THE VICTIMS AND THE ASSASSINS. TORIAL CORRESPONDENCE ] Washington, May 10, 1865. As I walked along the avenue my 2 shoughts turned (how rarely they wander from it now!) to the great tragedy that has filled two continents with mourners. And as I reflected and recalled the fresh and gloomy past several startling scenes seemed to pass before me. The first was that of a room in the Presidential mansion under the west eave of the portico—a halflighted room, with only one occupant, and she a widow. How solitary is this abode of most of our sixteen Chief Magistrates! In the twenty years that I have known it have never seen it so quiet and deserted. No visitors in the East Room; no crowds waiting audience on the stairs; no busy secretaries with full portfolios passing up or down; no uniformed aids; no bustling clerks; no strangers for a sight of him; no sound of bells; and no laugh of children hanging on their mother's robes, as she bided her time for an audience about her Bick soldier-boy whom she wanted home that she might nurse him. All was desolate and still. Only in the half-lighted room is there a human being. Poor lady! For whom do you wait? Alas, is it not for the tall form that once walked by your side—he who had become a blessing to good men; an almoner to the poor; a physician to the sick; a deliverer to the prisoner; and a pillar to a trembling Republic? But he will come no more. As you wait and watch, and pray for his entrance into that familiar room, he sleeps the profoundest of human repose, on the breezy hills of his home and yours. Millions, only less affected than you by this fearful stroke, mingle their tears with yours, and recall his words, his smile, his imposing figure, as if to make more lasting and deep his illustrious memory. And what had you done, poor mourner, that this loss should have fallen like a bolt from unclouded skies apon you and your two boys? And what had he done? Let the terror of the incarnate flends who began this war, and the terrible anger of the great American people over his sacred remains, be the answer. The second sight was that of several confined and soon to be arraigned for the deed that has made the angels weep. As we look back to that fatal night, the tragedy seems to illustrious memory. And what had you to that fatal night, the tragedy seems to have been the feast of ghouls; the banquet of tigers; the horrid butchery of an escaped maniac, who, having lost his own mind, hunted for the lives of others. And yet they, who did this frightful murder, yet they, who did this frightful murder, yet they, who did this frightful murder, are made in God's image. Look upon them! Sullen, dogged, and a few defant; but if they aided to kill our illustrious pariot, they cannot kill remorse. They cannot even sleep: they fear that suicide not even sleep; they fear that suicide shment, sooner or later, more awful than even that would introduce them to tortures greater than those they now endure; and they plance upon the face of nature, and think of the world, with the one fearful thought: they have done all they could to If that was not the object, what could it have been! make both hideous. And one of these prisoners is a woman! It is said that when her relation to the tragedy is made public it will recall some of the scenes of Tacitus, where he describes the flerceness, desperation, and persistency of by the teachings of The Old Guard? If Booth failed the gentler sex, when filled with revenge to make them his confidents he was an ungrateful and hate. Imagine one framed to minister

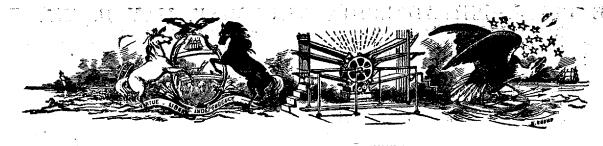
to disease, to adorn some happy home, to be an example of her kind, consorting with bloodthirsty men, and, through a long period of time, allowing them to meet under her roof-tree for the purpose of consummating their plans of massacre. A feeble woman would be supposed to hesitate in the fulfillment of such barbarity; but this does not appear to have been her nature. Since her incarceration, she has given no intimation of regret or of penitence. Is it not incredible and unnatural that a conspiracy, baffling all parallel and all comprehension as to provocation, and in face of its certain ultimate detection, should have been aided by a woman, and converted her into another. Lady Macbeth? She and her associates knew not alone that Mr. Lincoln's murder might involve that of his wife and of the lady who accompanied her, but that Mr. Seward was stretched upon what was supposed to be a dying bed, and that the effort to take his life might also tempt or ferce the cassasin to slay the women and even the children of the household! And the same may be reasonably supposed, had the murderers been able to reach the other distinguished victims marked out for sacrifice. And it was in full view of the probability of such a carnival of blood that this woman, and I fear others of her acquaintances, coolly, and even eagerly, became auxiliaries. The Secretary of War has, for prudential reasons, directed that the photographs of the men with whom she has acted should be withheld, but even if they are destroyed nothing can erase from the human mind and the human memory the picture of the infernal orgies and deliberations of this gang, their capture, their imprisonment in dungeons where they are so secure as to prevent them from taking refuge in suicide, and finally their awnil and most admonitious punishment. If suck wretches could feel or think like human beings they might now be tortured by the question, whether those they sought to send unprepared to the infernal orgies and deliberations of this gang, their capture, their imprisonment in dungeons where they are so secure as to prevent them from taking refuge in suicide, and finally their awnil and most admonitious punishment. If suck wretches could feel or think like human beings they might now be tortured by the question, whether those they sought to send unprepared to their final account had even the any injury; but such a question might as readily be put to the wild she has given no intimation of regret or of penitence. Is it not incredible upon the sleeping infant and sucks its precious blood. Turning from these doomed and remorse-

less beings, we next think of the rash madman to whom was assigned the task of striking our great Chieftain in the midst of the hour of victory, and on the very threshhold of peace. Few know where what is left of his remains have been concealed. If it is true that his ambition was to live in undying infamy, and to rival he might outlive the pious fool who reared if," that much he has at least realized. But he could not destroy the immortal fame, the unstained honor, the Christian example, the undying soul of Abraham madman to whom was assigned the task fame, the unstained honor, the Christian example, the undying soul of Abraham Lincoln. If he had been selected to do the work of sending our good President to his account in the very flush of his excellence and in the completeness of his renown, he could not have chosen a better hour. Nor could there have been a more sublime season in which to prove that our Republic could survive than this—the greatest and most grievous of all dispensations. But by this tragedy the affection of the people to the memory of Lincoln has been made immortal, the foundations of the Government lave been newly strengthened, and the rebellion, if possible, more effectually grushed.

the rebellion, if possible, more effectually crushed.

