FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous commu nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts Voluntary correspondence is solicited frearts of the world, and especially from our di nilitary and naval departments. When used, it will

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS, THE WEST ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865.

1. PORTEY.—"Abraham Liucoln, March 4—April 14"—" Fist Voluntss —"The Captain: A Legoad of the Navy," by Alfred Tennyson—"The Gray Swau," by Alice Cary—"A Gem"—" Easter Eve," by S. J. Stone.
11. "MY LITTLE MAMMA'S ROMANCE," written for the WAR PRESS, by Besoin.
III. EDITORIALS.—Trial of the Assassins: Europear Sympathy—Southern Sufferings—The Soldiers and the Farmers—Foreign Summary—How the Mational Deb Farmen-Fold—The Arraignment of Jeff Davis and his can be Paid—The Arraignment of Jeff Davis and his Agents in Canada &c.

IV LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL,"

V. THE BURIAL OF PERSIDENT LINCOLN.—The

ral Solemnities at Sprinfifield—The Last Sad Ho VI. THE ASSASSIBATION CONSPIRACY. Imporvi. The ambassistation constitution.—Impor-tant Proclamation of President Johnson-Rewards Of-fered for Jeff Davis and his Co-plotters—Letters of Some of the Conspirators—The Trial of the Assassins by Mili-tary Commission.

VII. WAR SEWS.—The End of the Wax—Surrender VII. WAR REWS.—The End of the war-surrence of Diek Taylor to General Canby—All the Rebis from the Atlantic to the Mississippi now our Prisoners.

VIII. EUROPE.—Effect of the American News—Reception of the Account of Lee's Sorrender—Indignation and Horror over the President's Murder—Expressions of

Sympathy and Bespect.

IX. LITESAEY.—B. A. Stoddard's Ode on Abyaham Lincoln-Beview and Extracts, &c.

X. OITY INTELLIGENCE Diabolical Attempt t slow Up are Powder Magazine-Attempt to Swindle a widow out of a House-Lectures by Rev. E. W. Hutter and Miss Anna Dickinson, &c.

XI, GERERAL BEWs.—The Rational Cemetery at Gettysburg—The Jeff Davis of Madagascar—The Blave Trade—Eurgical Analysis of the Cause of Booth's Death Miscellany. ZII. AGRICULTURAL, PINANCIAL, AND COM-

MERCIAL, &c., &c., &c.
The WAR PRESS also contains a large amount of insting matter, not included in the above enumera-Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be for warded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$2.50 a-year. A deduction from these term will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies. appers, ready for mailing, may be obtained:
Price five caute.

The "Situation" in England. The blockade of our Southern ports puts England upon a new basis of trade. The failure of the long-established supply of American cotton revolutionized that great great branch of her products for export, and sympathetically disturbed all her other industries which look to a foreign market. The fall of Richmond, and of the price of cotton, and the consequent depression in all other branches of trade, with the anxious uncertainty as to the time when the unconsumed staples of the South will be let loose upon their market; the rise of our Government securities there and in all Europe-in the London market from 39 to 66 as early as the third or fourth day after the news was received; the diminished demand for their exports in this country, and the probability of a drain of gold in this direction, soon to set in-altogether prove too much for their philosophy of commerce. Added to all these things, are troublesome speculations about what may take place in Canada, putting, it seems, the spirit of divination as much at fault. Their journals and economic oracles are doing what they can to induce prudence and patience, talking in the tone of a physician prescribing red flannel for a fit of the gout, with hints at temperance and hope in the constitution of things to relieve the paroxysm when the weather gets better.

They have not been accustomed to contemplate the tide of gold as heading steadily westward. They remember that when they were buying cotton from countries change, half a million of gold exported in a week put up the rate of interest at the Bank of England to 9 per cent., and they have a misty apprehension that the chapter of possible events might bring about a sus-

pension of specie payments. Still, they have been clinging so fondly to the hope of Confederate successes that the catastrophe, at last advices, was not felt as quite imminent and unavoidable. The news to be received after the first shock will tell upon the existing fears and give them a | the death of Secretary SEWARD and his | portentous shape. They had nearly ignored Gen. GRANT. SHERMAN'S romantic achievements turned their whole attention upon him, and they were not prepared to see the Lieutenant General put | render themselves liable to the suspicion | the reel into the bottle and cork it up of not being wholly grieved at the catastight, while the next steamer was crossing the ocean. They did not believe that the rebellion was a shell, to be crushed at once by the concerted movement which brought GRANT, SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN into the ring at the same moment. They did not expect LEE and Johnston to surrender, and the rebel Cabinet to be shattered and scattered, and the whole organized resistance to be mashed into nothingness in a

fortnight. - Some of these results they have by this time, but there are other things to follow. Gold does not go down on our market fast enough for them. Our manufactures are displacing theirs; the South will not be large consumers of their products for some time; immigration will bring us labor and capital at a rate never witnessed before, with the difference, also, that whereas the half-paid laborers in Europe were formerly made excellent customers when they got here, (so that the Times once said that America was the best place for England to have her Irishmen, because immigration changed them from paupers at home to consumers of English goods), there are many indications that we will soon be delivered from industrial vassalage to their great workshop, and made competitors with them in all the markets of the western

hemisphere at least. John Bull will presently say to himself, "Blast this Southern rebellion. I can't see but it has done more harm than good. The Federals have a national debt now. and they will be obliged to take care of themselves, which is bad for us, very. They can't let us do their work and pay their own taxes. The Revolution of 1776 was a blessed thing for us, but this Rebellion of 1861 is of monstrous ill-omen. Common blood, common language, SHAKS-PEARE, MILTON, and all that will be of no use if these people take to making all their own iron and cloth."

National and Individual In-

debtedness. A great offset to the pressure of the national debt exists in the almost total absence of individual indebtedness. The evils of "the credit system" have been constantly felt during all our past history, but never, before the commencement of the war, were the people sufficiently prosperous to discharge their manifold private obligations, or to effect extensive and complicated business transactions on a solid cash basis. It is safe to assume, in view of the extraordinary activity and prosperity of the North, that during the last four years the citizens of the loyal States have "made more money" than is represented by the entire national indebtedness. They have applied this mainly to the payment of private debts in the shape of bills due, notes, bonds, and mortgages; to the purchase of such supplies as their occupations commonly require, and to the accumulation of a surplus capital. The vast sums thus used in discharging old debts and in avoiding new ones, together with the large earnings that have been saved by all classes, are but partially employed in the loans to the Federal Government, and they account for the sub- heir to the throne. scription of more than \$40,000,000 in a

single week. Practically, the old indebtedness of individual to individual has been extinguished, and it is only partially replaced by the indebtedness of the nation. The new credit system has immeasurable advantages the throne, he (NICHOLAS) would continue over the old one. It is secure, and not his refusal. He added that as the renuncialiable to violent fluctuations, sudden panics, tion had not been declared or acted upon and ruinous losses. Our creditor classes in the late Czar's life time, it had not acwill have the Union as their chief debtor quired the force of a law, but was null and hereafter, and they could not obtain better yold. The Council said, in effect, " You security. While the Government taxes its are our Emperer. We must obey you. If citizens more heavily than heretofore, the you desire us to recognize this Grand Duke, financial accompaniments of the war have relieved them from a tax far more onerous than it imposes—that which in former times they paid to their creditors, to insolwent debtors, and to broken banks. as such by the authorities, the Guards

British Non-Sympathizers. taking the oaths of allegiance to him. It is worthy of notice that among the During three weeks this surprising contest continued, and, at last, Constanting connembers of Parliament and other promitinuing obstinate, NICHOLAS accepted the nent persons who attended and spoke at the public meeting held at St. James' Hall. throne, signified his accession to the sovereigns of Europe, and was immediately London, on the 29th April, to express their grief and horror at the assassination of President Lincoln, there was not one of

who, by virtue of many acres and illiberal

politics, has been Parliament-man for the

Irish county of Donegal since 1849, having

succeeded his father, who had held the

as the New York correspondent of the

and Richmond fell into our hands, this

wake of LEE, who had not then surren-

he first reached that city, we drew attention

Donegal may have to look out for a new

A great and good man had fallen under

The Cesarevitch.

cause no difficulty as to the succession, for,

in Russia, as in other hereditary monar-

chies, the old French rule prevails: Le

Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!-the sove-

reign has departed, we accept and hai! his

successor. There are some curious cir-

cumstances, however, connected with the

Russian succession which are worth no-

PRTER the Great, the most absolute mo-

assumed the right of choosing a successor

cally known as CATHERINE I. In the year

1797, the Emperor Paul issued an ukase.

by which he abolished this pretension, and

throne in the usual order, the males suc-

ceeding before the females, and the elder

in both before the younger. This was so-

lemnly confirmed by PAUL's eldest son,

ALEXANDER I, on two solemn occasions-

ALEXANDER I., who died in December,

by ukases issued in 1807 and 1820.

deavoring to make the other Czar.

