

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome Street. - MARYA. Matinee at 3 1/2 o'clock.

WOODS' THEATRE. Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. - THE KING. - CHANGING THE KING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 85 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hall. - ENTERTAINING SINGING, DANCING, &c. - JAMES STEPHENS AND HIS STAFF.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELS. BALLAD ROOMS, 471 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hall. - ENTERTAINING SINGING, DANCING, &c. - JAMES STEPHENS AND HIS STAFF.

TONY PASTORE'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway. - SEVEN DAYS' MARCHING THROUGH THE CITY OF KILGARRY. Matinee at 2 1/2 o'clock.

RYAN'S MINSTRELS, Metropolitan Hall, 471 Broadway. - NARRATIVE COMEDIES, &c. - THE LEARNED LADY.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway. - ENTERTAINING SINGING, DANCING, &c. - JAMES STEPHENS AND HIS STAFF.

IRVING HALL, Irving place. - DR. CUTLER'S GRAND CIRCUS. ENTERTAINING SINGING, DANCING, &c.

IRVING HALL, Irving place. - GRAND COMPLEMENTARY CONCERT BY M. S. BROWN.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. - Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Saturday, May 19, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements to insure a proper classification should be brought in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill fixing the time for holding the United States Circuit Courts, in Virginia, for May and December, was passed, without the amendment proposed by the Chief Justice to call extra sessions. So the bill avails the President's signature. The workmen also bill supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions was taken up and passed. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. Schenck introduced a bill for the equalization of bounties to soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war. The bill was taken under consideration, several amendments being adopted, among others, one striking out the clause which authorizes gas companies to add to the tax imposed by the price for thousand cubic feet of gas sold. To-day will be confined to general debate on the President's annual message.

THE CITY.

In the Fenian intelligence we give an account of the finances of the I. R. B. The Union square palace has been handed over to the Manhattan Committee for disposal. The C. O. not a conference of the Long Island Centre in Brooklyn in the evening. Addresses were delivered in Tammany Hall by Stephens' deputy, Colonel Kelly, and other speakers. General Sweeney publishes some interesting extracts from the Dublin Nation, in which the opinion of the Irish people, as reflected by his weekly organ, is decidedly in favor of his war policy.

The German beer brewers met again yesterday to complete their organization to oppose the enforcement of the Sunday clause of the excise law. A petition pointing out the objections to the Sunday law will be presented to the Board of Health at the next meeting. The German beer retailers and innkeepers also held a mass meeting in reference to the law. A committee was appointed to bring its constitutionality before the courts for adjudication. The societies are making preparations for a anti-excise demonstration, which, it is intended, shall come off on the 4th of June on Union square.

The New York Livery Dealers' Society was in a council last night, there being about fifteen hundred members in attendance. A large amount of routine business was transacted, and legal advice was given to the members of the association.

Dr. Binell, the deputy health officer, reports that no deaths or admissions occurred on the cholera ship at Lower Quarantine yesterday.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, Commissioner Bell resigned the office of Chairman of the Board and Commissioner Bowen was elected President for the ensuing year. The number of inmates in the institutions at present is seven thousand three hundred and seventy-two, an increase of nineteen since the preceding return.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Clionian Society in connection with the College of New York, formerly the Free Academy, was held last evening at Irving Hall. There was a large audience, and the exercises, which consisted of oratory declamation and music, were very favorably received.

The master ship builders held a meeting yesterday, at which they declared their firm resolution to resist the demand of the operatives for the eight hour system, and contradicted reports that two of their body had agreed to work according to that principle. The workmen also met in their respective committee rooms, and pledged themselves not to give in until they were successful. On both sides the cry still is "No surrender."

Judge Bernard has decided to postpone the trial of the Madam Jewel case until the October term of the Supreme Court. The case is set down for the first Monday of that month.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Ingraham, Dr. Claus and John O'Brien, previously convicted of manslaughter, were sentenced—the former to the State Prison for two years and the latter for three years.

