

Amusements, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—German Drama: "Thou shalt not kill." Apollo Hall, Twenty-third and Broadway.—Grand Opera: "Mina Himmels."

Business Notices.

WALTHAM WATCHES. The National Life Insurance Co. of New York. A BUSINESS FOR LIFE. The National Life Insurance Co. of New York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1869. TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.

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THE TRIBUNE IN PARIS. Messrs. Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning, at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing.

Our edition of Monday having been exhausted we have reprinted that portion comprising the articles on "Homes in the Country," and "Our Railway System,"

TABLE OF CONTENTS. FIRST PAGE. Political Congress. The Second-ave. Railroad. Foreign News.

The prompt confirmation yesterday of Mr. Motley for the English, and Mr. Jay for the Austrian mission, is a fitting expression, through the Senate, of the general approval with which these nominations have been received.

We print herewith a characteristic and interesting letter from Gen. Sherman with regard to the terms originally proposed by him to Gen. Johnston's army in North Carolina.

The appointment of Major James Haggerty as Consul to Glasgow is a good one. Major Haggerty is a noted speaker and writer, and has always been an enthusiastic Republican.

Thomas C. Acton has resigned the post of Commissioner of Police. He has been a zealous and faithful guardian of public order and personal security.

The terrible calamity which yesterday destroyed the village of Hancock, Michigan, is but another lesson against the system of inviting conflagrations by building wooden towns.

Considering the number of little matters it already has on hand, the announcement that Erie is likewise engaged in pushing the out-

rageous Broadway Surface bill at Albany is almost startling. The paternity is quite worthy of the measure, and the measure is undeniably in keeping with the character of its alleged authors.

There has been for several days a great hull in Cuban affairs. The Spaniards claim to have captured another vessel laden with arms for the Cubans, and they claim to be well informed of the movements of the expedition which is said to be fitting out in the New-Orleans, under Gen. Steedman.

The lists of appointments for the ensuing year will give interest, with a large class of our readers, to the proceedings of the New-York East Methodist Conference, reported elsewhere, but the feature likely to attract most general attention is a Temperance platform which certainly expresses about as pronounced opinions on the subject as have often received the sanction of any religious body.

They have introduced a charming novelty at the theatrical benefits in Boston, and especially at Selwyn's Theater. At the conclusion of the performance, the blushing beneficiary, as usual, is bawled for. As usual, he comes out. As usual, he makes "a neat speech."

Mr. Beverly Johnson has this morning the curious sensation of reading that, on the same day and at the same session of the body of which he was so long a member, his work was undone and his successor confirmed.

TO PROTECTIONISTS. The champions of Free Trade are so busy, zealous, and well organized, that the necessity of systematic work to counteract their incessant efforts must be manifest to every thoughtful advocate of Protection.

We do not fear the issue if the People can only be induced to read both sides. Often as the opposing arguments for Protection and Free Trade respectively have been brought home to the American People, we have secured from a large majority of all who can read a verdict for Protection.

We propose henceforth to keep on hand for sale the best works which illustrate and uphold the principle of Protection. We beg our friends to circulate them and challenge our opponents to unite with them in reading both sides.

LETTERS TO WELLS, thoroughly reviewing his statements, and refuting his deductions. These letters (thirteen) appeared in successive issues of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, and are now collected in a pamphlet which is twice as large as Wells's Report, yet we will afford it at the price asked for that by the Free Traders—ten cents per copy.

SOCIAL SCIENCE, by HENRY C. CAREY, is a work for students of Political Economy, especially those who are hereafter to discuss it on the stump or through the press. It is a complete exposition of the Science in three large volumes. Price \$10.

MANUAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE is a synopsis of the last named, in one compact volume, by Kate McKean. Price \$9 75.

THE WAY TO OUTDO ENGLAND WITHOUT FIGHTING HER, set forth in a series of letters to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax by HENRY C. CAREY. We commend this especially to our Irish and other foes of British domination, who fancy that the only way to resist such domination lies through the coarse expedient of wholesale devastation and bloodshed.

We ask those who desire the prosperity and growth of the Republic to aid us in giving these works a wide circulation and a general perusal. We do not wish them read to the exclusion of those commended by the Free Traders, but along with them, and by citizens of every party and all classes, but especially by those who live by their own useful labor.

Protection. At all events, since the Free Traders have opened the ball, let us give them enough of it.

APPOINTMENTS—DISAPPOINTMENTS. The Sun is a lively journal in whose prosperity we take an interest which impels us to warn its conductor not to allow fiction to be mixed with fact in its statements in such bewildering proportions as have become habitual, especially in its references to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Greeley, at the time above referred to, remained in the Finance Committee-room of the Senate nearly throughout the day's sitting, and was there accorded interviews successively with Senators Stewart, Ramsey, Morrill (Vt.), Schurz, Boreman, Sawyer, and several others.

