## THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865. THE NEWS. Ex-Senator Gwynn is still prosecuting his "emi-ration scheme." He goes out as Director General or Sonora and other States, and he is to have son Sonora and other Science, and no is to have 8,000 French troops to back him. Maximilian has promised to pay 10,000 Confederate troops for protheir command, with the utmost vigor, to the end that all the property so collected, captured, or turned over shall be secured to the United States with the least possible cost and delay. After the soth instant, the duty of receiving captured and ting the "emigrants." Capt. Page, of the rebel owall, has been urging Maximilian to buy that ram, and he has been endorsed by the French inks that, with this ship, he could

whip the whole American navy. A list of all the prisoners belonging to Pennsyl-A list of an two prisoners occording to Fennsylvania regiments, who were confined and who died to the Andersonville Prison, has been obtained by givernor Curtin and will soon be published. The st embrace only these prisoners confined between streamy 26, 1864, and March 24, 1865. There were nere 57,524 men, of whom only 405 took the oath there 17,524 men, of whom only two book the oath of allegiance to the rebel government, so as to accepe further misery; 12,864 men died in the same and six were executed within the stockade in

The report of the committee which was appointed by the rebel Congress to investigate the condition of the Union prisoners in their hands, has been pubished, and its main portions will be found in our columns this morning. Whilst it is intended to whitewash the acts of the rebel authorities in their ent of our men, it shows on its face the reres of all they affirm, and is the lace the re-ses of all they affirm, and is the charges that have been laid at vermeation or the charges that have been laid gainst the Southern fiends.
General Grierson's cavalry corps, after serving a eneral Griefold and the Florida, Alabama, and semonths' campaign in Florida, Alabama, and selssippi, have arrived at Vicksburg. They retharing poon hundreds of thousands bales of cir journey, besides a good supply of otton in the passed through portions never the cities. They passed through portions never efore islited by our army.

Markon advices to the 10th inst. have been re

celtid at New York. Camargo had been recaptured by Lopez atter a brief resistance. Confede rates are arriving in Mexico in large numbers, and rates are arriving in maxiou in large numbers, and they announce their intention of living there.

Tixas advices say that a loyal meeting was lately held at Houston, in which many prominent men living resolutions. d. Strong Union resolutions were adoptopt had been made to rob the State escury at Austin. The thieves obtained thirteen dollars in gold. Matheoras advices of the 15th inst. confirm the reported defeat of Negretti, in his attempt to cap-tury that place. He lost seven hundred killed, and thousand taken prisoners. Juarez is said to be sting additional arms for his army. The presentation of the returning flags of the dil-

regiments, which was to have taken place rrow, has been postponed until all the regi-have been mustered out. he House of Representatives of New Hampshire and the constitutional amendment olishing slavery, by a vote of 215 year to 96 nays.
The private papers and official documents of Jeff regard arrived at Fortress Monroe Wednesday. They are to be taken to Wash-A school teacher of Bowmansville, Canada West,

ed Miss Munson, on Wednesday shot a man was out riding with her. He was mortally nded. The cause of chooting is not known. We print, in another column, the farewell adss of General Meads to the Army of the Potomac years before this farewell order was issued ny, and under his care it generally marched to An important circular, addressed by Secretary alloch to the various revenue and treasury ents throughout the country, will be found in The President still continues sick, and yesterday

the refused to receive visitors.

The mail from Washington to the West now passes liteness of a gentleman who was present: tmaster General Denn thus far only about one hundred and twenty five al pardons have been granted. The stock market was again dull yesterday, price ng weak for almost everything on the list. Go-ment fell off a shade, with light sales. City 63 m. State securities are very dull. Relirond ks are in demand, and prices firm; Pennsylva-railroad advanced to 56, and Reading to 48. e flour market, as we have noticed for several past, continues very dull and prices are weak. at is without change. Corn and oats are less e. In cotton there is less doing and prices are

Chief Marshal; aids; Major General John W., Geary; one battation of cavalry; one battery of artillery; one regiment of infantry; Major General Neade and staff; officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac; officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac; officers and soldiers of the Army and marine corps of the United States; marines; Soldiers of the War of 1812; THE PRESIDENT; Licutenant General Grant and Staff; Vice Admiral Farragut and Staff; the Cabinet Ministers; the Diplomatic Corps; Ex-Presidents; Licutenant General Grant and Staff; the Cabinet Minister; the United States and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; the Orator, Chaplains, and Poet; the Committee of Arrangements; the Governors of States and Territories with their Staffs; Senate of United States, preceded by its officers; the House of Representatives of the United States, preceded by its officers; the heads of the departments of the several States and Territories; the Legislatures of the Services States and Territories; the Legislatures of the Services States and Territories; the Ecard of Managers of the Soldiers National Cometery; the Federal judiciary and the judiciary of the Services and Territories; the assistant scretaries of the departments of the National Competery; the Federal judiciary and the judiciary of the Saultary and Ohristian Commissions; Masonic fraternity; Knights Templar; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; other benevolent associations; corporate authorities of cities; Society of the Cincinnati, the National Union Musical Association of Baltimore; the clergy; the press; religious, literary, scientific, and industrial associations; loyal leagues, fire companies; citizens. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1865. various rules and regulations, heretofore pre-MIV, in whole or in part, by the changed con. of affairs in the Southern States, and Excou-orders and proplamations; and the War De-tert having resumed charge of freedmen, ned lands, &c , under the provisions of the Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, the folstructions as to the duties of officers of the ry Department in the premises are preand will be regarded as in full fo ediately on the receipt thereof by any hose action is in anywise affected thereby: rictions on commercial intercourse ed in insurrection, and on the purchase, trans Arrival of Soldiers-The Private Do-

D, and sale of the products thereof, are rexcept as to the transportation thereto or a, of arms, ammunition, articles from which on is made, gray uniforms and gray cloth; xcept, also, those relating to property hereto-urchased by the agents or captured by or sur-red to the military forces of the United States; ill any fees or taxes be charged or collected, those imposed by the customs and internal ue laws; and the supervision necessary to pre-Major General Saxton came by this steamer. They also bring several trunks belonging to Jeff. Davis and G. T. Beauregard, said to contain their the shipment of the prohibited articles will be ed only by the regular and ordinary officers customs, acting under the revenue laws of the private letters and official documents, which are to be forwarded to Washington, D. C. The Fulton

and. Subordinate efficers discharging duties in to commercial intercourse, under the regula

List of deaths in Hampton Hospitals for the week Ist of deaths in Hampton Hospitals for the wee ending June 22th:

Henry Hamilton, 8th United States Colored. Edward Lawson, 117th United States Colored. Edward Lawson, 117th United States Colored. Jeremish Overslead, 22th Virginia, rebel.

