

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—An Alarming Sacrifice.—Solely a Drama.
ROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Seven Daughters of Eve.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Fast Women.—Black Man.
MILTON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Pearl of Savoy.
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Camille.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Macbeth.—The Assassins of Abelville.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Hair at Law.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—A Living Alligator.—Fay's Wonders.—Dancers.—Dot, on the Streets of the Island.—Boon's Family.—Open Day and Evening.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Lily Ings.
WOODS' MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Greenback, The Palace of Soap.
HILLER'S HALL, 352 Broadway.—San Francisco Minstrel.—The Dying Hero.
HIPPODROME, Fourteenth street.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Entertainments.—The Berlin of Life.
AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—Ballads, Tomatoes, Schlegels, &c.—The Loyal Boy.
VANDERBILT'S MUSEUM, 600 Broadway.—Moving Wax Figures of President Lincoln, &c.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Sunday, June 4, 1865.

THE TRIAL.

In the trial of the assassination conspirators yesterday the counsel for the prisoner Payne continued their efforts to prove his insanity. Different guards who have had charge of the accused since his incarceration were examined. One of them testified that Payne on one occasion exclaimed that he wished they would hang him, as he was tired of life. To another he observed, in allusion to the evidence of his guilt presented in court, that they were tracking him pretty closely, and he wanted to die. The testimony in favor of the insanity plea in his case was far from being a convincing character.

Ex-Governor Farwell, of Wisconsin, was produced by the defence, and testified that when he hastened to the Kirkwood House on the night of the assassination to inform Vice President Johnson of the tragedy he had no knowledge of seeing Alzerot in the hotel.

Marcus P. Morton, of Troy, N. Y., was produced by the prosecution, and testified that he had seen Alzerot and O'Loughlin in company with Booth at the National Hotel in Washington. He accidentally overheard a conversation between Booth and Alzerot, in which it was said that if the matter succeeded as well with Johnson as with old Buchanan they would get pretty well sold; and in the same conversation it was remarked that the class of witnesses would be such that nothing could be proven by them. He thought he had seen Dr. Mudd once before at the National Hotel, when he came excitedly to his (witness') room, hastily opened the door, and apologized, saying he thought he was in Mr. Booth's room. He then went down stairs, and witness followed him, when he returned and went up stairs. This was in the morning, about ten or eleven o'clock, on the 3d of March.

John D. Giles, bartender at Oulman's Hotel, called for the defence, testified that he saw O'Loughlin in the hotel on the afternoon of the day preceding the assassination with Lieutenant Henderson and others. They were there during the afternoon, and returned about ten o'clock, when witness went out with the party and was with them until one o'clock. O'Loughlin was in the house on Friday night all the evening, and was there when the news of the assassination reached the house.

During the proceedings an important disclosure in relation to the identity of Payne was made, one of his counsel intimating that his real name is Powell, and that he belongs in Florida.

THE SITUATION.

One of the significant features in the progress now so rapidly being made towards a return to the happy ante-rebellion condition of public enterprises throughout the country is the restoration of telegraphic communication between the North and the different important points in the Southern country. New York is now again in direct telegraphic connection with New Orleans, Charleston and other principal cities of the South. The first dispatch sent from the former place to the New York press since the restoration of the through communication was received by the HERALD on Thursday night. It narrated the circumstances of the surrender of the rebel rank Stonewall to the Spanish authorities at Havana; but, as this had been already anticipated by our Havana despatches, we did not publish it. Yesterday we received the second instalment of through telegraphic news from New Orleans, which is published in this morning's HERALD. The last telegraphic dispatch from Charleston to the New York press before the breaking up of communication by the rebellion was one to the HERALD, in April, 1861, descriptive of the attack on Fort Sumter, and the first newspaper one from there since the restoration of the lines, after an interruption of over four years, was received at the HERALD office yesterday, and is as follows—

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 2, 1865.

