FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous commuons. We do not return rejected manuscripts A2 Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will analysis of the solicited from the paid for the solicited from the

Free Labor the Hope of the South.

Large domains, held by a small class of masters, and tilled by a large class of servile operatives, are a certain index of a state of barbarism, or, at least, of very in-complete civilization. This has been well exemplified in Russia, and still further corroborated by the fact that, when that nation wished to assume a place in civilized Europe, she began by endeavoring to disenthral herself of her thralls. The Norman supremacy in England resulted in a somewhat similar state of affairs, and the wealth of that island grew, and her prosperity was secured by the enfranchisement of her serfs and the intermingling of her classes. The immense tracts of lands, still held in the hands of a few in that country, are now an acknowledged national evil, only corrected by the extent and variety of manufactures furnishing employment to the class who would otherwise be agricultural laborers or owners of small estates. In our own South a similar condition has existed, attended by even aggravated circumstances. It differs from the serfhood of Russia in the fact that the slaves are attached to the person and not to the soil: that is, they are liable to separation, at the will of the master, from all ties of birth and kindred-a difference which must have a great effect in lessening the bonds of custom and affection between master and man, and preventing in the slave all that love of a particular spot of earth which is so powerful a conservator of existing con-

"The system" in our Southern States differs also from that formerly existing in England in the character of the population enslaved. With us it is a people of another race forcibly torn from their savage home and coerced into bondage in a foreign land. while the serf of the Norman master of England was the native of the country. strong in his instincts of nationality, and endowed with a thoroughly Saxon unsubmissiveness to foreign dictation. The future history of the South may, perhaps, exhibit at least one point of resemblance to the latter, for it is worthy of note that in England, during a turbulent and disturbed condition of the country, the Saxon franklin was the element of stability, and the enfranchised serfs were doing the work and slowly engrossing a share of the wealth of fering the charge, and the emi-

The Norman, with his fierce nature, warlike training, and haughty contempt for labor, was at length compelled to recognize both the value of the work, and the dignity of the laborer. It was a hard struggle, but it was honorably concluded. The strong arm and sturdy will of the worker loosened the band which the owner had fastened about his neck, and "Gurth, the Saxon," when he triumphantly crushed that mark of servitude, soon stood his master's equal.

It is the same story everywhere and in all ages—the certain, the inevitable enfranchisement of the laborer. It is Heaof his own redemption from that curse, and the only ordained means of accomplishing that end are contained in the very words

The full recognition of the dignity of labor is the accompaniment of one of the ultimate stages of civilization. When an enlightened people estimate it at its true worth, and a free people give it its true place of honor, then, indeed, civilization is accomplished. The present time of trial. with all its blood, and toil, and terror, is working to this blessed consummation for the South, and the only means of emancipating that stricken land from a bondage as complete as it ever inflicted, is to crown labor with all the honors which are its

By this time, in all probability, the Emperor Napoleon is in Algeria. He was to have sailed from Marseilles on the 24th of April, and would be absent about a month. His object is to see the great French colony in Africa, and to investigate why his lieutenants have been unable to maintain his position there without a vast expenditure of men and money. France established herself in Algeria some thirty-five years ago, and that province has never paid its annual cost in its most peaceful and pros- partners in and lived on this traffic. It perous years.

Throughout Europe this absence of NAand the rest, wrote to Davis and Benjamin. POLEON from his capital, even for such a at Richmond, and kept them advised of short time as twenty-five to thirty days, is their several conspiracies. It was from considered rather a bold experiment. In | Canada that the burglars and assas Paris, as we hear, it is spoken of still more sins passed into Vermont to plundoubtfully, and, to all intents and purposes, der, and, if need be, to take human Paris represents France in general opinion. To the Empress Eugenie, as in 1859, while | burglars were hidden, and it was through NAPOLEON was in Italy, has been confided | the aid of Clay, Thompson, & Co., the regency of the Empire. She will be that the local courts of Canada reassisted by a Council of State, composed of fused to surrender these wretches to the publicists whose position and property, perhaps whose very lives, may depend on | bitter prejudices against the United States the continuance of the imperial regime. Most probably Napoleon will return home at the appointed time,—but should he die, and the climate of Algeria is not excessively salubrious, what are the prospects that our defeats, and that vile newspapers his little son, now only nine years old, showered their viler vituperations upon will be quietly allowed to ascend the throne? There might he some opposition from Prince Napoleon (Jerome,) or one of the generals of the second Empire might with Mr. Seward, of February, 1865, in aspire to seize the sceptre. When ALEX-ANDER of Macedon died, his generals placed two nominal boy-Kings on the throne, and shared the provinces of his vast empire among themselves, under the name of satraps. There may be a partil and other British colonial ports that the tion of France one day, and on Napo- rebel pirates sailed, after being refitted, to LEON'S death, nothing would be easier | burn American ships and rob peaceable than for Marshal MacManon, Duke of American passengers. These facts have Magenta, to declare himself Sultan or greatly aided the efforts of the Government Pacha of Algeria, of which he is now Qo. in the initial investigation upon which the vernor. A struggle for the succession | Proclamation was founded. Where could may take place in France whenever NA- the assassins have more safely labored than POLEON dies, and he now is more than | in a field so safe, familiar, and well-occufifty-seven years old. Thoughtful French- pied as that of Canada? And where so men almost dread to meditate on such a Great, therefore, must have been the sur-

prise of France when the same mail which carried to them news of the murder of President Lincoln, also bore intelligence that, within a few hours after that awful event, Vice President Andrew Johnson was sworn in as his successor, in the dignified simplicity which the Constitution enjoins, and without parade, without doubt, or difficulty, or delay. At a period of unexampled excitement, when indignation and horror at a crime unusually great thrilled the nation's heart to its very core, Mr. Johnson assumed his position, as Presi dent, as a matter of course. Such was the fruit, at a great national crisis, of the Constitution of this Republic, framed, under the will of Divine Providence, by the wisdom of our ancestors. And thus, at once, it was subjected to the severest test it could be tried by, and triumphantly passed By consulting with rebel prisoners, he has also been enabled to define the position of the rebel army with great accuracy. We believe that such a topographically pictorial transcript will be received by the public very warmly, and will find an actual through it. Thus, too, was the best practical contradiction given to all foreign doubts, past and present, of the excellence of our form of government.

Where are the Conspirators? The Scottish American informs us that the grand jury, in session last week at Toronto, took the very proper step of indicting Thompson, CLAY, and other Confederate refugees in the Provinces, for a breach of the neutrality laws. It appears, however, that these worthies had taken their departure from Canada before the indictment was found." One of the gang, VIZ: WILLIAM C. CLEARY, has been arrested and is in custody at Toronto. charged with violating the neutrality laws and proclamations, as aforesaid. He can be claimed, and ought to be surrendered, other containing a list of the officers confined in under the international extradition treaty. Libby at the time of the evacuation of Richmond. Belging the state of the state of the state of the state of

"No More."