When ALEXANDER's death was made

the official persons there, hailed Constan-

TINE as Emperor. He shut himself up in

his palace for two days, and authoritatively

refused to assume the title and functions of

empire, declaring that he had resigned his

right of succession in favor of his younger

brother, Nicholas: that this had been

done with the knowledge and consent of

the late Czar; and that Nicholas now was

Emperor. He communicated this to his

mother and to Nicholas, referring both

to the formal act of renunciation, executed

in 1822, and deposited in the archives of

the empire. The fact was that Constan-

TINE had made a morganatic marriage, in

1820, with the consent of his brother, the

Czar Alexander, on condition of his so-

lemnly, but secretly, executing an instru-

ment whereby he renounced his own right

of succession, and recognized Nicholas as

When the document was publicly read,

the Council of State hailed NICHOLAS Em-

peror, and prepared to offer him their

homage. But Nicholas refused to accept

the crown, maintaining that CONSTANTINE

was Czar de facto as well as de jure, and

that unless Constanting again renounced

CONSTANTINE, as our sovereign, we must

do it." Thereupon they declared Con-

STANTINE Emperor, and he was recognized

member of Parliament.

recognized by them. Constanting continued Viceroy of Poland. We have seen it stated that, "by the the known advocates and friends of the death of the Hereditary Prince, the Grand late "so-called Southern Confederation." Not LAIRD, who built the Alabama and Duke VLADIMIR, second son of the Emperor, becomes heir to the throne." This i other pirate vessels; not bucolic Bentinck, not true, for the simple reason that VLADIa representative of the Norfolk protection ists; not BERKELRY, of Cheltenham, heir to MIR is the third son. The second, who has the Fitzhardinge titles and virtues; not now become Cesarevitch, as we stated yesterday, is the Grand Duke ALEXANDER GREGORY, who has so notably misrepreborn on the 10th March, 1825. sented Galway county for the last eight years, after having been repudiated by the

Emigration to Mexico. electors of Dublin with contempt and The American people, though energetic scorn; not Fergusson, who, were he a and progressive, have that abiding love of baronet six times over, is not the less dislaw and order which is the only sure honorable for having abused the permission foundation of permanent greatness. This to come North from Richmond, which he feeling should, and, as a rule, does, conentered by blockade running, broke faith trol not only their relations to their own with our Government by smuggling in, Government, but their action towards among his baggage, a basket-full of letters oreign Powers. When the authorities call from Southern cebels to Northern sympaupon them to maintain the national honor thizers, and, when detected, scarcely t home or abroad they respond with ma-"blushed to find it fame;" lastly, not jestic force and dignity, and their efforts ROBBUCK, (the Thersites, as DERBY is the re crowned with success. But when law-Rupert of debate,) a mock liberal, who has less adventurers entice any of our reckless been the bitterest calumniator of the public or unthinking citizens into violations o men of the Union, and the most malignant our neutrality laws, the usual result is such perverter of their principles and conduct. disaster and ruin as befell the Cuban and Among the avowed friends of the rebel Nicarauguan filibusters, and unpleasant cause who did not attend the public meet. entanglements between our Government ing in London was Mr. THOMAS CONOLLY, and foreign nations. We know nothing of

the secret objects of the proposed Mexican

emigration scheme, which is reported to be

one of the prominent movements of the

day. But those who are disposed to ensame trust from the year 1831. Mr. Cocourage it should "look before they leap. NOLLY, as a public sneaker, belongs to the The Washington Uhronicle of vesterday Orator Mum" genus, but has given his forcibly savs: silent votes against all liberal measures However much the singular action of the Gowith considerable regularity. Although he is vernments of England and France may have embarrassed the United States in the work of finishing well educated (an Harrovian as well as an he rebellion, it does not become the latter to im Oxonian), this gentleman had the weaktate the policy which it has denounced. If these great Powers have falled or fallen off in their duty ness to take sides with ROEBUCK, GREGORY LAIRD, & Co., in backing up the "soo this country, our best retaliation is to keep in th path of principle, and to hold fast to a faith we have called" Confederate, and opposing the never broken. France has her Mexican experimen Union cause. Nay, so much persuaded on hand, and the end of the rebellion makes h was he not only that Richmond was safe, measy lest the Americans may offer some help to her opponents. Here, as in other matters of foreign complication, "the golden rule" lately repeated by but that Washington would be taken, that, two months ago, instead of attending Par-Mr. Seward should be remembered—"Peace with nations, entangling alliances with none; no in liament, as he was bound to have done, he made his way into Richmond, erference from them with us, and none by us with them." On the subject of emigration to Mexico where he was made much of as a distinguished stranger—the difficulty, at ment between that country and ours, the Philadel-phia Ledger speaks our views exactly: last, being that he found it impossible to

phia Ledger speaks our views exactly:

The Fillbusters.—The Mexican emigration scheme is growing bolder, and recruiting is openly conducted in New York. The Government will soon be called upon to act in this matter, and there is only one way in which it can honorably act, and that is to put an end to fillbustering. The country has been disgraced enough in previous attempts of this kind, emanating always from the South, but always finding in New York sympathizers who cared nothing for the laws or the honor of the country so long as they could sell damaged arms and guppowder to the fillbusters. New York is the seat of this new scheme of aggression. The traders in that city will have all the gains, the poor dupes who are entrapped into the enterprise will have all the losses to sustain. Men who are being discharged from our armies had better settle down at once to industry in their own country, where the laws protect them, and where the opportunities for acquiring property by labor are greater than in any other to which they could emigrate. get out of the besieged city. Accordingly, London Times states, when Petersburg CONOLLY, M. P., was observed flitting about the railroad depot in a distracted state, uncertain whether to remain and trust the mercy of the Union troops or follow in the dered his army and abandoned the bad cause. It is singular that no mention of this sympathizing M. P. has any where been made, since Richmond fell. When

to the fact. If he is not soon heard of, The Philadelphia Lincoln Monument: The action of the Bounty Fund Committee of the Tenth ward in contributing the red right hand of a miserable assassin the balance left in their hands, after filling -a man who was doubly great because he their quota, towards the proposed monuwas good, in whom there was no guile- ment to be erected in this city to the me. and there was not found one of the rebel- mory of our martyred President, is a move sympathizing leaders to stand forward, be- in the right direction, and one which is fore the world, and publicly denounce the worldy of imitation. It places, at once, foul deed. Mason, the Rebel, whose oc- two hundred and fifty dollars in the hands cupation, like his own character, is gone, of the Mayor, as the nucleus of a fund wrote a letter to The Index, denying that which will doubtless be rapidly made that did not take their merchandise in ex- the South had any foreknowledge of the of such magnitude as to authorize the intended murder, and affirming that none erection of a memento which shall be would regard the crime with more ab- a fitting tribute from a great city to the horrence. But The Times, which often virtues of a great man. No better mode could be devised for the expenditure of the hits the right nail on the head, unequivocally says that, for public opi- balances which may remain in the charge nion in Europe, much more than a of similar committees in other wards, and mere denial by such a person as a considerable sum could thus at once be Mason will be necessary to acquit the leadsecured for this object. It is also expected ing publicists of the South of deep and dark | that the various incorporated companies, complicity in the crime which made Presidoing business in the city, will add to the

dent Lincoln its victim, and nearly caused fund which it is proposed to raise. The ladies, whose patriotism has been so son. The Parliamentary friends of Remarked throughout the course of the war, bellion, who have held back from de- will take a prominent part in the movenouncing the tremendous crime which has ment. Those who have taken such interest smitten down a nation's chosen chief, and devoted so much of their time and attention to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and to the care of the sick and wounded soldiers in our hostrophe. They will find their mistake, however, if they thought that the death of pitals, being now to a great extent Mf. Lincoln would for a moment have relieved of their duties, are acting clogged the wheels of Government or im- promptly in this matter, and propose to receive popular subscriptions of peded the onward and righteous action of the nation under the martyr-President's one dollar, by which means a large amount may be quickly and easily collected. It is intended that the Philadelphia Lincoln Monument shall be a superb and lasting The death of the Grand-duke NICHOLAS memorial of the love and veneration of our citizens for our murdered President. of Russia, next heir to the throne, will