Last and saddest of all is the conspicuous figure late so familiar in our streets, late so cherished and so followed—even by men who had for years opposed and doubted him. After having been borne over hills and along valleys and rivers, and through myriads of weeping and mourning friends and countrymen for hundreds of miles, it now reposes in calm and unbroken dignity in the heart of the prairies of his adopted Commonwealth. The worst of his foes, even those now grimly awaiting their last summons, cannot deny that he did not know what it was to hate; that although his mission was one of war, his example was full of peace; that while Commandering country, he was equally the leader in every work of reconciliation and forgiveness, and the people.

The Son of Napoleon Liur—11 appears the state appears and the prince in a close bearings of the Hotel de Ville, at Paris, entitled the "Apotheosis of Napoleon Liure it also the prince in a close overlage and proposal to the state of peace in the boy's which was considered too good for its dusting the first hat the Prince in a close overlage and any or for saving, and begged so hard to be allowed to walk about with his tutor and secondaring of commonwealth. The worst of his force is the tempers of the theory and the prince beat the special permits and the first Napoleon was even the saw in the first Napoleon was even who saw it. Besides, and we can the first Napoleon was even who saw it. Besides, and were an this that the prince in the begging of him to take him to take him on coastonally to walk be these the responsibility without the special permits and the first Napoleon was even who saw it. Besides, and were an understance of Carsar, at least in the princ



ADTEDS.

VOL. 8.—NO. 243.

that he died as he had lived, in fear of God, in love of man, in devotion to Liberty, and forgiveness of all who had ever done him J. W. F.

Assassination Vindicated. [From the Washington Obronicle of yesterday.]

The Old Guard is a monthly journal published in

New York city, by Van Evrie, Horton, & Co., 162

Nassau street, edited by C. Chauncey Burr. The
number for May was prepared for the press early in April, and was evidently printed, and probably partly circulated, before the murder of Mr. Lincoln or on the last page, which was evidently a blank in the original make-up, there is a notice of the Pre-sident's death, beginning as follows: "Just as we go to press the terrible news of the assassination Mr. Lincoln is received in this city," &c.

There is strong internal evidence that this nun ber would have been suppressed as a matter of pru-dence, if the assassination and its consequence of arousing a spirit of universal indignation had oc-curred a little sconer. But it is probable that the pamphlet was already in the hands of booksellers or sub-scribers; and that the expedient of inserting a hypocritical notice of the murder on the last page was the only alternative left. In the notice the editor savs : " A President, like the humblest individual in society, is amenable to law for any wrong he may sommit, and it is to this arbiter that me have almost appealed." And again the editor says: "What motive inspired him to the commission of the awful crime can be known only to Him who sees the hearts of all men." \* \* \* "The most we can do is to xecrate the crime, punish its authors, and deplore the condition of the country," &c. Now the thorough hypogrisy of these lamentations will be patent to the least suspicious mind, after reading the following extracts from the preceding pages of the same May number of The Old Guard

Fages 232 and 233 are filled with citations from English poets, all under the common heading, "Timely readings from the poets." How appropriate this title is, in view of the murder of Prestcoln while they were being issued from the press, will be evinced by the following specimens:

"Fear no stain;
A tyrant's blood doth wash the hand that spills it."

"Carlwright's "Siege."

"Tyrants
Seldom die of a dry death; it waits at their gate,
Drest in the colors of their robes of state."

"Alleyn's "Henry VII."

"Tyranty
Is the worst of treason. Dost thon deem
None rebels except subjects! The prince who
Neglects or violates his trust is more
A brigand than the robber chief."

"Now usurpation, that eternal slave
To fear, the tyrant's greater tyrant, dyes
Her thirsty purple deep in native blood."

"Figry's "Edwin."

That Mr. Lincoln was the "tyrant" and "usurppress, will be evinced by the following specimens:

That Mr. Lincoln was the "tyrant" and "usurper" to whom the editor intended to apply these quotations, is manifest from almost every page of the journal, but especially from the article entitled "Lincoln and Maximilian," at page 236. The fol-

The whole pamphlet abounds with treasonable sentiments. One article entitled "Massachusetts Who can doubt, in view of the evidence here presented, that the authors and publishers of this monthly pamphlet intended to encourage some Or was it intended to be an apology, or vindication in advance of the bloody deed? In any point of view, there was a wonderful coincidence of time fence, which is best explained by the supposition of complicity. Who can say that Booth, a vain young man, was not stimulated to the crime he committee

Rebel Sensitiveness.

(From the Rew York Times.)
Our Government was conducted for eighty years on the principle that the great object of its existence, and the first duty of every good citizen at the North, was to keep Southerners in good humor. To say anything that but their realings, to refuse them anything that but their realings, to refuse them anything they demanded, to hint even in the mildest manner that the free States could exist without them, that the withdrawal of their custom or countenance would not ruin everybody at the North, and bring up the grass in all our streets, came at last to be considered little short of fratricidal. The theory of the advocates of this policy was, that it was thus and only thus that brotherly feeling between the people of the two sections could be kept up, and the Union be preserved.

The actual result was that the mass of the Southern people conceived for the people of the North a heart or hope.

And new, when the long agony is over, when this and now, when the long agony is over, when this desperate horde has been driven to the wail, and forced, with the bayonet at their throats, to agree to go home and earn a peaceful livelihood and obey the laws, their nerves are discovered to be so exceedingly delicate, their temperament so sensitive, and their pride a thing so tender, so worthy of our respect and consideration, that a newspaper cannot be nermitted to report how they looked when they

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1865.

Napoleon's "Life of Cæsar."\* great Empire of France, is far more surprising than that he should have chosen such a subject as the life of Cæsar. Truly did Shakspere speak of him as

"The foremost man of all this world." De Quincey, who describes Julius Cæsar is the "one godlike man," says "without Cæsar, we affirm a thousand times that there would have been no perfect Rome; and but for Rome, there could have been no such man as Cæsar."