J. M. Edwards, Barnes' battailon, rebel.

J. M. Edwards, Barnes' battailon, rebel.

John W. Hanline, 12th West Virginia Vols. Henry Merediti, 38th United States Colored. Henry Merediti, 38th United States Colored. E. Shields, 118th United States Colored. E. Shields, 118th United States Colored. E. Shields, 118th United States Colored. E. G. Marsh, 18th North Carolina, rebel.

A. J. Rice, 49th North Carolina, rebel.

William Faris, 122d United States Colored. William Sunville, 29th United States Colored. William Sunville, 29th United States Colored. Robert Bell, citizen.

Fillman Bussby, 118th United States Colored. E. H. Harris Legion. Greene White, di-charged soldier. John Jones, 10th West Virginia Volunteers. James Bronson, 1st United States Colored. Anthony Gooch, 118th United States Colored. Anthony Gooch, 118th United States Colored. William Day, 117th United States Colored. Anthony Gooch, 118th United States Colored. William Day, 117th United States Colored. William Day, 117th United States Colored. elerred to, will consider their official connecith this department as terminating with the d. Agents for the purchase of products of rectionary States on Government account lose their official business east of the Missis with the transactions of the 13th instant, and of it with the transactions of the 24th instan dor collected since those dates respectively; sing such despatch in the premises that their

on with the department may, if possib ate with the 30th inst. Officers of this department, charged with of receiving and collecting, or having i stion or under their control captured, od, or confiscated personal property, will of the same in accordance with the regulatime consistent with the public interests, ill refrain from receiving such from military authorities after the 30th inst. This will

not be construed, however, as interfering with the TRE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

VOL. 8.—NO. 286.

operations of the agents now engaged in receiving or collecting the property recently captured by, or surrendered to, the forces of the United States,

until the amount so secured is shipped, or otherwise

disposed of under the regulations on the subject here-

tofore prescribed; and they will use all the means at

abardoned property, not embraced in the above ex-ception, will be discharged by the usual and regular officers of the customs, at the several places where

they may be lecated, in accordance with the regula-tions relating to the subject; and officers heretofore

out the same.

erforming that duty will give them all the aid and

Fifth, Officers of the department, charged with

the care or supervision of, or having in their posses-sion or under their control any abandoned or con-

fiscated lands, houses, or tenements, will turn them over to a duly authorized officer of the Bureau of

Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, so far as they may be required or demanded by the same,

arising from or relating to the property so turned over, taking preper receipts or vouchers therefor.

This will also govern the action of all agents of this department connected in any way with the care of all persons asking for any information in regard to

same, or for the release of any proceeds or moneys

arising therefrom, will be referred to the Commis-sioner of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, at Washington, to whom communications on

Sixth. Officers of this department having in their

ossession or under their control any moneys what-

ever, arising from fees collected under the com-mercial intercourse regulations, except those col-lected for the benefit of freedmen, which will be dis-

posed of under section 5, or from the sales of cap-tured, abandoned, or confiscated personal property,

will forthwith deposit the same with the nearest as

bank, keeping the amounts from the different

supervising special agent, and taking therefor re

sources separate to the credit of H. A. Risley, Esq.,

lipts in quadruplicate, which receipts must show

whence the sums were received, one of which will

be retained by the officer so depositing, one forth-

with sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, one to

the Commissioner of Customs, and one to Mr. Ris-

ley at Washington.

Seventh. All officers above referred to, except

proper officers of the customs, acting exclusively under the revenue laws, will, after they have closed

their official business, as above directed, and sold at

suction, to the highest bidder, the furniture and property remaining on hand, and accounted for the proceeds of the same, forthwith systematically ar-

range the beeks, records, papers, etc., of their late offices, that they may be easily referred to and ex-

amined, pack them in secure and water proof boxes and forward the same, so marked as to indicate their

contents, together with their respective resigna-

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Interview between Mr. Johnson and Gen

Negro Suffrage is Touched Upon.

Springfield Correspondence Chicago Republican.]

Logan-A Discussion of Policy, in which

On the 31st of May, while at Washington, Gen

Logan called to pay his respects to President John son, and was most cordially received. I am able to

give the following synopsis of the conversation which took place at the interview, through the po-

General Logan commenced by congramming the President upon the conservative policy which he had initiated, and which was already productive of such excellent results. He said that the era of war was necessarily closed, and that of reason and conclination opened; and that it was essential to peace that the passions of both sections should now

war was necessarily closed, and that of reason and conciliation opened; and that it was essential to peace that the passions of both sections should now be allayed by kindly and considerate, yet firm, action on the part of the Executive, and he looked upon Precident's as such.

President Johnson replied that he desired to have the sected States return back to their former condition as quickly as possible. Slavery had been the cause of the war. That cause was now, most happly, removed, and consequently he desired to see the Union restored as it was previously to the war, or, as the Precident laughingly remarked, as our Democratic friends used to say, "the Constitution as it is, the Union as it was," always saving and except slavery, that had been abolished. The war had occided that and forever.

A gentleman present spake of negro suffrage, and suggested that, in reconstructing the Union, it would be necessary to disfrandies some leading reness and enfranchise others (meaning loyal colored people,) or that the case of the Virginia Legislature reassembling would be repeated over again. The gentleman is a strong advocate of negro suffrage.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Deaths in Hampton Hospitals.

cuments of Davis and Beauregard-

FORTERS MORROR, June 28 .- The II. S. staamthip Fulton, from Hilton Head, bound to New York, put into Fortress Monroe with mails and

1 100 U. S. soldiers, detachments from several regt-

Washington city.

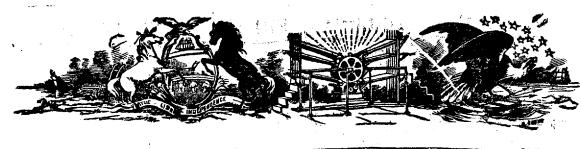
ions, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury at

HUGH MCCULLOOH, Secretary of the Treasury.

the subject should be addressed.

gether with all moneys, books, records, and papers

formation in their power to enable them to carry



PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865.

whether or not covered by, or included in, the re-cords, etc., delivered to the United States military or treasury authorities by the rebel military officers FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GENERAL MEADE. or cotton agents. Those so acting will continue to dis charge the duties thus imposed, until such property is all received or satisfactorily accounted for, and

The Victories and Sacrifices of the Grand Army gone into History.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28, 1865. SOLDIBES: This day two years I assumed com mand of you, under the orders of the President of the United States. To day, by virtue of the same authority, this army seasing to exist, I have to announce my transfer 39 other duties, and my seas. ration from you.