THE ONLY PEOPLE who have not yet discovered that slavery is a defunct institution are the editors and politicians who continue their opposition to the constitutional amendment that will bury it forever. The slaveholders accept Abolition as an accomplished fact. Many of them velcome it as a wise and just measure. The Southern apologists of slavery do not pretend, at this day, to oppose freenarch that Russia ever possessed, had dom on any other ground than a proessed regard for the welfare of the negro, out of the imperial family, and exercised and they have abandoned all the old that right by leaving the crown to his logic which claimed an especial sanctity widow, a Swede of lowly birth, historifor "the right of property" in man. It is left for ultra Northern partisans to support the exploded pro-slavery ideas, for they have been discarded by their authors. established, for ever, the succession to the It is not usual for lawyers to make pleas for new trials of abandoned criminals after they have been condemned, sentenced, and executed; but some of our 'Democratic' cotemporaries assume an attitude not a whit less ridiculous.

WE STATED YESTERDAY, at the close of 1825, had only two daughters-both of lengthy resumé of the facts connected with whom died in infancy. At his demise, the Mexican emigration scheme, that in the then, his next brother, Constantine, then teeth of all reports affirming it, we disbe-Governor of Poland, was undoubted heir lieved that General Rosechans was likely to the throne. His second brother, Nichoto embark in the scheme in the present LAS, residing at St. Petersburg, where he phase. The telegraphic report from Bosheld high military command, was remarka ton, where the General now is confirms bly popular, and it was apprehended that our belief, as in the Representative Hall. NICHOLAS, having the advantage also of in that city, he endorsed it in the following being on the spot, might be induced to dis- very explicit words: "I perceive in large pute the succession with Constantine, letters in the newspapers, to-day, that who was in Warsaw, when the Emperor General Rosecrans is going to raise 25,000 ALEXANDER'S death became known. A men to go to Mexico. Now, General Rosecontest between the brothers did ensue, but CRANS is not going to do any such thing.' it was an extraordinary one-each en-The applause with which this declaration factory to his hearers. public in Warsaw, the army, as well as all

was received stamped it as perfectly satis-WHEN THE DETAILS Of the assassination of Presi ent Lincoln became known in Liverpool, all busi ness came to a complete stand-still, and the livelies emotions of sorrow and indignation were expressed But even in such a crisis there are always many whose first thought is of making money, and thes shed to the Stock Exchange to purchase Confede rate loan stock, which rose from 13% at one time of noney thus invested will prove irredeemably lost. A MERTING of the Americans in London had been mmoned by Mr. Fernando Wood for April 28th at the Grosvenor Hotel, Pimlico, "with reference to some appropriate expression of sentiment concern States." Mr. Wood's feelings appear to have under gone considerable variation since November 4, 1859 omediately after the John Brown raid into Vir-

Dr. Mackey, the head of the Masonic fraternity South Carolina, arrived in Newl York last Monday He was the acknowledged leader of the Union mer f Charleston, and often have the few lovalists of happy time when they could again openly arow their love for the Union. He was suspected by the Confederate authorities, and his connection with Masons alone saved him from personal injury. We whose terms of service expire prior to October 1st, wish Dr. Mackey a pleasant visit to the North, and 1865. we are sure that he will meet with a warm recor tion by his many friends.

THE annexed, from a Pennsylvania paper, in regard to the support of President Johnson, by the gard to the support of President Johnson, by the Lancaster Intelligencer, we think quite amusing:

"The Lancaster Intelligencer promises President Fohnson a hearty support! We like the idea of the President receiving endorsament from the Damooratic party, but, really, the Intelligencer is almost too much of a load to carry. It is a little too soon; after a month or two the President will be able to stand it, but not now."

THE Marquis de Montholon, the new French minister, reached Baitimore on Tuesday evening, in the French steamer Le Forfatt, from Havre; and last evening the Marquis and suite arrived in Washington, having been received at the depot by several members of the Legation. M. de Montholon is well known and highly esteemed in this city, his former diplomatic relations having made him a great favorite in all circles. We bid him welcome. Washington Chronicle, 11th.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, May 11, 1865.

ticipated storms are rarely equal to the hour of danger. Why should we distress ourselves because of what may come to us and our country? The very best remedy for disaster is to be ready for it. He is no good business man who does not profit by experience. And what better teacher for our guidance could be desired than the school through which we have passed? Can there be any one possible question in the future more difficult and ominous than those which have troubled the nation, and been solved by time and trial? If there should be, it must be graver than secession, bloodier than rebellion, more appalling than civil war. Nor should hopes absurd be excited because these mighty calamities, which, foreseen five years ago, would have filled the land with despair, have not only not crushed, but have united and pre served the Republic. Observe how the great debt that was to cover and crush indus try and enterprise is already managed and organized under the generous confidence of the people. Even the loreign casuists admit that it can be paid, while other and soberer foreigners hasten, in the midst of war, to invest their millions in our bonds. What will these organs say, what will these interests do, when peace comes hand-in-hand with prosperity, and a restored empire increases our national and individual resources? But you are afraid of negro suffrage? Well, were not hundreds of thousands afraid of negro soldiers in 1861, and did they not say they would not fight, and if they did they would be barbarians, and if they were neither, they would disgust the whites in the army? Why not, then, wait before you rush into a passion over the dangers and excesses of allowing the black man to vote? We learn rapidly since the events that were to leaven ages are compressed into days; and who knows, since he thinks of that we accept as gospel to-day, what we may believe to morrow? The man who laughed at the prophet who said the time would come when he could take breakfast in Harrisburg, and dinner in Philadelphia on the same day, lived to ride on a railroad; and the skeptic who said the electric wire was the work of a lunatic, is getting rich on the money he has invested n the American Telegraph Company. Let us neither hasten to believe anything, but at the same time let us not hasten to doubt and to despair over what we cannot instantly understand. OCCASIONAL. Gov. Curtin and Penusylvania Troops.