The abolition of slavery will terminate the abuses and cruelties that were sanctioned by the legislation of the disloyal States. It is a somewhat curious fact that Slavery is subject to less restraint in a nominally free country than a despotic one. For, while in our Southern States slaveholders possessed a controlling influence that gave them dictatorial power over lawmakers and juries, in a despotic country the reigning monarch sometimes interferes, from motives of humanity, to protect his humblest subjects, without regard to the wishes or the interests of their masters. Fortunately all the horrors of the system will speedily be terminated. The nation declares to the taskmasters, in the language of the bard of all ages :

Till now, ye have gone on and filled the time With all licentious measure, making your wills The scope of justice: till now, as many such As slept within the shadow of your power, Have wandered with their traversed arms

Their sufferance vainly. Now the time is flush When crouching marrow, in the bearer strong,

Cries of itself—no more."

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1865. The troubles of the rebel leaders are only beginning. The rewards offered by the President for Davis, Thompson, Clay, Sanders, Tucker, and Cleary will probably convince them that there is a very thin partition between treason and assassination. From having deliberately plotted the ruin of their country, with all the carnage and death which accompanied and resulted from it, they are now formally accused by THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF having "incited," "concerted," and "procured" the murder of Mr. Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Mr. Seward. Thus, to their confessed or undenied infamy of the highest crime of which a citizen can be guilty against his Government, is added the solemn accusation of being privy to the most terrible deed of blood, certainly of modern times, and rarely paralleled in the days of heathen savagery. The proclamation of the President only gives tone and shape to the rumors of the last five days, and is a complete confirmation of the public expectation and fear. His formal indictment s, in fact, but the fruit of the seed planted by the Secession leaders during the Buchanan administration. If they had intended all that has occurred, they could not have planned it better. Of course, there will now be a violent and angry protest from Davis and his accomplices-a protest of indignation and innocence. But all such acting will avail them nothing. Nor, indeed, is there any shadow of pretence for it, judging from the nature of the crime charged, the parties prenent criminals themselves. The Rebellion was a great "murder" in itself, for it sent thousands of pure and unoffending beings to premature graves, and given by the boy is precisely that given there was an "attempted assassination" of many more equally guiltless and good.

The stolen mantle of "honorable war" tony the descriptions. He was just the man that Booth would be likely to choose as a friend and guide. During his stay with the "Doctory," he displayed as much attachment for that

cannot hide such a St. Bartholomew as

Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, they har-

part of the time on the shores of the

Niagara, within clear sight of the Ameri-

can side, scheming for the success of the

strong grounds to proceed upon against

these men. It was in Canada that the

hotel-burning in New York was hatched.

by which thousands of lives were to have

een sacrificed by a deed darker than as-

sassination. It was in Canada that the

blockade-runners assembled, after they

had plied or before going on their pirate-

trade, to counsel with Clay, Thompson,

Sanders, and Tucker, two of whom were

was from Canada that Thompson, Clay,

life. It was in Canada that these escape

United States. It was in Canada that the

were circulated until a Union American

could not visit its great cities without be-

ing insulted. It was in Canada that pub-

lic meetings were held exulting over

our consuls and the head of our Go-

vernment. It was in Canada that the re-

bel emissaries arranged the interview

which the President took part. It was in

Canada that the arrangement was made

forcibly to rescue the prisoners at Johnson's

Island, to ravage certain of the American

cities on the lakes; and it was from Canadian

well? Always bear in mind that the

programme of the gentlemen who selected

that important British Province as their

rendezvous included Arson, Piracy, and

Burglary; and to add Assassination would

only be to give another tint that would

scarcely make the picture more hideous.

That the Government knew something,

nay, that it knew much of the characters

it has now gibbetted before the world, may

be fairly surmised. The process of the

capture or arrest; on extradition, of these

men. their trial, and in the event of their

conviction, their punishment, will be the

THE LITHOGRAPH OF GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD.—We have just examined the fine topographi-cal engraving of the Battle-field of Gettysburg.

Great pains have been taken by Mr. Backelder to

get a correct sketch of the grounds on which this great victory was won. By conferring with the officers in command, he has obtained the exact position

f every regiment in the Federal forces engaged.

A LARGE and valuable painting by the distinguished artist, Thomas Cole, of wide known Ameri-

can, and yet more extensive fame, is now on exhibi-

tion, with many other paintings, at the salesroom of Messrs. Thomas & Sons, and to be sold there this

(Friday) morning, 5th inst. The opportunity now presented is a rare one not only to the admirers of

Cole, but the noble in art, and the picture is well

worthy of a place in a church or large gallery of

worthy of a plate in a state of the subject of the subject of the first Rejected." It was painted in this city, be

fore the artist went to New York,; it is a veritable

Cole picture; a work of much merit, and was long

WE have received from R. S. Fisher, Cincinnati,

exhibited as such in our Academy of Fine Arts.

fitting finale of the Rebellion.

swarm of publishers.

butchery shrink before the denouncement and consummate impudence, and in his assisting of one man and the latter quality by no means wantkilling of one man, and the attempt to kill THE CONNECTION BETWEEN BOOTH AND THE another man? This would be a false, as it Booth was acquainted with the "Doctor" in New will prove to be a fruitless, delicacy. It is right to say, however, that two of the persons included in the President's proclasions included in the President's proclasions included in the President's proclasions in the president in the ven's own vindication of its own command

by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou ear

Tucker, vehemently deny that they had

shall be a second in the work

Tucker, vehemently deny that they had raiders, among whom a good part of the Booth conspiracy was planned, or also, knows something about the conspiracy. It will astonish the good people of the City of Churches to knew that within their quiet limits the with the tragedy itself. Let them, then, have the benefit of the disclaimer. But it is frightfully true of them that, together with Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, and

cannot nide such a St. Bartholomew as gentleman as, it is stated, he subsequently did for this. Why should the authors of this vast Booth. The "Doctor" was a man of fine appear-

The Mysterious Disposition of the Body of Booth. The correspondents seem determined to make the bored for months in Canada, and a great nterment of Booth as melo-dramatic a matter as his body severed into many pieces, and sunk in its waters at various places; others have had his body annihilated by chemical means, and others have most infernal plot of any age, in company on descriptions of lone, whered places with the most desperate characters of all where his body has been buried-where it will never be seen by man. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser professes, however, to be better innations, and in utter defiance of the professed and boasted neutrality of the British authorities in Canada, and of the indisputable right of our own Government. The investigation at Washington, upon which the President's proclamation is avowedly based, had, therefore, very clear

Boston Advertiser professes, however, tabe better informed than any of his fellows, saying:

"The vexed question as to the disposal made of the remains of John Wilkes Booth is at length settled by a statement which may be regarded as final. After the head and heart, which have been deposited in the army medical museum in Washington, had been removed, the corpse was placed in charge of two men, who, after various manceuves calculated to baffle impertinent curlosity, dug a grave in a little spot of ground close to the penitentiary, where for some years folious have been buried. Booth's body was deposited here, and the earth over it was smoothed and carefully sodded over. The other graves of less infamous felons had previously been levelled, and a strong guard is now in charge of the spot, and will continue to keep it undisturbed until the grass has grown so thickly that no one will ever be able to distinguish the place where the assasin's corpse was interred from the other nameless graves around it." This statement has excited some comment among

the other Boston papers, who claim, on the authoriy of a Washington paper, that Colonel Baker and dis brother, Lieutenant Baker, are the only two of it, and they are under oath to reveal the fact to fessing to detail how or where the remains were de posited, is not only guess work, but a Serious reflection upon the faithfulness of these officers.

THE END OF THE WAR.

DETAILS OF GENERAL WILSON'S RAID

THE CAPTURES AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE DEATH OF THE REBELLION.

