When a Monarch writes a book, he certainly ought to understand that its publication places him upon a level with other authors, whose works are liable to journalistic criticism. With the sceptre in his hand, he may be, and is, a power—where And this was the Lieutenant General of the he reigns. By the act of publication, which throws his book before the world, to purchase or neglect it, to like or dislike humble recipients of its mercy, and they it, to praise or censure it, he descends from his vantage-ground, enters the arena like any other writer, casts aside the purple and the diadem, and substitutes the pen for the sceptre. He cannot complain, more than any other author, if the critics should find faults in what he places before them. The are numerous readers, more or less well-informed, who purchase books for the entertainment or instruction of themselves, and, it may be, their families and friends. These book-readers, for the most part, will purchase, without hesitation, a new work by any author of estabare stationed in Texas. But they will be | lished reputation. Perhaps nearly a moleunable to make a protracted resistance to ty of them are compelled, by pecuniary considerations, (especially since books are nearly double the price they were four years ago,) to make a selection. They consult the critical opinion delivered. under editorial responsibility, in a public journal of established character, and rely upon it, when experience has tested its honesty. They argue, "here is an opinion of a new book, written by a man whose business always has been to read new books with a view to criticising them," and they purchase or not, on that opinion. If the critic, from any cause, has praised a book which he ought not have commended. the reader soon perceives it, and on two or three repetitions of this mock-criticism, which really is unprofitable puffing, ceases to have reliance on such blind guides, and usually lets the newspaper know it. a boon to be granted than a Federal right | Therefore, it is the interest of the bookcritic to careful and faithful.

NAPOLEON, third Emperor of that name, being a great publicist, was liable to the suspicion of having written the life of Ju-LIUS CÆSAR, not entirely to instruct the world about the great man who founded the Roman Empire, but also to incline the readers of that work to draw parallels between the first Napoleon and Cæsar and between the reigning Napoleon and the great Augustus (" who found Rome brick and left it marble,") and, by a remarkable coincidence, also was the nephew of his uncle. There being a political purpose in the book, it is clear that a political writer had a right to notice it, as such. Acslaves have been kept in a state of subject produced a brochure, entitled "Les Propos avoided the slightest reference to politics, tion. A few significant examples, in deal- de Labienus," professing to be a conver- or to the numerous suggestions in connecing with prominent upholders of slavery, sation between two Romans, Gallienus tion with what is called reconstruction cognized the satirist's drift. We have extutional amendment was perfectly fair, amined a copy of the work, in French, and and that it would effectually dispose of | can only say that M, ROGEARD did not limit the whole subject; while Davis is alleged | himself to satire, but implied that Cassar's to have said, several years ago, that | biographer had committed nearly every crime in the decalogue. Simple abuse-like this cannot affect a writer-its animus ueutralizes its poison. Contempt and silence Napoleon, however, could not forget

orders that all copies of the hostile brochure The present publisher, under " extenuating circumstances" of pretending that he had not read what he had put into type, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and 510 francs fine.

Granting that what M. ROGBARD wrote was coarse and severe, Napoleon's policy, as author, surely was to leave it unnoticed. The persecution of the pamphlet and the prosecution of the satirist have had only the effect of drawing attention to it. Some of the London newspapers have translated and published it in full, thereby giving it a circulation which it could not otherwise have obtained, and even a New York publisher has brought out "Labienus" in the original, a copy of which Mr. PENINGTON, of Seventh street, has sent us. It is saucy and shrewd-insolent even-but miserably abusive, and therefore, if let alone, very harm-

The affair convinces us that Napoleon. though he has published many books (he said himself that he spent six years in graduating in the University of Ham), is considerably more Autocrat than Author. He does not accept criticism kindly—the lion's paw coming strongly down in anger, no matter how mildly the royal animal may bear himself. On this account, we of the pen do not care to admit frater nity with him of the sceptre.

AN "OCCASIONAL" HOUR WITH GRANT.

WASHINGTON, April 80, 1865. The public man most talked about, and whose face and form the people of our country are most anxious to see, is unquestionably General Grant. He has been so retiring and so reticent that he has never when duty or stern custom required it. them some of the bravest and best. Thus, amount of rents paid this year, over those when his terms had been accepted, a paid last year, is about twenty-five to two or and after a hurried ratification of it before the assembled armies, he left the rest of the formula to his officers; and instead of going to Richmond, the great prize so long and so bravely fought for, he turned his horse towards City Point, took the boat for Washington, reported quietly to the President, and then passed to the cars on his way to see his family at Burlington, New Jersey, having heard the news of Mr. Lincoln's murder on the boat from Philadelphia to Camden. It is more than probable that it was his natural aversion to the demonstrations of great crowds, and his strong domestic habits, which saved him from the fate of our beloved President. I was among those who witnessed the solemn ceremony in the East Room of the Presidential Mansion, on Wednesday, the 19th of April, in the presence of the Senators and Representatives of the United States, the Supreme Court, the foreign legations, the Cabinet, and other heads of the sombre chamber, while every heart was filled with unutterable woe, and the sobs of the mourners could be distinctly heard. there was an eagerness to see and to study the features of the great soldier who had conquered the most extended and tragic conspiracy in human annals. He took his place with almost painful modesty, seeming, as it were, to shrink from observation and although many advanced to gaze upon the lineaments lately so bright with benevolence and hope, then cold and stiff in death, General Grant was not of the number. He had doubtless previously taken his last farewell. When General Sherman

it. Instead of making elaborate prepara tions, I quote the words of one who saw him take his leave: "He had with him turned from Raleigh and laid the result of his conference before the President. As I duction to or conversation with General Grant, I embraced the opportunity of being presented to him last evening, in company with two gentlemen, one of them his inti mate friend. He was not in his room came in from the War Department. I confess, when the door softly opened, and gentleman about the size of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, first quietly looked in, and then as quietly entered, smoking the stump of a cigar, I was a good deal surprised. We were accordingly introduced. Putting his hand into his side pocket he drew thence a paper of regalias, lighted a fresh one himself, at the same time offering them to his guests. irresistible army of the United States! This