It is unnecessary to enumerate here all that has occurred in these two eventful years, from the grand and decisive battle of Gettysburg, the turning point of the war, to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Appemation Courthouse. Suffice it to say, that history will do you justice; a grateful country will henor the living, cherish and capport the disabled, and sincerely means the dead. In parting from you, your commanding general will ever bear in memory your noble devotion to your country, your patience and cheerfulness under

all the privations and sacrifices yea have been called Soldiers, having accomplished the work set before us, having vindicated the honor and integrity of our Government and flag, let us return thanks to Almiehty God sor his blessings in granting us vio-tory and peace, and let us earnestly pray for strength and light to discharge our duties as citizens as we have endeavored to discharge them as solders. GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General U. S. A.

NORTH CAROLINA. condition of the Country—Newbern and the Northern Enterprise Manifested in

it-The Freedmen-Present Condition of Fort Fisher and the City It De-"Agate," the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, was with Chief Justice Chase in the tour down the coast and up the Mississippi, and is now writing some pleasant reminiscences of the journey. All his letters published thus far embrace the progress from Washington to Newbern only, but they ontain numerous facts of interest. He thus speaks

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

We travelled through the exhausted turpentine forests of Northeastern North Carolina, which the turpentine growers have for many years been abandoning for the more productive forests of upper Scuth Carolina. Here and there were swamps which Yankee drainage would soon convert into spiendid corn land; and it is possible that Yankee skill might make the exhausted pineries very preditable; but for the present this country is not likely to present such inducements as to attract a large Northern emigration. The poorer people seem to be quietly living in their old places. Where the paroled rebei solders have returned they have sought their former homes, and evince a very decided disposition to stay there. Throughout this region there is, as we learned, comparatively little destitation. The ocean is a near and never-failing resource; and from Nowbern and Beanfort (both of which have been in our possession during the greater part of the war) supplies have gone by a sort of insonsible and invisible perspiration, which it would be unkind to the disinterested traders who follow in the wake of an army to call smuggling.

PRODIGALS RETURNING. CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

PRODIGALS RETURNING.

He thus speaks of these people, who find they way made nothing either by their courage or treason. His remarks apply well to many other places in the South. Many of the returning warriors are ike ancient Ulysses, who returned to his old home to find that none knew him: to and that none gnew him:

Within a few days back, however, men whose faces have not been seen in Newbern for nearly four years are beginning to appear again, with many an anxious inquiry about property, which they think ought to have been carefully preserved for them during their hostile absence. In some cases they have kept an aged mother or an annu-

for them during their hostile absence. In some cares they have kept an aged mother or an aunt or a widowed sister on the property to retein a claim upon it, and in these cases they seem to find little difficulty in quietly resuming possession. But in more instances they are forced to see others in an occupancy they cannot conveniently dispute, and to learn of fortunes made from the property they abandoned. The hotel-keeper, for example, has returned. He finds here a Yankee, who, seeing the house deserted when we occupied the city, and being told by the officers that they wanted a hotel, determined ta keep it. The Yankee has peal no rent; he has been at no expense and he has made a sum reckoned at over a hundred thousand dollars by his hotel-keeping and a little cotton planting which he was able to combine with it. Naturally he is in no haste to give up his rent-free etablishment, and the rebel owner has the satisfaction of contemplating the Yankee in possession, and calculating the profits which might have gone into his own pockets out for the frantic determination, four years ago, never to submit to tyramical rule of the Illinois gorilla. Returning merchants find suclers behind their counters, reckoning up gains such as the old business magnification in the hands of Northers speculiar are illied lowed the army; half the real-wide are illied with army officers, or occupie by Government civil cificials, or used for refered to the second.

AND SELECTION OF COLUMN 19 1000; The column 19

This great entrepot of trade during the life of the Confederacy is represented as exhibiting a most desolate appearance, though gradually reviving under Union rule. The people at first were paralyzed. The fall of Fort Fisher, the sudden stoppage of all their commerce, left; them helpless. On this blow armies. But now they have settled down to the natural state of things and are the better for it.

THE BURIAL OF THE WILDERNESS DEAD.

THE BURIAL OF THE WILDERNESS DEAD.

HOW THE BAD WORK WAS DONE.

HOW THE BAD WORK WAS DONE.

A NAMES OF OFFICERS INTERRED—NUMBER OF THE MEN.

Capt. J. M. Moore, of the Burial Bureau, with his corps of assistants, has moderated in the corps of the secretary of War. Unpt. Moore are moderated in the corps of the secretary of War. Unpt. Moore in the corps of the secretary of War. Unpt. Moore in the corps of the deceased parties, and such other information as could be obtained. As many of the missing officers who participated in the battles names of those found and buried by Topap, Moore, and whore graves have been marked in arch a manner of the corps of the co

149th Pa.; Capt. H. T. Walcott, 40th N Y.; Cant. L. F. Wukes, 99th Pa.; Lieut. Sol. (1904). C. Weitheoker, 2d N. J.; Capt. P. Warner, 19th Pa.; Capt. M. Warren, 1st Mass.; Oapt. T. S. Wittiker, 15th N. J.; Lieux. Ool. C. Weitheoker, 2d N. J.; Capt. P. Warner, 19th Pa.; Capt. M. Warren, 1st Mass.; Oapt. T. S. Wittiker, 1th Wile.; Lieux. Zeizert, 99th Pa.

Besides the seven hundred whose names were asceriated, there were a large number of both rebel and Union soldiers interred of whom no information leading to their identity could be discovered. Easd bearing simply the words "Unknown U. S. Soldier," or "Unknown Confederate Soldier," (as the case may be,) with the date of the battle in which they fell. These bodies are all interred in two cemeteries Iafd out for the purpose, the arrangements of the same being similar to the Government cemeteries near Washington. One of these cemeteries Is on the Orange Courthouse turnplue, and the other on the Plank road, near the Brock road. At the junctions of these roads have been erected, printing in the direction of the cemeteries with the Astance therefrom, 30 that parties in search of the remains of deceased relatives and friends can easily find their resting place. We understand that working parties will shortly be sent to the Coal Harton and North Ann tattle-fields to inter the bodies of soldiers exposed to view there.

PETERSBURG.

sire of read. At the junctions of these roads hand braged interest with the Ainstance therefore, to the remains of deceased relatives and irrands on easily the great of the remains of deceased relatives and irrands on easily the great of the remains of deceased relatives and irrands on easily the relative to the there is not related to inter the boules of soliders expect to whether.