Men who tremble and wince before an-

We yesterday accompanied Hon. A. G. Curtin and James L. Reynolds, Quartermaster General of the State of Pennsylvania, to Alexandria and vi cinity, where the Governor visited a number of the regiments from his Commonwealth, connected with the 9th Army Corps. The greater part of this corps is encamped in the suburbs of Alexandria although one division has been stationed tempe rarily elsewhere. It is a singular fact, repeated by a veteran officer yesterday, that in the four years' service the Army of the Potomac has invariably April. Many regiments are encamped on nearly the same ground they occupied previous to the departure of the Army of the Potomac, under Jeneral McClellan, for Richmond, in the spring of 1862. How different the feelings of the brave soldiers now, however, from those of the former years! Then all was excitement, anxiety, and a deep sense of the responsibilities that awaited them. Now the hardened veterans, the lithe athletic and experienced warriors, feel that their work has been accomplished, that the white winged messenger of peace is hovering over them; that they have fought the good fight, have covered thanks and gratitude of a restored Republic and permitted to visit their loved ones wh are anxiously awaiting their return. Upon inquiry we were at-first surprised to learn that several o hundred men, but we soon ascertained that this was owing to the steady reinforcements that had been furnished. One particular regiment, the 45th Pennsylvania, will suffice, we presume, as an example for nearly all. This was one of the first regiments that entered the army from Pennsylvania and was commanded by Colonel Welsh. To-day it numbers six hundred men. All the original officers but two, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Gregg and Brigadier General Irwin Curtin, (a nephew of the Governor, who entered the service as a private in the 45th, was severely wounded in the arm at Antietam and at Ream's Station, and low commands a brigade in the 2d Division of the 9th (lorps.) have been gathered to their fathers Very few of the original troops remain. This re giment has probably been over a greater portion of ur country than any other from the State of Penn sylvania, having done duty in nearly every one of the Southern States, and will long be remembered for the gallantry it has displayed during the war. Yesterday all the soldiers appeared to be in excellent ndition, and having passed through so many ter rible campaigns are now enjoying their much needed repose. The regular routine of drill is kept up, however, and dress parade is daily had at six o'clock in the evening. They are all well clothed, and provided with comfortable quarters. Every hill-side is covered with tents, and the old familiar sound of the reveille, the tattoo, and the inspiring strains from many well-trained bands reverberate brough the vales of old Virginia. Generals an their associate officers have selected their headquar ters near the grand old residences which abound in the vicinity of Alexandria, and some of the stately

the purpose of saving their property, after having encouraged the secession of the State, bitterly complain on account of the intrusion of the army upon heir premises.

Very little attention has been paid to agriculture We noticed, however, a few little patches of wheat-which looked very flourishing and which already roved the adaptability of the soil to the cultivation proved the suspensitive of the sun to the odicivation of cereals. With an adjustment of our difficulties and the entire cessation of hostilities in this section f the country, farming will doubtless be carried on to a much greater extent than ever. Around and it Alexandria, some splendid residences, described by their owners at the beginning of the war, have been onfiscated and sold for taxes. We noticed yester connecated and some for cases. We necessary of modern style, surrounded day a neat cottage, of modern style, surrounded with beautifully laid out grounds, which was recently purchased for one hundred and twenty-nine dollars. Major General Parke occupies a fine man-sion as his headquarters, in the city of Alexandria. The scene in the river yesterday was extremely and mated. The boats were crowded with pleasure par ties, and the fish-enemy were preparing to make a haul of shad, while still further up the stream, a the arrenal, a regiment guards those who have been arrested for aiding in the fatal conspiracy which plunged a nation into mourning at the very mo ment when it had the greatest cause for rejoicing Governor Curtin, with that deep solicitude he has always manifested for our troops, desires that the regiments may be mustered out and paid, not enly n the State, but in the districts to which they belong. If this can be accomplished, it will be mos gratifying to the troops, and will have the effect o

F. F. V.'s, who took the oath at the beginning for

parned. - Washington Chronicle of Monday last. WASHINGTON.

saving for themselves and for their families that reward for their services which they have so justly

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1865. pecial Despatches to The Press.] HON, ALFRED BERGHMANS. Hon. Alfred Berghmans, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotenliary to this post for the Government of Belgium, has been recalled by his overeign, to be sent to a higher position at another ourt. He will leave the United States in July. Mr. Berghmans has been connected with the Belgie legation for seven years past, and was promoted some six months ago to the post vacated by the appointment of his then chief, Mr. Browner, now ie and upright diplomats at the seat of the Na tional Government. His departure will occasion much regret, especially among the friends of the Union cause, who have been delighted to see hos

eadily he has sustained their general views. RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. The steady decline in gold, the easy working o he whole financial machine, the daily evidences o bscription to the loans in the South, the opening of trade with the Southern ports, and the good ews from foreign countries, are all so many signs ooking to an early resumption of specie payments. MISTAKEN IDENTITY. The man who was arrested on Saturday last or the farm of Colonel Boyd, near Chambersburg Pa., and described in your issue of yesterday, turns out not to be SURATT, but a German named

STORES. There was a great similarity between the two men. He may be a fugitive from justice, as his ctions would seem to warrant, but there is no ason to suppose him a conspir REDUCTION OF THE ARMY. Major General Augus has been directed by the secretary of War to muster out and discharge all volunteer soldiers whose terms of service expire or r before the 31st of the present month. The commanding generals of armies and departm also ordered to immediately muster out and discharge all volunteer soldiers of the cavalry arm

PERSONAL. Lieutenant General GRANT and a portion of his staff dined on Tuesday with the Mexican Minister Rv Associated Press] ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER. The Marquis DE MONTHOLON, the new French Minister, and his suite, have arrived at Washing n. They were received at the railroad station by everal members of the Legation. THE HOMEWARD MARCH. The advance of the armies marching overland i

veraging each day over twenty miles. MRS. LINCOLN. Mys. Lincoln has nearly recovered, and leave THE OPENING OF TRADE WITH THE SOUTH The Department has issued a general order di rooting all paval officers to permit vessels with

pected to reach here to-morrow night. They are

United States custom-house clearance, to enter all Executive order of April 29th, provided they have ot contraband of war on board.

THE SHERMAN-JOHNSTON DIPLOMACY. General GRANT is testifying before the Commit se on the Conduct of the War, who are bringing their labors to a close. General Sherman will be here to-morrow, THE IMPORTATION OF GRAIN INTO POR-

TUGAL. The State Department has received a translation of a royal decree, fixing the terms upon which for reign cereals may be provisionally admitted into the ports of Portugal, the first three articles of which are as follows:

which are as follows:

First. From the 20th inst., and pending the publication of a decree to regulate in a definite manner the impert of cereals, the importation is permitted through the inland and seaports of the kingdom of foreign cereals. Wheat, corn, rye, barley, and oats in grain. Flour and baked bread in payment of the duties stipulated.

Second. All foreign cereals admitted in virtue of the precedir garticles are likewise subject to such taxes as are levied on national grain, when cleared for consumption. for consumption.

Third. All the cereals treated of in article first may be admitted to bond in the Lisbon and Oporto custom houses, in conformity with existing fiscal

The Court Martial of Harris. WASHINGTON, May 11.-The court martial for Benjamin G. Harris, of Maryland, charged with violating the 56th article of war in harboring Chapman and Reed, paroled soldiers of Lee's army, was resumed to-day, the court having adjourned on Tuesday till this time in order to enable the accused o prepare his argument for the defeace. Judge Crane, of Baltimore, counsel for the accused, said e labored under great embarrassments in conducting the defence, not having heard all the evidence for the prosecution. He had endeavored to ascertain theireliability of the witnesses, Chapman and Read, and had inquired of all in Baltimore, where the witnesses professed to live, who were likely to know anything of them, without avail. Neither the Mayor, the several provost marshals, nor the chief ives, knew anything about the men. Yesterday he had visited General Grant's headquarter, and, through the courtesy of Colonel Parker, had been permitted to examine the rolls of the 32d Virginia Regiment. The witnesses claimed to belong to Company K of this regiment, but their names were not to be found on the rolls, nor was there any syldence that the said Chapman and Read were really paroled prisoners. Mr. Harris being a warm, personal friend of his (although differing in poliics), and knowing his high character and integrity istely, he (the counsel) could not believe him capable of treachery, particularly at this time after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and the complete overthrow of the enemy. He would, therefore, ask to introduce the rolls of the regiment to show the unreliability of the two witnesses for The Judge Advocate expressed surprise that the counsel should ask to discredit the testimony of the two witnesses because a dozen parties in Baltimore did not know them. They left Baltimore four or

live years ago, and being in humble circumstant t was not probable that any of the present offic could know them. The accused had been allowed every opportunity to confer with counsel, and in no respect had his rights been withheld. The trial, notwithstanding the small number of witnesses, had been prolonged to great length, and every facility granted the accused for defence. The prosecution had beenformally closed, and the evidence for the defence was understood to have concluded on Tues-day. To come in at this time and ask to introduce iditional evidence he considered improper. If the accused had been in humble circumstances, or unas he was a lawyer of experience, and had advise with four different counsel, he considered that he had enjoyed every privilege allotted to him, and could not properly claim a prolongation of the case. He also held that whenever the admission of the evidence depended upon the discretion of the court, the evidence must be produced by the defence and examined by the prosecution be take any steps in relation to it.