was the man whose achievements as well in capturing Richmond as in the closing scene with Lee are now discussed at every American fireside, and by all the military critics in the civilized world! But for the three stars on his shoulders he never would be taken for what he is by a stranger. Indeed, in citizen's dress, he would look faults in what he places before them. The more like a respectable Pennsylvania use of honest criticism is this—there farmer than a thorough-bred military man. There is such an utter absence of the characteristics of the Martinet that it was difficult to realize that we stood in the presence of the first soldier in the world. Gen. Grant reached his forty-third year on Friday, from , which you may have an idea that he is very young-looking, as indeed he is. There was no care on his brows, no hesitation in his speech, and not the slightest disposition to conceal his thoughts or his opinions. In this I was as much surprised as in the singular simplicity of his bearing. That he was a gentleman you perceived at once. He does not talk like a New Englander, or a Southerner, but reminded me of a Scotch-Irish Western Pennsylvanian. I could easily understand, however, in his looks, and in every word he spoke, that I was gazing upon and listening to the happiest man in America. He felt (none more so) the great loss sustained by our country and by mankind, but there was in his whole deportment a consciousness that the rebellion was crushed, that an honorable peace was at hand, and that our illustrious President had been succeeded by one eminently fitted to finish the good work. He paid the highest tribute to Gen. Sherman's patriotism, complimented him for his astonishing march from Savannah to Goldsboro, and incidentally stated that he had himself selected him for that undertaking on account of his rare capacities. He also spoke of the prompt manner in which the orders countermanding the negotiations with Joe Johnston had been executed by General Sherman and his corps commanders, When he referred to the condition of the Southern people it was as one who talked of an unfortunate, a desolated race. Two armies had fought, advanced, and retreated, again and again, over the best portion of their soil, and had left despair, and misery, and almost starvation, before, behind, cordingly M. Rogeard, a French writer, and around them. Although he carefully or reorganization, and confined himself TUS, supposed to have just appeared. The strictly to military topics, he more cloak under which NAPOLEON's personality | than once revealed that he would treat was veiled was so thin that every one re- the masses of the South with kindness and humanity, especially in view of the fact that they had been forced to obey their own desperate leaders. In referring to the surrender of General Lee, of whom, by the way, he spoke highly (as he did of Joe Johnston), he said that his army (Lee's) had been dreadfully reduced in the retreat. That rebel chief was touched by the liberal terms conceded to him by the Lieutenant General, and when he intimated to Grant that he trusted every effort would be made to conclude the arrangements, so that his soldiers might immediately be paroled and sent to their homes, he added that they were in a pitiable condition, not having had the most ordinary rations for two days. It was then that General Grant directed his commissaries to issue to the sur rendered forces rations for nearly twentysix thousand men. I mention this circumstance in refutation of a charge that General Lee had demanded rations, when the fact is that Grant tendered them, as I have

> Grant himself. OCCASIONAL. DRATH OF MR. S. LUCAS.—We learn by our last dvices from England of the death of Mr. Samuel Lucas, for many years the principal Editor of the Merning Star, and one of the best friends of our Go vernment in the whole range of English journa ism. In his own country he was a strenuous and consistent Liberal. With his Editorship the pape he conducted has always been conspicuous for its freedom of opinion, and has distinguished itself by its strong and influential advocacy of the cause of our Union. He upheld this country when its advocates in England were but few, and constantly laid before the English public facts and arguments which were permitted to appear in no other leading journal in London with the solitary exception of the Daily News. He was intimately connected with all the leading Liberal Statesmen, and more espe cially with Mr. Bright, to whom he was relate marriage. Immediately following the death of Mr Codden, as his does—though a much younger man, being no more than fifty-four years of age—it will be felt as a heavy loss by the whole of his now powerful party in English Politics.

stated. Of one thing this interview im-

pressed my friend and myself: the great

plans which have excited so much admira-

tion, and have been so unflinchingly ad-

hered to, in the midst of ridicule, calumny,

and disaster, until victory sealed and con-

firmed them, have been the plans of General

MOVING DAY IN NEW YORK .- Yesterday was the great day for peripatetic housekeepers in New York. Despatches say that Sunday was by no means the day it usually is, even in bolsterous and business doing New York. All the principal streets were filled with the teams of "baggagesmashers," hundreds of them moving in opposite directions, and conveying the hous goods and treasures of as many families. yet made a speech a sentence in length, and has only shown himself in society mer days, when we are told that in proportion to the extent of population, there is less He does not seem to have any of the tastes | with "modern conveniences" were in course of private and straightforward talk with Lee, | three hundred per cent., but the average does not probably exceed fifty to seventy-five per cent. The rise has been far greater than the advance in the value of property, owing, of course, to the fact that there is a scarcity of houses, which, it is expected

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NEGATIVES TAKEN or three days since Major General Peck, in comperemptory order from Secretary Stanton to destroy the negation and photographs of the deceased President, which had been made in New York. Captain Rives, of General Dix's staff, executed the order in part by seizing them. Before they could be destroyed Mr. Gurney, who had taken them, waited on General Peck, and asked to have the negatives preserved until he could appeal to Secretary Stanton, as he believed the order had been issued at the solicitation of rival artists. Which time and labor, he said, had been expended in taking the negatives, and it is highly desirable that they should be preserved.

General Peck acceded to the request, to await irther instructions from Secretary Stanto meantime retaining possession of the pictures. This morning a telegram was received from Secretary Stan-

ton, by General Peck, directing the destruction of the ives and the victures. Mr. Stanton says Mrs. Lincoln and the other nhers of the family desire that this may done; and he adds, that permission should never have been given the artists to take the pictures. It was done by leave of the Committee of the Common Council. oy teave of the Committee of the Common Council.

It is understood that the objection of the family and of the authorities to the publishing of the shotographs arose mainly from the fact that the features of the corpse were shrunken, and had assumed a most unnatural expression. In this connection, however, it is proper to say that it was Mr. Gurney's intention to give the pictures an appearance as nearly as possible like that of portraits taken from life. It is officially stated that the question of rivalry raised by some photographers of the city was not considered in Washington.—New York Evening Post.

Scorge Francis Train at West Chester ndence of Tae Press. 1 WEST CHESTER, April 28, 1865. WEST CHESTER, APRIL 28, 1865.

George Francis Train delivered an interesting lecture in this borough, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society. The Hall was well filled, although double the usual admission was required in this in stance. He refused all attempt to repay his expenses, and the Ald Society realizes over \$200 above all their expenses by this act of kindness on his

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Holden, the editor of the Standard, who was suggested as a candidate for Governor, has taken

HEADQUATERS OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE

It is requested that you remain at your homes as

nuch as possible while the columns are passing by.

All hostilities having ceased, promiscuous foraging

is prohibited. The necessary supplies, in addition

to the army transports, will be procured from the

Quartermasters and commissaries will be in-

structed to pay cash or furnish proper youchers

Citizens will do well to aid the officers commanding

guards, patrols, &c., in every possible way to appre-hend and bring to punishment any thief or marauder who may separate himself from the column. Every

sort of precaution should be taken by our officers to

render the march orderly, and it is honed that the

great terror that prevailed during active operations

It being difficult to transport sufficient rations for an extended march, our officers have been requested

The ability to travel freely, in any direction, now

exists, and precludes the former necessity of refu-

NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

HB SUNKEN RAM ALBRMARLE RAISED—TRADE AT

NORPOLK AND OTHER CITIES.

a few months ago, was raised by some contractors

and reached the navy pard at Gosport, a few days ago, via the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal.

The skill of Northern mechanics succeeded i

raising the sunken vessel. The cost was about

and the hull sustained but very little damage by

It is the intention to put her in sea going order a

the navy yard, when she will be sent to New York

and be completely fitted out as a first-class from

An order recently issued by General Gordon

commanding the District of Eastern Virginia, pro-biblts officers, soldiers, and employees from receiv-ing or hearing any application or business from any

citizen, unless the person produces proof of having taken an oath of allegiance to the Government of

It is expected that in a few days all military re-

strictions upon trade in the Department of East Virginia will be revoked, and business, in conse-

quence, may receive an inspiriting impetus from the hands of the tradesmen and merchants in Nor-

folk and Portsmouth, who for a long time past have

been obliged to remain dormant in view of the

There is no doubt that when, in the course of

time, these restrictions are removed, the city of Norfolk will again resume her position in the rank

the United States since January 1st, 1865.

he explosion of the torpedo.

emergency of the times.