\*\*PETERSBURG\*\*

The following editorial from the Pekerburg (Vale Persons of the Comment of the Comment of the Comment of the State for the State fo

About one week ago they stacked a mule and of train, near Cow Creek mail station, ran off ninety head of mules and a considerable number of cattle the majority of the cattle were finally recovered, but the mules are still in their possession. On Tuesday, the 12th instant, a party of fitty Indians made a dash on the coach going West, within three miles of Cow Creek Station, meeting with no success. There were two coaches, considerably separated on the road, how coaches, considerably separated on the road, how the fitted the Indians have direction and the passenger of the leafung with solders, the other with cort managed to keep the Indians and the best in the opposite direction and majority of the station. The same is true as to the charge that the report of the station and the best in the opposite direction and majority of the station. The best in the opposite direction and majority of the station and the best in the opposite direction and majority of the station. The best in the opposite direction and majority of the station and the best in the opposite direction and the best in the opposite direction and majority of the station. The best in the opposite direction and the best in the opposite direction and majority of the station. The best in the opposite direction and the best in the opposite din the opposite direction and the best in the opposite direction o

patients, about fourteen hundred—or haif the number—died! This document will be found in the appendix."

The document is given in the appendix, where, of course, the rebel committee saw it, but they refer to it in no way, and do not pretend to deny its genuine-ness. Yet while from an official Conclearate report of the Richmond hospitals for one quarter alone, it appears that the deaths of prisoners were one thousand three hundred and ninety-six, this committee avers that on Relle Isle, which held the greater number of prisoners, the which held the greater number of prisoners, the whole number of deaths in three years was only one hundred and sixty-four! With that exposition, we commit the report to the judgment of its readers. False in one, false in all—is a good maxim by which to trya witness, but what shall be said of a witness not one of whose allegations is supported by the fact, while most of them are positively proved to be false? Let the country decide whether it will believe the unsustained assertions of a committee of the rebel Congress, or the reiterated and corroborated testimony under oath of thousands of Union prisoners, who speak that they do know, and testify that they have seen.

From the publication of this report we take some few of the more significant portions. As a whole, the report more than justifies every statement made he report more than justifies every statement made

by the Northern press concerning the brutal treat-PACTS AS TO SICK AND WOUNDED PRISONERS

ment of our prisoners:

FAOTS AS TO SICK AND WOUNDED PRISONERS.

First in order, your committee will notice the charge contained both in "Report No. 67" and in the "Sanitary" publication, founded on the appearance and condition of the sick prisoners sent from Richmond to Annapolis and Baltimore about the last of April, 1864. These are the men, some of whom form the subjects of the photographs with which the United States Congressional Committee have adorned their report. The disingenuous attempt is made in both these publications to produce the impression that these sick and emaciated men were fair representatives of the general state of the prisoners held by the South, and that all their prisoners held by the South, and that all their prisoners held by the South, and that all their prisoners held by the South, and that all their prisoners held by the South, and that all their prisoners held by the South, and that all their prisoners held by the south, and that all their prisoners held by the south, and that all their prisoners held by the south, and that all their prisoners held by the south, and that all their prisoners and their and medicines, in the Confederate hospitals. Your committee take pleasure in saying that not only is this charge proved to be wholly false, but the evidence ascertains facts as to the Confederate hospitals in which Northern prisoners of war are treated, highly creditable to the authorities which established them, and to the surgeons and their aids who have so humanely conducted them. The facts are simply these:

The Federal authorities, in volution of the cartel, having for a long time refused exchange of prisoners, finally concented to a partial exchange of the sick and wounded on both sides. Accordingly, a number of such prisoners were sent from the florpitals in Richmond. General directions had been pitals in Richmond. General directions had been elektess, whose cases were regarded as desperate, and who could not live if they remained, and might excessive debitity, but with "nosta and dampening the joy at the great Sanitary Fair, then in sesson. They say the nery element flashed and shot hither and thither all over this devoted city. On the North and South division street cars, all was wild excitement. The electric fluid took to the roits, and ran up and down the track regardless of stations, and far ahead of time. Conductors became frantic; passengers looked despairingly around for an avenue of escape. Without the crowded cars poured the descending river; on the rail ran the element they dreaded so much more. The scene became exciting. Some rushed from the cars into the street, and were drenched to the skin in a moment; others, more reckless of consequences, watched the zigzag lightnings play upon the rails. The philosophically inclined were in their elements; the practical people, who saw no beauty in the threatening lightning, had left the cars, and were enjoying free baths in the streets. Locomotion was an impossibility; the horses would not go. The lightning playing shead of them on the rails was a novel; whole they preferred to stand still and watch. Many persons have expressed the opinion that the rails of the North and East division railroads were greatly injured by the fiery element which embraced them during the shower.

When the storm came on, people had just begun to flock into the fair. Floral Hall was well filled with promenders when the rail commended. Through every crack and sam ran the blackened water, falling upon white frocks and dainty bonnets. It would not wash off; for the tar of the roof was an ingredient of the dirty dregs. A general rush was made for Union Hall, which fortunately proved a little more water-tight. The gas in Floral Hall cessed to burn on many of the fixures. Lookout Mountain was a veritable cascade. The poor eagles hovered together in gloomy resignation, and the crows stood upon one log and stretched up their long necks as if besseeching the wheather clark to desist. The "graveled walks" were worse than Manassas in mud. But all evils have their an

Your committee proceed next to notice the allegation that the Confederate authorities had prepared a mine under the Libby Prison, and placed in it a quantity of gunpowder for the purpose of blowing up the buildings, with their inmates, in Ease of an attempt to rescue them. After ascertaining all the facts bearing on this subject, your compitations will meet a verdict of approval from all whose prejudices do not blind them to the truth. The state of things was unprecedented in history, and must be judged according to the motives at work, and the results accomplianed. A large body of Northern raiders, under one Col. Dahlgren, was approaching Richmond. It was ascertained by the reports of prisoners captured from them, and other evidence, that their design was to enter the city, to set fire to the buildings, public and private, for which purpose turpentine balls in great number had been prepared; to murder the President of the Confederate States, and to ther prominent men; to release the prisoners of war, then numbering five thousand to turn over the city to indiscriminate piles, and to turn over the city to indiscriminate piles, and to turn over the city to indiscriminate piles. and to six thousand; to put arms into their hands, and to turn over the city to indiscriminate pillage, rape, and slaughter. At the same time a piot was discovered smong the prisoners to co-operate in this scheme, and a large number of knives and sluug shots (made by putting stones into woollen stockings,) were detected in places of concealment about their quarters. To defeat a plan so disbolical, assuredly the sternest means were justified. If it would have been right to put to death any one prisoner attempting to escape under such officumentances, it seems logically certain that it would have been equally right to put to death any number making such attempt. But, in truth, the means adopted were those of humanity and prevention, rather than of execution. The Contederate authorities felt able to meet and repulse Dahlgren and his raiders, if they could prevent the escape of the prisoners. The guard force at the prisons was small, and all the local troops in and around hishmond were needed to make the threatened at tack. Had the prisoners escaped, the women and children of the cit; as well as their homes, would have been at the mercy of 6,000 outlaws. Humanity required that the most summary measures should be used to deter them from any attempt at escape.