ANOTHER SURRENDER IN FLORIDA.

Wilson's famous raiding expedition, which did a great deal towards finishing the life of the rebellion. It left Chickasaw, Alabama, on the 22d o Macon, on the 29th of April, after having travelled velled by our army. The first place of impor-Plantersville, Alabama. This was taken after a short engagement with Forrest's cavalry. Three hundred prisoners and three guns were captured. Forrest's forces were driven to the west of the Ca hawba river, and separated. A column was sent to Tuscaloosa, which captured and destroyed much lovernment property. Selma, 241 miles from the base, was captured on the 2d of April, with 2,790 prisoners, 32 guns in position, and 75 guns in ar-senal. Three rolling mills were destroyed, with ires, a very large naval foundry, an arsenal (the second in importance in the Confederacy), powder works, magazines, and a large number of cars. The raiders remained at Selma eight days. After a delay of eight days, our forces left Selma, crossing the Alabama river on a pontoon bridge 850 feet in length, and marched against Montgomery, which was captured without opposition on the 12 Here they discovered that the rebels had destroyed an immense quantity of cotton, the estimates varying from 30,000 to 90,000 bales, five steamers, about seventy cars, and one locomotive. All the bridges between Selms and Montgomery, a distance of about fifty miles, were thoroughly destroyed. The rebel property left behind was of little value, and

our forces captured but five guns. Several rolling mills and foundries were destroyed. From Montgomery the expedition marched on Coibus, Ga., distant a little less than ninety miles This city was captured by an assaulting column, under General Upton, on the night of the 16th. Here twelve hundred prisoners and fifty-three guns fel into our hands. The quantity of cotton captured and destroyed was immense, the number of bales nated at not less than one hundred thousand. Besides this, our forces destroyed great quantities of military stores, an arsenal, a pis-tol factory, a sword factory, an accountrement ing mill, thirteen locomotives, about a hunfred cars, and several depots and machine shops. A gunboat, mounting six 7-inch rifled guns, was antured here. While this work of destruction 1 progress, LaGrange's brigade made a detour to West Point, where the rebel works were taken h hundred, were captured, and their commander General Tyler, killed. Here fifteen locomotives, two hundred cars and two large factories were destroyed. as well as immense quantities quartermaster's and commissary stores. The destruction of every kind of public property was thorough and complete. At Griffin

arge quantities of quartermaster's and commissa ry's stores were destroyed, together with the bridges on the Selma and Montgomery Railroad. Along the road five guns were captured. Macon surrendered without assault on the 20th. The Confedera Generals Howell Cobb, Gustavus W. Smith, Mer, cer, Robertson, and McCall were taken, together with a large number of officers, of all ranks, and sixteen hundred prisoners, altogether. Nothing was destroyed, as it was found unnecessary, The results of the expedition may be thus summed up: Two hundred and thirty-two guns, nearly two hundred thousand bales of cotton (destroyed), nearly four hundred cars, thirty four locomotives, besides an immense amount of miscellaneous mili-tary stores, while our losses in all the engagements were less than 350 men. SURRENDER OF "BAM" JONES. It is understood that an agreement for the sur-render of all the rebel troops in Florida was arrived

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT district of Fiorids, and the robel General San Jones, which took place on the 25th ult., at White House station, on the Florida Central Railroad The interview was solicited by General Jones, who was very anxious to secure a provision by which the rebels would be permitted to sell their supplies and other products. Whether or not this was granted, we are not informed. Gen. Vodges is a native of this city and, before the war, resided here. BOOTH'S ERRAND BOY 'AR-

BESTED IN BROOKLYN.

HE IS SENT TO WASHINGTON.

the Accomplice of the

Dead Assassin.

[Special Despatch to The Press.] New York, May 4, 1865.

Baker's force, was immediately detailed to find him, and he did find him as stated. The boy was taken

to the Forty-first street precinct station-hou

where he was placed in close custody, at the desire of the officer, who for some reason wanted

to go to Washington. The officer gave no explana-

ion of the matter further than to say that the pri-

soner was a participant in the assessination plot,

and a very important capture. He would give no

name, and the boy on being asked also declined to

give it. He was, however, on Wednesday commu-nicative to the officers at the station on other sub-jects, and stated very willingly that he had been employed by Booth for some months before the murder, and up to the day of its commission.

WHO HAROLD WAS

One important fact has been gleaned from his con-

versation, and that is that the acquaintance between Harold and Booth was neither recent nor the re-

sult of necessity, as has been asserted. It seems that Harold has been a resident of Brooklyn, Some

two years ago, a person who dubbed himself in his

advertisements "The Indian Hero Doctor," opened

an office in Fulton street, Brooklyn, and com-menced the practice of his art, promising

astonishing cures. As his "certificates," et

did not attract that share of the public attention he

expected, he began to appear at the corners of the streets, clad in fantastic costume, much like the oil

nan, with tall, sugar-loaf hat, who used to be so

otorious in your city. He had an assistant -a sor

of confidential valet—who appeared to wear his em-ployer's old clothes—fantastic in cut and color—di-

spidated in seam and texture. The "doctors" con

be seen promenading the streets, or occupying the

corners, followed or surrounded by crowds who list-ened amusedly to them as they extelled the virtues of

their nostrums. For a considerable time they plied

their trade until the "Doctor" got into trouble with

some of the credulous patients who expected to be

marvellously oured and were not. Both then mys-

teriously left the city and never after appeared.

These facts are fresh in the memory of those who

met the peripatetic quacks. The boy says that the

ragged parti-colored assistant was none other than

Harold, the accomplice of Booth, and his compa-

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.] Vashington, May 4, 1865. THE REBELLION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE The Antecedents of Harold, SULTANA DISASTER. Everybody has read the harrowing details of the terrible explosion of the steamer Sultana, on the Mississippi, by which nearly fifteen hundred lives were lost. It has no parallel in its awful effects: except perhaps in the configuration of the Chillar cathedral last summer. It is asserted that the dis aster was not due to the ordinary causes, but to a tor-pedo which, shaped like a lump of coal, was thrown into the furnace with the fuel, and imme-The Government seems to be energetically a work ferreting out the scoundrels who were concern ed in the assassination plot, and a new arrest has been made here which may assist it in placing the distely exploded. An air of probability is given to this statement from discoveries recently made. The coupation of Richmond, and the results of curious searches has shown that DAVIS had what was called lread responsibility on every one to whom it properly belongs. The prisoner, to be sure, is only a boy, but his relations to the chief assassin, the cona "Bureau of Infernal Machines," a sub-division adential matters in which he must have been enof their War Department. The sphere of this bu gaged, will render his testimony exceedingly valuareau was the manufacture and use of the torpedos which have, at different times and places, inflicted so much damage on our marine. Different forms were adopted for different occasions, and among He was arrested on Tuesday evening last, while sauntering along Court street, Brooklyn, immediately opposite the Montague Hall. He disappeared suddenly from Washington on the morning of the others that of a great piece of coal. A miniature representation of one found in the cabinet of curiesities in the house of JEFF DAVIS proves the use day after the murder of the President. He was wel of this particular shape. Could moral turpitude further go? Can rebellion, covered with guilt, be made more infamous by the massacre on the Missisknown as the errand boy of Booth, and the circumtance of his flight only strengthened the suspicions which had already been entertained concerning him.
One of the detectives, said to be attached to Col

sippi? EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. By an order from the War Department all pri-soners of war delivered on parole to Union officers from April 22d inclusive, except those who may have been delivered east of the Mississippi, are ex-changed. Another circular on the same subject says that a declaration of exchange can only emana from the office of the Adjutant General of the army This circular has been made necessary by the ar nouncements from general officers that certain pr soners were "duly exchanged.". Their author onfined only to the reception and delivery of pri

A NEW MILITARY DISTRICT. A new district, called the Peninsular, has been constituted. It will be under the command of Brevet Brigadier General Ludlow; who will report in all military matters to Major General Gordon, commanding the District of Eastern Virginia. The district is bounded on the north by the York and Pamunkey rivers, including Gloud thews counties, on the south by the James river, on the east by the Chesapeake, and on the west by the Fredericksburg Railroad. Richmond, Fort Pocohontas, and Fortress Monros are not included GENERAL NEWS.