Her machinery was in excellent order

FORTRESS MONROE, April 30.—The rebel ram Albemarle, which was sunk by Lieut. Gushing,

gees accompanying or following us.

Respectfully, O. O. HOWARD,

discourage refugees from following the army.

To Citizens along the Routes of March:

country by purchase.

will now cease.

Raleigh, April 27.

Major General.

WASHINGTON, May 1. THE END OF THE REBELLION SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 1-9 A. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to report that the Secreta of State has had a comfortable night. OCCUPY THE STATE. Mr. F. Seward had a slight hemorrhage from wounds in the scalp at 3 A. M., but was not mate Order from General Howard—The New Governor of the State.

rially weakened by it. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General. [SECOND DESPATCH.] RALBIGH, April 28 .- The Army of the Tennesse and the Army of Georgia will take their departure SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Sir: I have the honor to report that the Secretar
of State continues to improve. WASHINGTON CITY, May 1-9. P. M. from here in a day or two for Richmond. The Army of Ohio, General Schofield commanding, consisting of the 23d and 10th Corps, will remain and be dis-tributed as a garrison force throughout the State.

y regaining strength.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General. decided ground against the restoration to power of Governor Vance and the existing Legislature. He favors the adoption of the Constitutional amend-ment abolishing slavery, and recognizing the Con-ANOTHER CALL ON THE PRESIDENT. delegation of Swiss citizens of the Unite stitution of the United States as paramount to any States to day called on the President, who was addressed by Mr. Hirz, the Swiss, Consul General General Johnston's army are to deliver up their who lamented the death of the late President, a Tects to the United States authorities to-morrov congratulated the President upon the overthrow of the rebellion. The President replied in fitting terms, extending his thanks for the sympathy exat Greensboro, seventy-five miles west of here. The following order has been issded by General

Mr. F. Seward has had a quiet night, and is slow

ly regaining strength.

test of the rebellion."

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND SON.

ended by the Swiss citizens. CONGRATULATORY LETTERS. Secretary Welles this afternoon forwarded to Acting Rear Admiral THATCHES, commanding the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, a congratulatory letter on the downfall of Mobile. Secretary WRLLES closes his letter as follows : "I am happ in extending to you and those under your comman he congratulations of the Navy Department for the victory which places in our possession, with but one exception, all the chief points of the Southern coast, and one that bids fair to be the closing naval con-

The Slar says Mossy was at Salem, near Warenton, on last Friday, and is still harbored in the eighborhood by the rebel inhabitants, His com mand has deserted him entirely, four hundred having arrived at Winchester and parcied. Som of them offer to bring in Mossy for \$5,000.

POSTPONEMENT OF A TRIAL. Miss MARY HARRIS, who shot ANDREW J. BUR-ROUGHS at the Treasury Department, in January last, and who is in prison here, is suffering with erysypelas. Her trial, which was to have taken lace on Wednesday next, has been postponed un til the 10th of May.

SURGEON DISGRACED. Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Hall, of the lincoln General Hospital of this city, was to-day ejected from the hospital in disgrace. An intercepted letter to a person in Canada from him, re ferring in a scurrilous manner to the death of the late President, was the cause. RETRENCHMENT.

been discharged from the service, as a commend ment of the retrenchment system here. ABRIVAL. The United States steamer Malvern, Admira PORTER'S flag-ship, arrived here yesterday.

Several chartered vessels of this city have alread

PRESENTATION OF FLAGS. Twenty-seven rebel flags, mostly surrendered b Leb's army, were presented to the War Department this afternoon by Major General Gibbons, o

GENERAL NEWS. General SHERMAN'S staff arrived here to-day. The army is going to march home. General Hallbox is taking measures to aid the people of Virginia in returning to agricultural vi

The lower Maryland counties, fearing the justice sure to overtake them, have offered rewards, at this late day, for the arrest of any conspirators with

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

OSBORNE'S RAID INTO TENNESSEE-ITS RESULTS.

WASHINGTON, May 1 .- Acting Master Fitzpa trick, commanding the United States steamer Vixen, reports to the Navy Department, under date of April 22d, off Randolph, Tennessee, that on the 19th an expedition, under command of Brigadier General Osborne, started for Brownsville, Tennessee, in three columns—one from Randolph, one by way of the Hatchie river, and one from Fulton, Tennessee. They returned on the 22d, having been successful in apturing several officers and men. General Shelby's adjutant was killed, One of the men captured was a fellow who has been passing for

Luxton. He confessed having burned the Saint Paul and killing one man on beardief he General Osborne bung him from a cottonwood tree at Randolph, and left his body hanging. His proper name was Wilcox. The steamers Anna Everton and Sylph were not burned by the guerillas. They came out of the

END OF THE REBEL RAM WEBB. Trans. She Passes New Orleans in Broad Day and is Blown Up Below.

CAIRO, April 30 .- The steamer Mississippi, from New Orleans, has arrived. She reports that the rebel ram Webb passed New Orleans in broad day, tebel flag a few miles above Fort St. Philip. Her ondenser got out of order, and she was deserted and lown up. As far as known, she folloted no damage save cutting the telegraph wires. A portion-of her waw has arrived at New Orleans. The remainde eft for parts unknown. The steamer Belle, of St. Louis, brings about 300 survivors of the ill-fated Sultana. The Mississippi has 422 bales of cotton for Cininnati; 300 bales for Evansville, and 221 for St.

Supposed Accomplice of Booth SHEPPIBLD, Mass., May 1.—This town is upder onelderable excitement from the arrest of a person onnected with a travelling exhibition, supposed to be an accomplice of Booth, who appears to answe the advertisement exactly. He has a prominent chin, a full moustache, and a large scar under the

left ear. Detectives from towns on the line of the Housetonic Railroad have been secreted in the village for a part of the day, awaiting his appearance in the evening. His identity has not yet been fully deter

TWELVE HUNDRED OF THE LATE MORGAN'S COL MAND PRISONERS.

LEXINGTON, April 30.—One hundred and five fficers and one thousand men of Morgan's old cou Sterling, to day, Twelve hundred rebels also surrendered to Hobson's troops. Several hundred de

seriers from the rebel army also took the oath of amnesty, and Eastern Kentucky is now clear o Affairs in Charleston NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamer Savannal brings advices from Charleston to the 28th ultimo General Hatch had ordered Rev. Alexander Marshall, missionary of St. John's Chapel at Hamp stead, to go beyond our lines, for persisting in treasonable conduct. Warning had also been given his ongregation for tolerating the traitor. Governor Aiken left Charleston on the 27th, with orders to report to Washington.

Simeon Draper was announced to address a public meeting in Charleston, S. O , on the 28th. The expedition sent out under General Potter has been recalled under the order to suspend hostili ties, based on General Sherman's first agreement but on the morning of the 28th another party wa sent out to notify the rebels at Orangeburg of the resumption of hostilities.

CINCINNATI, May 1 .- A. B. Latta, the invento of the steam fire engine, died here on Saturday. THE REPORTED SHOOTING OF CORBETT. BALTIMORE, May 1.-The reported shoo Boston Corbett, who shot the assassin Booth, was in circulation here last night, but there is no foun

utterly untrue. NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, May 1 BANK STATEMENT. The following is the condition of the New York banks for the week ending May 1st, 1865: Loans, decrease......

dation whatever for it. So far as we can learn it is

EVENING EXCHANGE BOARD. At Gallsgher's Exchange Board.