Charleston extends the right hand of fellowship to New York.
May the reunion links of common bonds never again be separated.
The steamer Alhambra left this port at eleven o'clock yesterday morning with a heavy freight and mails for New York.
New York warmly grasps the right hand of fellowship which Charleston once more proffers, and hopes that the telegraphic chain and the links of national friendship, now once more happily restored, may henceforth be as enduring as the existence of our glorious republic.
Our New Orleans despatch of the 27th ult. gives full details of the conference in that city between the national and rebel officers which resulted in the surrender of all the armed forces of the rebellion, military and naval, west of the Mississippi river. The rebel troops are to be paroled, disbanded and returned to their homes, and the country occupied by national soldiers. The negotiations having been concluded, Generals Price, Pickens and Brent, the rebel commissioners, accompanied by General Heros, who goes to complete the arrangements of the surrender, left New Orleans for the Trans-Mississippi region on the 27th ult. It was reported that some of the rebel Generals had received permission of General Canby to be allowed to take twenty thousand of their troops from the Rio Grande into Mexico to the assistance of President Juarez. Five million dollars had been stipulated by the rebels for the payment of the national soldiers in General Canby's department.

Orleans advises by the restored through telegraphic communication that General Sheridan and his army arrived in this city on Friday last. The rebel Gen-

eral Hood has offered his surrender to General Davidson, commanding at Natchez.

The recent amnesty proclamation of President Johnson created much excitement and was the almost universal topic of conversation in Richmond, on its arrival there, as stated in the despatch of our correspondent. On reading it a large number of the secessionists seemed for the first time to realize the position in which they had placed themselves by their rebellious course. It is said that a member of the British Parliament has offered General Lee the gift of a house in London and sufficient means to support him luxuriously if he will take up his residence in that city; but the belief in Richmond is that the national government will not permit him to accept this offer, for the present, at least, but will require him to stand his trial for treason. The rebel Major General Hood has taken the oath of allegiance. Governor Pierpont is quietly but vigorously prosecuting in Richmond the performance of his duties as Executive of Virginia. In a recent proclamation he directs that magistrates in different parts of the State designated by the military for the performance of civil duties shall continue to exercise their functions until a more perfect civil organization shall have been perfected. The Twenty-fourth army corps, now stationed in Richmond and vicinity, will shortly have a grand review, after which a large number of the troops composing it will be discharged.

The steamer Alhambra, which arrived here yesterday, from Charleston on the 1st inst., brought us our despatches containing important and interesting South Carolina news. The rebel Governor Magrath, of that State, was arrested at Columbia, and arrived at Charleston, under guard, on the 27th ult. Thence he was conveyed to Hilton Head on board a steamer, and it was expected that he would soon be sent to the North for trial. He surrendered himself quietly, without any attempt at resistance. The rebel cavalry leader Wade Hampton, who it was reported advised the Governor not to allow himself to be taken out of Columbia, escaped, and his whereabouts was unknown. Previous to his arrest Magrath had issued a proclamation to the people of the State in which he disavowed any intention of violating the terms of General Johnston's surrender, announced South Carolina at peace with the United States, and stated that any man or men who resisted the national troops in the performance of their duties did so without his approval. Columbia, the capital of the State, was garrisoned by Union force, and the citizens were presenting themselves in crowds to take the oath of allegiance. Other towns in the interior of the State have been properly garrisoned.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, her four children and sister and Mr. Clement C. Clay, arrived in Charleston harbor, on board the steamer Clyde, on the 27th ult., on their way back to Georgia from Fortress Monroe. They were not allowed to land at Charleston.

Secretary of the Navy Welles, Postmaster General Dennison and their accompanying party, on board the steamship Santiago de Cuba, arrived at Charleston on the 28th ult., where they were received by salutes from the fleet and other honors. After visiting the fortifications and the various places of interest in and around that city, they proceeded to Savannah, accompanied by Admiral Dahlgren. At Savannah, which they reached on the 31st ult., they were joined by General Gillmore and staff. Here honors similar to those received at Charleston were shown the distinguished officials, and a like tour of inspection followed.

A large additional number of the vessels of Admiral Dahlgren's squadron will shortly be sent North. The work of mustering troops out of the military service is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible. The whole number ordered to be mustered out of the Fifth army corps is thirteen thousand five hundred. When this is effected it will leave this corps with about fourteen thousand men in the field.

The Board of visitors invited by the Secretary of War to attend the June examination of the cadets of the West Point Military Academy have arrived at that place and perfected their temporary organization. The list of members of the board, for the first time in five years, includes the names of gentlemen from the States of Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. It is expected that General Grant, Secretary Stanton and General Sherman will be present during a portion of the interesting examination exercises.