Why, it may be asked, should Napoleon have chosen to write the life of Cæsar instead of that of his own uncle? Why become the biographer of him who founded the Roman rather than of him who founded the Franch empire? The reply is easywe live too near the time of the great Napoleon to sit upon his actions with unprejudiced minds. To a certain extent, in nearly every biography,

"Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." There must be haste, and there will probably be a want of justice, and full information, in the life of a great man who has but recently been among us—particularly of one whose life, as warrior, orator, jurisconsult, author, legislator, and ruler, placed him upon an eminence where all peoples, and all ages must observe him. Napoleon's history has yet to be written, perhaps in the coming century, and Cæsar's, bough often attempted, has not had full ustice rendered to it until now. The principal ancient materials for the

life of Cæsar are to be found in his own Commentaries, (which are biographical, though written in the third person, like Sully's own Memoirs,) and in the writings of Appian of Alexandria; in the "Parallet Lives" of Plutarch; in the "Lives of the Casars," by Suctonius, private Secretary to the Emperor Hadrian; and in the records eft by Dion Crassus, who must not be confounded with Dion, the disciple and friend of Plato long previous to the appearance of 'the first, bald Cæsar," and in some letters y Cicero.

The reader of Napoleon's "Life of Cæsar," in the English translation, who lesims some pre-knowledge of the subject, can be at no loss. Plutarch, which has been adopted as a standard classic in Engand and America, is always accessible, The late Thomas De Quincey's characters of "The Casars," are to be found in the reprint of his works published by Ticknor & Fields. And, later still, the first and second volumes of the "History of the Romans under the Empire," in seven voumes, lately republished here by D. Appleton & Co., are entirely devoted to Roman history from the period of the first be observed that the Rev. Charles Merivale, who holds the high position of Chaplain to the House of Commons in England, and is one of the most rising as well as able ministers of the a lodger in Leicester Square; before the Church of England, not only devotes twofifths of his entire history to Julius Casar. but, all through, speaks of him in terms of even higher eulogy than are to be found in the first volume of his Life by Napoleon. The best summary of Cæsar's life, in French, is given in the ninth volume of the Nouvelle Biographie Universelle, now in course of publication by Messrs. Didot, of

Napoleon has been occupied some years in writing the "Histoire de Jules César," of which two editions, in French and English, are before us :--we should rather say, the first volume, or one fourth of the whole work. The Preface is signed 'Napoleon," and its date is "Palace of the Tuileries, March 20th, 1862"the anniversary of the day on which, forty-seven years before, the great Napoleon had re-entered that very palace, on his triumphant return from Elba. If all accounts are to be believed, seldom has more care been bestowed upon a literary composition. The author's agents are said to have been busy in all great libraries; his antiquarian emissaries have visited the countries he had to describe; Ministers of State have corrected the proof-sheets; translations into ten languages have been executed in advance of publication under the author's own surveillance; and, to crown all, it is a model of elegance and beauty, with its delicately ornamented binding and its luxurious type and paper. The edition in English, specially published by Harper & Brothers, with imperial authorization, is of octavo size, is bound in green and gold, and contains pp. xvi and 463. The type is a model of clearness, and we have not detected a single error of the press. The edition in French, published by D. Appleton & Co., contains 396 pages, post octavo (to match with Merivale's great work, already mentioned), and both volumes have, as the frontispiece, the engraved portrait of Casar. drawn by Ingres. The engraving in the French edition is executed with more force and depth than the other. In the French volume, too, we find several maps illustrating the text, which will be delivered in an Atlas, to be supplied, without charge, to the purchasers of the English copy. These maps respectively show the Roman territory, and the States under Roman domination, and the countries in alliance with Rome, at the expulsion of the Tarquins-510 years before Christ, and in the 244th year of the building of the city; ancient Italy; the basin of the Mediterranean. and the country round the island now called Peniche de Cima, then an island, about twenty-five leagues from Lisbon, but now peninsula attached to the continent, where, while Propretor in Hispania Ulterior. Casar achieved the great victory over the Barbarians, which was the first step to his rendering the whole of Lusitania tribu-

Senate voted him a triumph, on which, in

tary to Rome-a conquest for which the

firmness of the latter being relieved by the One of the most remarkable incidents in winning beauty of his mouth, which also nodern literature is the appearance of made Napoleon's smile so remarkably ex-Napoleon as the biographer of Julius pressive and gentle. In short, the medals Cæsar. That such a man should find or of Cæsar nearly present a facsimile of the make time to write a great book, amid the | features of Napoleon, more especially as daily and heavy labor of governing the shown in the picture, by Gerard, of the laurel-crowned soldier of fortune, in his coronation robes. The resemblance between the two great men, so observable in the portrait given in this work, can be traced in the medals of both. With what purpose did Louis Napoleon

> subject, of itself, naturally presented attractions to a writer who is the nephew and successor of a yet greater man than the Roman. He confesses, with great frankness, "My object in writing this history is to prove that when Providence raises up such men'as Cæsar, Charlemagne, or Napoleon, it is to trace out to the nations the path they ought to follow, to mark with the impress of their genius a new era, and to accomplish in a few years the labor of several centuries. Happy the people who understand and obey them! Woe to those who disregard and oppose them! They act like the Jews, they crucify their Messiah!" There is no ambiguity here. Napoleon enters the lists of scholarship and history to defend autocratic powerto justify modern autocracies by one of early date-to make an apotheosis of Napoleon under shelter of Julius Cæsar. The portrait itself seems to say that the two heroes, besides a certain personal resemblance, were alike in mission, mind, and genius, and the imperial author writes to show that both were providential instru

But Louis Napoleon was not the first to remark how much the character and the actions of the two great men-the antique Roman and the modern Frenchman-were alike. In Schlosser's "Universal History" the parallel is boldly and ingeniously drawn, and it has since been noticed that what Augustus was to Cæsar Louis Napoleon is to his uncle. The wonderful improvements of Paris remind us of those of Rome, and those who recollect Paris thirty years ago and contrast it with what it is now cannot help thinking that the compliment paid to Augustus (he found Rome brick and ne eft it marble) is strongly applicable to the reigning Emperor, who has converted his capital into the most splendid city in the