The boat in which BOOTH and HARROLD cross the Potomac has been brought to this city. The propriety of abolishing all trade regulations in the Southern States, it is said, is under consider ration, and will be finally discussed at the Cabinet meeting, on Tuesday, next week.

DESTITUTION IN RICHMOND Yesterday you made some reference to the desti. ation in the South, and gave some facts to show its extent. There is no need to go so far as South Ca. rolina, or even North Carolina, as it can be found in Richmond, scarce a day's journey from here. It is said that the people, as a general thing, have been bettered but little by their disloyalty to the Union. Hundreds, if not thousands of people heretofore in comfort, and even in wealth, are now so reduced that it is with the greatest difficulty they obtain a change of clothing, and, oftentimes, even food. The families of the most prominent people would be glad, just now, to exchange places with almost any one in the happy North. I hear, on good authority, that General Les and his not exceptions in this case. He is in the most destitute condition. His wardrobs has had sad inroads made upon it, and he has now but one suit, and that the old gray uniform he wore in the field. During the last two Sundays he has appeared in it at church. This is pretty good evidence that he cannot appear better. The price-lists, published by the Richmond papers, appear moderate and fair enough, but the edibles they speak of, cheap as they are, go beyond the means of the peo-ple. As your article yesterday stated, their Confederate money vanished into nothingness in a single night, and they have none other.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS. Towards the close of the last session Congress passed an act conferring upon the assessors the power the Attorney General, who decides the act to be unnal, and that the appointments can only be made by the President of the United States The assistants have recently been recommissioned in accordance with this decision. GOVERNOR AIKEN. Ex-Governor AIRBN, of South Carolina, reported

to the War Department to day on parole. The charges against him are preferred by the military The charges against him are preferred by the mi General Augur has issued an order directing that no more transportation be issued at this point to rebel deserters or refugees.

General HOPPMAN, commissary general of pri-

soners, has gone to Memphis, Tenn., on business connected with the exchange of prisoners. Major BRAGDEN Will be acting commissary general prisoners during the absence of Gen. Hoffman, A private letter from Mobile received here says "The Government officers' have information of the existence, in various portions of this State, of over half a million bales of cotton, which will soon b brought to Mobile by its owners." The malis received by the Navy Department this morning are laden with the resignations of volunteer officers in the naval service, in obedience to the new orders of the Government for the reduction o

By direction of the Secretary of War, all funds in the hands of provost marshals, arising from fines regular appropriation, and for the expenditure of which no previous authority has been given from the War Department, will hereafter be forwarded to the not forwarded in United States currency, the funda will be sent by drafts on a United States depo or national bank, payable to the order of the Adjutant General United States army. [By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 4-9 A. M. Hon E M. Stanton. Secretary of War: . Sir: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State passed a restless night, but his strength tinues to gain slowly and pronounces himself much

Very Respectfully, J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General. WASHINGTON, May 4-9 D. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: SIR: I have the honor to report that the condi-tion of the Secretary of State and of Mr. F. SEWARD is quite as favorable as at the last report.

Very Respectfully, J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General. RECRUITING OF COLORED REGIMENTS SUS-PENDED. General Cassy, in obedience to the order of the

colored troops in Richmond.

CONTRACT FOR FLOUR Bids were opened here yesterday, for furnishing he Subsistence Department with flour. Twenty our thousand eight hundred barrels were offered a pricts ranging from \$8.50 to \$9.50 per barrel. All he flour offered was of grade No. 2, except three housand barrels, which was of grade No. 3, a THE CITY POINT POST OFFICE.

linued. No more postal orders payable thereat car e issued by postmasters.

RESPECT FOR THE DEAD. By order of the President, all the public buildings were closed after 12 o'clock to day, out of respect to the late President, whose final funeral obseques were in progress at Springfield. The courts also adjourned, and all the municipal offices were closed. Many of our citizens closed their stores a portion of he day. Half-hour owns were fired all the late

THE TRIAL OF CONGRESSMAN HARRIS. The court martial in the case of Benjamin vitnesses, adjourned till to-morrow.

THE DAWN OF PEACE.

THE ARMIES MARCHING HOMEWARD

here. Sherman's army will soon follow. esterday, on his way to Washington.

REIVAL OF GEN. SHEBMAN AT POINT LOOKOUT

HARRISBURG.

A CHANGE OF THE DAY OF HUMILIA TION AND PRAYER.

THURSDAY, THE 1st OF JUNE, APPOINTED.

HARRISBURG. May 4.—Governor Curtin has hanged the day originally set apart as an occa sion of humiliation and prayer at the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, from the 25th day of May to he 1st of June, so as to conform with the proclam ion of the President of the United States on the

FORTRESS MONROE. STEAMBOATS COMMENCED BUNNING. FORTERS MONROE, May 3.—The line of steamrs, consisting of the Georgiana and Milton Marti ommenced running from Norfolk to Richmond this corning, via this place, and will continue every lay conveyance to City Point and other places of Arrived, schrs. H. A. Weeks, Philadelphia; Asia,

The Constitutional Amendment Passed in Connecticut. HARTFORD, Conn., May 4.—The Constitutions amendment was unanimously passed by both branches of the Connectiont Legislature this eveat in a conference of several hours' duration hat ning.

PROGRESS OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN. ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

TEARS AND MOURNING. The Streets Thronged by his Weeping Friends.

CROWDS AWAITING THE CORTEGE

THE HEARSE AND THE CAPITOL FUNEREAL SPLENDOR IN THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES. VASHINGTON THE FATHER—LINCOLN THE SAVIOR.

The Face of the Dead THE BURIAL. DUST TO DUST.