Bermuda advises to the 31st ult., received here yesterday by the steamer Lucy, state that the rebel blockade running steamer Imogene had arrived at St. Georges from Galveston with one thousand bales of cotton. The Imogene had been quite successful within the past few months in blockade running between Galveston and different West India ports; but, as the rebellion in the Trans-Mississippi region, as well as every other part of the country, is now ended, her last trip in the illicit trade has been made. The Imogene reported nine other steamers loading with cotton at Galveston to run the blockade when she sailed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The cordial and enthusiastic attentions paid to General Sherman by our citizens were continued yesterday and last night. A host of distinguished visitors called at his temporary residence in Twenty-third street during the early part of the day. In the afternoon he visited Walker's studio, where he was shown some portraits of himself and his principal generals. At six o'clock the distinguished soldier was entertained by a private dinner at the rooms of the Union Club in Fifth avenue. Last night the Union League treated him to a reception, at which he made two short speeches. The General leaves for the West to-morrow morning.

Particulars of the terrible powder explosion in Mobile on the 28th ult., heretofore noticed in the Herald, are given in the despatch of one of our correspondents in that city. Two hundred tons of powder were exploded, causing the death of several hundred persons, the injury of many more, and the destruction of eight blocks of houses and two vessels. The loss is estimated at between seven and eight millions of dollars.

Summer in the Park was fairly inaugurated yesterday by the commencement of the open air concerts of the season. The weather was delightful, the Park looked its loveliest, the music was delicious, and the throngs of all classes of persons made the occasion a very gay and happy one. Streams of carriages, of equestrians and pedestrians, poured through the various avenues of this beautiful resort during the entire afternoon.

The Street Cleaning Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, City Inspector and Council to the Corporation, yesterday opened the contract bids for keeping the streets in a cleanly condition. Seven different proposals were received, the yearly amounts for cleaning the streets demanded by the different bidders ranging from three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars. The decision of the Commission with regard to the acceptance or non-acceptance of any one of the bids will be announced next Tuesday.

A German named John A. Stortz was yesterday arrested before United States Commissioner Silwell, on charge of intercepting and opening a letter from his father, in Germany, directed to Mr. Ferdinand Thomas, of this city. The examination of the case will be continued to-morrow.

In the complicated and long contested case of the estate of William H. Merchant the Surrogate yesterday entered a decree declaring the probate of the second will to be revoked and admitting to probate and record in his office the first will, by which the claims of the two sisters of deceased are set aside and his entire estate given to two young ladies named therein, to one of whom it is alleged he was engaged to be married.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday A. Oakley Hall was appointed Counsel to the Board, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year.

At the meeting of the Excise Commissioners yesterday

six licenses were granted, on the payment of thirty dollars for each. The Board proposes to rush the business along by selling such commissions day, Sundays excepted, till the fifty licenses required by law shall have been held. In the meantime the police, acting under orders from Governor Fenton, will present to the Grand Jury for their action in a few days the names of all prominent liquor dealers who are engaged in the sale of liquor without license.

Gustavus Wobber, a patrolman of the Eleventh precinct, went home last evening at eight o'clock, and finding Mr. Albert Anslay talking with his wife, shot him through the breast, killing him instantly. Wobber fled, but finding himself hotly pursued went into a vacant lot on avenue B and shot himself through the head. He is not expected to live. Mr. Anslay was until recently employed in the City Inspector's Department. Coroner Widley will hold an inquest in the case to-day. Jealousy is the alleged cause of the difficulty.

The following cases, among others, received the attention of the police authorities yesterday:—On the night of the 29th of April and the 5th of May ultimo fires were discovered in the premises No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane street, occupied by Judah Pierre, John W. Freeman, Luther E. Fuller and William Fladon, liquor dealers, and investigation of the circumstances leading to suspicion that the fires had been ignited by these men, or with their cognizance, they were yesterday arrested and detained a full examination. John Ward, alias Sparrow, and John Malloy, were committed on charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, on Friday evening, in the vicinity of Mercer and Spring streets, from Joseph Dougherty, an attaché of the Tombs. George Millet was locked up on charge of stealing a watch and chain, on a fourth avenue car, from Mr. George Weightman, Junior of Grammar School No. 47. Edward McKeever and Charles Perry were committed on charge of burglariously entering the bakery of Mr. James Lewis, in Hester street, at an early hour yesterday morning.

The stock market was dull but steady yesterday. Governments were firm. Gold opened at 137 1/2 and closed at 137 in the street in the afternoon, and at the same price at night. The commercial situation yesterday remained unaltered. The lower rates for gold had the tendency to retard transactions, however, and little was done save in a few of the favorite articles of speculation. Foreign goods were quiet. Petroleum was irregular. Crude was heavy, but refined was firmer. Cotton was heavy. Groceries were steady. On 'Change flour was a shade lower. Wheat was quiet. Corn was a trifle off. Oats were irregular. Pork was lower. Lard was unchanged. Whiskey was rather lower.