This "Life of Cæsar" is the greatest

ments of human destiny, and the Messiahs

of society-leaving his readers to infer that

the reversion of the demonstration was to

be given to himself.

homage to the force of thought and the suffrages of education ever yet paid. This appeal should not have been received, in any country, with contempt or scorn, least of all here, where, perhaps, intellect is more generally distributed than in any other land. It was with great pain, there-Triumvirate to the death of Julius Cæsar, fore, that we lately read, in a notice of this ries"-a statement untrue in fact and false in principle. Louis Napoleon never was prince, in a stately mansion in Carlton House Terrace, quite close to Lord Palmerston's residence at the time; and after his escape from Ham, in 1846, until his departure for Paris, in 1848, he had a bijou of a house, in Charles street, St. James's, which was furnished with splendor as well as taste, and had only the fault of being somewhat crowded with fine sculpture and exquisite paintings. His associates, during his residence in London, were men of rank, family, and wealth; and, in reply to the oft-repeated taunt that "he served as a special constable in London." during the Chartist emeute of April, 1848, the truth is, he was sworn in to defend the capital at a moment when the public mind was much excited and needlessly alarmed, and the same "squad" to which he belonged on that memorable 10th of April included the Dukes of Buccleugh and Argyle, the Karl of Chesterfield, Lord Forester, and some twoscore of peers and commoners who had seats in Parliament. Even if he had been so poor in his exile as to have occupied a lodging in Leicester Square,

own style, as exhibited in former works, imperial speeches, and state documents, is eadily recognizable. He has had aid, no loubt, in the collection of materials, but he work is emphatically his own. We have little space for extracts, but

He had dark piercing eyes, a nose slightly quiline, no beard, and scanty hair. His outs represent him with a long, thin face, a forehead rather high than capacious, furcowed with strong lines, but his medals show a fuller and more handsome face, with Napoleon's nose and underjaw, the history of Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 464 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 464 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History of Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 464 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 464 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 464 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 465 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 465 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 465 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 465 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 465 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 465 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 465 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 465 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 465 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 465 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 465 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 465 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 465 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 465 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 165 octavo New York; Harper & Brothers. History de Julius Cæsar. Vol. 1, pp. xvi and 165 octavo New Y

cherm for the multitude. Then the games were celebrated, but hastily, and without attracting the looks of the attention of the specitators. One interest alone absorbed their sonls, and took from them the feeling of every other pleasure. The games ended, the people rush towards, the Roman general; everybody is anxious to greet him, to take his hand, to cast before him crown so filtered that he was almost sufficient. He was but thirty-three years of age, and the vigor of life joined with the intoxication of a glory so dazzling, gave him strength to bear up against such a triat. The joy of the peoples was not confined to the enthusiasm of the moment; the impression was kept up long afterwards in their thoughts and speech. There was then, they said, one nation upon earth which, at its own cost, at the price of fatigues and perilis, made war for the liberty of peoples even though removed from their frontiers and continent; this nation crossed the seas, in order that there should not be in the whole world one single unjust Government, and that right, equity, and law should been sufficient to restore freedom to all the cities of Greece and Asia. The idea olone of gach a design supposed a rare greatness of soul; but to execute it needed as much courage as fremme? become the biographer of Cæsar? The

supposed a rate greatness of soul; but to execute it needed as much courage as fortune." The conclusion of the First Book will be taken, no doubt, as the author's defensive assertion that France, after the Revolutions of 1789 and of 1848, required the ruler which she had and has:

of 1789 and of 1848, required the ruler which she had and has:

"The history of the last fifty years, and especially the dictatorship of Sylls, show beyond doubt that Italy demanded a master. Everywhere institutions gave way before the power of an individual, sustained not coly by his own partisans, but also by the irresolute multitude, which, fatigued by the action and reaction of so many opposite parties, aspired to order and repose. If the conduct of Sylls had been moderated, what is called the Empire would probably have commenced with him; but his power was so cruet and so partial, that, after his death the abuses of liberty were forgotten in the memory of abuses of tyrarny. The more the democratic spirit had expanded, the more the ancient institutions lost their prestige. In fact, as democracy, trusting and passionate, believes always that its interests are better represented by an individual than by a political body, it was incessantly disposed to deliver its future to the man who raised himself above others by his own merit. The Gracoti, Marius, and Sylls, had in turn disposed at will of the destitles of the Republic, and trampled under foot with impunity ancient institutions and ancient customs; but their reign was ephemeral, for they only represented factions. Instead of embracing collectively the hopes and interests of all the peninsula of Italy, they favored exclusively particular classes of society. Some soughtbefore all to secure the prosperity of the probartaries of Rome, or the emancipation of the Italiotes, or the preponderance of the knights; others, the privileges of the aristocracy. They failed. To establish a durable order of things there wanted a nan who, raising himself above vulgar passions, should unite in himself the essential qualities and just ideas of each of his predecessors, avoiding their faults as well as their errors. To the groatness of soil and love of the people of cortain tribunes, it was needral to join the military genius of great generals and the strong sentiments of the

Plutarch, it will be remembered, as well as other ancient writers, held, with the most thoughtful of the Romans, that "the disorders of the body politic required the establishment of monarchy, and that Cæsar was sent by Providence, as the mildest physician, for its conservatism." Seneca. Livy, Florus, and the epitomizer of Trogus have expressed a like opinion. No wonder that Louis Napoleon should notice how parallel the events were with those which created and restored the French empire!