The counsel for the accused insisted on his claim He did not think that Mr. Harris wished to prolong the trial. He had exerted himself to the best of his ability to conduct the defence with dispatch, and now, in asking for the privilege of introducing imtil very recently, he left it altogether to the court decide whether any further favor should be extended to the accused. The court was then cleared for deliberation, and upon reopening decided to grant the request, with the understanding that the rolls were first to be examined by the Judge Advocate for the purpose

of determining their admissibility as evidence. A recess was then taken till one o'clock to enable Gen, Sharpe to produce the rolls. Grant to receive the duplicate rolls of the men paroled in Lee's army, was called and sworn. He produced the rolls of Corse's brigade, among which were the rolls of the 32d Virginia (repel) Regiment. Question. Do you find the names of Sergeant ichard Chapman and Private Read as members of Company K on that roll? Answer. The names of Chapman and Read do not

THE END OF THE WAR.

Official Announcement of the Surrender of Dick Taylor.

Gasconade from Kirby Smith --- A Grandiloquent

Appeal to his Troops.

PHE GUERILLAS VANISHING FROM TENNESSEE.

incinnati Gazette of the 10th, dated at Cairo on the The following despatch was received at head narters at Memphis, from General Canby, via enatobla on the 8th: HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY

DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, CITRONELLE, May 4, 1865. Lieut. Gen. Taylor has this day surrendered to me, with the forces under his command, on substantially the same terms as those accepted by Gen. E. R. S. CANBY. Gen. Washburn has also received a despatch of the same import from Gen. Canby, dated at Mobile,

NEW ORLEANS, May 5, via CAIRO, May 11 .- The rebel General Kirby Smith publishes a frantic appeal to his soldiers, dated Shreveport, April 21, mnouncing the surrender of Lee, and calling upon his troops in the strongest terms to stand by their of the nation depends upon them; that their resources are simple for a protracted struggle till oreign aid arrives, or, at least, till they can secure the terms of a proud people. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 11.-The guerilla oranizations are availing themselves of General Thomas' order and coming in rapidly. No formida le body of guerillas now remains in the State.

HOMEWARD BOUND. ARRIVAL OF SHERMAN'S ARMY AT RICHMOND.

The 14th and 20th Corps to have Passed Through on the 10th.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENTREE AND DEPARTURE.

The Richmond Whig, of the 10th, says that the 14th and 20th Corps of General Sherman's army of Georgia, resting in Manchester, were expected to pass through the city on that day on their home. ward march. The annexed special order on the subject, it continues, will explain the movements

expected to take place, and the route of march: HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF GEORGIA, MANCHESTER, Va., May 8, 1865. SPECIAL FIELD ORDER, No. 41.
Division commanders will, if possible, obtain all Division communities wan, a policy trains arough Richmond to morrow, and park them in the vicinity of Hanover Court House to-morrow night.
On the following day (May 10th) the Army of

before Major General Halleck, command tary Division of the James-the 14th Army Army Corps in advance. The troops will be reviewed with knapsacks, and will carry at least one day's rations in their haversacks. The troops, marching at right-shoulder shift, will come to a shoulder arms before passing the statue of Washington (near the Capitol), and will continue the shoulder until passing the reviewing flicer, who will be near the same point. Upon passing all troops under arms or general officers the sual compliment of coming to a shoulder will be paid. When the width of the street will permit, the roops will march in column of companies. Neither ands nor field musicians will turn out before the

After passing through the city the troops will en camp the same night in the vicinity of Hanover Court House. All pack mules, wagons, and ambulances not sent through the city before the 10th inst. will be massed near the bridge, and will, under the sion of the chief quartermaster of the corps, cross the lower pontoon bridge at the same time the troops are passing on the upper bridge, move down Water street to Twenty-second street, up Twenty-second to Franklin street, up Franklin to Nine eenth street, up Nineteenth street to Mechan ville turnpike, from which road they will join their ommands without interfering with the march of

By order of Brevet Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis.

Lieutenant Colonel and Chief of Staff. The head of the column moving from the camp in Chesterield at 7.30 A. M., will commence passing through the city about 9 A. M., and will occupy nearly the whole of daylight in passing. The egeant will be a counterpart of that which was itnessed on Saturday last, and will be viewed with interest by thousands of citizens.

VIRCINIA.

PRACE AND PROSPERITY ENTURNING IN THE WESTERN COUNTIES.

The Wheeling Intelligencer learns that everything is quiet and peaceful in the western counties. It may that "the guerillas have abandoned or surendered, and many of the rebel soldiers are re-WESTERN COURTIES.

The Wheeling Intelligencer learns that everything is quiet and peaceful in the western counties. It says that "the guerillas have abandoned or sur-

turning to those counties, and are anxious to take the oath of allegisnoe. They are still without a

judge for the Tenth Judicial circuit. Ex Judge Kennedy has gone into the mercantile business a Charlestown. It may therefore be considered certain that the loyal men of these counties, who have so nobly stood up for their country and endured se vere privations, will now be rewarded with abun dant prosperity and happiness.

RICHMOND NEWS.

The Richmond Whig, of the 10th, has the follow The Richmond Whig, of the Joth, has the following items in addition to other sputished elsewhere:

A REVELATION.—It has come out since the configgration of the 3d of April, that many hundred boxes of fine manufactured tobacco were destroyed in secret and out of the way places, where it had been conveyed by its ownes. One man had a chimney filled up with boxes at his store on Cary street, and lost it all. Another had several huadred boxes stored away between the joists of his storehouse floors, and was equally unfortunate. A third nafled up a board sheathing under his stairway, and had about eighty boxes deposited therein, but the fire found it out. The tobacco was hid away to prevent its selaure or impressment by the Confederate Government, but in escaping one agent of destruction the owners thrust their choice lear into the maw of an agent equally releatess. The worst over now, and their tobacco gone, the losers tell the siory of their, ruse on themselves, and laugh over it as a good jobe.

Major (General Sherman.—Major General William T. Sherman, Commander-in-Unief of the Army of Georgia, arrived in Manchester yesterday

william T. Sherman, Commander-in-Unief of th Army of Georgia, strived in Manchester yesterds, from City Point, accompanied by his staff. After an inspection of the camps of the 14th and 20th Corps of his army, located in Manchester, General Sherman rode over to Richmond

from City Point, accompanied by his staff. After an inspection of the camps of the 14th and 20th Corps of his army, located in Manchester. General Sherman rode over to Richmond, and was at the Spotswood Hotel during the afternoon. It is more than probable that the distinguished chieftain will appear at the head of the line to day upon the cocasion of the march of the troops through the city.

No Passus Raydiand.—By an order from Heneral Halleck, it is understood that all loyal persons can come and go from Richmond without passes or restrictions of any kind, they simply being required to register their names as they land or leave. Objected erich efficers or soldiers who go to loyal States without proper authority do so at their own parti.

A Estinion in Lorddoun County.—The Alexandria Journal of Wednesday says: The loyal people of Loudoun county had a reunion, after months and years of separation, at Lovetsville, on Thursday last. Thousands of those who had been driven from the county met at that point on that day, and many others who had remained at their homes during all the trying hours of the past four years, and enjoyed a reunion such as is seldom witnessed in this world. A flag-staff, 111 feet in height, was raised, after which a beautiful flag, the stars and arripes, was drawn up and thrown to the breeze amilist the greatest enthusiasm. The scene is described to us as one of the deepest manifestations of feeling. The old flag had been absent so long that when it reappeared, without hindrance from any one, there was hardly a dry eye in that whole vast crowd. Both men and women wept like children, and each additional cheerseemed to grow in volume, until the hills and valleys rechoed the glad sound of rejotoing. After the enthusiasm had somewhat subsided, Dr. J. J. Hagn-shaw, the recont Treasurer of State, ascended the platform and made a few remarks pertinent to the occasion, and was followed by others.