o used to deter them from any attempt at escape, A mine was prepared under the Libby Prison;

a sufficient quantity of gun, cowder was put into it, and pains were taken to inform the prisoners that any attempt at secape made by them would be effectially defeated. The plan succeeded perfectly. The prisoners were awed and kept quiet. Dahlgren and his party were defeated and scattored. The danger passed away, and in a few weeks the gun powder was removed. Such are the face. Your committee do not besitate to make them known, feeling assured that the conscience of the calighteded would and the great law of sell-preservation will justify all that was done by our country and her officers.

QUAGL-CONFESSION OF HARTS.

QUASI-CONPESSION OF FACTS.

With regard to the prison stations at Andersonville, Salisbury, and other places south of Richmond, your committee have net-made extended examination, for reasons which have already been
stated. We are satisfied that privation, suffering,
and mertality, to an extent much to be respected, did
prevail among the prisoners there, but they were not
the result of neylect, still less of design, on the part
of the Confederate Government. Haste in preparation; stowded quasters, propared only for a
smaller number; frequent removals to prevent recapture; want of transportation and sharelty of
food, have all resulted from the pressure of the war,
and the barbarous manner in which it has been conducted by our enemies. Upon these subjects your
committee propose to take farther evidence; and to
report more fairly hereafter.

Having quoted these portions of the report, as Having quoted these portions of the report, as well as the article in the Tribune, it may be as well to give immediately under them the following despatch, received yesterday:

Harrisburg, June 29.—Governor Curtin, in con

junction with Surgeon General Phillips, has pro-cured a list of the Pennsylvania soldiers who died in Andersonville prison. The names were collected by responsible parties who were in confinement there, from the headboards marking the graves, and various other sources; and is believed to b ably accurate.

The list is considered too lengthy for publication in the newspapers; but with the view of dissentments are restricted in contains and relieve the
were known to have been prisoners at Andersonville, the Surgeon General, by direction of the Goville, the Surgeon General, by direction of the Governor, is having it printed in pamphlet form, which will be ready for circulation in a few days.

The document reveals a history of cruelty and swifering unparalleled in the annals of warfare. Among the accompanying papers is a list of the Federal prisoners received at Andersonville, the total number of which is 17,524. Of these, 408 tool the oath of allegiance to the rebels, doubtless t preserve their lives from starvation. Six of the pr soners were tried by court-martial, and execute within the stockade in one day. The total number

of deaths were 12 884; the deaths on a single day— the 23d of August—being 127. The several lists only embrace the prisoners confined at Andersonville from February 26th, 1864, to March 24th, 1865 NEGRO SUFFRAGE. Freedmen as Affecting the Belative Pe litical Power of the North and South-A Statistical Discussion. To show how the war, in freeing the slaves, will

From the Louisville Press.] increase the political power of the dominant class of the South at the expense of the North, unless the freedmen shall be enfranchised, we have constructed the following tables. The first table includes all the States in which slavery prevailed before the war, with the number of free negroes, the total of war, with the number of the neglect as seather slaves, the proportion represented by adding "three-fifths of all other persons," and the number of slaves not represented before the war, but who will, under the abolition of that institution, be added to the representative population, the same as all

N. Oarolina... 30,468
S. Oarolina... 9,914
Georgia..... 3,500
Florida..... 932
Alabama... 2,690
Mississippl... 773
Louislana... 15,647
Texas... 355
Arkansas... 144
Tennessee... 7,300
Kentucky... 10,684
Missouri... 3,572 ...260,787 3,950,511 2,370,339 1,578,172 Total....

Total......250.787 3,650,511 2,370,339 1,576,172
This table shows us that under the census of 1800, with the ratio of one representative in Congress to 124,183 persons, the slave States had a representation in that body of nineteen members derived from three fiths of their slaves. That which they held as property, that to which they denied citizensing, gave them under the Constitution, the advantage over the free population of the North of nineteen members! We did not complain of this as it was one of the "compromises of the Constitution;" but now when slavery is abolished and the great question of reconstruction is before the country, it is well to keep in mind this property power which the South had possessed from the foundation of the Government, equal to the whole political power in the House of the great State of Obio. The total of three-fifths of the slaves of 2870 339 divided by 124.183, the representative number, sivas ninateen members, as above atered. When of the two-fifths of the slaves the been added to the representative population, but which 

to enjoy the advantage of the "compromises of the Constitution," and no objection would have been made by the North.

But under the abolition of slavery the South gains an accession of thirteen members, as shown above; so that instead of the fair proportion of sixty-seven members, that section will have for a voting population of \$369.278, a representation of ninety-nine members, while 120 per cent. more voting people in the North will have but one hundred and fifty-two members, or \$2 per cent. more than the South. Under freedom, therefore, without the enfranchisement of the freedmen, there voters of the South will be equal to seven at the North! Then, when it is considered that the old aristocrats of the South peasess almost unlimited power over the poor whites, it will be at once perceived how powerful this ruling class will be made under freedom to all and votes only to a portion. This is on the supposition that those robels are to be relieved from all political disability, and step forth in all the sovereignty they formerly possessed, with the addition to their power which is above described.

Bowmansvills, C. W., June 28,—Miss Munson, school teacher, accompanied by another young dy, drove out yesterday, and called at the house of James Kerr, at Orono, five miles from this vil lage. They asked Kerr to take a drive with them and when about two miles from here, Miss Munso shot Kerr with a revolver, mortally wounding him. She is now in custody. Various rumors prevail, bu the real animus of the affair is not known.

New York, June 29. INAUGURATION OF THE NEW YORK DEV-GOODS BXCHANGE. The formal inauguration of the New York Dry-Goods Exchange took place to day at its rooms No.

51 Park place. A large gathering of merchants
was presided over by the Hon. William Cromwell. Addresses were made by the Hon. Jam Addresses were made of the man of this in-thomas Bisgood, and others. The want of this in-stitution has long been feit by the dry-goods trade of this city, and as the new exchange is to be conducted on a plan similar to the popular Merchants Exchange in Pine street, it has already met with gratifying success in its commencement.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FULTON.