Reorganization of Parties in the Empire State.—War Democracy and Party Factions. The outbreak of the rebellion destroyed the political parties and superseded the issues which had previously divided them. From that time to the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee the parties took sides on some policy of the administration in prosecuting the war. But with the close of the rebellion all the party organizations and factions were set adrift, like so much drift wood in a spring freshet. The leaders on all sides were hesitating and unable to decide upon their future course. As the probable line of policy of President Johnson in arranging a settlement with the people of the Southern States began to leak out, Chief Justice Chase entered the political pool, with his judicial robes dragging about his heels, and endeavored to organize a new party on the sole idea of negro suffrage. The official announcement of Mr. Johnson's domestic policy, coming as it did in this season of uncertainty, furnished a starting point around which all the political driftwood could gather, and then mould into practical shape, and settle upon the dividing lines and points of issue between them. Already this scattering political material has commenced getting into form, and each faction preparing to take its place in line on one side or the other.

Thus the war democracy have commenced their consultations, and are taking the initiatory steps for the reorganization of a party in this State. With President Johnson's clear and practical policy of reconstruction as their basis, they are shaping their course, and will doubtless meet in convention during the month of July or August at Saratoga Springs, or at some other point, and there formally and publicly proclaim their combinations and policy to the world. The political movement, which we now see in embryo, will then receive a name, assume a practical form and a living reality. Until then it will be somewhat curious to observe the drift of the several factions as they approach the points which will naturally become the issue. It is already evident that the Chase faction will swallow up the old abolition, radical and negro worshipping element. They are rapidly falling into line in opposition to President Johnson's policy, and will thus leave the war democracy free from any entangling alliances with that disorganizing element. That point settled, it becomes important to know which of the numerous factions and what political elements will be drawn into the party and combinations that the war democracy are now taking the initiatory steps in organizing. While it is impossible to foresee all the points which may arise as the movement progresses, step by step, yet there are many things which must follow as a natural consequence. Events have shown that Mr. Johnson's course is distasteful both to the secession sympathizers in the North and the radical abolition or Chase element. This leads us to the conclusion that the Seymour Regency at Albany, and its affliated elements in this city, as well as in all other portions of the State, will be left out in this deal. It is, on the other hand, probable that the Dean Richmond Albany Regency will be included in the war democracy programme, and thus the old democratic party in the State will be effectually severed, leaving the rank and file to take sides according to their taste. As if circumstances had predetermined that precise result, the gulf between the Seymour and Richmond faction has been growing wider and wider ever since the Seymour junta ruined the party with its intrigues in reference to the platform at the Chicago Convention. Here, then, we can see the complete breaking up of the late democratic organization, with its two factions arrayed in antagonism in this new condition of things.

In regard to the incoherent elements of the late republican party, the war democracy of itself formed the balance of power which gave it success during the war. In entering upon their new combination it is probable that the Seward-Weed faction will go with them, especially as long as Mr. Seward remains Mr. Johnson's Prime Minister. This course would seem unavoidable from the very nature of things. Since Governor Fenton comes from democratic stock, he and all those democrats who left the party on the free soil issue, who have not been thoroughly swallowed up in the Chase negro worshipping policy and completely lost in its demoralizing dogmas, will also form an element in the new organization. Thus we will have the war democracy, the Richmond Regency, the Seward-Weed faction and the independent portion of the free soil democratic element forming a party in support of President Johnson's administration.

and making an organization not only formidable but irresistible. Arrayed against it will be the late secession copperhead faction, the Seymour Regency and the Chase-Sumner party, which will be forced to seek an alliance, offensive and defensive, in some form or other. There is no other alternative left them. They played into each other's hands during the war, and both indirectly rendered all the aid in their power to Jeff. Davis while the rebellion held out, and it is but natural that they should go together now that the war is over, with such papers as the Post, News, Tribune and Independent as their organs. Thus much the signs of the times indicate in the programme of the new party under the auspices and lead of the war democracy. Let us watch and wait the practical developments of the day.

Foreign Immigration.—The British Colony of New Zealand.