SPRINGBIELD. III.. May 3.—Crowds of those wh oved and revered the late Abraham Lincoln, even more than he was thus loved and revered in the whole of the vast Northern section of the United States, had been long before daybreak collected in and around the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Rall-way Station, awaiting the arrival of the funeral rain which bore with it his remains. Rarely have we seen a more decorous and more slient multitude of men awaiting the arrival of any solemn pageant. Never before have we seen a pageant by which we were more deeply and solemnly impressed. Nor were more deeply and stremmy impressed. Nor was it alone those who had personally known and loved him, as a resident in their midst, that were paying this mute reverence to his corpse. Thousands and thousands of people had thronged in upon

Springfield from the adjacent States, and crowde n tearless yet mournful solemnity around the staion, awaiting the arrival there of the remains "that good and great man," who had been cut off from amongst them; even when the popular love had called him—as a just tribute to his exaited worth—for a second time to fill the Presidential chair. The grief of those who had not individually known him was as imposingly touching, sithough carcely so acute, as that of those who had thus conregated to lend an added solemnity to the reception of his remains in that place where he was for-ever to rest, among his old friends and acquaint-ances, their children and children's children, until the trump of the archangel should summon his spirit, clothed with the flesh and blood of its old numanity, to stand at the judgment bar of the Sternal One. When he is thus summoned, let us frankly and proudly say, we know no mortal ruler who has ever wielded such a power as had been conerred upon him, that may stand more upright, and present a cleaner and more spottess record to the nighty and all conscious Judge, who weighs and timates the acts of all men

The Arrival of the Funeral Train. The bells had been telling and the minute guns had been marking the lapse of time, when almost precisely at nine o'clock the cars which bore the recious remains of Abraham Lincoln became visible. In a few minutes the mournful train stopped and a sadly whispering voice was heard in the vas throng, as preparations were boing made to lift the coffin from the car. Women sobbed and wept; gray-haired men looked on with dimmed eyes, while not a few of the younger ones found themselves unable to restrain their tears. Seldom, if ever, has such a deep and heartfelt mourning been exhi bited by those amongst whom he had lived, for any Mourning has marked the progress of the funeral procession in all the cities which it has touched in

its sad progress. But here, amongst his own friends—where he was personally known—where he had been loved and respected before his great qualities had won for him an earthly immortality of glory, here, in Springfield, the popular feeling culminated. Here, the speechless mourner stood, uncovered, and with the salt drops blinding his eves, to welcome the dead man, whom haply he had known and loved, to his last dwelling-place. The Funeral Procession

On the body being removed from the train, it was borne to the funeral car and the pr and staff : military escort : Major Gen. Hooker and staff ; the Guard of Honor, surrounding the catafalque. Afterwards came the relatives and friend of the deceased in carriages : the Illinois delegation from Washington; Senators and Representatives of the Congress of the United States, including their Sergeant-at-Arms, and Speaker Colfax, the Illinois State Legislature, the Governors of different States, delegations from Kentucky, the Unicago Committee of Reception, the Springfield Com mittee of Reception, the Judges of the different Courts, the reverend Clergy, officers of the Army and Navy, firemen of the city, the citizens generally, colored citizens. &c. The Hearse

This was magnificently and splendidly adorned t had been made at St. Louis, and had been brought here for the mournful purpose to which it was now and appeared to know everything, was sufficiently him, in a very audible whisper, that it cost \$10.000. His information proved, however, to be strangely correct, as subsequent inquiry disc drew the mournful car. Their trappings and harnes ere of black leather, studded with silver.

The Mourning Decorations. An almost universal mourning was externally visible on all the houses in the streets through which remarked the mourning ornaments on the Yillnot and Mississippi Telegraph Office, which offered to the spectators a tall, white obelisk of pure white, upon a black ground. About the middle of the shait was the single name, "Limcoln," and at its base was a sentiment couched in his own words, WITH MALICE TOWARDS NONE, WITH CHARITY draped with black, was a bust of the deceased Presi dent. This was placed upon a pedestal, heavily draped with black velvet and bordered with deep, silver fringe. Abraham Lincoln's Law Office.

The building, however, which might most touch the stranger, was the Law Office of our Great Martyr. It was pointed out to those who visited Springfield for the first time. It is situated in a three-story brick building. The ntrance was festooned with heavy sable drapery, and in the doorway a portrait of Abraham Lincoln was hanging. The stranger who looked upon it was smitten with the feeling that in this place the country lawyer had laid the foundation of a reputation for talent and honor which had developed him into one of the two greatest and best men whom these United States have ever summoned to the first position in their Government.

The dome of the State House was most righty draped with black and white muslin, which was also festooned or fell in folds and stripes over the lower portion of the building. Black and white drapery partially concealed the windows, while the flag which surmounts the dome floated at half-mas rom a staff, with black streamers. The draping of the building in its suit of sable was both in and[solemn, while the pediments at either entrance were covered with evergreens, which increased this effect by their contrast with the dead and nonraful colors that, as it were, shrouded the walls with black, as was also the rotunda, from the inside of the dome of which large festons of ever-greens were hanging. The greatest mourning plendor was, however, shown in the arrangement of the hall of the House of Representatives, which the body had been borne

The Hall of Representatives. cations should complete the design of the hall as much as possible. Twelve Corinthian columns run round it, supporting a half dome, which faces to wards the west. A rising sun radiates from the cen-re of this, and immediately beneath it, on the place which had been formerly occupied by the Speaker's chair, stood a dais, which those who sought to look n the features of the dead ascended by three steps Columns of some twelve feet in height supported a hexagonal canopy. The capitals of these columns were worked in with white velvet and silver, Its outside was covered with heavy black folds. wned at each angle and in the centre with ofty black and white plumes. Draped Eagles urmount it. The inside of the canopy was lined with white crape over a ground of blue silk. and studded with silver stars, which caught the gaslight thrown from the globes of ground glass which spring from the columns, doing battle with the weighty gloom which seemed to oppress and weigh own the mind of the spectator. Between the clumns rising from the dais was a rich black valance in folds, with a silver fringe and heavy relvet curtains, fastened back with silver bands, so es fully to expose the interior. The catafalque, which was covered with black velvet and trimmed with silver and satin, bore on it thirty-six stars of burnished silver. The data around it was strown with evergreens and white flowers, and the steps ed and banded with silver lace. On a sable ground, mmediately above the coffin, insorbed in large by the illustrious dead at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, upon February 22d, 1861: SOONER THAN SURRENDER THESE PRINCIPLES T

WOULD BE ASSASSINATED ON THE SPOT." stand the words, "Washington, the Father," and on the other, "Lincoln, The Savioe."

At the head of the dais was a very fine portrait of Washington, the frame of which was thickly covered with blue crape.

The Face of the Dead.

Almost immediately after the coffin had been placed in this, the last sad stage of its journey to the grave, it was uncovered, and shortly after all who desired to look upon the sold face of that chief

who had in so many instances been their personal friend, were admitted to gaze upon it. Men who had known, haply talked with him in life, interchanging sentences with that kindly tongue iton which there was no guile," and pressed that hand in whose once warm clasp there had been no deceit, stole up with bated breath and timid tread, mourn ully to look upon those darkening features for the lest time. Alas I and could these outlines, which seem, as it were, shrinking in under the eye—con this pinched and still face, more selemnly still than had ever before been—this countenance, which

not even the embalmer's art could preserve as it had looked in life—this motionless, dark, and wizened face, be the countenance we had so vell loved. Tears filled all eyes as they ent their glances upon him. Turning from the atures they knew they should no more see in the

and mutely, sadly quitting the presence of that death whose mighty shadow had for the moment enveloped, awed, and subdued them. The Son of the President. Captain Robert Lincoln has arrived to-night, acompanied by Mr. J. G. Nicolay, the private secrearv of the late President. Captain Lincoln come o attend the funeral of his late father.