In the United States District Office, before Commissioner Betts, Thomas Loftus, alias Boyle, was brought up for examination for the alleged forgery of registered bonds. The case was adjourned till Monday. In the case of Otto Bosten under the counsel stated that in a few days they would submit their briefs for his examination. Before Commissioner Obera eleven of the crew of the ship Escort were brought up for examination. After the state's evidence the case was adjourned till this morning.

The following persons, previously convicted, were sentenced on the Kings county Court of Sessions yesterday:—John Hasbrouck, for assault and battery with intent to kill, three years in State Prison; Agnes Schneider, for grand larceny, three years in State Prison; John K. Schaefer, for grand larceny, three years in State Prison; James Lee and Thomas Fidgeon, one year each in State Prison; Louisa Kline, for grand larceny, three years in Penitentiary; Mary Ann Jones, for grand larceny, two years in Penitentiary; Ellen McLaughlin, for grand larceny, six months in Penitentiary.

The new steamship City of Paris, commanded by Captain Kennedy, of the Irons line, will sail this morning at nine o'clock from pier 44, North river, for Queens town and Liverpool. The new steamship Napoleon III., Captain Board, will sail at ten A. M. for Brest and Havre. The mails for the above vessels will close at the Post Office at half-past seven A. M. The steamship Germania, Captain Ehlers, for Cows and Hamburg, and the New York, Captain Ernst, for Cows and Bremen, will both sail on to-day from Hoboken. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past ten.

The steamship George Washington, Captain Gager, of the Cronwell line, will sail at three P. M. to-day, for New Orleans, from pier No. 9 North river. The Puna Shoer, Captain Eldred, will sail at three P. M. for the same port.

The Empire steamer line steamship San Salvador, Captain Atkins, will sail for Savannah, at three P. M. to-day, from pier No. 13, North river, foot of Cedar street. The popular sidewheel steamship Quaker City, Captain William H. West, will sail at three P. M. to-day, for Charleston, from pier 14, East river, foot of Wall street.

During the past portion of the present month the number of immigrants arriving at this port amounted to 54,354.

It broke out at 91 Mercer street yesterday morning, which committed damage involving a loss of about \$7,000.

The feed store of W. M. Shipman, No. 109 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and his safe robbed of fifteen hundred dollars. The robbers have not been caught.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Government bonds steady. Gold closed at 130 1/2.

Business was moderate yesterday, and the tone of the market was not buoyant on the whole, though there was no decided change. Foreign goods were generally held firm, while domestic produce was irregular—generally lower. Cotton was the main exception. Prices for this article advanced under a good demand. Petroleum was firmer. Sugar was quiet. Coffee dull and freight dull. On Change flour was lower. Wheat and corn were also lower. Oats were steady. Pork was somewhat lower. Beef was steady. Lard firm. Whiskey nominal.

credit, the Union and the States are consumed in the flames of another civil war? The first was a failure to them, the second may be a success. What other chance have they?

Now, without a party in Congress, with less than the faithful corporal's guard of John Tyler, in either branch, what can President Johnson do? There is an anti-radical majority in the House; but it is made up of destructive copperheads and trading conservatives. Both sets, as occasion may serve, are at the service of Stevens. Thus situated, what can President Johnson do? He can do as Solipio did to get Hannibal out of Italy. He can carry the war into Africa. What can he do? He can do what Jackson did, when the intrigues of Calhoun threatened the policy of the administration. He can dismiss his Cabinet, from first to last, and appoint a new one. He can play the rôle of Jackson, or drift into the wake of Tyler and Fillmore. The people are first with him, like Hercules, they require him first to put his own shoulder to the wheel. The people are confused with the discordant elements of the existing Cabinet. As the embodiment of the President's policy, it means anything that is most convenient for easy sailing with Congress. It begs the question. Mr. Seward belongs to an age that is past; Mr. Stanton was a good war secretary; but the war is over. He is out of his element now, and so with the rest of them. In applying an old Cabinet to a new order of things the President is putting new wine into old bottles; when the fermentation commences the old goatskins will explode.