We have just received from John B. Bennett, Esq., Registrar General of the colony of New Zealand, an official copy of his report to the Hon. Frederick A. Weld, Colonial Secretary, dated at Auckland, December 20, 1864, giving the statistical exhibits of the colony for 1863. The following is a copy of the note from the Registrar General accompanying the report:—

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, AUCKLAND, Feb. 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the Herald, New York, America:— Sir—I have the honor, by direction of the general government, to transmit to you by mail the statistics of the colony of New Zealand for the year 1863. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN B. BENNETT, Registrar General.

Notwithstanding the great preponderating influences which lead foreign immigrants to visit the American shores in the pursuit of fortunes and permanent homes, especially now that peace is covering the land with its radiant benediction, it is interesting to examine how far other nations have succeeded in colonizing remote portions of the globe, and in inspiring barbaric people with a knowledge of the blessings of civilization. One of the favorite colonization schemes of the British government in past years has been the introduction of European people and the English tongue and British ideas in the colonial possession known as New Zealand. This colony consists of a chain of three islands, with smaller isles, in the Pacific Ocean, between latitudes 34 12 and 47 20 south, and longitude 178 39 east, about twelve hundred miles southeast of Australia. The area of the colony is ninety-five thousand square miles, or nearly the extent of Great Britain. In 1849 these islands had a European population of a little less than thirty-two thousand, while the estimated population of the aborigines was about one hundred and ten thousand. This, it will be seen, was the estimated number of the population of the colony some sixteen years ago.

The document sent from New Zealand is full and comprehensive, and in typographical execution will compare favorably with any work of the kind emanating from the government printing houses in the old European capitals. We learn from the data here furnished that the population of European descent in New Zealand on the 31st December, 1863, exclusive of the military and their families, was 164,048—viz., 105,978 males, and 58,070 females. The immigration, over sea, to New Zealand in 1863 amounted to 45,730; the emigration over sea during the same period was 10,610—showing an excess of immigration over emigration of 35,120 souls. Of the immigrants there were 14,378 from the United Kingdom, and 30,367 from Australian colonies—or more than double the number that entered the colony from the mother country. The births in 1863 were 5,115; deaths, 1,983. The number of marriages in 1863 was 1,485, being an increase of 394 over the previous year. The shipping tables show an "inwards" for the year of 1,154 vessels, of 419,935 tonnage; and a total of "outwards" of 1,094 vessels, of 394,665 tonnage, being an increase as compared with 1862 of 341 vessels, with 118,570 tonnage, inwards, and 311 vessels, with 106,018 tonnage, outwards. Of these, 245 vessels, with 171,947 tonnage, were British; 742, with 173,863 tonnage, colonial; 110, with 51,447 tonnage, American. The total value of imports in 1863 was £7,024,624—an increase of £2,398,692, or 51.84 per cent over 1862. The total value of exports in 1863 amounted to £3,485,405, against £2,422,732 in 1862—an increase of 43.86 per cent. The two main articles of export were gold and wool. The value of gold exported in 1863 was £2,431,723, against £1,591,389 in 1862—being an increase of 52.80 per cent. The value of wool exported in 1863 was £930,495, against £672,226 in 1862—an increase of 23.17 per cent. Total revenue, ordinary and territorial, in 1863, £1,266,908, against £1,115,162 in 1862—an increase of 13.60 per cent. The matters of public debt, post office, joint stock companies, legal and criminal statistics, the judiciary, education, saving banks, meteorological observations, &c., are all appropriately referred to in this report of the Registrar General of New Zealand; but the details would be uninteresting at this distance.

Although the above presents a very flattering exhibit of the progressive condition of this colony of New Zealand, yet there is a remarkable fact in regard to immigration ascertainable from these statistics, and one that justifies us in declarations upon the subject heretofore made. We have always contended that the proper place for a permanent domicile of the emigrant from the Old World is upon the soil of the new. Coming here he enters upon a new life, under institutions moulded to suit his changed condition, and in the formation of which he soon has a voice. On the other hand, the immigrant to the colonies of the Old World, situated in remote portions of the globe, or even upon this continent, as in Canada, enters a new and untried life in a country burdened with laws unbefitting his condition and originating in old countries where there is no actual sympathy for those who encounter the trials and hardships inseparable from a pioneer's life in the New World. Hence we find it rarely occurs that emigrants from Europe who are induced to go into the Canadas remain there over one winter season, but make their way to the prairies of the American Great West, or to the more congenial clime of the South, where they settle and become good and thriving citizens. It is true the war stopped very nearly all foreign immigration to the South; but many foreigners settled there prior to the war, particularly in the State of Texas, where a number of flourishing settlements were established. In the case of New Zealand we find that the immigration from the Old World was more than one-half less than that from adjacent British colonies, showing that the immigrants to those colonies had been disappointed and become dissatisfied with the state of things there, and were endeavoring to better their condition by

going from one colony to another, like so many lost children of Israel. It is safe to say that if these immigrants from the Old World had come at once to republican America they would have found themselves in a few years much better off than if they had remained and wandered and toiled for a quarter of a century in far distant colonies—those unfortunate and badly used adjuncs of European royalty.

