

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1865.

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To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications...

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gold Closed Last Night at 147 1/2.

THE WAR.

Early on Wednesday morning a detachment of the 10th New-York Cavalry, who were in search of him, came upon Booth and his accomplice Harrold...

Mr. A. K. McClure of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, advertises in The Richmond Whig a reward of \$1,000 to be paid for the arrest of F. W. Smith...

GENERAL NEWS.

Edward Ingersoll, who made the secession speech at the Democratic meeting in this city a short time since, was waited upon yesterday on reaching his home in Philadelphia by a deputation of citizens...

At a held meeting of Episcopal clergymen, held at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, it was unanimously resolved to request Bishop Odenheimer to petition the President to change the day appointed as a Fast Day...

A meeting of the citizens was held at Williamsburg, Va., on the 20th, at which resolutions were adopted expressing an utter detestation of the Rebellion...

Two merchants of this City propose to the Secretary of War that a reward of \$50,000 be offered for the capture of Jeff. Davis...

Gov. Fenton has returned to the Senate, without his approval, the bill No. 104, entitled "An Act to authorize plank-road companies and turnpike road companies to demand and collect additional tolls."

The Broadway Underground Railroad bill was yesterday ordered to a third reading in the Assembly, and afterward passed, 89 voting in the affirmative...

The bill to establish a Metropolitan Police for the City of Boston, passed the Massachusetts Senate by a vote of 19 to 15.

The Board of Supervisors did not organize yesterday, only four members appearing at the hour of meeting.

The Democrats have carried the local elections at St. Paul and Red Wing, Minnesota.

Seven-Thirties were sold yesterday to the amount of \$4,500,300.

Gold opened yesterday at 147 1/2, closed down to 147, and closed at 147 1/2. The market for Exchange is not strong and gold is very quiet and unresponsive...

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Last Evening—Gold and Stocks active on call. Stocks irregular, with a disposition to sell at lower prices after call...

The veto of Gov. Fenton of the bill authorizing Plank and Turnpike Road Companies to collect additional tolls, will be found in another column. The Companies interested in the passage may, perhaps, disapprove of the course pursued by Mr. Fenton...

THE CAMPAIGN.

Dispatches from Mr. Stanton and Gen. Halleck this morning published indicate that a great many troops are in motion. In every department precautions have been taken to obviate the consequences of Sherman's armistice...

Mr. Jeff. Davis, if we mistake not, in view of the fearful impediment which Slavery every where interposed to his efforts for European recognition, remarked in substance, nearly two years ago, that Slavery had outlived its usefulness...

"I have telegraphed back to obey no orders of Sherman's but to push forward as rapidly as possible."

"I suggest that orders be telegraphed through Gen.

Wishing to disclaim if not escape the baleful conjunction. At all events, it is on record that, in none of the conferences and quasi negotiations of the last year, have those who acted for the Confederates proffered any stipulations on behalf of Slavery...

As Mr. Stanton publishes this recommendation of Gen. Halleck, it may be presumed he approves it, and has followed it. The inevitable inference is that Gen. Sherman has been suspended, or that the Secretary of War means to compel him to resign. It is very plain that a commander in the field whose subordinates are publicly notified to disregard his orders cannot long retain with self-respect, or even be retained in,—his present position.

Gen. Grant reached Morehead City on the 23d, and started at once by rail to join Sherman's army, which he would reach on the 24th. Before he could arrive, Sherman would have been informed that his negotiations and agreements were disapproved and annulled. Undoubtedly, therefore, whether Sherman remains in command, or has been relieved, his army was in motion by the 25th, at latest. Gen. Halleck does not give the date of Beauregard's dispatch to suspend the movement of the Sixth Corps, but since it speaks of a "new arrangement" it must have been after Sherman had heard from Washington and before Gen. Grant had arrived. But it is of small consequence, as it was instantly upset, and operations went on, at least from the North, without interruption.

There will be no little curiosity to learn what sort of a truce Sherman could have entered into with Beauregard after he knew his agreement with Johnston had been totally and emphatically disapproved at Washington.

We have no information when the Sixth Corps marched from Burkesville for Danville, so there is nothing to go by in speculating upon the possible arrival of that body in Johnston's rear. The distance is so great, however, that unless the Sixth started before Sherman's treaty was known in Washington, it must be doubted whether the movement was made in time. It is stated that Grant had intended to detach one or two corps immediately after the surrender of Lee, but was induced to desist on the assurance of Lee that he would advise Johnston to surrender. We doubt it. Gen. Grant is not quite the man to be fooled by sugared promises from the Rebel he had just beaten in battle.

But there is no positive information either way, and we cannot count on the presence of a force in Johnston's rear. A stronger reason against it, is the fact that Grant would presume Sherman to be abundantly able to take care of his antagonist, and he would be reluctant to seem to interfere with the projected campaign of Sherman.

As for the escape of Jeff. Davis with his six to thirteen millions of specie, it must be remembered that such a sum of money is not easily transported over half a continent. If Davis embarrasses himself with an escort competent to defend, and a train big enough to carry such a sum of money, he is not unlikely to be captured. If he wisely contents himself with making the best of his way to the Mississippi attended only by a small body guard, he will probably get to Texas. And yet there are difficulties in the way of even that operation.