The steamer Fulton arrived to-night from Por

loyal, via Fortress Monroe. She brings the 144th New York Regiment. Generals Saxton and Tilgh man are among the passengers. The 1st Maine Cavalry, 350 men, Capt. Myrick, commanding, arrived here on the steamer Creole, rom City Point, and left at five o'clock for August The steamship Lucy, from Bermuda, has arrived with dates to the 26th.
The United States sloop-of-war Dacotah, from Boston, arrived at Hamilton on the 20th, and the United States steamer Juniata arrived the same day from Port Royal, bound to Rio Janeiro.

Sinking of a Steamer. DETROIT, June 29.—The propellers Itilinois and Dean Richmond collided last night near Point Dean Richmond collided last night near Point Pelee. The Illinois sunk in fifteen feet of water.

MEXICO AND TEXAS. HOW THE REBELLION DIED IN

THE LATTER STATE.

FOUR CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN REFUGEES TO MEXICO. AND WHAT THEY CAME FOR.

The Evacuation of Brownsville, and the Recapture of Camargo.

ROBBERY OF THE TEXAN TREA-SURY AT AUSTIN.

Defeat of Negretti after the March on Metamorar.

UNION MEETING IN TEXAS. "Duke" Gwynn's Project Likely to Succeed,

Backed by French and Conféderate Bayonets. FORTZESS MONROS, Jame 20. — The Victor of 18165 rensport stemmer Continental, Commander George Having left New Urleans on June 20th, for New York, via Ney war, savannah, and Hilton Head On the 23d, at 9 A. M., landed peans at Sand Key, for Key West. On the same date, off Sand Key, the passed the steamer Maripesa, bound

south. 12 30 P. M., off Sombrero, passed steamship Star of the Union, bound south. 7 P. M., 1st. 29.55, ion. 79.58, passed steamer Netis, steering south. 26th, lat. 39.26, lon. 77.09, passed steamship General 26th, lat. 39.26, 102. 77.09, passed steamsing treaters Barnes, steering southwest. She landed Governor Clark, of Mississippi, at Hilton Head.

The New Orleans Picayane, of Tuesday evening June 20; contains the following:

We have received the Ranchero, of the 9th, Le Commerce, of from 6th to 9th, Monitor de la Frontera, of the 3d, giving us some interesting particular and clearing up past statements. THE BECAPTURE OF CAMARGO.

The imperial Mexican troops, under Gen. Lones, had retaken Camargo, after a brief resistance. He then marched on Laredo. CAPTURE OF VIDAL.

CAPTURE OF VIDAL.

Captain Vidal, who had been in the Confederate service, but revolted a couple of years age, and killed quite a number, was captured while making his way down the river on the steamboat Alamo. The boat was at Camarpo at the time, and while the officers were making their rounds, verifying the officers were making their rounds, varifying the name the door was forced, and the occupant remarks open. The door was forced, and the occupant remarks open. He was to be on his way to hold a confed with Octtimas at the rance of the mother of the latter, on the Texas side. He was to be tried by court-martial as a spy, as it was supposed he was on his way to Matamoras or the lower Rio Grande, to act in that or some like capacity. He is a step-son of Captain Miffin Kennedy; quite well educated for 50 "hard a case."

nedy; quite well educated for so "hard a case."

COL. BENAVIDES AND HIS MEXICAN COMPRDEHATES.

The story published by some papers here that
Benavides and his Mixican Confederate soldiers
went to Brownsville just before General Slaughter
left it, and compelled the latter to produce some
specie in Matamoras to pay them, under threats of
violence, is not confirmed by these advices.

THE SOUTHERMERS IN MEXICO. THE SOUTHERNESS IN MEXICO.

The Ranchero gives its Mexican neighbors the following statement of the motives and objects of the Confederates who have taken refuge in Mexico:

There are thousands of Americans residing on this fronter, and thousands more are arriving and to arrive. Of those aiready here probably no more than one-third contemplate permanent residence in Mexico. But the exiles now on the way here from the Southern States are, one and all, in search of homes, peace, stability. The object in leaving their own country to east their lot among strangers is quite well understood.

GEN. SLAUGHTER'S EVACUATION OF BROWNSVILLE. AUGHTER'S EVACUATION OF BROWNSVILL

The Monitor of the 3d recapitulates thus the cir umstances of the evacuation of Brownsville by General Slaughter:
On the 29th ultimo, the Confederates abandoned
Brownsville. They had been expecting Colonel
Benavides, but as he did not arrive, they left in Benavides, but as he did not arrive, they left in small squads, some to the interior, and some towards Davis' Ranch, Roma, Loredo, &c. The Federals did not come in until daylight next day.

Gen. Slaughter did not leave until late, and was escorted here by some Mexican troops. His family sought an asylum here. Oairo, June 29.—An arrival from New Orleans brings nine hundred and twenty bales of cotton for attempt on Matamoras, is confirmed. He is reported to have lost seven hundred killed and two thousand

taken prisoners. The Matamoras Commerce asserts that Juarez is buying up old arms in the United States. There are plenty of goods at Matamoras awaiting a market. The Commerce reports that the ex-President of the ex-republic of Mexico was compelled to fly to Paso del Norte, escorted by Carvajal and Quesada with some cavalry. On the approach of the troops under General Aymeid which occupied Chihashua, there had been some shooting from the left to the right bank of the

river in which the surgeon in chief of the staff of General Mejia, who was at Santa Cruz came near being killed.

It is ascortained by sentinels stationed on the Browneville side that twelve or fitteen men recently broke into the State Treasury at Austia, and, breaking open the safes, robbed them of \$13,000 in gold, leaving the silver. They were unable to get into the vaults where most of the treasure was

The New Orleans Times denies that the choicra or Jellow fever has appeared in that city this A loyal meeting was held at Houston, Texas, on the 13th, at which the most prominent men of the State participated. A series of resolutions of the mest loyal character were drafted and unanimously sdopted.
Ten steamers, filled with soldiers belonging to the

15th Army Corps, passed to-day en route for Duvalt's bluff.
Shreveport advices state that the quantity of cotton likely to get to New Orleans by way of Red river, is variously estimated from 50,000 to 150,000 bales. Next year's crop will be small, as very little as been planted. A very long letter, of June 1st, states that the Confederates skill continue to flock to Mexico. There is no doubt Gwyn will get his project through. It only awaits the signature of Maximilian to become a law. He goes out as director general of emigra-dion for the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, and Taumapilas, with extraordinary powers, and eight thousand French troops to back him. Ten thousand Confederates are to be armed and paid by the Emperor, but kept in the above-mentioned States as a protection to the emigrants. Capt. Page and the officer of the Stonewall, had gone to Mexico to offer their services to the Emperor and to persuade the Imperial Government to purchase the ram. The French admiral goes with them for the same pur

the Mexican coast against the whole American navy. Grierson's cavalry have arrived at Vicksburg ending at that point a three-months campaign through the States of Florida, Alabama, and Mis sissippl. The expedition passed through portions of those States never before visited by hostile troops, and report the interior of these States in a most prosperous condition; they also discovered hundred of thousands of bales of cotton, which their owner were anxious to take to market, and there would b condition: they also discovered hundred large orons of cotton this year. Thousands of acres which had been planted in corn had been plawed up and cotton substituted. The crops generally were

looking very fine. PERSONAL.