At Gallsgher's Exchange, this evening, gold was quoted at 142½, N. Y. Central 100½, Eric 81½, Hudson River 113, Reading 103½, Michigan Southern 70½, Illinois Central 116½, Pittsburg 77½, Chicago and Rock Island 103½, Northwestern 32, Northwestern preferred 62½, Fort Wayne 100½, Ohio and Miesisshpi dertificates 31½, Canton Company 44½, Cumberland Coal 48½, Quicksilver 62.

Gold was active on call, but stocks were rather weak.

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL .- There appear to be considerable excitement in New York about the probable arrival of the rebel iron-clad Stone wall. On March the 25th, when she steamed from Lisbon, the twenty-four-hour rule debarred the Ni-agara and Sacramento from following her. She was consequently able to get away a distance which rendered pursuit useless, and as she has been heard from at Teneriffe on April 1st, it is more than probable that she is now close upon our coast.

WE never are personal, and we don't like to be, and we don't want to speak disrespectfully of any body, but when we remembered that the rebellion, in its first fullness, counted within its limits just eleven of our thirty-three States, our memory flew back to a much-admired portion of a much-admired poem. We opened Milton, and we found the guarlian of the gates of Hell thus addressing Satan, as he wishes to escape its confines in order to sow orrow and death in the happy union then existing n Eden:

in Eden:

"Art thou that traitor angel, art thou he
Who first broke peace in heaven, and faith, till
then
Unbroken, and in proud rebellious arms
Drew after him the third part of Heaven's sons
Conjured against the Highest; for which both thou
And they, outcast from God, are here condemn'd.
To waste eternal days in woe and pain?
And reckon'st thou thyself with spirits of heaven,
Hell doomed, and breathest defiance here and
scorn, scorp,
Where I reign king, and, to enrage thee more,
Thy king and loid! Back tethy punishment,
Falie funitive, and to thy speed add wings;
Lest with a while of scorpions I pursue
Thy lingering, or with one stroke of this dart
Strange horror seize thee, and pangs unfelbefore."

PROGRESS OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

THE RECEPTION IN CHICAGO. A GARRISON OF TWO CORPS TO

ADDRESS OF HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

MICHIGAN CITY. MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., May 1—8.16 A. M.—The uneral cortege has just arrived. The demonstrations of sorrow on the route are solomn and imessive. We will leave at 8 35 this morning fo

Jhicago. ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Ill., May 1, 12 M.—The funeral train has just arrived at this city. All along the road rom Indianapolis there were mourning demonstra Davis, and a committee of 100 citizens from Chicago oined the train at Michigan City. Here hundreds of thousands of people are assembled, and the remains have passed under the most orgeous arches we have yet seen on the journey. The houses bear the usual badges of mourning, and the procession of military and civilians is very large. THE RECEPTION IN CHICAGO-ADDRESS OF HON SCHUYLER COLFAX. CHICAGO, May 1.—The remains of President Lin-

coln arrived in Chicago at 11 o'clock this morning Hon. Schuyler Colfax last night delivered an address in Bryan Hall, to an immense audience. I was an appropriate preliminary to the solemn funeral services of to day. In the course of his remarks he said: We might search history, ancient or modern and when the task was ended all would coincid that Abraham Lincoln was the most merciful rule whoever put down a powerful rebellion. Now, he so held the hearts of the people, and was so en-twined with their regards and affections that he was the only man living who could have stood in the breach between the leaders of this injustive and he wrath of the country they had plunged into loody war. Feeling, as so many did, that his bind y heart almost forgot justice in its throb for mercy yet knowing as they did his unfaltering devotion to his country, his inflexible adherence to principle, his unyielding determination for the restoration of our national unity, there was a trust in him almost filial, moving confidence that whatever he might finally esolve on would prove in the end to be for the best. Of the many thousand persons whom he had met in his public or private life, Mr. Colfax said he could not call to mind a single one who excelled him in calmness of temper, in kindness of disposition, and in overflowing generosity of impulse. He seemed wholly free from ill will or injustice. Attacked ever so sharply, he never answered railing by railing; criticised ever so unjustly, he would reply with no word of reproof, but would patiently and uncomplainingly strive to prove, if he answered at all, that he stood on the rock of right. Murdered, coffined, buried, he will live wit bose few immortal "names that were not born to ie:" live as the father of the faithful in times the d men's souls; live in the grateful hearts of a dark browed race he lifted from under the heel o oppression to the dignity of freedom and manhood live in every beloved circle which has given a father, husband, son, or friend, to die as he did for his country; live with the glorious company of martyrs to liberty, justice, and humanity—that trie of heaven-born principles; live in the love of all beneath the circuit of the sun who loathe tyranny and wrong, and leave behind him a record tha shows how honesty and principle lifted him, made as he was from the humblest ranks of the people, t the noblest station on the globe, and a name that shall brighten under the eye of history as ages rol

by. From the top of fame's ladder he stepped t Minute guns and the tolling of bells announce the arrival of the remains, and the multitude stood in profound silence with uncovered heads as the coffin was slowly borne to the tasteful funeral car. under a grand arch across Park Place. The arch was 51 feet in span, 16 feet deep, and 40 feet high, its centre draped with the national flags and moun ing emblems, and containing several inscriptions, including one, as follows: "We mourn the man with Heaven born principles." The residents along Michigan avenue displayed most impressive insignia of grief with appropriate

omposed, amongst others, of Fuller's and Ells

worth's Zouaves, children of the public schools, mounted artillerymen, two batteries of I'll-

nois light artillery, reversal regiments State in fantry, Masons, Odd Fellows, and all other asso

ciations, and not a few colored citizens. Included

in the procession was a full regiment of infantry

composed of men formerly in the rebel service, and

who, taking the cath of allegiance, were recruited

at several parole camps. The remains were con

they now lie in state.

quarter of a million.

veyed to the rotunds of the Court House, where

The rotunda is appropriately draped, and among

the motoes is, "Illinois clasps to her bosom her slain but glorified son."

The Court House was opened to the public at six

clock this evening, and will remain open till sever

o-morrow evening. Thousands are crowding

thither. Every train from the interfor is filled with

people, and the number in the city at the time the

THE EXPLICION OF THE STITEMA.

BBARTRENDING SORNES AND INCIDENTS—THE EX

PLOSION SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY

We have as yet no detailed account of the awfu

explosion on board the steamer Sultana (by which some fifteen hundred lives were lost), on the Mis

sissippi; but the Memphis Bulletin supplies below a few facts in addition to the telegraphic account

heretofore published. The scene following the ex-

Hundreds of people were blown into the air, and de-

econding into the water some dead, some with broker

mbs, some scalded, were borne under by the re-

sistless current of the great river, never to rise

also missing.

Among the soldiers on board were thirty commis-

Among the Soldiers on nonru were unruy commus sioned officers. The troops were of various regiments, and nearly all exchanged prisoners. The belonged principally to Western regiments. A the hour of writing only five or six hundred person have been saved. Hon. W. D. Snow, member of Congress from Arkansas, was on board, and escape

uninjured.