At the conclusion of the addresses the crowd repaired to an adjoining enclosure, where a splendid collat

THE EMIGRATION SCHEME.

GENERAL ROSECRANS DEFINES HIS POSITION.

the Scheme. ADVICE TO OUR YOUNG MEN TO WALK THE PATHS OF PEACE.

He has no Sympathy for

BOSTON, May 11. - Major General Rosecrans visited the Representatives Hall to-day, and at the close of the session made a speech, in which he said: "I perceive in large letters, in the newspapers to-day, that General Rosecrans is going to raise 25,000 men to go to Mexico. General Rosecrans is not going do any such thing. [Applause.] General Rosecrans thinks the soldiers who have fought this great battle for freedom have done it with more patriotic motives than have ever before been seen, [enthusiastic applause,] and I do not think our young men, who have distin-guished themselves in the annals of all time, will permit themselves to be misled, or should be misled from their high and honorable course into any buccancering expedition. [Loud applause.] After the recess the court reassambled, when of peaceful industry, in which he proposed to set the example. I have taken occasion to make these remarks because I saw, when in Washington, men willing to start something or other-men whose ent hitherto has not been sufficient to gratify their ambition; but if you examine the names of those mentioned in the advertisement you worth a snap, and that our common soldiers were

At the close of the speech cheers were given for Rosecrans and the Army of the Cumberland.

ARIZONA AND SONORA. IMPROVEMENT OF THE FORMER TERRITORY—ITS FROM THE MAST-THE INDIANS TROUBLESOMS, BUT QUIET TO BE ENFORCED, OR RUSE EXTER-MINATION—THE PROPLE OF SONORA AND MAXI-MILIAN.

The protection and development of the great Territories of the West will now attract the especial attention of the Government. From them we are to look for much of the means wherewith to pay the national debt, and within their borders usands of our gallant soldiers are to find peaceful and profitable homes. Searetary McCormick, of Arizona, is now in Washington, to urge upon the War Department the extermiurge upon the War Department the extermination of the Apache Indians, the only barrier to the rapid settlement of that Territory. These savages, now numbering less than a thousand warriors, are indifferent to all treaty stipulations, and barbarous in the extreme. Within the present spring they have killed a numbr of the prominent citizens of Arlzona, and totruced several prisoners with flendlish crueity. Many civil and military expeditions have been made against the Apaches, but no compaign has been sufficiently profrasted and pectatent to be effective. General John S. Mason, now the command of the military district of Arlzona, is planning a movement which, if fully carried out, will be likely to forever destroy the power of these brutal and implacable savages. General MoDowell has sent two regiments of California volunteeers to the aid of Gen. Mason. Major MoJornick says that with the extermination of the Apaches, and Goernment aid to a very reasonable extent in

and of Gen. Mason. Major McJormlok says that with the extermination of the Apaches, and Goernment aid to a very reasonable extent in the opening of roads, the growth of Arizona will be such as to surprise the world. He pronounces its mines of gold, silver, and copper equal to any upon the Pacific coast, while in some portions of the Territory the facilities for working them are unsurpassed. The agricultural lands of the Territory are all-sufficient for the supply of food for a very large population, and the tame indians such as the Pimas and Maricopas, are only prevented cultivating extensive tracts of land by the presence of the Apaches. There is a mail route from Los Angelos to Santa Fe, via the 35th parallel, passing through Prescott, the capital of Arizona, and one is about to be established from Tucson to Prescott. A telegraph company has been formed to extend the wires from Los Angelos to Prescott, and eventually to Santa Fe and Denver, thus furnishing a second and most destrable line across the continent; one likely to suffer much less interruption than the line now in use. The Colorado inver is now navigated by four sceamers, which connect at Fort Yuma with sailing vessels from San Francisco. Holaday's new line of steamers to the Gulf of California will probably go up as far as the month of the Colorado.

Mr. McClormick has recent advices from Sonora to the effect that the people are determined to resist the advance of Maximilian, and that the Governor of that State has a large and well-equipped army. This information is important in its relation to the emigration scheme, which General Rosecrans has so promptly repudiated.

A Converted Rebel-Reconstruction in At a meeting of Southern men in Memphis, reently, Colouel Grace, of Arkansas, spoke as fol-FELLOW CITIZENS: I am the man who drow up

Fellow-Citizens: I am the man who drew up the ordinance of Secession in the Legislature of Arkeness; I have been in the field fighting against the Union for mearly four years, but now I am a conquered and whipped man. [Laughter.] As I was gallant in going out to fight, I now propose to be gallant at surrendering and submitting to the arms of the Government that we cannot whip. [Laughter.] I have no contempt for Federal authority now, if I ever I had. I do not think there is a manly bosom in the South but that has higher respect for Northern gallantry than when we went into the fight. There may be some men in the North who may think that the South had a hand in the death of our lamented President, but I know that the people of the South mourn over his death, and feel that they have lost a friend. The North have maintained this conflict nobly, and the South have nothing to be ashamed of. I am proud of the South—there is comething in the very atmosphere that makes mongreat. So, I say that the South is not an insignificant people; and if so great people as they are observed in the sum of the south—there is comething in the very atmosphere that makes mongreat. So, I say that the South is not an insignificant people; and if so great people as they are observed the sum of t mond, entirely unencumbered by wagons, in raview our duty to repent and go back to this great national church—repent, get absolution, and be baptized afresh. [Laughter.] I know we will receive honorable and just terms. When I had an interview with the President, his heart seemed to be ever over-ilowing with love toward the Southern people. We first went out of the Union and threw down the gage of battle, and the North pleked it up; we fired the first gun, and took the first fort—Fort Sumpler—which was taken back a few days ago. [Laughter.] The North seemed to be unwilling to fight; they did not think we would fight, and so we thought of them, The North seemed to be unwilling to fight; they did not think we would fight, and so we thought of them, but, to our sorrow, we have found out different; they seemed to spring up like mushrooms from all parts of the earth. Before this war I never saw a Federal officer hardly. I never feat the slightest oppression of the Federal Government; in fact, I never thought we had one until I went out to fight; then I found to did have a Government.

Pleasure Parties. LOUISVILLE, May 10.—The Cincinnati Ploneer Association steamer United States visited this city o-day. The visitors aboard of her were driven to points of interest in the city and partook of a umptuous repast. She left this afternoon. The steamer St. Nicholas also brought down the Cincinnati Sketch Club, who were entertained by number of passengers.

The St. Albans Baiders. MONTREAL, May 11.-S. S. Gregg, one of the St. A lbans raiders, who was not rearrested after Judge Coursel's decision, was arrested to-day on Judge Smith's warrant for robbing the National Bank. He was remanded till Saturday to allow his counsel consult with the United States authorities The Boston Police Bill.

Boston, May 11.—The Metropolitan police bill was defeated in the Massachusetts House of Reresentatives last night, on its proposed passage for

\$15,411,800.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF THE NATIONAL LOAN.

RESULTS OF THE PROOFS OF OUR NATIONAL STRENGTH.

315.411.800 of 7.30s Taken Yesterdey

HEAVY BUBSCRIPTION FROM A FREEDMEN'S St

VINGS BANK IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, received by Jay Cooke yesterday, reached the enormous sum of \$15,-\$11,800, including one of \$370,000 from Second National Bank, Chicago, one of \$131,000 from Third National Bank, St. Louis, one of \$1,100,000 from National Bank, St. Louis, one of \$1,100,000 from Henry Clems & Co., New York, one of \$1,100,000 from Plant National Co. 00 from Fourth National Bank, New York, one of \$750,000 from First National Bank, Philadelphia one of \$300,000 from First National Bank, Hartford, one of \$500,000 from Second National Bank, Bosto 200,000 from First National Bank, Jersey City, one f \$1,250,000 from Philadelphia, and \$80,000 from There were 10,752 individual subscriptions of \$50@

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

CLOSE OF ITS SITTING YESTERDAY

Lively Debate on Whether or Not it Should be Disbanded

GARRISON CONSIDERS ALL ITS WORK DONE.