A radical defect in all attempts at improving the condition of the poor of this city is to be found in the fact that we have hitherto provided charities which could only be accepted by the very base or the very unfortunate classes of the community.

Comments by The Tribune. We have tried to recollect something whereon to base the "assertion" which The Sun attributes to some anonymous person; and the nearest we can come to it is this: During our late Civil War, Mr. W. Cornell Jewett wrote us a private letter, urging acquiescence in some form of arbitration or mediation by Louis Napoleon.

As to the English Mission, it may be that Gen. Grant has thought of bestowing it on the Editor of THE TRIBUNE; but he certainly never intimated this to any friend of this Editor; nor was the suggestion that he might possibly nominate that Editor for any office whatever ever made to him by the President or by any member of his Cabinet.

When Mr. Alexander T. Stewart builds his projected houses for working-people, we hope he will endow them upon commercial principles similar to the Peabody Trusts and Sir Sydney Waterlow's Company in London.

THE long columns of Executive nominations sent to the Senate yesterday will form to most readers the most interesting feature of this morning's news. They range from Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary to village Postmasters.

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sides a surplus of £20,000. Every tenant in the Peabody Buildings is fully master of his own house, and his seclusion and privacy are as secure as in the dwellings in the adjacent streets. The sanitary conditions of the buildings have been found to be excellent, and the habits of the occupants for cleanliness and order have improved in a marked degree.

The Hon. Horace Greeley came down to-day, ostensibly to get Pat Jones nominated for Marshal, but really to get the English Mission. Failing to make any headway around the lobby until he heard the nominations, when he indulged in a volume of not polite abuse of the Administration to every one that would listen to him, and at last he was making tracks for the railroad depot behind a huge carpet-bag filled with the good advice he had intended for Grant.

The ladies of the Universalist Societies of this city open their Fair at the Everett Rooms to-day. The proceeds are to be used in purchasing land and erecting thereon a mission chapel. This is a noble object; the city needs carefully managed and liberally supported institutions of this kind, and we bespeak for the ladies a liberal patronage.

The Rev. Mr. Frothingham's Society, having sold their church on Fortieth-st., contemplates building another office more suitable for their purposes.

One of our young cotemporaries urges the importance of pure air upon the attention of all who would have fresh thoughts. We are told that there are two grades of mental activity, the first of which becomes automatic in its character, and "people think and act as they are in the habit of thinking and acting."

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Gen. Grant's estimate of his services in the field, during the war. Mr. Sandford is merely transferred from Belgium to Spain. Mr. Rietto, sent to Costa Rica, was appointed to the same post by Mr. Lincoln and recalled by Mr. Johnson. He is a native of Germany, an exile of 1848, a zealous Republican and a man of culture.

Of the other nominations those that will attract the most attention are the ones reorganizing important bureaus in the Interior Department. Col. Eli Parker, the Indian on Gen. Grant's Staff, is made Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Judge Fisher of Ohio, Commissioner of Patents, and Mr. Van Aernam, late Congressman from New-York, Commissioner of Pensions.

The provisions of that bill are so monstrous, especially those which the Sheriff of our City must then have to receive the full amount of the fees he would be entitled to upon collecting the judgment, no matter whether he collects a cent, that it is almost to be regarded as the condemnation of every honest man.

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LETTER FROM LIEUT.-GEN. SHERMAN.

THE SURRENDER OF GEN. J. B. JOHNSTON. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of yesterday is a notice of Mr. Healy's picture, representing the interview between Mr. Lincoln, Gen. Grant, Admiral Porter, and myself, which repeats substantially the account published some time ago in Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, explanatory of that interview, and attributing to Mr. Lincoln himself the paternity of the terms to Gen. Johnston's army at Durham, in April, 1865.

I am glad you have called particular attention to the picture itself, because I feel a personal interest that Mr. Healy should be appreciated as one of our very best American artists. But some friends here think by silence I may be construed as willing to throw off Mr. Lincoln the odium of those terms. If there be any odium, which I doubt, I surely would not be willing that the least show of it should go to Mr. Lincoln's memory, which I hold in too much veneration to be stained by anything done or said by me.