The present volume comes down to the year 58 B. C. There remain to be narrated Cæsar's numerous Gallic Campaigns, his invasion and conquest of Britain. (which country he twice visited.) his return to Rome and enmity with Pompey. and, indeed, is rather a biography of work, from the pen of one of our most achie difficulties with the Senate, his inva-Casar than a history of Reme. It complished critics, a mean reference to its sion of Italy and crossing the Rubicon, his successes, his repeated dictatorships, lodgings in Leicester Square to the Tulle- his war with the Pompeians in Spain, his expedition to Greece, his defeat of Pompey at Pharsalia, his interference in the affairs of Egypt, his seduction by Cleopaludicrous descent on Boulogne, he lived, en tra, his campaign in Africa, his celebration of four triumphs at Rome, his reform of the Calendar, his five consulates, his final appointment as dictator for life, and

his assassination. Much will have to be told, and we anicipate that not the least interesting part of the coming biography will be that, in which the author will have to treat of Cæsar's intellectual capacity and acquirements. 'He was great," Drumann says, "in everything he undertook; as a captain, a tatesman, a law-giver, a jurist, an orator, poet, an historian, a grammarian, a athematician, and an architect." Pliny expressly praises the unparalleled energy of his intellectual powers. We have delivered a general opinion upon this work, instead of making large quotations. But the truth is, it is destined to be in the hands of all readers, ere long, (cheap editions of the work, in French and English, are advertised,) and there was no occasion for filling our columns with extracts. The Life of Cæsar" is well worthy of study.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

who had seats in Parliament. Even if had been so poor in his exile as to have occupied a lodging in Leleoster Square, is it a fair reproach, now that he is the most powerful monarch in Europe? It is, let his critic remember that when the present King of the Belgian, then Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, had the good fortune fair to find avor in the eyes of the Princess Charlotte of Wates, his whole patrimony was only \$4,300 a year, and he occupied two small rooms, in a by-e-street of Regent Quadrant, for which he paid about three dollars a week. In this country, where we take a just pried buying our ransom—

"From these twing gaobers of the dariag past—Low Brita act for Fortune." it seems out of place to taunt any man who has risen with having been poor, and worse still if the taunt have mall foundation in fact.

Cresar was born exactly 100 years before the commencement of the Christian era, or in the 63th year from the building of Rome. He died, 44 years B. C., in his 50th year. The volume before us to the exile of Ciciro, under a law brought forward directly to aim at his Hife, by Clodius the Tibute. At this time, Cresar was little more than forty years old, and, though powerful and popular, had not become the great man into which circumstance and time matured him. Of his life, therefore, this volume pierce us to the exile of Ciciro, under a law brought forward directly to aim at his Hife, by Clodius the Tibute. At this time, Cresar was little more than forty years old, and, though powerful and popular, had not become the great man into which circumstance and time matured him. Of his life, therefore, this volume gives comparatively it is though the presence of the career, that his life should, be prefaced by a resume.

Sy pages, and are followed by the point of the career, that his departure for his first campaign in Guil, and though powerful and popular, had not become the great man into which circumstance and time matured him. Of his life, therefore, this volume gives comparatively it is the comparative of th

Sensite voted him a triumph, on which, in the year following, he claimed the Consultable and Asia; 6. The Gracchi, and Asia; 6. The Gracchi, ship, and, having made an alliance with the year following, he claimed the Consultable, and having made an alliance with the year following, he claimed the Consultable, and having made and aliance with the year following he claimed the Consultable, and having made an alliance with the year following he claimed the Consultable, and and Asia; 6. The Gracchi, ship, and having made and aliance with the construction of the city), was elected.

On the portrait of Cessar, in these volumes, a few words may be said. Napoleon of having employed M. In the construction of having employed M. In the construction of having employed M. In the construction of his first campaign in Gault, and the construction of his first campaign in Gault, and the construction of his first campaign in Gault, and the construction of his first campaign in Gault, and the construction of his first campaign in Gault, and the construction of his first campaign in Gault, and the construction of his first campaign in Gault, and the construction of his first campaign in Gault, and the construction of his first campaign in Gault, and the construction of his first campaign in Gault, and the construction of his first campaign in Gault, and the construction of his first campaign in Gault, and the construction of his first campaign in Gault, and the construction of his first campaign in Gault, and the construction of the first Napoleon. The portrait, it must be confered to collect as well as the conference of the construction of the first Napoleon. The portrait, it must be confered to collect as well as the conference of the construction of the first Napoleon. The portrait of the first Napoleon. The portrait, it must be confered to conference of collect production of the first Napoleon. The portrait is must be conference of the collect and the construction of the first Napoleon. The portrait is must be conference of the similarly engaged on the occasion of the first Atlantic cable being submerged. The Great Eastern has commenced shipping her coals, about 2,000 tons of the 8,000 she will require having been already received on board. The restrictions as to the admission of visitors have recently been removed, and the public are now admitted to inspect the great ship and witness the operation of shipping the Atlantic cable on board.—London Times.

THE RESULTS OF TOO MUCH HOSPITALITY .-

RICHMOND. Rebel Detectives Arrested by the Provest Guard-The Different Classes at the Spottswood House-A Strange In-

RICHMOND, May 9, 1865. Arrest of Rebel Detectives. Yesterday the provest guard made a descer upon the Spotswood Hotel, and arrested Joseph C Connor, a detective in the rebel service, who, unde Pederal rule, has been doing a rushing business in levying black mail, and his comrade, F. W. Roberts, of the English 'suasion. Roberts claims to be in her Majesty's service; that he is unjustly restra of his liberty, and threatens the military authorities with the growl of the British lion. He has taken rooms in Castle Thunder, while Connor is furnished with accommodations in Libby.

THE SPOTSWOOD HOTEL. place open for the accommodation of the public. It is the resort of the two extremes of society—gentlemen, fashionable loafers, broken-down chivalry, Union officers, rebel chieftains, eminent visitors, thieves, gamblers, and every possible phase of society, are seen througing in jostling confusion the front and inside of this public house. The post office being under the hotel gives additional life to the animating spectacle that is witnessed throughout the

Among the interesting incidents which are being related in connection with the evacuation of this city, is one which may be worthy of consideration among the medical faculty. A colored girl, whose sight had long been defective, became blind about five months ago, and continued so until the terrible explosion of the magazine in this city, which seemed to shake creation. Recovering herself almost immediately from her fright, she exclaimed, " Mother, I can see." I have conversed with the person, and have been assured by her that her eight sines that memorable morning has been wonderfully improved, though her eyes bear evidence of being defective.