Wendell Phillips and the Society Disagree with Him.

HE RESIGNS, AND PHILLIPS TAKES HIS PLACE.

The American Anti-Slavery Society, which has seen in convention several days at the Church of the Puritans, New York, closed its ression yester-day afternoon. The entire day was taken up with a debate on the propriety of dissolving the Society, the advocates of that measure arguing that the work of the society was accomplished, and slavery bolished. There were a great many speakers and much excitement at times, especially as the resolution embodying the proposition was offered by Mr.

tion embodying the proposition was offered by Mr. Garricon.

A Rev. Mr. Buckland, of Salem, Massachusetts, was the first speaker. He expressed the hope that the Society would be diseand, as he heliofed their lators were not ended. If they disbanded their society, the auxiliary organizations would go with it, the Boston branches of their Society. They had been told that slavery was deed, and that the constitutional amendment was passed, and that the rened be no further trouble about the black. Well, the Government did not think so; for they did not proclaim it. President Limosh did not think so, because he was afraid the egg would be smashed before the bird came out. Let them not disband till the monster was placed under their feet. Let them not disband till they celebrated their tril umph over the grave of Slavery. The speaker then reviewed the condition of the colored man in the South, remarking that the pro-slavery men and the rebels of Louisiana, Virginia, and other places, were uniting against the black man, and his rights were in danger. He considered a man was a slave just to the extent of his being robbed of his rights, and continued at length, repeating what he had at last sat down by unanimous consent.

Mr. Bowdichs said they had been organized as an Anti-Slavery hoclety—and they had ascomplished their work. He believed slavery was dying and would surely die. He had been br na gain twenty-five years ago—on the subject of slavery—under the latiunce of William Lloyd Garrison. He was of opinion, however, that the Society should not disband at present.

Rev. Mr. May said he had given abouttwenty-five years of the best portion of his life to the Society and the holy cause in which it was engaged. He would be discontinued amid the approval of all kood men and He is not Going to Raise 25,000 Men-

ed amid the approval of all good men and

ciety when its work was done, and then it would be discontinued amid the approval of all good men and God, having accomplished its labors gloriously and honorably. While he sympathized with the spirit of Mr. Garrigon's resolution, he could not, in view of the present of remistances of the country, consent to have the anti-slavery flag furled. At the meeting in the Cooper Institute Mr. Douglass expressed his tears that that Soutery would ontly eits, usefulness, and that it might interfere too much with the black man. He asked them to let the black man alone; to let him alone when he exercised the franchise, to let him alone when he exercised the franchise, to let him alone when he went to school, and performed the work necessary to his advancement and progress. That was a sensible dootrine. The American Autislavery Society ought to continue its work at least for another year, until it witnessed the complete triumph of its principles.

Frederick Douglass said that as he had been referred to as speaking upon the disbandment, he wished to place himself properly before the meeting. The first work the Society asked him to do after employing him as an agent, twenty years ago, was to accompany the Fresters late Raced Island to wage bitter war against the Dorr Constitution, because it contained the word "white." Tany detented it, and it was a good anti-slayery work. Next, in Massachnsetts, the Work was to put see Massington Inw.

Mr. Douglass wanted to find out whether the constitutional amendment is law or not. The work of abolition was not done so long as the word "white." Appears in the State laws. The South can make the freedom of the black a delucion, where the negro

cannot testify in a court of passes. Nothern states—llinois, indians, and Ohio have done this; and such laws stand on the Southern statute books to day. Mr. Douglass had thought for the last to years that we had an anti-slavery Constitution, but we have had slavery all the while. The negro would never be free till he had the ballot, and that Massachusetts or any other State which retained the word "white" in its Constitution was a slave State. He did not believe in the loyalty of the South. It was not worth a straw. They were 'loyal' so long as they saw two hundred thousand hayonets, and he believed that the American Anti-Slavery Soutely was bound to stand by and see the salvation of God. This old sectors, which has survived mobs and statecraft, should outline to exist. Slavery has been fruitful in names; it has been called the social system, the peculiar institution, the impediment, and we should wait and see in what new skin this old shape appeared.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, had not a word to say about the dissolution of the Society. He bewhat new skin this old shape appeared.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, had not a word to say about the dissolution of the Society. He believed that slavery to-day was in its grave. There was not vitality enough in America to breathe life into it: yet the dark spirit of that system lives. But the heel of America was on that institution; and it was the duty of all men in the Society and out of it to see that the power of the nation is used to protect the freedmen of the South. He was in favor of giving the black man every right that he possessed—the same rights we all have, and he was in favor of giving the Constitution the power to protect all the people. The South must be kept in subjection by the black man, and Obristianity speaks for the black man, and Obristianity speaks for the black man, and Obristianity speaks for the ballot. He had no faith in the loyalty of the South, or its love for the Union. In Charleston the other day he saw one Union man. There are fifty Southerners in the city to-day buying goods who admit that they are defeated, but unsubated. The work of anti-slavery men is not ended in our country. Our duty is as clear as the track of the sun across the heavens to see that the men we have emancipated receive their rights. He had received a letter from a distinguished military man in Kentucky that slavery died there April 23. The Legislature, no doubt, May 15, will adopt the constitutional amendment. He came to-day to listen, not to speak, as he had done for thirty years; and though he had not always agreed with the resulutional amendment. He came to-day to listen, not to speak, as he had done for thirty years; and though he had not always agreed with the resulutions of the Society, he had its worth and its value.

Mr. Poster next addressed the meeting. He read from the Anti-Savery Standard a report which stated that he two was much yet to be accomplished.

Miss Dickinson was next introduced. She said she exercited the would and head of the second of the specific of the society of the said of

deemed that an expression horrible to conceive. He thought they should continue their organization, as there was much yet to be accomplished.

Miss Dickinson was next introduced. She said she regretted she had not been of age sufficiently to have labored for the American Anti-Slavery Society since it had been founded. Has their work been accomplished? Have they secured the black man his rights? She believed they had not. They had still a great work before them. So long as people were ready to hurrah and throw up their caps at the mention of the name of Gen. Sherman, or his military triumphs received culogy, the work of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as the educator, had not been performed. [Applause.] She had lectured recently before a large audience in Baltimore, which she was told embraced the most loyal of the citizens, but there were was not a black man among them, and when she spoke of giving the black man the ballot not one word of assent came from her learers. The black old not understand what liberty meant, and in his present committee white people of the South found him powerless. The Society, she believed, should not disband till they secured the colored man all his rights.

Mr. Garrison said there was no occasion for the South found him powerless. The Society to exist an hour longer, as its work was done. Some of those who were in favor of continuing it, did not help the movement with mone, and were often found hostilo to its interests.

The vote on the motion was then recorded, as follows: For disbanding the Society, 48; against, 118. The announcement was received with loud applicated.

plause.

Mr. Carrison then tendered his resignation, and after resolutions were adopted eulogising his leaderthip of the organization since the existence, Mr.
Phillips was chosen president.

Resolutions in favor of the ballot and full and
equal rights for the negro, were then approved.

The Society then adjourned sine die. NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, May 11. RESIGNATION John A. Stewart, Assistant Treasurer of the Inited States here, to day was elected president of his present office-the resignation to take effect on the 30th of June. Stewart has discharged his du-ties with zeal and fidelity, and retires because he believes his public services can now be dispensed with, and that he may accept a less arduous and esponsible position. ARRIVAL PROM ASPINWALL.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE. 5000 U 8 5a 19 40 coup. 96 5000 O & M Cer. 26 200 Cum Cl. pref. 35 4 200 Eric Rallway.... 200 Cum 01 pref ... 35 200 Srie Ballway ... 35 200 do ...

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD. 10 P. M.—Gold 1912, after call 132%. Old 5-203
104%. New York Central, 93; Erle, 77; Hudson, 105%; Reading, 96; Michigan Southern, 63%; Pittaturg, 65%; Rock Island, 94%; Northwestern, 25; Fork Wayne, 95; Ohlo and Mississippi certificates, 25%; Canton Co., 35%; Quicksliven, 53; Mariposa, 13%.