- An item in our local column speaks of the scen witnessed yesterday at Thirteenth and Wainut, in which two hundred and fifty of our crippled, wounded soldiers were forced to remain for hours exposed to the rays of a scorobing summer sun while waiting for their little pay. Surely something better can be done for our patriots, who have lost blood and limb in defence of the Union. Of our own knowledge, robel paroled prisoners who have own knowledge, foost parally not far from this lo-been solourning temporarily not far from this lo-cality, have received the most distinguished atten-tion from sympathizers—clitzens of this goodly town of ours, we are sorry to say. Shall those who have aimed blows at the very heart of the nation be feted like patriots, while patriots are treated almost like brutes? - We have already said something about Moseby's application to the authorities at Lynchburg for ole. He was then sent away much to his dis-

comfort and disgust. He came back again, however, a few days after, and met with better success, being paroled and allowed to go his way. With characteristic energy he has returned to Ou peper and has already actually opened a law office there.

— Whoever made up the order of procession for

The Gazette further adds the name of Major

General W. T. Sherman, who, it says, became a communicant of the Catholic Church just before ntering upon active service in the army. THE WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAIL ROAD EXCURSION ON THE FOURTH, The West, Chester and Philadelphia Railroad propose giving, Ohester and Philadelphia Kaliroad propose guving, on the coming 4th of July, an excursion to the Sol. diers' Festival and Pic-nic, on Chadd's Ford battleground. Excursion tickets will be sold to West Chaster and return, at \$1.88, good from July 3d to

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WERKLY. THE WAR PRESS WILL be sent to subscribers

mail (per annum in advance) at.

Larger Ginbs than Ten will be sharged at the same rate, \$3.00 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

#3-Postmasters are requested to act as situate for TOR WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an enter copy of the paper will be given.

There are daily occurring in Chicago cases which, if they were brought to the public ear, would create great excitement, and almost revolutionize socie-ty. They are equally sommon both in high and low life, and may be traced to the drawing room and the k tohen. The fear of exposition deters jus-tice in nave out of ten cases. If the criminal is found, the v. oftim fears publicity; consequently the whole thing is hushed up. Revengeful feelings rankle in the breasts of friends, but alluston to their morfessiess is most with digatined reticence. As illustrative of these masses and their hemicissiess the following is cited. The parties all reside in Ohicago: A young man of the appearance and pleasing address, well and havorably known in Chicago, recently absonded. He had, for some years past, held a greed and lucrative portition in a windeasie druggerore. A year ago he became acquainted with a lady, and sook reucceded in winning her affections. To sid him, jookey-club, mark, perfuned cream, and other coancies were showered upon his humorate. These, of course, wore spirited away from his employers by the articlicite's. The friendship grew abace. They soon felt into the habit of promenaling, and were not unfrequently seer witing free-left. The fine moonlight added charms to their leve. Being pretically inclinate our lion Juan rehearsed glowing stories to his companion. Silently, subtly, he worked for the accompil-hument of his unholy purposes, and finally succeeded. The increase of the residen consided in premises which were made not to be fulfilled. As time wore on and no attaction was yadd to these prodiess, the young women began to discover the wrong she had suffered. Again, and again, she appeaded to her betrayer to fulfill his promises of marriage, but it wish. Evasions and secures grew too freement to leave from for doubt. At length he forsook her altogether. She deedded to visit hierar his place of business, and in the presence of marriage, but in while Evasions and scounce grew too freement to leave from for doubt. At length he forsook her altogether. She deedded to visit hierar his place of business, and in the presence of marriage, but in while Evasions and scounce grew too freement to leave first. Grey She believed her better him with his griyding woman, closely velled, well first her and her an moreschess is most with dignified reticence. As illustrative of these cases and their healousness the

A Night in Missourt.

Until I began to follow the camp, I had nover known, save by suricular evidence, of those uppoctical insects known as float; but one night in by-racuse, Mo., "our meas" experienced the enceity and savageness of the diminutive fost of man, to our bodies' extremest distatisfaction. We were all bounging in the tent, reading, undreaming of enemies of any kind, when we all became restless, and the interest of our books began seriously to diminish. There were various manual applications to various parts of the body, multifarious shiftings of pacificity, accompanied with emphatic expectives that sounded maryorlously like oaths.

"What is the matter i" was asked by one of us to the other. "What renders you so measy!"

"Heaven knows!" was the answer; "but: I tob. like Satan." A Night in Missourt.

"Heaven knows!" was the answer; "but'l toh like Satan."
"My body is on fire," observed one.
"I wonder." said another, "if I have contracted a loatseme cisease!"
"Oenfound it! what alls me!"
"And me—and me—and me !" was echoed from my companions.
One hand became insufficient to allay the irritation of our corporeality. Both hands became requisite to the task, and our volumes were necessarily laid saide. No one yet appeared wart of the cause of his coffering. If we were not all in Topber, no one could deny we had gone to the old Soratch: We seemed to be laboring under an uncontrollable mervous complaint. We threw our hands about wildly. We seized our fiesh rudely, and rubbed our clothes until they nearly ignited from friction. One of the quarrette could stand it no longer. He threw off bis coat and vest epsemo: loslly, and even his undergenents, and solemnly excialmed:

L. "Flee from the wrath to come!"
The mystery was explained—the enigms solved.
The mortyl's person was covered with small black spous, that disappeared and reappeared in the same instant.

To be practically expressive, he was covered with fiers.

fiess.

The rest of us followed his example, and converted ourseives into model artists.

We were all covered with firsts.

Fiess were everywhere. Tent, straw, books, blanuets, valkes, saddles, swarmed with them.

blankets, valless, saddles, swarmed with them.
The sir solutilisted with their blackness.
We rushed out of the tent.
They were there in myriads.
The moonlight fell in checkered beams through their inclumerable skippings.
They mede a terrible charge, as of a foriorn hops, and through these.

their innumerable salppings.