So far as the United States are concerned, we see in the future an immense tide of immigration, both from the North and from Europe, flowing not only into the far West, even to the Pacific coast, but into the rich plantations of the South. The latter will occur after a while, but the status of the negro has to be settled first. In the meantime let those in Europe who desire happy homes, under a benignant government, growing more powerful and more beneficent every day, turn their eyes to the shores of republican America.

The Boston Musical Splurge.

Cotemporary history teaches that Boston is a great place. It is, in fact, an institution, Bostonians being the judges. It has been self-styled the "Hub of the Universe"—that is to say, all creation is supposed to revolve around it as the grand centre. But, after all, Boston is to New York what Salem is to Boston. If the "Hub" were to fall into decay, Salem would no doubt assert its hereditary rights to succession, as the representative of "hubnism," if we may be permitted to coin a word. Washington is known as the city of magnificent distances. New York is acknowledged to be the great emporium—the capital, the heart, the brain of the country. Philadelphia is the City, par excellence, of Brotherly Love and nonambullism. Baltimore is the Monumental City; Cincinnati, the Queen of the West, and New Orleans, the Sovereign of the Gulf; but Boston is essentially the city of great pretensions.

Boston makes occasional flourishes; but it is for the most part upon the reputation of exotics. It has a Bunker Hill monument which took nearly a century to erect, and which was ultimately danced into completion by Fanny Ellsler. It has a Faneuil Hall of historic memory, now almost fallen into disuse, whose doors were once closed against Daniel Webster—the greatest New England statesman and orator—because his genius was too great and broad to be compressed within the narrow compass of Bostonian ideas. It has its famous Brattle Square church, with a Revolutionary cannon ball inserted in the wall. An inter-mural park, which, with native modesty, it calls a "Common," which many years ago was the common pasturage of Althion cows, endowed, of course, with aspirations far above the ordinary bovine tribe. Its suburbs are delightful—and here nature has been bountiful to the "Hub;" but its streets furnish an apt illustration of the narrow and crooked ways of life. Then it has an organ—the Alpha and Omega of Boston-pride, the jewel of its soul; but the instrument was built in Germany, and it unfortunately happens that they have no one to play it. Boston has won the elephant; but it does not know what to do with him. When the great powers of the organ have to be demonstrated, they send to New York for an organist, and we are always ready to supply the demand.

Boston gave a grand musical festival last week. Eight hundred performers made the Music Hall resound with harmony; but it was New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities that furnished the principal material, vocal and instrumental. Without the aid of Mrs. Van Zandt and the artists of the German Opera the solo singing would have been very far below par. Without the auxiliary forces from the orchestra of the New York Academy, and a few professional players from Philadelphia, the instrumentation would have been unequal to the task of interpreting the symphonies and oratorios. On Saturday last there was a grand concert given at the Music Hall to develop the capacities of the monster organ, for the special delight and astonishment of visitors from abroad. The visitors supposed that they were to be treated to something immense; but it turned out that they were grievously disappointed. The capacities of the instrument were not developed at all; and they had to console themselves with attending an organ concert at a Catholic church next day, by invitation from the pastor, which, it seems, they thoroughly enjoyed.

There is a story told of a man who, upon being asked whether he could play a certain piece, replied that he could not, but he had an excellent musical box that could. This is the case with Boston. If she cannot get up a grand musical festival on her own material, she has several musical boxes in other cities that can, and she has availed herself of them to some purpose on the occasion of the late grand splurge.

EMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.—The Southern States are now open, under the new dispensation of peace, to the industry and enterprise of the country, and will, no doubt, also invite much of the skill and labor which is crowding upon us from abroad. That there will be a large emigration to the South there can be no question. And that it will combine the most valuable elements in the development of that region is equally true. The climate and soil of the South are without parallel perhaps in the world. Under the system of slave labor—now happily defunct—the soil was never half developed. Millions of acres of good arable land have never been touched by the plough or submitted to skilled labor. Whole tracts of country in Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas, which have lain for immemorial time under dense forests, have been cleared by our armies, from the necessities of war, and thus prepared for culture. These are but a few of the reasons why the South presents at this time a splendid field for the emigrant, whether from the North or from Europe. The Southern States are relieved forever from the incubus of slavery. White labor has no longer to contend with involuntary servitude. Therefore the white laborer has an advantage never before enjoyed. The disenthralled negro, or at least the industriously inclined portion of them, will give their labor at comparatively modest rates, for they must earn a living, and will be glad to obtain it; and hence those who settle upon the farms can procure the services of skilled agriculturists among the free negroes very readily.

The idea that white men could not endure the climate of the Southern States has been dispelled in a very great degree by what our Northern soldiers have gone through without permanently affecting their health, and but slightly impairing their comfort. Men who could endure the March under Sherman from

the Mississippi to the Atlantic, or who could come out of the campaigns under Sherman and Foster in South Carolina with very little bills of mortality, are certainly not unaccustomed to agricultural and industrial pursuits in the South. We have heard it said, and we believe with truth, that while laborers in the sugar houses of this city and in many of the iron foundries and rolling mills of the Northern States endure an amount of heat as great as the laborer on a Southern plantation is subjected to. The severity of the climate, then, can be no serious obstacle to the development of the Southern States by white labor. There is a golden opportunity now offering for a large emigration to the reconstructed Southern States which, we have no doubt, will be very generally availed of. The old pseudo aristocracy is obliterated. Industry and intelligence will find their proper appreciation henceforth in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, the Carolinas and the other Southern States, as they now enjoy in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and men must be more dull to their interest than the progressive spirit of this age indicates if they do not avail themselves of the chance to make the half desolated South blossom like a garden under the new dispensation of peace and freedom which Providence has vouchsafed to us.

THE WEST POINT EXAMINATION.

The Board of Visitors invited by the Hon. Secretary of War to attend the examination of the cadets of the United States Military Academy, in June, 1865, consists of the following members:—

- 1. Dr. Daniel H. Bingham, Alabama.
2. Rev. A. W. Campbell, West Virginia.
3. Colonel F. A. Conkling, New York.
4. Dr. Thomas A. Mendenhall, Pennsylvania.
5. Lieutenant Governor Cox, Maryland.
6. Hon. John F. Driggs, Michigan.
7. Colonel John M. Fessenden, Massachusetts.
8. Amos A. Phelps, New York.
9. Right Rev. H. W. Lee, Iowa.
10. Hon. J. D. Lyman, New Hampshire.
11. Dr. J. M. Smith, North Carolina.
12. Senator J. W. Nye, Nevada.
13. Colonel Alfred F. Rockwell, Connecticut.
14. General Robert C. Schenck, Ohio.
15. Governor John B. Scales, North Carolina.
16. J. B. Thomas, Esq., California.
17. Hon. M. J. Wilkinson, Minnesota.
18. Wylie Woodruff, Esq., Georgia.

In the absence of several members, who are expected to arrive to-morrow, the board has been temporarily organized by the election of Major General Schenck as President, and of Colonel Conkling as secretary. Major General Sherman is expected to stop at the Point for a few hours at least, on his way to Ohio. Secretary Stanton and Lieutenant General Grant have signified their intention to be present during the examination, which will continue about twenty days.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT.

The Board of Visitors at the Military Academy, on the first day of their session, paid their respects in a body to Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, and were received by the General with his accustomed cordiality. He thanked his guests for the respect which they had been pleased to pay, as he expressed it, to his age, remarking that he had attained his seventy-ninth year; and he added that he should avail himself of an early occasion to return the visit. The presence of members of the board, for the first time in several years, from the States of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, was remarked upon by the General with especial pleasure. A few days' residence at the Point has already effected nearly all traces of the General's recent illness, and his numerous admirers may now look forward with confidence to his outliving his friend Humboldt, who, it will be remembered, passed away at the ripe age of ninety.

A NOVEL FEATURE AT WEST POINT.—INNOVATION OF A BABY CUP.