SHIP NEWS. Mariposa, 1974.

Arrived—Brig Coronells, St. John, P. R.; sohr Helen, Hastings, Cardenas; bark Moneyneck, New Orleans; brig Thos Delbert, Rio Grande. THE STORM

Destruction of Property at Fairmon

Hundred Trees Prestrated Nearly Thirty Houses Unroofed and

in the Rincteenth War

Between 4 and & o'clock yesterday of louds gathered in the west, and thous warning of an approaching storm, you fury came quickly upon the city. T or three short though heavy shower eddying gustr bereft the ornar ranches. The northern part of the was visited by a terrifying tornado th mense amount of damage. It spent lew minutes in places where it struc over a space, so far as known, to the exnties. The whirlwind pursuod an ba from Fairmount Park, keeping nent avenue. Most of the country passed by no particular obstacles to resist in nore terrible effects of the visitat in a part of the Nineteenth ward. thirty dwelling houses were entirely rain many instances the walls were the but, fortunately for the inmates, they fell The most intense excitement prevailed residents of that section of the city. It that all the houses that received the spe that all the houses what reverved the about tornado were tenanted, and it was comported and firmly believed for a time that a persons were buried in the ruins. The pe horrified. The police officers of that: divi speedily summoned to the rescue, and wan; with a good will.

It was ascertained that one boy, named Huzer, aged fifteen years, was badly injun oned to the resone, and w

the hair breadth escapes of hundreds of ings must have been thrilling and excil extreme. The storm abated within heir but after nightfall it recommenced, wind. The atmosphere was heavily ch electricity and many of the flashes wer Some of the peals of thunder were crast rolling, and heavy, making the very earth The rain fell inftorrents, and the streets were deserted. It is believed that the point of the whirlwind was a short dista the Schuylkill, and crossed that romant several hundred yards north of the deknown as Solitude. Some of its power, any great extent, so far as we could lea at Schuylkill Heights and Egglesfiel train on the Reading Railroad, which re the Schuyikili some distance north, can full share of the storm. A passenger last evening, that the rain seemed to be of gentlemen were apprehensive they w tirely overturned. In some instances by trees were carried to the distance of half a lodged on the tops of three and four-story lodged on the tops of three and four-story had A few moments before the rain began to diffice whirlwind struck Fairmount Park, on the west part, below Girard avenue, and then easterly course, tearing and twisting out roots, or wrenching them off mear the surface ground, a large number of the finest and trees. Sturdy oaks were split, beautiful twisted off, larch maple and American population from the spots they had so gracefully so many years; and all of them were scatter the walks and drives of the Park. It is estated to the top the had all of the park it is estated to the top the had all of the park it is estated to the had all of the park. It is estated was speedily ripped from tenings, and the boards were sent whirting the air, and thus added to the terror of the chart. One of the floating boat houses was un-

One of the floating boat houses was unreal instant, and the fragments huried with excessive to a considerable height, and finally is cuter edges of the course marked by the mix when the storm first broke upon the Pawere many horses and vehicles and women dren there. The consternation was terrist it does not appear that any life was lost, was current that a woman was drowned, could not be traced to an authentic source. The scene after the storm presented may of thrilling interest. Huge trunks of the pranches, immense amounts of follage, in every imaginable condition on and arroads and pathways of the Park, and how that no life was lost in this terrible crashing to be very nearly mirranious. jury.

Mr. Dixey, the Commissioner of City Prowas at the Park, and immediately mair aments to have the wrecked material research workmen will commence early this morning. THE DESTRUCTION IN THE NINETERNIE in the midst of a sceming perfect secu loving wives and anxious mothers were joyful anticipation the return home of the bands and children from the toils and dutles day, when the evening meal was being pr and the table around which so many he band and father's heart beat in joyful no at the thought of sitting beneath his a in the embrace of those he loved all the thoughts were, by a hurricane, swept to the The happy, peaceful home is laid in ruins; a and homeless his loved ones are driven to se ter from the storm amongst strangers and charities of the world. The afternoon su

brightly for a time, but toward four o'clock grew dark and lowering, rain began to fil wide-spread drops, but no thought of danger nto any mind until the terrible and al neralded shock came, which deprived 21 famil shalter, and drove them out into the torre with their little all exposed to the ravay wind and water. The situation of the calamity is in the Nineteenth ward, upon probelonging to the Sepviva and Norris estate f the houses injured were owned by those if them, the lots having been nearly all upon ground fent. The houses were compa ew, most of them having been built witain two years. The storm seemed to have trave particularly straight line, but we have no f serious damage having been done on ineteepth ward of our city. Cumberland changes its direction, after it touches ord avenue, from a direct east and west to which is the eleventh street northwest of and the third story walls were blown down; the opposite side of Cumberland street a co torn out of another house, leaving it quite the walls as low down as the second story gined, was scattered in all directions, street, which is northwest of Cumberland blown off. On Aramingo street, which west of Dickerson, and parallel with it, the amage done is in a circuit of about three eet, and extended in a northeasterly direct to the inhabitants of the houses and pers eighborhood. The only cases which, in reme severity of the storm, we were ascertain, were the two little children nan who were injured by being struck with fly ties, and the young man Walter Hazlett, houses on Cumberland street when the wal and he was buried in the falling ruins. He ken out speedily. One of his legs was brok This terrible calamity leaves a large Di and honseless. We who were so favored here should not forget them in their suff nevolence coupl to that which was occasion heir hands to the work and do that w Thristian heart will admit to be a duty.

blown down. The storm was severe in West Philadelphia, and in the rural dist rally, but we have heard of no otherserio AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

Last evening the Academy of Music will rably filled, notwithstanding the inciement weather, by an intelligent and appreciality ence, on the occasion of an exhibition by Roths' Broad-street Cadets. The exercise stated of recitations, gymnastic exercises, and literary exercises. The programme war and interesting. The drilling and gymnastic under the direction of Capt. Hillebrand, as pupils displayed considerable proficiency in The recitations also did great credit to by rable training to which the pupils of this large evidently subjected. This was the second bition of the school, and it was in every was table to all concerned. AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION

About half past one o'clock yesterday sin' child, two years old, named Ellen Carllo, yover by a cart, at Twentieth and Callowilliand seriously injured. She was taken house Public Entertainments.

CROSS AND JARVIS' SOIREE-The f ast soiree of this series, for the seaso tiven on next Monday evening, at the ment may be anticipated, both from the of the music to be performed and the abili-artists who are to render it. Schubert's 0 F, op. 166, for string and wind instrum Hummell's septette in D minor, op. 74, and wind and string instruments, will be Chopin's Concerto, op. 2, will be performed Jarvis, the orchestral accompaniment ranged for a second plane, gramme for the public rehearsal to-u selection consists of the overtures to "Manand "Preciosa;" a Scherzo from Men Midsummer Night's Dream;" sele Falop," together with a performance Charles H. Jarvis, of Weber's "Conce The steamer Golden Rule, from Aspinwall on the 2d inst., arrived this morning. She brings a large of his characteristic MR. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN WILL the Academy of Music. He has select inbject "Abraham Lincoln, and the Topics of the Day," and a great effort nacted. That excellent charity, the rary Home for Children, is to be the 1901p proceeds of the evening. LARGE SALE OF HOSIERY, GLOXES, TE

SHIRTS, &c., This DAY.—The sarly dealers is requested to the attractive at German cotton hosiery and gloves, trav hirts and drawers, suspenders, sawii handkerchiefs, hoop-skirts, corsets, &c. emptorily sold, by catalogue, on four m commencing this (Friday) morning, a by John B. Myers & Co., austiones

and 234 Market street. BANKRUPT REEBLS.—All the leads rals are bankrupt. Union officers are rate out home. Kirby Smith. rais are bankrupt. Union officers are rais are bankrupt. Union officers are money to get home. Kirby Smith, more of cotton than of the Confeder the only one of them who has any I Jeff Davis, he and his speels are including the Loyalty is the best policy, every point of view.—New York Heraid.