They make a terrible charge, as of a forlorn hops, and drove us back.

We roared with anger and with pain, and loud curses made the atmosphere assume a violet hue.

Three of the fica-beeieged caught up canteens of whishy and brandy, and poursed the contents over their persons and down their throats; soratching meanwhile like a thousand cats of the Thomas persuation, and leaping, alaw indie the contents over their persons and down their throats; soratching meanwhile like a thousand cats of the Thomas persuation, and leaping, alaw indie the contents over their persons are depthing, alaw indie the contents of the Thomas persuation, and indirect them, ea, in tiller increasing intoxication, they seemed to enjoy themselves after a sandone fashion. The fleas redoubled their forceity on mean a storm that had been gathering burst with fleroe lightning, beavy thunder, and torrents of rain.

A happy idea seized me.

I caught up my saddle and bridle, and placed them on my sable steed "Festus," which stood neighing to the tempest, a few feet from the camp. I mounted the fleet-forced horse, and, nucle as the Apollo Helvidere, oried "go" to the restive animal; and off we sped, to the amazement of the sentinels, through the darkness and the storm. Every few moments the lightning blazed around us with a lurid sheen, as we went like the wind through the tempestuous night.

"Festus" enjloyed it, as did his rider; and six swift speeding miles were passed ere I drow the rein upon the neck of the panting beast, covered with white flecks of foam.

I paused, and felt that the fleas had been left benind. The pelting rain and rushing beast, covered with white flecks of lossiy in the blanket that no new attack of the fleas could reach me. My companions, and the fleas were still upon them, and they rolled and tossed more than a rural tragedian in the tent seene of "Richard the Third." They were asleep, and yet they monaed piteously, and seratched with demoniac violence. It is sincord in the carried them off!

With the earliest dawn I awoke, and the tent was yeant:
Horrid thought!
Had the fleas carried them off:
I went out to search for them; and, after diligent quest, found them still in Nature's garb, distributed miscellaneously about the encampment. In their physical torture they had unconsciously rolled out of the tent. One isy in an adjacent ditch; a second under an artillery wagon; and the third was convulsively grasping the earth, as if he were endeavoring to dig his own grave; believing, no doubt, that, in the tomb, neither Fortune nor fleas could ever harm him more. The unfortunate two were covered with orimeon spots, and looked as if recovering from the small pox. I pulled them, still stupid from their spiritual excess, into the tont again, and covered them with blankets, though they swore incoherently as I did so, evidently believing that some giant flea was draging them to perdition.

lieving that some gisht has was dragging them to perdition.

When they were fully aroused, they fell to sorstohing again most violently, but knew not what had occurred until they had recalled the events of the previous night. They then bisaphemed afresh, and unanimously consigned the entire race of flesh to the bottomless pit. The fless still tried to bits, but could find no new places, and my companions had grown accustomed to them.

They felt no uneasiness for the coming night; they were aware that the new fless would retire from a field so completely occupied, and that the domesticated creatures were in sufficient force to rout all invaders. Tout all invaders.
So ended that memorable Noobe Triste, an exemplification of the Scriptural declaration:

"The wicked flee when no man pursueth." BENEFIT OF FRANK DREW.-- Cne of the most genuinely talented of our comic and burlesque actors—Frank Drew—will this evening take a benefit at the Arch-street Theatre. The bill he offers to at the Arch-street Theatre. The bill he ones to the public is thoroughly and amusingly attractive. In the first place, he appears in Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors," acting one of the two Dromics. Mr. Robson appears in the second half of the twin Dromio. Then comes "The People's Lawyer," in which he takes the part of Solon Shingle; and, finally, "Acting Mad," in which himself, Robson, finally, "Acting Mad," in which himself, Robson, and Craig act the three mad actors—imitations of celebrities, operatic and otherwise, being among the attractions. Such a bill ought to crowd the theatre in spite of the thermometer.

Musical. — We received a short time since a com-

plate collection of the Music which Gottschalk plete collection of the fitted which described months, including two charming songs, the words of which are from the pen of H. C. Watson, the musical editor, of New York. They were forwarded to us by Hail & Sons, the publishers. Mr. Gottschalk is too eminent a writer to need at our hands that examination which may possibly be beneficial to a man of inferior genius. He is specifically the greatest planist and componer for the plane which this country has yet produced; and is, as decidedly, the most individual and genuinely orginal composer and planist in the world. When we say this, we mean what We say. Since the death of Chopin, no planist has impressed his individuality so strongly upon his compositions as Gottschalk has, or rendered tham so positively and unmistakably the evidence of his own individual genius. General Hall is to be conown individual gaints. Centers hat it is decour-gratulated upon having secured the undivided pub-lication of Mr. Gottschalk's works, which must, sooner or later, prove a fortune to him; and Gotts chalk is as worthy to be congratulated, upon having, induced so talented a writer as Henry C. Watson to

A NEW YORK PREMIUM,—There is to be a Grand A NEW YORR PREMIUM.—There is to be a Grand Premium Exhibition of Ballfrogs in New York. It has been proposed with prizes—not farcical prizes, but prizes of positive cash—\$2.20, \$25, \$15, \$19, and \$5, for the five largest bullfrogs, by a joccese months by paper, "The Funniest of Awl." This can scarce—ly be considered a joke, as the money will be given, when adoubtedly a satirs—a gattre upon the prize out is undoubtedly a satire—a satire upon the pris but is undountedly a satirana satirana state about the per-exhibitions of the last half-dozen years. If the big-gest baby takes a prize from Barnum, why should not the largest bulling receive a prize from "The Funniest of Awl?" If the smallest puppy gets a Funniest of Awl?" If the smallest puppy gets a prize, as lately in France, why should not the big-gest bullfrog receive a prize in this country? In a word, if all the feels in the world are asked to come and compete for prizes, why should not some of the remaining fook be asked to put themselves in evidence, as competitors for another? This is now requested, and we trust will be largely attended to. It is over a satisfaction to man to feel that there are orestures on this earth more thoroughly and indu-bitably steeped in folly than he is himself. He will laugh at them, and should they, by any chance, get the money which is offered, they will be equally in-

clined to laugh at him, as long as it lasts. THE LAST MONERTS OF ABRAHAM LINGOLN, We have received a large lithograph with this title, containing thirteen portraits, ail of which are very faithful, and betray an intention on the part of the artist to make the drawing decidedly trustworthy-

It is published by Mr. G. T. Perry.