Nandosan and Barrows, two couriers of the 89th New York, were arrested yesterday for burglariously entering the Press Bureau and appropriati some articles to their own use. The property has not been discovered, but sufficient proof has been adduced to deem their incarceration a public bene-

East Indian Manuscotures,—The London thencum has the following: "In order to exhibit to manufacturers, and especially the cotton manufacturers, the wants of our Indian people, Government has collected, at great expense and with much trouble, specimens of all the most characteristic, useful, and costly of the native manufactures in cotton, silk, and wooi. Not only does the collection of these specimens represent every class of fabric now manufactured and worn in India, but it exemplifies the characteristic art of the people of the East in decorating the materials with those admirable patterns and colors which are the inheritance of their race. These patterns and colors are enjoyed by the cepple; and it will be hopeless to attempt to rival them without an equal knowledge, not only of the mechanical processes of manufacturing the material and copy ing the patterns, but also of the feeling for them without an equal knowledge, not only of the mechanical processes of manufacturing the material and copy ing the patterns, but also of the feeling for art which inspires that decoration. It is felt that, as we buy an enermous quantity of cotton and slik from India, while the people there only take builton from us in exchange, the balance of trade is against us, and that our manufactures would secure an ample field if they could enter the Indian market with textile fabrics it for native use, and decorated in accordance with native tastes. In order, therefore, to enable English manufacturers to study the demands of the Indian market, the collection of textile fabrics and patterns above referred to, which contains twenty specimens of each sort, has been divided into twenty complete set; the objects have been placed in volumes, each set amounting to eighteen substantial folios, comprising about seven hundred examples. These sets of eighteen folios each are to be distributed to the leading seats of manufacture in this country, and deposited in the Chambers of Commerce in those localities, where they may be consulted by those desirous of information."

don and New York.

A St. Petersburg Scandal.—A very queer story is told about some prominent people in Petersburg. A German actress, who by her beauty had won the hearts of every nobleman in the Russian metropolis, went home and was just going to take her tea after the great triumph which she had achieved in the theatre, when her servant girl entered, and announced the visit of the young Count N.—, a favorite of the Empieror and chamberlain to his Majesty, whose father is one of the highest functionaries of the Empiero. It was impossible to refuse admittance to a man of so exalted a position, and the actress received him. The young man said he had come by order of the Emperor, who admired the lady's acting very much, and desired to thank her for the extraordinary pleasure she had afforded to his Majesty. At the same time he requested the lady to accept a radiant diamond bracelet, which he gave her as a token of his personal admiration. After having talked about art for some time, he asked permission to take supper with her, and surprised ner by the announcement that he had brought the supper with him. The actress, who knew the influence of the Count at Court, could do nothing but thank him for the delicate attention, and accept the invitation. But before the couple had time to sit down to table, there appeared the servant girl, and inmediately after her Count N.—, the father of the Jourg Count, looking rather surprised to find his son, who bit his lips that he might not laugh. The lady courter soon recovered his coolness, and sid very politely that he came by order of his Majesty to congratulate the lady upon her success. The actress smiled more malietously than obligingly. The old count then addressed his coolness, and sid very politely that he came by order of his Majesty to go to court, since he was expected there. The son made a wry face, but the Count added: "I will take supper with the young lady and wait for you here." The son took leave and was going to leave the room, when all at once the door opened,

Nurses in Paris at Tworence an Hour.—An old woman may be seen daily in Paris trotting along coward the Luxembourg Gardens, surrounded by fifteen or twenty little children, agad from two or three years to seven or eight. Their parents pay the old isdy about ten centimes an hour to take their children out, and give them a walk or a game of play in the gardens. It is pretty to see her convey her ittle regiment over a crossing; it reminds one of the old purile of the fox, the goose, and the bag of corn. The elder children are left in charge on one side, while the very little ones are carried over; then one of the oldest is beckmed across and lectured on per care of them, while the old woman trots back for the rest. At length they are past all dangers, and afe in the gardens, where they may make dirt plies on their hearts' content, while their chaperone takes not her knitting and seate herself on a bench in their midst. Say she has fifteen children and keeps them out for two hours, it makes her a little income of half a crown a day, and many a busy mother is glad that her child should have happy play and exercise, while she goes a shopping or does some other piece of housekeeping work, which would prevent ercise, while she goes a shopping or does some other place of housekeeping work, which would prevent her from attending properly to her child.

FOUR CENTS

Proposed Home for Poor Officest Woman LETTER PROM MISS RMMA HARDINGE. To the Educr of The Press: SIR: I beg to remind my friends in this city that in a public address made here some few years ago, I presented a plan for the foundation of a Home for Poor "Outcast Women," on what I then thought and still deem a more practical basis than any other at present in operation in this country. At the meeting in question I solicited subscriptions in aid of a fund for this purpose, and the collections made in this city, in addition to others contributed at and through my public lectures on the subject, amount-

ing to about \$1,800, being now invested in a some-what different way to the object for which they were olicited. I beg to call the attention of contrithe following statement, one which I make in justice to myself on the resignation of the trust I undertoo on the occasion of the meeting referred to: When I first commenced lecturing in this cause, I proposed to build a heme in the country on a self

My scheme required for its accomplishment a com modious house, with land for a large nursery ground, laborers to work the ground and persons to teach the inmates horticulture, seed preparation, herbdrying, pickling, preserving, fruit-dressing, and various other branches of industry, all growing out of coun. try housekeeping. I arged the prospective benefits of my plan, on the ground of the remunerative, as well as healthful and instructive character of the employments, and the moral and physiological benefits to be derived from them. I took the be counsel I could obtain on the subject, and presented what I deemed would prove a highly practical plan, requiring, however, for its completion, at least \$50,000 To obtain this sum I devoted a large share of my own slender earnings as a sinking fund adding thereto every contribution, large and small that I could gather in. I did not expect to make much progress towards the accumula-tion of the required sum in this way, but