Let President Johnson try the experiment of a sortie. Let him dismiss his Cabinet, root and branch, and appoint a new one from such Union war materials as Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Hancock, Farragut, Porter and others, who have proved their faith by their works, and let the Senate reject them if they dare. But such a Cabinet will not be rejected. It will surely be confirmed, and it will thus bring the army and navy, our fighting soldiers and their home guard, two millions of voters in the Northern States, into direct rapport with the administration and the President's policy. It will speedily break up these three disturbing factions of Congress, and it will throw Stevens and his radicals into a powerless minority.

Providence, according to an old proverb, helps those who help themselves. Circumstances are the masters of weak men, but the servants of the resolute. John Tyler was a representative of the one class and Andrew Jackson of the other. President Johnson may, as he elects, be the one or the other. The examples of both are before him, and he is free to take his choice. We can only urge him to take the reins in his hands like Jackson, if he would avoid the decline and fall of poor Pierce or Buchanan.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—On Thursday last Mr. Jencks, from the Select Committee on the Bankrupt Law, reported to the House of Representatives a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. This is the bill originally reported as amended in the House, with some other amendments meeting the objections then made to it, which were simply in regard to the fees of legal officers. The bill was discussed during the morning hour, when its further consideration went over to Tuesday next. We hope this bill will now pass. It has been the subject of Congressional legislation for several years, having been introduced before the war, continued through it, and being still agitated. The measure is a most desirable one for the country. By its passage the unfortunate merchant of former days may resume business, and a fresh and healthy tone be infused into nearly every branch of trade. It will contribute to revive the depressed spirits of many honest and respectable families who have been harassed by hard and unrelenting creditors for the payment of debts incurred in days of prosperity, but the failure to meet which could not be foreseen. What benefit it is to a creditor to keep his debtor under the harrow for all time, when a little liberality, in allowing him to resume business, may be the means of enabling him to pay off his old debts in full? If a debtor be honest he cannot pay unless the bankrupt law relieves him, and he may if so relieved. The creditor, therefore, stands a good chance of being benefited by the law as well as the debtor. If a debtor be dishonest it will make no difference to the creditor whether the bill pass or not, and it is ridiculous for him to oppose it. We do not see where the bill in its operations can result in damage to any of the great interests of the country; but on the contrary we believe it will be the means of imparting a renewed impetus to all branches of American enterprise.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CHARGES AGAINST THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT.—A few weeks since there was a great bluster in Congress over certain charges made by Representative Conkling against the Provost Marshal General Bureau of the War Department. From Conkling's statements the public inferred that there had been an enormous amount of rascality in raising troops and that several parties had fraudulently made an enormous amount of money in this business. An effort was made at the time to force him to withdraw his charges, but Mr. Conkling demanded an investigation. We are now informed that he is trying to hush the matter up, and, if investigated, to secure a whitewashing report. The secret of this is that Mr. Conkling and his associates find that, if the truth is told, it will show that several prominent republican politicians will be badly damaged by the revelations. This only carries out the policy which the republicans in the present Congress have been acting upon during the whole session. They care nothing for their country nor the interests of the public, if they can only perpetrate their power and shield the shortcomings of the tricksters and speculators in their party.

But who are these men that Mr. Conkling is so anxious to shield? Are they Cabinet officers or fighting generals, radical members of Congress, State officials or well known manipulators of State politics? We want a rigid investigation of this matter. The people want to know who were engaged in speculating in the blood of the nation when it was in the throes of a life and death struggle. The futility of Mr. Blaine at the time that Mr. Conkling made the charges would lead to the inference that there were prominent politicians in the State of Maine who were hit. The effort of Mr. Conkling to hush the matter up indicates that parties in this State are in danger of being exposed.

Now, who are the parties? That is the question which the public are interested in; and how much have they pocketed by their sharp practice? Let us have a rigid investigation and the truth told regardless who it hits.