fiesh, they descended the steps of the dais slowly

The Burial. MAY 4.—This morning, from early dawn, the cometery was crowded by thousands, while the streets of Springfield were equally thronged. It seemed not as if the city was assembling to pay the last tribute of its sorrow to the martyr who had died for his country. It was rather as if Illinois had poured out all its mourning inhabitants in solemn veneration of him whom we all remember as a father. Nor was it such a mourning even as we have seen in Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. Not one whit less solemn, it was infinitely more affecting, and might have stricken with sor-row the stoniest heart that had ever been given vitality by the Almighty. It was about noon that the remains of Abraham Lincoln were, for the last time, closed up and borne from the Capitol to be placed within the hearse. Major General Hooke cficiated as marshal-in-chief, assisted by Brigadier Generals Cook and Oaks. The guard of honor was as we understood, the same as on the preceding day. n the procession were the Governors of save States, Senators and Members of Congress, the State and municipal authorities of Illinois and Springfield, delegations from the adjoining States large number of Freemasons, besides the Odd Fellows, and, indeed, the whole of the improvise population of the city who had not already taken their places in the Oak Ridge Cemetery to await its arrival. Such a funeral procession never attended any man to his grave in so small a city as this was. It was a representative burial, recording the true hearted grief of our people for the man who wil stand in their memories next to that of Washing ton, who taught them, by his endurance and his patience, their first successful step upon the proud

As the funeral cortege, with solemn march, approached the vault, in which were soon to be deprosched the vault, in which were soon to be de_ posited the remains of our late lamented chief, the iense crowd pushed forward, to obtain, if possible a view of the interior of the sepulchre. A little upon the left of the tomb was a platform, upon which was a band and a full choir; when the procession was in sight, music appropriate to the occasion was performed. A short distance from the musician's stand was a plat-form erected for the speakers. The vault itself is situated in one of the most beautiful spots we have over seen, and with its evergreen ornaments formed a magnificent, yet sad picture. It is at the foot of a knoll, and surrounded by forest trees of nearly every description. It is somewhat over fourte et in height, being, perhaps, a little wider than it is high. The material is limestone, the main wall being rather rustle; a kind of Doric gable rests upon pilasters, and semi circular wings of brick project towards the hill-side. We were not able to push our way through the serging mass, and obtain a good view of the interior, but afterwards had a chance of inspecting it, and noticed that inside the are covered with black velvet, embelished with evergreens. In the centre of the tomb were structures of brick-work, capped with a large marble slab, upon which the coffin was deposited. As the detail of stalwart soldiers approached the hearse for the purpose of lower-ing the body to its final home, the utmost silenes igned, and the "Dead March" was played by th ans on the platform. Everything tended to make the occasion most grandly and terribly im pressive. Of all those thousands of people wh there witnessed the disposition of the precious bod of the martyred Lincoln, scarcely one but wep ears of true, heartfelt sorrow.

The Religious Ceremonies.

The religious exercises were reverently and humbly performed. To one who had stood there as we did, and, even had he been a perfect stranger, known that a nation was committing its well-loved father o the grave, the whole scene must have been inex ressibly and touchingly solemn.

After a dirge had been chaunted select portions o Soripture were read, and a prayer offered up, in which every head was bowed and the plous appeal found an echo and an answer in every heart. This was followed by a hymn sung by the choir, and when this was concluded the Rev. Wm. Hubbard stood up and read in a clear and audible voice the last Inaugural Address of the deceased President. Perhaps this was the most affecting part of the whole ceremonies. Just two months full health, had uttered this patriotic and kindy-souled inaugural. Te-day, just two months rom that time, he lies here, cut off by the hand of dastardly assassin from the Government of a cople, who venerate his memory as children may that of a beloved parent. Stark and cold to the love they bear him, unable to hear or answer a single kindly word, though it be uttered close to that dealened ear, and inscribent to the blessed sun or the fresh wind which falls upon or sweeps over the budding trees or the green sward of that earth which had nursed and reared him to the greatness; which one moment had swept from him. Weep weep! For we have lost as pure a friend as God ever made a ruler of.

When Mr. Hubbard had concluded, another dirge was sung, and Bishop Simpson delivered a funeral address, which was gravely and impressively conceived, and to many of the more patriotic po of which an applausive murmur was occasionally heard, heaving, as it were, the heart of the crowd, which thrilled in answer to it. After another dirge had been sung, the Rev. Dr. Gurley prono the benediction. Then the procession solemnly formed and again returned. We have deposited the body of Abraham Lincoln within his tomb. We have bidden a last farewell to the remains of him we had so slowly yet so surely grown to love, and as we turned away, a silent

prayer arose within our hearts that God might deal is kindly with us henceforward as he has dealt merpifully with us in that last struggle, of which the lent had seen the whole-out off like Moses 'ere he had set his foot upon that promi and, across whose borders his eye, 'ere death, had cast one last trusting and hopeful glance.

[Associated Press Account.] SPRINGFIBLD, Ill., May 4.—About noon the re State House and placed in the hearse. The funeral al-in-chief, and Brigadier Generals Cook and Oaks. The military and firemen appeared finely: and the guard of honor was the same as during the ntire route. The procession, including the G State and municipal authorities, delegations from adjoining States, Freemasons, Odd Fellows, and citizens, including colored persons, arrived at Oak Ridge Cemetery at one o'clock. On the left of the vault in which the remains were deposited immelistely on their arrival, was a platform on which singers and an instrumental band performed appr riate music. On the right was the speaker's stand. The vault is at the foot of a knoll in ful part of the ground, which contains forest trees of all kinds. It has a Dorlo gable festing on piliasters, the main wall being rustic in style. The yault is fifteen feet high and about the same in width, with semi-circular wings of brick projecting from the hill-side. The material is limesto oured at Joliet, Illinois. Directly inside of the ponderous doors is an iron grating. The interior walls are covered with black velvet, dotted with evergreens. In the centre of the velvet is a foun dation of brick work, capped with a marble slab, or which the coffin rests. The front of the vault is rimmed with evergreens. The Dead March in Saul was sung, accompanie

y the band, as the remains were deposited. Thousands of persons assembled at the cemetery, before the arrival of the procession, and the scene was one of most intense solemnity. The religious exercises were commenced by the singing of a dirge; then followed the reading of appropriate portion f scripture, and a prayer. After a hymn sung by the choir, the Rev. Mr. Hubbard read the last Ing. gural of President Lincoln. Another dirge was sung by the choir, when Bishop Simpson delivered a funeral address, which was in the highest degree solemn and patriotic, and portions of it were ar plauded. Another dirge and a hymn followed, when the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Gurley. The procession then reformed, and return-

ed to the city.

Our mournful duty of escorting the mortel remains of Abraham Lincoln hither is performed.

We have seen them deposited in the tomb. Be reaved friends, with subdued and grief-stricken hearts, have taken their adien, and now turn the and impressive scenes which they have witnesses The injunction, so often repeated on the way, " Bea him gently to his rest." has been obeyed, and the great heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of the tomb.

CALIFORNIA. POLITICAL TRIUMPH OF THE UNION-MONETARY San Francisco, May 4.—The municipal election n Los Angelos to-day, resulted in the election of heretofore, been a strong secession sympathizin Greenbacks are quoted at 72%. Arrived May 3d, ship Panther, from New York.