ARREST OF TWO COURIERS.

that I could gather in. I did not expect to make much progress towards the accumulation of the required sum in this way, but crusted that the spread of my plan, through the public lecture I was giving on the subject, would attract the strention and enlist the aid of the benevolent capitalists, through whose large donations my purpose could be accomplished. The sudden outbreak of the war, just as I hadsucceeded in collecting about \$1,800, and enlisting the sympathes of a large and zealous body of practical friends in Boston, completely paralyzed my efforts in every direction. For nearly three years after this disastrous period I worked incessantly, but almost alone, to carry out my plan, even on a small scale. I risked all I postered on earth of my own private means in the purchase of a small estate in the country, which I hoped to conduct into the nearleus of my home, but I found it required an income to cultivate, put into order, and keep up a country home far beyond any which I could earn.

I have spent months in searching for estates and getting up petitions to the citizens of different places to purchase and loan such estates to me to iff money I had collected, I have never withdrawn one cent of it from the Boston savings banks, where I deposited it with trustees, bearing all my own private cost. Three winters since I presented petitions to the New York Legislature, accompanied with a bill seeking to obtain an appropriation for a State Home, founded on the plan I proposed. After many weeks of the most arduous efforts of my like, I succeeded in getting my plan satirly before the Committees on State Charities, and, in their printed report, myself and my entire cheme are most warmly commended to the approval of future Legislatures, although the extences of the war rendered it ixexpedient at that time to lend me personally any addor commit that the bill self in the printed report, myself and my entire cheme are most warmly commended to the approval of future Legislatures, although the exilate and futures effort unhappy and problematical condition of those for whose benefit I am laboring, have convinced me that it is an evil that far outstrips the reach of pri-vate philanthropy, and must be dealt with by the

A CALIFORNIAN TARTAR—It seems that San
Francisco has been captured by a Lana, is verticanor of direases by the systam of practice so came and the control of the control A CALIFORNIAN TARTAR.—It seems that San Francisco has been captured by a Lama; a verita-ble medicine man from Tartary, who heats all man-per of diseases by the system of practice so sums-State.

Twenty thousand of these unfortunate women live and practice their infamous and rainous trade

The managers of the Temporary Home Association of the city of Philadelphia for women and children, hereby publicly acknowledge the receipt of two thousand dollars from Miss Emma Hardinge, the said sum to be appropriated for the uses and purposes of the said institution.

Signed by direction of the Board of Managers.
SIDNEY ANN LEWIS, President.
EMILY S. STACHOUES, Tressurer.
ANNE C. PARKER, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1885.

The National Cemetery at Gettysburg To the Editor of the Press: To the Editor of the Fress:

Sir: In your issue of to-day, I learn from the letter of "Occasional" that "it is proposed to commemorate the next Fourth of July by laying the corner-stone of the Monument over the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania." I sin-

the unfinished work that they have thus far so pil of Vientemps, is the latest musical wonder in nobly carried on." Let us behold the spot where, the art world of Germany.

from "those honored dead," the immortal Lincola "took increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion;" and wanting, as we do, to gaze in lingering admiration on that hallowed spot where the martyred President highly resolved, "That the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation should, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." We thank "Constional" for his-"what better way to celebrate the anni versary of American independence than by an im-posing consecration of the heroes who, by their valor and their sacrifices, made the Fourth of July, valor and their sacrindes, many a variety of the uni-1863, a day forever to be remembered for the uni-versal joy that thrilled a great people! And be-lieving there is no better way, I am respectfully, Juo, W. Frazier, MAY 9, 1865.

STATE ITEMS. The mercantile appraiser of Chester county publishes a list of 303 wholesale and retail dealers and brokers and real estate agents, who are required to take out licenses under the State laws. Of this number 105 are in West Chester and 41 in Phonix, — The Harrisburg Telegraph gives the following advice to the owners of old hoop-skirts: "Suspend

THE WAR PARSA."

The money must always accom

extra copy of the paper will be given,

- There is a war between the employers and employees at the Fall Brook and Morris Run coal mines. The refractory miners have camped out on the lands of the companies, and refuse to permit other miners to be employed.

— Thirty-two young men and boys were arrested in Allegheny, on Sunday night, by the Mayor's police, for congregating around the doors of several of the churches and blocking up the passages. - An affort is being made to consolidate the Comberland Valley and Franklin Railroad companies.

A meeting of the stockholders of the first named company will be held in Chambersburg on Wednesday, the Sist inst., to consider the matter.

The publication of the Berks county Zeitung. published by E. H. Rauch, Esq., for the past year, has been suspended for the present. Canse, insuffi-

them in your garden en a pole five feet high ; plant

the sceds of some flowering vine around it, and you will soon have a trellis covered with beautiful vege-

THE WAR PRESS

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

th no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of paper. #2 Postmasters are requested to act as agents for

## To the getier-up of the Glub of ten or twenty, #

cient patronage, we presume. - Governor Curtin, accompanied by one of the editors of the Washington Chronicle, visited the Pennsylvania troops stationed near Alexandria. Va. on Monday. — Peter Smith, one of the "oldest inhabitants," dled at Sumneytown, Montgomery county, on Thursday last. He was born on the 13th of October, 775, and was therefore nearly ninety years of age.

The Government will make sales of condemne cavalry horses at Carlisle on the 11th, and at Pitts

burg on the 26th inst.

— The provest marshal's office at Norristown has been closed. - A confidence man has been operating in Pitts. burg, and has swindled a large number of people.

The Lehigh Valley Progress is the title of a new daily paper published at Easton by Elchman & Co.

HOME ITEMS.

- Last Wednesday a barrel found floating in the river at Cincinnati was found to contain the body of a negro in a decomposing state. The head had been severed from the trunk, which had been cut in two; the feet were separated at the ankles, and the legs divided at the knees, whilst the arms had been disjointed at the shoulders and elbows.