The Memphis Argus seems to think that the ex-

The Memphis Argus seems to think that the explosion was caused by a torpedo. It asserts that one of the mates, Paterny, says the steam was not near as high on the Sultana as it was usually carried. He thinks a torpedo shaped like a lump of coal must have caused the explosion. The gans of Fort Pickering are reported to have fired on the boats of the Essex while picking up the survivors.

THE DIRECTION OF BOOTH'S FLIGHT.—Since the

death of the assassin, the importance of his crime

and the dignity of the victim make the particulars

ters of history as of interest. It seems that he frac-tured the small bone of his leg in jumping from the

box in the theatre, but his horse carried him safely

ton, to the towers of Mrk Surrett. Here he armine

on Saturday morning. The military were the first to call at the tavern, but falled to get any

definite statement until the detectives came up.

of his mysterious escape and flight as much mat-

plosion was hearfrending and terrible in the extreme

sion moved could not have been less than a

The catafaloue is very handsome

of a commercial city, and, by the capital and energy The procession was preceded by a band of music of Northern merchants who may settle there in business, will in a few years rucuperate from the stagnated state into which the rebellion has thrown followed by Generals Hooker, Sully, Buford, and Sweet, and staff, the 8th and 15th Regiments Va onditions of her society. teran Reserve Corps, and the 6th Regiment U. S. ABBIVAL OF PAROLED PRISONERS. NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamer Illinois arrived Volunteers. Then came the funeral car, with pail earers and a guard of honor, the family and friends, the Illinois delegation from Washingto Congressional delegation, citizens' committee o one hundred, Mayor and Councils, judges of the ourts, members of the bar, clergy, officers of the army; the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th division

at this port this evening from Norfolk with the 4th Regiment Obio Volunteers, en route for St. Louis. Paroled rebel officers and privates are daily arriving at Norfolk, taking the cath of allegiance, and returning to their homes. Land in the vicinity of Portsmouth is in an advanced state of tillage. RICHMOND. PROCEEDINGS OF A LOYAL COLORED MEETING-

ARREST OF THE REBEL EX-COMMISSIONER HATCH BEBEL SONG-VENDING. RICHMOND, April 30, 1865. Another week of loyal administration has ended.

and Sunday, with all of its revered impressions, has dawned upon a redeemed city. At a meeting of the colored people of Richmond, assembled in the Third-street M. E. Church, Thurslay, April 18, 1865, to rejoice over our deliverance rom bondage, and the triumph of freedom in our land, Mr. Fields Cooke was called to the chair, and Mr. Peter Woolfolke was appointed secretary.

The meeting was opened with appropriate religious exercises by Bishop Brooks, of Philadelphia. Mr. George L. Ruffin, of Boston, one of the speakers for the occasion, then addressed the meeting. He thought that, in view of the great calamity which had befallen the nation in the death of President Lincoln, he knew he expre ngs of the audience when he said the character of the meeting should be changed to one of condol and sympathy. Abraham Lincoln's name, no mat er what might be said by excited partisar post saggelous statesmen that this or any other age had produced. Mr. Ruffin thought it peculiarly ortunate that he (the late President) had been se lected to carry this country through this ordeal of fire and blood; and now, as peace is about dawning on our torn and distracted country, the Chief Magistrate of the United States, the great Emancipator is stricken down by the hand of an assas Brothers, mourn ! sisters, weep! for our best irlend

has passed away. A committee was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions. They retired, and, returning, presented the following:

Resolved, That in the assassination of Abraham
Lincoln, President of the United States, we have
lost our best friend and warmest advocate—that
the dastardly act of the murderer fills us with inexpressible horror and indignation, and that we can
give no utterance to the feelings of sorrow and sadness which fills our hearts at this present moment.

And further, That this meeting here convened in
the house of God, sends forth to the family of our
beloved President (now deceased) our heartfelt condolence and sympathy in this the hour of their deep
affliction.

The Bishop weeks analysment and assassing

The Bishop made an eloquent and appropriate speech in support of the resolutions, followed by Mr. P. N. Judah, O. M. Steward, and others. The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, and a motion was made and carried that the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Richmond Whig, the

Philadelphia Recorder, and the Anglo-African, with request to publish the same. The doxology was then sung and the meeting adjourned.

The editor of the Richmond Whig, on receiving the above report, submitted it to General Ord, who eturned it with the following endorsement: "The mayor, the Common Council of Richmond, and a number of citizens of Petersburg, called on the Department commander for permission to hold a meeting of condolence and sympathy on the death of the President, but owing to the peculiar position of affairs here, the meeting was not allowed." The meeting of the colored people has occurred without any unpleasant circumstances, but not having been authorized by the military commander,

They were met by a number of citizens and ladies, who supplied them with abundance of dry clothing from the quartermaster's department and from various stores.

Mr. Rawberry, the first mate, was on the watch, and standing in the pilot-house with Capt. George Clayton, who was at the wheel at the time of the explosion. He only remembers the shock, that he was blown into the air, and was afterwards taken from the water. He saw the lower deck in flames, and knows no more. He can give no idea of the cause of the accident, and says the boat was going at ordinary speed, and all seemed well up to the moment the explosion occurred; that the second engineer, a sober, reliable man named Clemens, was at the engines, and that nothing more than common was in progress. Capt. Clayton was also harled into the wreek among the breken boliers and rubbish, sustaining slight injuries. He immediately jumped overboard with a door, by which he was enabled to reach the Arkansas shore, three miles below, where, striking a sappling, he selzed and clung to it until saved. Clemens, the engineer, was badly burned and scalded, and can hardly recover. Mr. John Fogleman, residing on the Arkansas slede, on being aroused by the noise and seeing, the burning steamer, hastily constructed a rude raft, and in this way was the means of saving about one hundred lives. In the woods, among the drift of the wreck, the officers of the Rose Hambleton found a family Bible, containing the recorded a family named Spike, of Assumption Parish, La. The names recorded are Samuel D. Spike and Elethis Spike, married October sist, 1837. The record shows there were twelve in the family. It was subsequently learned that the father, mother, three daughters, two brothers, and a niece were lost. Several of the bodies were recovered. This family had seventeen thousand dollars in gold, all of which was lost.

At the time of the explosion Captain Mason had retired from watch, and was in bed. He was afterward seen throwing shuters and doors to the assistance of people in the it is not deemed proper to publish it here, the city being under military rule. The copy can be sent North and published.

The numerous Secesh of this city are demanding that the loyal blacks shall be excluded from the Capitol Square, while the bands of the colored regiments are giving their tri-weekly seronades in the cool of the afternoon. In fact, the Times, conducted by the notorious Pollard, whose name does not appear, has already announced, with considerable chuckling, that this injustice has commenced. Captain W. H. Hatch, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, who was captured with others shortly after the surrender of Lee, was arrested yesterday at his residence, on the corner of Leigh and Fourth streets, upon some serious charges of unfair and dishonest dealings with the property and money of our soldiers in rebe prisons. Large quantities of stores which were sent to our suffering troops, and which it now appears never reached their destina-

tion, were entrusted to his delivery, and to him has been traced a portion of the complicity which left Union men to starve, while he and others approprihad sent to them. Hatch's offence being a serious one, grade are furnished with apartments in Castle Thunder. At the time of the Captain's arrest he was preparing dinner for General Singleton and other Northerners, but was spirited away before the nests arrived. When they came a colored domestic informed them of the involuntary absence of the host, and in her simplicity asked them if they would stay for dinner. They consented to partake of the good things prepared, ate heartily, and after discussing the fate of their host, concluded, late in discussing the fate of their host, concluded, latthe afternoon, to see what had become of him. Hatch's family has, during the war, resided under he old flag in Missouri. After passing the night

of speaking to any one, he was released yesterday morning upon the order of General Ord. The arrest was made by Brigadier General M. R. Patrick, vost Marshal General. Provost Marshal General.