NEW YORK, May 4. FOR EUROPE. The steamer City of Clork sailed to-day for Liver pool, taking out \$25,000 in treasure and ninety pas-

Sailed May 4th, French war-frigate La Victoire

sengers for Europe. S 6s 5 20s. c.105%; 200 Reading.

Arrived—Ship Gratitude, from Liverpool; brig

The second of the second

THE NATIONAL MOURNING.

THE RESPECT TO THE DEAD ON THE ROUTE TO SPRINGFIBLD.

SHORT HISTORY OF EVENTS.

a description of the last rites over the remains of our dead President. It would be well, perhaps, to now make a short record of the route of the remains as a matter of history, and as a companion piece to the narrative of the burial. It is needless for us to speak of the sorrow and respect with which the sad ortege was met on its progress from Washington to Springfield. The gloom is still felt, and the remembrance of the murder is freshened every day by the funeral crape that drapes our houses and our public buildings, stretching for miles on every hand. On Wednesday, the 19th of April, the funeral nonies were read over the dead in the East Room of the White House, where such a short time before a little son of him, who is now departed, lay in state, wept over by the fond hearts who felt his loss so much. Those who were present can never forget the scene, both in that hall of death and in the crowded streets over which passed such a funeral pageant, that years hence old men will gather their grand-children round their knees and tell of it with conscious pride. The dead lay in state in the capitol, and thousands went there to take their part-At eight o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 21st, the funeral train left Washington, and arrived in Baltimore at ten. Here the scenes of sorrow and respect were renewed, even in the city where exactly four years before the first martyrs had been immolated in the cause of undivided Union. their proper sta

Leaving Baltimore, the remains were laid in state at our capital, Harrisburg, from 9½ o'clock to midnight of the 21st. On the 22d, the train moved to this city, where the remains were received by a great procession, of all classes, trades, and professions, and escorted to Independence Hall. After laying in state, and being visited by hundreds and thousands throughout Sunday up to one o'clock on Monday morning, 24th ult., it left at 4 A. M. for New York. Trenton was reached at 5½ A. M., Elizabeth City at 8½ A. M., and Jersey City at 9% A. M. The remains were received in New York at 1.30 P. M. The same sad scenes as in this city was re-enacted there and at the intermediate cities. On the night of the 25th the train reached Albany, and on the 26th there was a great funeral. On the 27th Buffalo was reached, on the 28th Cleveland, on the 29th Columbus, on the 30th Indianapolis, and Chicago on May 1st (Monday), at noon. At Chicago the display was the grandest ever seen in the State On Wednesday the cortege reached Springfiel Our despatches describe fully the sad scenes in this town—the home of Abraham Lincoln in life—his last resting place in death.

THE ACCESSORIES TO THE MURDER.

Indignant Disclaimer of Beverly Tucker.

Those who Charge him with Compli city Perjurers. SANDERS RESIDING IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, May 4.—Beverly Tucker, for whom a reward of \$25,000 has been offered by the United States Government, publishes a letter saying that whoever asserts that he had anything to do with the assassins, or knowledge of the plot to capture Lincoln or Seward, blackens his soul with perjury. He never heard of Booth or any of the others arrested, before the assassination, and he was not here when Booth was. He has sent for a copy of the evidence so as to disprove it.

Sanders is still residing here.

Public Entertainments. MR. MARLOWE'S BENEFIT .- At Arch-stree Theatre, this evening, Mr. Owen Marlowe, one of the stock company, will take his benefit. He is one of the most gentlemanly actors, or rather, one of the best actors of gentlemanly parts now of the American stage. In the play of "Rosedale his idea, make-up, and personation of Colonel Or vendish May, was noticed as singularly jeffective artistical, and natural. The first place to morrow eyening will be an original sketch, entitled "Lord and Lady Dundreary," in which Mr. Marlowe, wh is about six feet high, will be played up to by Miss of the day, will be introduced. An amateur will tell a Yankee Story, and "The Streets of New York," which Mrs. Drew has put upon the stage h the best manner, and, really, without regard to cost. will be the concluding piece. With such a bill, in dependent of his own recognized talent and population

BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS .- One of the delphia stage is that of the lady who this evening occasion she will appear in a character which she nas made entirely her own—"the" Lady Audley, o which we had occasion to speak earlier in the week Freelove, in "The Day After the Wedding," thus giving us melodrama and comedy, and developing both the histrionic charms by which she attracts and meht to draw's growded house. this evening, should not be forgotten by these who

lesire to hear a fine oratorio rendered by competer artists. Neukomm's "David" is to be given com late. with eminent solo singers and the chorus season by the seclety, a large attendance is hoped OTTO DEESEL Was precied at his first concarl

yesterday, by a large audience, including many of the most appreciative amateurs and professors of music in Philadelphia. Mr. Dresel's reputation as a fine interpreter of classical piano composit had excited considerable curiosity among the mu-sical public of our city, and it was, therefore, natu. We are happy to state that Mr. Dresel did no disappoint his auditors. On the contrary, on every side, we heard the highest commenda-tions of his performance expressed. The programme was selected with great care, and with this artist for the first time an opportunity of judging of his powers in the interpretation of composer yarious schools of art. From Beethoven we had be Sonata in E flat, op. 31, and Liezt's transcrip-on of the andante from the Fifth sympnony, both of which were given with great power and expression. Weber's "Slumber Song," also transcribed by Liszt, an extremely soft and tender composit ately and sympathetically rendered; and as a specimen of a more ancient school, we had a careal performance of the intricate Fugue, in Osharp maor, by John Sebastian Bach, Of Chooin's mus Dress! gave us three examples. The superb Scherzo in B flat minor—of which we have already had such fine interpretations by our own resident artists. Wolfsohn and Jarvis—was most skilfully and briliantly performed, as were also the Etudes, in G flat and E flat. The Adagio and finale, from Chopin's first concerto, may, however, be considered as the great success of the concert. This brilliant and immensely difficult composition was given in a masterly style. The orchestral accompaniments, arranged for a record plane, were performed by our talented townsman, Mr. Charles H. Jarvis. The only disappointment which we experienced in the whole concert was in Mr. Dresel's rendition of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," which seemed to us rather hard, and though me-chanically correct, did not convey the rippling flow of the composer's thoughts. This objection, howonsider the great variety of fine music which Mr. Dresel gave us in the course of the afternoon. His therough devotion to the study of the best comcosers is worthy of the highest praise that can be given, and we welcome him to Philadelphia with concert yesterday went there to become acquainted

Dances," an aris from Rossini's "Stabat Water" ENGLISH PICTORIALS.-From Mr. J. J. Kr. er, 408 Chestnut street, we have the London 11strated News. Illustrated Times. Illustrated News or he World, and London News of the World, of April 15th and 22d. These papers contain descriptions, with numerous engravings, of Mr. Cobden's funeral.

with him, and, if necessary, to oriticise, and now

that his merits have been appreciated, are ready to revisit his saloon for pure enjoyment. We may

rophecy a full and enthusiastic attendance at the

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will perform at the

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE. WOMAN'S WORK AND WAGES.

Last evening Miss Anna E. Dickinson delivered her celebrated lecture on "Woman's Work and Wages," at the Academy of Music. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, the house was filled before the hour announced for the lecture to begin. Hon. William D. Kelley presented Miss Dickinson. In Soing so he remarked that the trying times of war having passed the subjects interest-ing to the people engaging in peaceful pursuits should be discussed, and whatever reforms were and wise deductions therefrom followed. None of these subjects were more interesting than that which was about to be presented. It would be absurd co introduce Miss Dickinson to a Philadelphia audience, and he would therefore present her.