I understand that the substance of Mr. Wilkes' original article was compiled by him after a railroad conversation with Admiral Porter, who was present at that interview as represented in the picture, and who made a note of the conversation immediately after we separated. He would be more likely to have preserved the exact words, than on the occasion, that I who made no notes, then or since. I cannot now even pretend to recall more than the subjects touched upon by the several parties, and the impression left on my mind after we parted. The interview was in March, nearly a month before the final catastrophe; and it was my part of the plan of operations to move my army, reinforced by Schofield, then at Goldsboro', N. C., to Burkeville, Va., where Lee would have been forced to surrender in Richmond. The true move left to him was a hasty abandonment of Richmond, join his force to Johnston's, and strike me in the open country. The only question was: could I sustain this joint attack till Gen. Grant came up in pursuit? I was confident I could; but at the very moment of our conversation Gen. Grant was moving Gen. Sheridan's heavy force of cavalry to his extreme left, to prevent this very contingency. Mr. Lincoln, in hearing us speak of a final bloody battle, which I then thought would fall on me near Raleigh, did exclaim more than once, that blood enough had already been shed, and he hoped that the war would end without any more. We spoke of what was to be done with Davis, other party leaders, and the Rebel army; and he left me under the impression that all he asked of us was, to dissipate these armies, and get the soldiers back to their homes anyhow, and the quicker the better, leaving him free to apply the remedy, and the restoration of Civil Law. He (Mr. Lincoln) surely left upon my mind the impression warranted by Admiral Porter's account, that he had long thought of his course of action when the Rebel armies were out of his way, and that he wanted to get civil governments reorganized at the South, the quicker the better, and strictly conforming with our general system.

I had been absent so long that I presumed, of course, that Congress had enacted all the laws necessary to meet the event of peace, so long expected, and the near approach of which must then have been seen by the most obtuse; and all I aimed to do was to remit the Rebel army surrendering to me to the conditions of the laws of the country as they then existed. At the time of Johnston's surrender at Durham, I drew up the terms with my own hand. Breckinridge had nothing at all to do with them, more than to discuss their effect, and he knew they were only applied to the military; and he forthwith proceeded to make his escape from the country, a course that I believe Mr. Lincoln wished that Mr. Davis should have succeeded in effecting, as well as all the other leading Southern politicians, against whom public indignation always turned with a feeling far more intense than against Gen. Lee, Johnston, and other purely military men.

I repeat that, according to my memory, Mr. Lincoln did not expressly name any specific terms of surrender, but he was in that kindly and gentle frame of mind that would have induced him to approve fully what I did, excepting probably he would have interlined some modifications, such as recognizing his several proclamations antecedent, as well as the laws of Congress, which would have been perfectly right and acceptable to me and to all parties.

I dislike to open this or any other old question, and do it for the reason stated, viz., lest I be construed as throwing off on Mr. Lincoln what his friends think should be properly borne by me alone. If in the original terms I had, as I certainly meant, included the proclamations of the President, they would have covered the Slavery question and all the real State questions which caused the war; and had not Mr. Lincoln been assassinated at that very moment, I believe those "terms" would have taken the usual course of approval, modification, or absolute disapproval, and been returned to me, like hundreds of other official acts, without the newspaper clamor and unpleasant controversies so unkindly and unpleasantly thrust upon me at the time.

I am truly yours, W. T. SHERMAN, General Washington, D. C., April 11, 1869.

THE DRAMA.

OLYMPIC THEATER. Rural visitors to New-York, who were invited to attend the performance now given in connection with "Humpty Dumpty"—can be seen at a notice to-day.

MR. BLAND'S BENEFIT. We would remind our readers that the benefit performance, in aid of the widow and children of the late Humphrey Bland, will take place to-night, at the French Theater. "Griffith Gault" will be well done, we may be sure; and the occasion certainly calls for a crowded house. Speak hearts as well as hands!

WAVERLEY THEATER. Miss Elise Holt has reappeared here, and been cordially welcomed. Recent illness has not dashed her spirits, but uncommon care of her voice would now be wise. It has been severely afflicted. "Franklin" is done with captivating vivacity, at the Waverley Theater.

MR. DE CORDOVA. This popular lecturer—who gilds the pills of common sense with a silver coating of fun—will speak at Apollo Hall on Thursday evening, on "The Sprat at Saratoga."

THE CIRCUS. A performance will be given here this afternoon. As the closing representation is now in progress at the Circus, it is important that the pleasure so often especially to the juvenile population—should be remembered and improved.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Jefferson has purchased a large and valuable property at Hartford, Conn.

MR. A. H. DAVENPORT has been very ill for some time at Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis. He is relieved as to his spine about two months ago, and has departed therefrom ever since. Mr. Davenport would be the office of stage manager of the Lyric Theater, St. L., and when he gets well he will doubtless be welcomed back to his post with a benefit.

REPLY OF BROWN & IVES TO SENATOR SPRAGUE. The Evening Post yesterday printed the following card: It is for the State of Rhode Island to brand with lasting infamy the trait of atrocious calumnies with which the character of the people of this State has been assailed before the world upon the floor of the Senate of the United States, by one of its members, placed there by the State.

And for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned. But we, in the presence of the great tribunal of public justice, and under the personal responsibility of our own names, hereby declare that this allegation is totally false and malicious. There are other imputations against us in the same speech, equally unfounded, but as they are connected with and inseparable from the above, we do not deem it necessary to notice them, further than to deny explicitly and distinctly each and every one of them. We are totally ignorant of any occasion which can justify or explain the attack made upon us by Senator Sprague. By J. C. BROWN and E. H. IVES, sole partners. Providence, April 12, 1869.