SETTLING UP.

There are few precepts which embody a profounder wisdom than the Divine injunction, "Take no thought for to-morrow, for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself."—Liable to abuse and perverse misapplication, as all maxims are, it does yet embody a practical philosophy, a far-reaching sagacity, which can hardly be over-estimated. Few who have had any considerable experience can fail to recall instances wherein borrowed trouble concerning apprehended contingencies has been proved idle and absurd by the steady march of events—clear vistas opening an approach through obstacles that seemed at a distance impenetrable. To do to-day the duty which lies nearest, trusting that to-morrow's will be equally lucid and tangible, is the method whereby genuine ability and living faith have ever commended themselves to ultimate success and the favorable judgment of history.

"What will you do with your Poland after you shall have subjugated it?" triumphantly asked a Briton of a Unionist when our army first "invaded" the "sacred soil" of Virginia. That "the South" was an indissoluble entity, fanatically wedded to Slavery and invincibly hostile to the Union, was assumed as unquestionable by these, whether American or foreign, Rebel or quasi loyal, who deprecated the forcible maintenance of the Union as "coercion" and "subjugation."

But especially was the policy of Emancipation stigmatized by our Northern Opposition as giving a death-blow to the last hope of "conciliation." "It has united the South and divided the North," was the party battle-cry. That every White in the Slave States was a fervent devotee of the "institution," ready to fight and die for Slavery if for nothing else, was as widely and firmly believed as though it had been a demonstrated truth. And, even last Winter, there were honest, ardent patriots in Congress who voted against the Constitutional Amendment mainly because they really believed that it would inflame the South, protract the War, and preclude reunion. The fact that the Rebel chiefs—Gen. Lee foremost among them—were at that moment straining every nerve to recruit their wasted ranks with negro soldiers, seemed to make no impression on their minds. The South had once been apparently a unit in her devotion to Slavery, and they could not realize that the terrible experiences of the last four years had wrought any change in her attitude or her convictions.

Mr. Jeff. Davis, if we mistake not, in view of the fearful impediment which Slavery every where interposed to his efforts for European recognition, remarked in substance, nearly two years ago, that Slavery had outlived its usefulness. If it be the fact, as we are well assured, that the Pope had confidentially assured Davis's emissary that it would be quite impossible for the Roman Church to give any aid to the Confederacy so long as its course should remain identified with Slavery, he had good reason for

THE RUSSIAN EPIDEMIC.

Russian epidemics are apt to alarm the civilized world, for it was Russia which introduced into Europe and thus indirectly into America the Asiatic Cholera, the most destructive of the epidemics of modern times. We can, therefore, not be surprised at the profound sensation which the reproduction of a few brief telegrams from Berlin in tens of thousands of newspapers has produced. "The plague continues in St. Petersburg. The total number of cases is 10,000 and that of deaths 2,000. Forty physicians have died. The Russian Government has ceased to publish reports of the number of cases."

Such and similar intelligence was sufficiently alarming to startle the popular mind and to induce every Government to think of sending medical commissioners to St. Petersburg to examine the subject and to report on it. There was, of course, a general anxiety to learn the opinions of eminent physicians on the subject. Their reports fortunately agree in discountenancing the sensational Berlin telegrams. In another column of our paper we refer to the opinion of a Russian physician in high position, who emphatically denies that there has been any case of the "plague." He designates the epidemic as a kind of typhus, from which the poorer classes suffered somewhat severely; but the fever had nothing of an extraordinary character about it. The increase in mortality can be sufficiently explained from the fact that diseases are more frequent at this season of the year than at any other, especially among the humbler classes.

With this testimony, that of English, French and other physicians fully agrees. Dr. Marchison, physician to the London Fever Hospital, writes to the London Times: "If the details furnished by foreign physicians are to be relied on, it is not a new pest which has invaded the world, nor has the disease any relation whatever to Asiatic cholera. The malady is evidently relapsing fever, which, under different designations, has been well known in Britain and Ireland for nearly two centuries. One peculiarity of relapsing fever is that it prevails in great epidemics, and then entirely disappears for years. In 1851 more cases of relapsing fever were admitted into the London Fever Hospital than at any other fever, but for several of 10 years not one case has been observed. The intervals between some of the epidemics have been so long that time has been allowed for a new generation of medical men to spring up having no experience of the disease, and who, on the occurrence of a fresh outbreak, have mistaken that they were encountering a new malady. So it was in Scotland in 1843, and so it is in the case of the Russian epidemic. The causes assigned for the Russian epidemic are the crowding of the population, the want of a good water supply, the great filthiness, but this difference is apparent rather than real, and is attributable to an admixture of ordinary typhus. The mortality from relapsing fever has rarely exceeded 3 per cent, but almost all epidemics of typhus, of which the average mortality is nearly 20 per cent. Hence the aggregate mortality of an epidemic of the two diseases varies with the proportion of typhus. One peculiarity of relapsing fever is that it prevails in great epidemics, and then entirely disappears for years. 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