Mr. E. S. Stewart, who has a kind of a periodical stand in the Spottswood Hotel, was arrested day before yesterday for vending the rebel Marselliaise of General Patrick, he had Stewart escorted to Castle Thunder before his case could be brought to on the road to Bryantown, ten miles from Washingthe notice of the higher authorities, who, upon its representation immediately ordered his release. Mr. Stewart is a gentleman of unquestionably loyal instincts. definite statement until the detectives came up.

The tavern was owned by Mrs. Suratt, and
leased to the old man who keeps it. Upon a close
examination he stated that Mrs. Suratt had been
there on Friday afternoon, and left word that two
men would arrive during the night, who were to be
generously provided for. She also directed that two
carbines suspended by a string between the plastering of a partition should be given them. Booth and
Harrold arrived as expected, and remained until
sometime Saturday forenoon; but on leaving Booth
declined to take a carbine, stating that he was
too lame to carry it. Harrold, however, took one,
and the two set out for the lower counties. Upon
reaching the neighborhood of Bryantown, near Port
Tobacco, Booth's leg became too painfal to proceed
further, and the services of Dr. Mudd, of that violnity, were called into requisition. After the fracture had been dressed and Booth had left, the detectives arrested Mudd, who denied all knowledge
of the character of his patient. The boot, however,
which had been cut off from Booth's loot, the inflammation rendering it impossible to draw it off,
was found, and in it was written with ink, "J.
Wilks," the word "Booth" evidently having been
scratched out with a knife. The next place where
Booth and Harrold were heard from was at the house
of a Dr. Coxe. The latter, upon being questioned

n Libby in strict confinement, without the privilege

THE FIRING OF RICHMOND -The following extract is taken from a letter by the rebel General Ewell, explaining the partial burning of Richmond at the time of its evacuation. It was addressed to a relative living near Washington, and is dated April 15, at Fort Warren: a relative living near Washington, and is dated April 15, at Fort Warren:

"I am abused for burning Richmond. It was burned by the mob. There were no troops to keep order. I had told the principal citizens, months before, what would happen, and urged them to form a constabulary force to keep order. But they would not, only three persons offering their services, when there were hundreds doing nothing. The fire-hose was out, and the arsenal burned by the mob. I had taken every precaution possible, and the people must blame themselves. To prevent interested to regard the services out off from those of lee's army in front, and the 6th Corps came after me, attacking my troops. Anderson failed, after a triel, in breaking through those in his front; and when my men, entirely surrounded, fighting over ten times their number, were captured or slain. denied having seen any such parties, but said that three parolled rebel soldiers had applied there for accommodations, and had been sent away. Cons's servants, however, all assert that the two men had staid there over night, that their master had enter-tained them in themost haspitable manner, and upon their departure next morroog gave each a quantity of whisty.

tained them in themost haspitable manner, and upon their departure next merizing gave each a quantity of whisty.

The detectives next came upon the ingrives near the Sachier swamp, in Charles county. There'they found a dilapidated shanty, occupied by an eld colored woman, who stated that our that morning two men, one of them with a crutch, had come out of the woods and asked for something to eat, offering to pay any sum for it. She being afraid of them told them she had nothing, that there were no white people around there, and that they could get nothing to eat in that vicinity. The lame man had these inquired the direction to the great swamp, which she gave, and the two want off. The shanty-stands in a rmall clearing, surrounded on all sides by dense pine woods, with the exception of one side, bounded by the swamp. The 5th Dinnis Oa-valry and a regiment of colored troops were immediately sent through the swamp in every direction, searching every thicket, but without finding any trace of the assassins, the latter having secreted themselves in the pine woods, and made their escape while the swamp was being soured. On Sunday afternoon Booth and Harrold crossed the Potoms at Swan Point, a short distance below Matthias Point, and, passing through Port Royal en route to Louiss Court House, were captured (as previously described in the Star) at Garrett's place.

Facts have come to light which show conclusively that Booth and his accomplices had, before carrying their plans into execution, decided upon the routes to be taken in making their escape. Maps, understoed to be in the possession of the Government, and which are known to have belonged to these parties, bear distinct marks of the routes laid out by them. Booth and Harrold were to escape to rebellow and seek Jeff Davis' protection, who was finally to assist them in leaving the country.

Public Entertainments.

one of the very greatest, yet most unequal actresses ment at this houre—we allade to Miss Lucilia
Western. She reappeared in her great dual—so
the management call it—character in "East
Lynne." We say that she is "the greatest, yet
most unequal actress" on the American stage.
Portions of her impersonation are characterized by
actual genius, and we know no artist who can draw
such positive tears from every tender-hearted female who is looking upon it. This is high praise to
award any artist, but it is not undeserved. We
dely any person who may be present to deny that
there are more handkerchiefs placed to the streaming eyes of the audience during the most touching
portions of this exceedingly molodramatic play,
than are generally seen in the most menacholy
and tear-exciting tragedy that has ever been offered
to the public. In addition to this, she does not
merely possess the power of exciting emotion. She
is a most able actrees, and, instrindically alone,
would stand very high. At the same time, we
are compelled to admit that there are portions of
the play she is performing which she siurs overportions whoth, if we were to judge bur mentite by, we
should value them very differently. We admit that
this want of balance in her acting may be altentional.
That portion of a representation which she treats
so carelessly produces for her great effects a far
more thorough appreciation. This may be so, but
if to, we counsel her seriously note to allow it to grow
into a habit. In youth wery ribing is pardoned to
histronic genius. As she grows older, she will be
judged by a sterner standard—a standard to which
she must, sooner or later, become amonable. She
is too fine an artiels for unk contemplate this every
not will be a success at the side of which even on the confessed to me that he was secretly
confessed to me that of the proposal.
We were informed by the Duke of
it is compared to th upon the American stage, commenced an engagement at this house—we allude to Miss Lucille Western. She reappeared in her great dual—so its success a short time since, and in the evening "The Colleen Bawn" will be given—the performance of this clever melo-drama being followed by Micawber," with Mr. Lewis Baker in the princi pal character. It cannot be doubted that Mr. Sing ill have a crammed benefit in testimony both of his unfailing urbanity and his resolute and concientious labor in his managerial capacity. A BATCH OF BENEFITS.—We have already in ited public attention to the benefit of Mr. Carden which will take place this evening at the Arch street Theatre, but it would seem that the present Upon Wednerday the bills announce Mrs. E. N Phayer as the beneficiaire. "The Streets of New Vork " and "Mr. and Mrs. Baker" furnish the enertainments for the evening. The following day, Thursday, Miss Lizzie Price comes before us in the upright, a German Count, a young man of elect feature on the bill, and the comedicta of "The Household Fairy." Then comes Owen Marlowe still offering "The Streets of New York," but giving us an original sketch—at least, one never before played here—called "Lord and Lady Dunfrigary."
This sketch is said to be most entertaining in Lagueracter, and we anticipate, upon that score, that Mr. Marlowe, as well as the preceding three recipients of benefits, will gather a pleasant addition to their yearly incomes. MESSES. WOLFSOHN AND THOMAS gave their fth concert of classical music yesterday evening.