Miss Dickinson appeared in an eleganity-fitting black and white-striped poplin dress, trimmed on the body and thir with triangular pieces of black silk. She wore on her left shoulder a mounting bow, made of black orape with an edge of white, her tout ensemble being what might be called in second mouvning. The fair crairess is so well known to our readers that it would be useless to describe her personal appearance. She had no notes nor speaker's stand. She treated her subject with much skill, and exhausted it in all its details. She showed the absurdity of the reasons given for paying women less salary for the sante kind and amoust of labor, and evidenced the salaries of school teachers in this city: A male principal of a public grammar school, said she, receives anantal salary of \$1,000. A female principal of a public grammar school, said she, receives anantal salary of \$1,000. A female principal of a public grammar school, being required to pass the same examination, receives \$800 per annum. It was nonsense to say that the wants of men were greater; the wants were never inquired into. There was a young man, having none but himself to support, receives the situation of principal teacher, and gets \$1,600. There was another having a wife and child depending upon him for support, and he receives \$1,600. There was another having a mother, father, two uncles, an aunt, four cousins, two wives, and a dozen children depending upon him for support, and ence, and he would therefore present her.

he receives \$1,500. On the other hand, the woman, principal of a grandmar school, as body to support, and she readine \$800 per Audum. There was another, having a father, mot two or three helipless brothers and slater port, and she receives \$800 per Audum. The short, and not an uncommon intanna a woman has two or three children and a to support, and she receives \$800 per Audum. The short, and an excelves \$800 per Audum. The short, and an excelve the children and a to support, and she receives \$800 per Audum. The children and the support, and she receives \$800 per Audum. The children and to support, and she receives \$800 per Audum. The children and to support, and she receives \$800 per Audum. The children and the support of the sale of the was that he was a man and she a won't fault lay with men and woman. They should enter now indicate to the mean and grovelling line; a filter in the work of a the she women de should be done well and 30 m. Anyone locking at a picture of Ross Bonh not stop to inquire whether the work be the man or woman. It is a work of art, and con its price. The marble carved almost income. The marble carved almost income. The marble carved almost income. The sheet of Mrs. Stowe and many others a sa much as if a man's hand had panned the work of Mrs. Stowe and many others as much as if a man's hand had panned the woman to work is degrading. She charge of the sin in the world, in the increase of an and outcast woman to work is degrading. She charge of the sin in the world, in the increase of an and outcast women to work is degrading. She charge of the sin in the world, in the increase of an aning wages which are paid them, the greater of the sin in the world, in the increase of an and outcast women to work is degrading. She charge of the sin in the world, in the increase of an aning wages which are paid them, the greater of the sin in the world, in the increase of an aning wages which are paid them, the greater of the position of female teacher. The second in the preat is the relation of this to

of employment, and elevating female 1: ROBBERY THIS MORNING The dry goods store of Mr. Cowparthwait, at southeast corner of Ninth and Arch, was enter an early hour this morning by burglars, not been able to learn how much the ra

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 10,000 DOZZN HORE GLOVES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., THIS D juested to the large and valuable assorte 10,000 dozen German cotton hosiery and gloves, large line of ready-made clothing, travelling elesuspenders, sewing slik and twist, black slik h terchiefs and ties, braids, Russia twine, no act, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue on months' oredit, commencing this (Friday) morn at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auxilone Nos, 232 and 234 Market street.

LARGE SALE OF FURBITURE. -Birch & Son. oneers, No. 1110 Chestnut street, will sell norning over 800 lots of superior household for ture, carpets, planes, mirrors, fine plated ware, together forming one of the best assortments off

CITY ITEMS.

TO TAILORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CLORING FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The superior ne huttle Sewing Machine recently brought out Mesars. Grover & Baker, 730 Chestnut street, is questionably the most efficient and perfect. Saw, Machine for manufacturing purposes ever invest. We have examined its work and seen it in operation and nothing could be more satisfactory in its results. The bold and substantial manner in which it performs the most difficult and laborious sewing, as the facility with which it glides from the light work to the stitching of even three-fold heavy leather, without change of tension or threat, most surprising. The machine, moreover, openia more noiselessly than any other in the world, and certainly destined to supersede all others ing We may state, in this connection, that the machi-We may state, in this connection; that the meet referred to may be seen at the agent's warrend No. 730 Chestnut street; also, that operators, taught without charge, whether they wish to p chase or not. We advise all who desire to see a fect piece of mechanism, to call and examine latest and greatest accession to the Sewing Man prodigies of the age.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES' BONNETS CHILDREN'S HATS-A magnificent assortment Wood & Cary's, 725 Chestnut street. Hats and B GENERAL GRANT A PHILADELPHIAN.-L'S

enant General Grant has become a resident Philadelphia; he has taken possession of his el gant mansion upon Chestnut street, and here intends to live and rest from his arduous work putting down the rebellion. The General esti from the fact that he is located within a few sour of the magnificent Brown Stone Clothing Hill Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestanestree above Sixth. Spring Bonnets and Misses' and Childen

the city, at Wood & Cary's, 725 Chestnut stre THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "THE improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. As son, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Si street. Work done by hand, in the best manne and warranted to give satisfac Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpas

THE THIRD ANNUAL SALE OF VALUABLE OR PAINTINGS from the American Art Gallery, No York, will take place at No. 1020 Chestnut stre (directly opposite the Academy of Fine Arts), next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday E have noticed works by artists well known to whose very name is enough to ensure that they may be good. We would speak particularly of the P ling color is really beautiful, and the composit such that it will be sure to please all that see them In fact, the whole collection is so well arrange that it will strike an artistic eye in a moment. Th sale takes place under the management of our wall-

To CAPITALISTS.—A gentleman, thoroughly quainted with the mineral and other lands in Ker tucky and Tennessee, intends returning to these States in a few weeks, and will undertake the exments, or purchase the same on advantag terms. The best of refer capacity can be given. Address "Western," B No. 2565 Post Office, Philadelp THE LECTURE ON LIGHT, delivered last Tuesday

by Professor Morton, at the Academy of Must will be repeated next Tuesday, May 9th, with ore extended explanations and additional ex the Franklin Institute, 17 South Seventh stree

ALL UPHOLSTERY JOBS, such as making up as aying Carpets, making over Mattresses, over ing old Furniture, or Upholstering of any detion, done immediately. Workmen sent as soon the order is given, at W. MENRY PATTER'S West-End Upholstery,

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C S Schenk & la, N Y
R L Smith & la, Balt
W J Parvin, New York
G W Young, New York
G W Young, New York
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G W Yonnois, New York
G W Groner & la, Balt
Mr & Mrs A Bennett
G W Gorner & la, Balt
V Creen, Wilmington
W Ratterson, New York
L A Harris, Cincinnati
N Marchant, Cincinnati
N M N Wisewell, Wash
F R Brunot, Pittsburg

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M Tabet, Cincago

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B E Huntley, New York
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R Q Gunters & Wf. N Y
Miss Quinters, N Y
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Mrs B Thomas, Balt
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M Freedman, Ohio
Miss M J Loring, Boston
F W Loring, Boston
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