— A watchman in the Laconia Mills, Biddeford, Maine, while ciling up Monday morning, was caught on a shaft revolving one hundred and sixty times a minute, and was carried round with it many times, his cities torn of, one arm broken, and severely injured internally ; yet, singular to say, he was not killed, and may recover.

The statue of Senator Benton, which was ordered six years ago by the citizens of St. Louis, from

Miss Harriet Hosmer, arrived in that city on the 21 inst. It is of bronze, ten feet high, and was cast at the Royal foundry in Munich. Its weight is over — Among the new fashions in New York, at present, is this, that no lady goes to the grave with a husband, child, or friend. Women are compelled to sit solitary in the house, while the gentlemen attend the burial. Many lament the heartless custom but fashion is inexorable.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston

Journal says that copies of the full confession of Harold, and of the equally important evidence re-ported to have been found on the person of Booth. were sent to London by the steamer which sailed - A merchant at San Francisco, having the misfortune to lose his wife, invited his clerks to attend her funeral. He is said afterward to have charged them pay for the darriages.

— A peddler recently lost a box, while riding in a horse-car in Boston, and the court in which he

brought suit gave him \$100 damages, holding that, as the peddler paid transportation on the box, the company was responsible for it. tional Cemetery" is a spot called "Lee's Rosk." - A new weekly paper, the Colored Tennesseean, - The City Council of Bath will place neat blue carks in the different parts of the city, and keep them constantly filled with cool water during the Rot

mile and a half of living fence of white willow. He claims that it will, within two years, keep out swine, sheep, and poultry.

— The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has begun the survey of the Metropolitan Railroad for which a charter was given at the last session o Richmond, but for three years past a clerk in the Treasury Department, has been appointed post-- The Alexandria papers are calling upon the

- A farmer at Bridgeport, Conn., is about to set

Government to have the stockades around the city - We understand that the caterpillars are doing incalculable mischief to fruit trees in the vicinity 1864, pardoned one hundred and twelve convicts and principle, has been invented by two workmen in the Strawberries and green peas are plenty at Washington. At New York-strawberries are rather scarce at \$1.50 per quart.

— The provost marshals of Indiana are to be mus-

ered out of the service at once, orders to that effect have already been issued.

— Gen. Lee is said by a contemporary to wear his old gray uniform, because his poverty will not permit him to buy other clothes. way for gloves. - Twenty-one couples were divorced in Boston last Friday. This is bad for Boston. The hands on the coal docks are on a strike for higher wages at Georgetown, D. C.

Niblo's saloon, New York, is to be made into a

dining-room for the Metropolitan hotel.

— Heavy robberies are daily occurring in Balti--The State debt of Kentucky is more than — G. H. Miles, of Baltimore, has dramatized "Elsie Venner" for Mrs. Bewers.

- The London Review is about to publish weekly the report of a special commission, which it has sent out to inquire to what extent the Established Church meets the religious wants of the nation, how far she ure. The commission will, at the same time, review the efforts of other religious communities for the spiritual instruction of the people; and as the facts will in every case be derived from personal examination made by special commissioners upon the spot, their report is likely to prove not only -A fiery Protestant preacher, by the name of

Don Ambroglo, is making no little sensation in Italy. He suffers imprisonment frequently, but no scoper is he at liberty than he begins again. He exhorts to the free study of the Bible, and the colporteurs, following in his track, make large sales.

— The police of Paris are hunting for the author of the satirical pamphlet entitled the "History of Napoleon III., by Julius Casar." They selze every copy they can find. Nevertheless it ofroulates extensively, and its outting innuendoes are upon every tongue.

— A useful innovation has been introduced in the omnibuses of Paris. When the bus is full the conductor uncovers the word "Complet," and a similar sign appears in front of the driver's box, so that pedestrians wishing to ride are informed that they must wait for the next conveyance. must want for the next conveyance.

The Orpheon Society having announced three prizes for as many cantatas, to be sent in anonymously, declared their decision as follows: First prize, Prince Edmond de Polignac!: Second prize, Prince Edmond de Polignac!! Third prize, Prince Edmond de Polignac!!

Edmond de Polignac || |
— The Emperor Napoleon's Life of Julius Consar
is scarcely published before it is followed, in Paris, by a "Life of Napoleon III., by Julius Cossar," It is reported that this work has for its motto the first sentence of Napoleon's famous preface: "Historic truth ought to be no less sacred than religion."

— The London Sacred Harmonic report their receipts, last year, to have been £5,451, and expenditures £5,185, of which £411 were for the choir of the Handellan festivals. They have £2,550 invested, and value their library at £4,600.

— Mr. Henri Julien, of the Canada Gazette, has

invented an addressing press, which is highly spoken of by the Quebec newspaper proprietors. It can be worked by steam, and print 2,000 addresses within - A number of foundry workmen in Paris have petitioned the Emperor for permission to make gra-tuitously a huge bronze eagle to surmount the Arc de l'Etolle.

— The London Index, Jeff Davis' oygan, and London Post, Lord Palmerston's organ, have expressed the opinion that the war will be continued in some new form by the rebels.

new form by the redels.

The Avenue Daumeenti, which passes to the south of the Place Rambouillet, in Paris, is now levelled, and the preparations for building are commenced. - Herman Sternberg, a boy of fifteen, and a pu - A new story by Miss Martinesu, with the title of "A Family History," is shorily to appear in one of the London story papers.

Movements are being made in Austria to pre-

vent an expected Garibaldian expedition into Ve netia this spring.

— It is proposed in London that Englishmen should present swords to Grant and Sherman, to testify their sense of admiration of those officers. -M. H. G. Ollendorf, the author of many wellknown grammers of modern languages, has just - A Murillo, belonging to the late Marquis

Aguado, sold in Paris recently for \$15,000. be slow of sale in Paris.

— M'lle Tietiens is to lay the foundation stone of the Alexandra Opera House, Liverpool,

— Liszt, the planist, is giving concerts in Rome.