This concert followed rapidly upon the fourth of the series, which took place on Saturday night, after being postponed for two weeks on account of the death of President Lincoln. The weather, which has heretofore frowned upon these worthy gentlemen, was last night, fortunately, propitious, and a full assemblage of musical amateurs was the natural result. The concert was, in all respects, a great success. The programme consisted of a choice selection of music, and it was rendered with that consummate ability which has always distinguished the concerts of these artists. The opening piece was Mendelssohn's beautiful quartette in B minor, op. 3, for plano, violin, viola, and violoncello, the various movements of which vere interpreted with great taste, power, and delicacy by Messis. Wolfsohn, Thomas, Kammerer, and Schmitz. The second part of the soirée was devoted to solo performances. Mr.: Wolfsohn, by request tuted in place of Schumann's "Novel the fine fantasia in F minor, by Chopin, which he had given with such acceptation on Saturday. It is needless to say that he gave this work with brilliancy and effect, and that it elicited great ap-plause from the large and discriminating audience which row heard it. Mr. Thomas also repeated the delicious violin solo, by Spohr, which simbs, some scalaed, were borne under by the resistless current of the great river, never to rise again. The survivors represent the screams as agonizing beyond precedent. Some clung to frail pleces of the wreck, as drowning men cling to straws, and sustained themselves for a few moments, but finally became exhausted and sunk. Only the best swimmers, aided by fragments of the wreck, were enabled to reach the woods, and there take refuge, until rescued by boats sent from the landing here to their assistance. There were about fitteen women and children abourd, and as near as can be ascertained, not more than two or three had been found at the hour when this account was written. Some of the wretched people were borne by the current as far down as the levee of this city, and this was the first intimation the officers of the boats in port received of the terrible disaster. A yawl was immediately sent out from the Marble Uity, and in a few minutes several persons were picked out of the water and brought ashore. Two were afterward found clinging to the wheel, and they were also saved. Upon being brought to a realization of the calamity, the officers of the boats in port, under notification of Captain Senior, of the River Guard, steamed up, and in a sfort time were at the burning steamer, where hundreds of people were picked up and brought to this landing, arriving about daylight. They were met by a number of citizens and ladies, who supplied them with abundance of dry diothing from the quartermaster's department and from various stores.

Mir. Rawberry, the first mate, was on the watch, and standing in the oliot-house with Cant. had produced such admiration at the former concert, and in which his great mastery of the inis shown to so much advantage. The audience last vening was so delighted with Mr. Thomas' performance that an encore was insisted on, when he gave the solo by Schubert, as announced on the programme, an original and delicate composition, which the interpreted with elegance. Mr. Wolfso Miss Howell, the eminent lady planist of this city, which were warmly received.

The great feature of the entertainment, however. was Beethoven's magnificent septett, op. 20, which was performed in a style worthy of the grand character of the work, which stands among the first productions of the genius of its composer. Beet loven's own love of this composition is shown by the fact that he arranged it himself in three forms, as a trio, as a quintette, and as a septett, the last the richest and most powerful. The artists who executed it last evening-Messrs. Thomas, violin; Kammerer, viola. Schmitz, violoncello; Buchner, double-bass; Stoll clarinet; Birgfeld, horn; and Muller, bassoon-devoted themselves to its rendition with all their taste, skill, and ardor, and the result was a superb success. We congratulate Messrs. Wolfsohn and Thomas upon the complete musical triumph achieved by them and their associates at this concert.

OTTO DEBSEL'S CONCERTS.—We would direct the attention of our musical friends to Mr. Dresel' plane concerts, the first of which will be given at the foyer, on Thurday afternoon at four o'clock. These concerts, which are given in compliance with an earnest letter of invitation sent to Mr. Dresel by a large number of our citizens, together with most of our professional planists, have been rightly an icipated as a source of infinite pleasure and satisaction, and we had almost feared that their postponement on account of our great national sorrow might be the means of depriving us of them altogether for this season. We are, however, glad to see that this is not to be the ease. There is some thing so refined in the playing of Mr. Dresel that we feel assured that our enjoyment of these beautiful entertainments will be rather enhanced by the warm welcome bestowed upon him by his num friends and admirers in this city. The second and third concerts will be on the evenings of the 6th and 8th of May.

LECTURE OF PLOWERS.—A. W. Harrison, Esq.,

secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Soci ety, will deliver a lecture before that association this (Tuesday) evening, on the Odors of Flowers, in which he will present a variety of curious and useful information upon the subject of the commer-cial uses of flowers, including an account of a visit to the flower farms of France, and the art of collecting and preserving the perfumes of flowers, illustrated by a large collection of rare living plants from the conservatories of Philadelphia. The lec-turer is eminently qualified, by professional and horticultural experience, to treat these topics with peculiar interest. It will be free to all. The rooms of the Society are at the southwest corner of Broad

and Walker treets.

PROFESSO JORTON'S LEGUEE ON LIGHT.—
This evening, in the Academy of Music, Professor Henry Morton, by the request and on behalf of the Franklin Institute, will deliver a lecture on Light, with numerous scientific and mechanics tions. From the number of seats already taken, the house will certainly be crowded to its utmost ca-DROILY.

CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUE.—The twenty-fourth matines will be given to morrow, at the Assembly Building, with the following programme: Trio, op. 79 (No. 1), for plane, violin, and violon-Song scene, for violin......Spohr.
Quintette in G minor.....Mozart.

MEYERBEER'S "AFRICAINE" IN NEW YORK. The New York Times gives the following: "The great musical event of the coming season will be the preduction of Meyerbeer's "Africaine." After an immense amount of preparation, and rather more than the ordinary quantity of red tape, it has probably by this time been brought out in Parks. On the night of its production an exact copy of the score is, by special stipulation with the proprietors, to be forwarded to Mr. Max Maretzek, who has, we are informed, secured the exclusive right for this coun try. Thus, a few weeks after its representation in Europe, we shall have an opportunity of judging of a work which is generally expected to be its com poser's master-pieco. It will have singular significance here, as one of the principal incidents of the plot is the liberation of the slave. Of this and many other things we can only speak positively after the io. A veil of mystery, work has been given to the publi listed only at short intervals by abandoned journalists and heretical if not visionary powspaper ourrespondents, surrounds it. The opinion prevails, respondents, surround to the composed many however, that the "Africaine" was composed many years ago, and represents the rivest period of Meyer-

per's powers. The subject singular fascination for him. Before teucoess of "Robert le Diable" ha in a work called "Gua 100 de Gama." he proposed the same aubject to Series ned all his early strate us, and ontir new book. The old version, bearing the date of is still in existence. It is in the possession Meyerbeer, and on the first 1'age is written, Airica." The mise-en-scene of the " Airical a the most difficult, complicated, and expension.