The graduating class at West Point for the present year have developed a singular idea; they have started a baby cup, to be claimed by the first of their number who shall be the proud father of a child. The design of the goblet is as original as the idea, and the graduates employed Messrs. Starr & Marcus, of John street, to carry it out for them. The bowl of the cup is of silver, polished so as to resemble burnished steel, and is shaped and sized to represent a twelve pound cannon ball, and it will answer the double purpose of a drinking cup or christening bowl. This is joined upon a mortar of silver gilt, which in turn is supported by an upright cannon of the same material. Round the mortar are four gilt medallions, representing Cupid, Minerva, Venus and Mars, and also a group of three muses, and a group of the four branches of the service—the artillery, cavalry, infantry and engineer corps. Underneath the pick and shovel of the mortar, upon a base of burnished silver, are the motto of the cup. The pedestal, like the bowl, is of burnished silver, and the whole is surmounted by an admirably executed figure of a soldier in full uniform, round which are engraved the names of the sixty-nine members of the class.

OUR PARK.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE OPEN AIR CONCERTS.—BRILLIANT AND FASHIONABLE DISPLAY.—A FEW USEFUL SUGGESTIONS, ETC. In accordance with the announcement of the Park Commissioners, the open air concerts were resumed yesterday afternoon, under the leadership of Manager Harvey Dobbson. The day was all that could have been desired—bright, fresh and warm, but yet not so sultry as to render moving about in the park a tedious task. A light refreshing breeze counteracted the hot tendency, and kept Fahrenheit at a very enjoyable figure. Visitors from the lower regions—that is, from the business quarters down town—who had been sweating and undergoing all the discomforts of a dogday during their mutual business peregrinations, were very agreeably disappointed on reaching the Park to find a temperature so refreshing and so delightful.

Being the occasion of the first concert of the season, the attendance was of course unusually large. Carriages, besides the usual elegant horse conveyances, rolled through the various entrances by the hundred. Equestrians moved along the bridle paths in scores, and pedestrians, male, female, adult and juvenile, were present by the thousands. The Park was necessarily crowded with people of all ages and of all ranks, and the picture-gallery and animated appearance. Many of the flowers were in full bloom and filled the air with their varied perfume. The crystal waters of the lake sparkled in the clear sky, and the reflection of the surrounding woods upon their bosoms hundreds of graceful swans and dozens of gay gondolas, filled with merry parties, philosophic sages and sentimental youths. The landscape was indeed a picture of beauty and grace. The lake was dotted with the little boats of Moore's mellifluous lines:—

Oh, come to me when daylight eases; Sweet then come to me, When smoothly on the water floats Or on the moonlight sea. When mists are awake and love begins, Securely I will be of your escort, With sound of lutes and mandolins, And when you are weary of the world, When all's so calm below, above, In Heaven and o'er the sea, I'll be your pilot to the shore.

The music took place in the old and venerable arched stand, dedicated to Dobbson and his accomplished corps of assistants. The arrangements were much the same as last year. The newly mown grass fields in the distance were dotted with spectators, and the visitors walked or stretched under the shade of the tall trees while the strains of melody floated through the air, and were borne to the further limits of the Park. Of the music, it is not necessary to speak, as the name of the Park Band is too well known to require any laudation. It is sufficient to state that the execution of the music was of the highest order, and that the arrangements altogether, in truth, were pretty satisfactory, and the only thing that could have given rise to any fault-finding if people were necessarily so picky. The Park is pretty fair, it is by no means adequate to the accommodation of the public. Even in the Ramble this security is broken up by the presence of a crowd, and the defect might be readily remedied at a trifling outlay. For example, on the site of the old observatory, or tower, a large canopy covering the whole space might be erected, and supplied liberally with seats and benches. Such an affair could be constructed of very cheap material, as oak or common pine timber. There is little shade in the Ramble, and the protection of such a structure on a field in the Ramble would be a great benefit to the ladies. It is a fatiguing ascent to this spot at any time, and the offer having charge of it is constantly put to a severe test to enforce the rains against the sweating and weary visitors who necessarily venture upon the Ramble upon a day of heat and sun. Another improvement which suggests itself is the erection of a large and commodious building, to be used as a refreshment saloon, with hands and figures, so that it could be used as a great dining room, and would prove a very desirable and useful addition to the comfort of visitors. The sun is not so much to be feared as it once was, and the defect might be readily remedied at a trifling outlay. For example, on the site of the old observatory, or tower, a large canopy covering the whole space might be erected, and supplied liberally with seats and benches. Such an affair could be constructed of very cheap material, as oak or common pine timber. There is little shade in the Ramble, and the protection of such a structure on a field in the Ramble would be a great benefit to the ladies. It is a fatiguing