Two acts are played on the deck of a large which occupies the whole stags. The change ensuing scene involves, of course, some loss, The music is very highly spoken at by Fetts as by other musicisms who have heard it. first performances exery seat has already The enthusiasts who send their money to. so fearful of having it returned to them wit. blank refusal, that they merely give their and no address: They are willing to toke to cpen night. Ah! if they lived in August open night. All: In way large in Alleche would not be thus. There is, we believe, is open a character for a tenor who possesses clamatory style and a full dramatic roles; is clamatory style and a nun oramatic roles; in a tenor, briefly, as that old favorite of the prosing of the prosing of the prosing of the prosing of the state of the would, we are seen this fine artist? He would, we are seen that heavy favor by his received with hearty favor by his many adm:

A Fragment of French Secret Pisto

In the recently-published volume of Minceland Historical Fragments, and Notes on the Old Reg.

by the late M. De Tocqueville, he gives that

ing account of a convergation held by him g

former Councillor of State, whom he names 21

The conversation was on the condition of the Property The conversation was on the community of the Proce State prisons in 1812, under the first Napoleon. is exceedingly interesting from the gill a per it gives of the government of that uncle whose number of that now holds the reins of the French nation to as a grip as his great relative formerly did. They found that the building had been pair; before the decree was issued. En remark, were State prisoners in a great number of nary prisons, but these last we were not crewith inspecting; I had only the proof that were in great numbers. We began, then, and cennes. In the very highest part of the found a Spaniard who was treated with some tion. He had a few books, a box of colors, a family of niceous, which he brought an ice. family of pigeons, which he brought up in a doubt. They would not tell me his name; a found out afterwards that he was the celes Palafox, who was taken at Saragossa, and w Paistox, who was taken at Saragossa, and we the Emperor, I don't know why, thought be similar remove forever from public sight. A log of what had been interred with much pomp in his first All: the world believed that Palafor we dead. His own family, even his wife, were the same error. He lived at the very to be donjon of Vincennes. I also saw, under asking case, where it was impossible for him to sail case, where it was impossible for him to sail accused of having wished to assassinate the en-peror, and whom the interposition of the Kin. I Saxony had saved from being shot. He was see, in in this horrible den, and he soon died there. It Fenestrella, in the mountains of Savoy. I brail a great number of cardinals and priest I a complained with reason of not being able to the Fenesticila, in the mountains of Savoy I form a great number of cardinals and priests I occupialmed with reason of not being able tolks and that land of snow. A little further off I as in another State prison two hundred Neaph tans of the lower classes, but among them were no hoblemen of the same nation. All these has were very badly kept, and offered no guardar whatever; not one of the formalities specified the decree which had legalized State prisons a observed. You were taken off to be thrown in the decree which had legalized State prisons a cheepers pleased. You were left there as long as prisoners were very numerous, but I could not the exact number of them, as they were disponent throughout all the prisons of France, and my the sion, as I have told you, extended only to the Sarprisons properly so called."

Soldiers' Families. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Permit me to acknowledge the reserve \$207, a collection taken up in the Baptist chim Broad, and Arch streets, Philadelphia, on 6.1 City Pastor. This token of sympathy on etal" the wives and children of those who have distin the battle-field, or starved to death in Same prisons, is in every way becoming a patriotic Cas-

From a widow with six children comes the fall ing letter, which I desire to publish with the at-"CITY PASTOR : DEAR SIR : From sickness !: not able to walk, or I should come in person it. received another notice about my rent. [This?] her second ejectment process for arrears of rent. of which are now in my hands. I is there so? bability of me getting any of my money any as soon? I am a thousand times thankful to you. poer children. The day you called to see me :not know where to get bread for my children and meal. My husband is now eight months deal. I think it so strange that I cannot get any all money to help to feed those little children.
"Yours, with great respect, M. R. Z.

Here is another extract from the letter of a dier's wife with two children. Her husband wounded and in one of the hospitals of our city "My children and I are starying. I get fire lars a month relief money, and pay five dollars fifty cents a month for rent. My health does permit me to go out to work, and I cannot cans enough with my needle to buy bread for my children. I went to the Commissions, but the they only helped soldiers, not their wives or chill I am obliged to go out at night to beg foldself and children after I put them to sleep. was the first substantial help I ever received. owe my husband \$180, but the officers at the pital, for some unknown cause, retain it." She gives her name and address in full, and for poses to go before any justice of the pewer swear to the above statement, and to other are in her letter, which would alarm some half officers were they laid before the public. Last been at her home, and found her, at 19 c cocks M., eating her first very scanty meal with children. Two meals in the day for these popular Inxuries. I make no comments. These cases are none, and my list contains just such cases. With presenting such cases some weeks ago to one of it most active agents of the Christian Ummission the Rev. Dr. P., he replied thus: "Wey don't ladies' branch of the Christian Commission and the Christian Commission. to these cases? They should direct their attack behalf of the soldiers' families." Never Was greater truth uttered. My wonder is that has not always been the object of the ladies' of of the Commission. How much suffering it where saved no one can calculate. Surely it is too late to begin to do good in this direction have received one car-load of coal from George Wiggan, Mahanoy City, Pa. Coal, clothing, money are always in place, and will do muca-CITY PASTOR, 1341 Lombard St. THE TRIBH INTERNATIONAL EXCIDITION

Executive Committee at Dublin, of this Ex-

THE IRISH INTERNATIONAL EXCHIBITION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT DUBIN, of this Executive Committee at Dublin, of this Exhause received a communication from Spite effect that the Queen has named six general Royal Commissioners for that country, pletures from the National Gallery at Monthly in the Spite of the Committee of the Spite of Progress wishes of the exhibitors. The desired has the medal is by the celebrated medality, working the Spite of Progress in an arrange of the Spite of Progress in a spite of the Spite of Progress in the Manufactures enriching Ireland from a fell copia, while a view of the building in the ground, and various emblems of industry, may year as an epoch in the improvement of the Carles of the Spite of t LARGE POSITIVE SAM OF BOOTS, SEES, GANE, ARMY GOODS, LEATHER TRAVELLISE LACETS, STRAW GOODS, ELASTIC WESSEL The particular attention of dealers is soll-less cavalry boots, 150 sides upper and sold lead calfekins, travelling bags, shaker hoods, white colored straw bonnets, and children's capa, atbracing samples of 1,200 packages of first goods, of chy and Eastern manufacture, 13 remptority sold, by catalogue, on four manufacture, credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clic. John B. Myers & Oo., auctioneers, Nos. 23, 31 Market street.

CITY- ITEMS.

SPRING BORNETS AND MISSES' AND CRIDE HAVE.—The latest styles, and largest assement the city, at Wood & Cary's, 725 Chestnet Size THE BEST FITTING SHIET OF THE ACT ! improved Pattern Shirt," made by Islat's son, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 8 North street. Work done by hend, in the best min and warranted to give satisfaction. His fill the Continue of Furnishing Goods cannot be safe. Prices moderate.

SPRING MAIR AND HUSE MATTRESS S. the very finest materials; also, Feather Bi-lows, and Bolsters, warranted free from all ties, at W. Henry Patten's, 1408 Ches. put THE WIDEWS INDIGNANT,—The Wester are calling indignation meetings with the advent of Massachusetts girls. T. suation is too scarce for the home market bachelors, provided they have the go.d. the good taste to first furnish themselves proper outfit at the Brown Stone Clothics Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chee

above Sixth.