THE EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE OPERA.—The excitement about the Opera—Manager Grau's Comp' D'Ent. The fates have conspired in favor of Manager Grau. The clerk of the weather has become his faithful ally. It is as natural to go to the Opera upon one of these cool evenings as it is to gather around a grate fire during a wintry storm. The merits of Grau's troupe are now admitted by everybody. Those who were loudest in denouncing the company before it appeared are now enthusiastic in their praises. The Bohemians are forced to eat the bitter leek with their lager beer and to eulogize the artists whom they condemned unheard. The fashionable world has experienced a decided sensation. Trunks which were locked and strapped for the watering places are being unpacked. The ladies, with wonderful taste and skill, are getting up the most elegant toilettes at the shortest possible notice. All the world of New York has determined to stay in town for another fortnight and assist at Manager Grau's performances. One of the most rampant of the Bohemian organs, whose criticisms we republish this morning, confesses that the audience at the Opera on Wednesday evening was "brilliant, fashionable and crowded." Strangers in the city, who are anxious to see those fashionable people and those superb costumes of which they have heard so much, swell the number of manager Grau's patrons. After a week's performance everybody has arrived at the conclusion that this troupe, which we declared to be unequalled on the continent when it first performed at Chicago, is fully worthy of our praise, and everybody now sees how just were our criticisms upon the Italian company which preceded it, and, with the single exception of Signor Mazzoleni, who is a fine artist, made so deplorable a failure.

The artists whom manager Grau has brought to us at the close of a very dull season are deserving of the furor which they are exciting. The Bohemian organ of which we have just quoted says of Madame Gazzaniga that "she unquestionably enters fully into all the emotions of the character she assumes. She makes a study of the motives of action, and seizes hold of the strong points, but does not neglect the details which serve to make the picture perfect. We must again express our appreciation of the wonderful improvement she evidences in her vocalization. Its smoothness and finish are truly artistic, and she is more admirable in every respect than when she appeared here before." The beautiful Boschetti is equally lauded to the skies. She "presents a new and very excellent reading of the character of Marguerite. Her innocent but irrepressible delight at the sight of the exquisite jewels was most felicitously displayed. The whole of the third act was a charmingly natural piece of acting. Through the last act, where the situation becomes more tragic, Boschetti displayed a dramatic power and an earnest, passionate expression superior to any artist who has yet attempted Goethe's heroine."—Miss Kellogg, of course, included. Upon this another Bohemian frantically rushes to Miss Kellogg's relief; but his stomach is overloaded with oyster stews in the Daly Bateman style and his head is muddled with lager beer. He says that "Boschetti gives us a dramatic, listless, sentimental Gretchen in accordance with a certain German ideal,"—which we consider very probable, as Gretchen is supposed to be a German woman. But in another paragraph this poor Bohemian declares that in the same part "Boschetti presents a very skilful picture of a Parisian coquet," thus leaving it to be inferred that in his bungled condition he does not know the difference between "a Parisian coquet" and "a dramatic, listless, sentimental Gretchen." He complains that "Boschetti has formed her part in a classic mould," while Miss Kellogg is more Gothic; but the slightest acquaintance with architecture would have saved him from this unfortunate comparison; for the Gothic style, in contrast with the classic, is extremely angular. This Bohemian had better get sober. He only injures Miss Kellogg by unnecessarily dragging her into his criticism of Boschetti.

With a troupe of such artists and with "brilliant, fashionable and crowded" audiences, Manager Grau can now finish up his brief season in triumph. It will last but two or three weeks longer, which is fortunate for the singers, who would suffer greatly if they were continued for any length of time in the catamounts; but while it does last the excitement will steadily increase. The Bohemian organ very truly says that "the public is beginning to appreciate the excellence of this company, which came among us very modestly and at the time and season of the year when the people had been overdone with music, but whose merits have translated indifference into enthusiasm." Enthusiasm is a pretty strong word; but it is justified by the facts. Ever since Manager Grau's company first appeared in this country, and we published our telegraphic criticisms upon it the New York public has been eager to hear it—all the abuse of the Bohemians to the contrary notwithstanding. The doleful performances of Maretzki's party scraggy troupe, who were all three rate artists except Mazzoleni, only induced the public to wait and hope for something better; and now that we have in these excellent artists even the Bohemians are obliged to give way before the unanimous expression of popular approbation. These fellows write their own epilogues in the sentence, "True merits cannot be killed in New York if it has but a chance to assert itself." They tried to kill Grau's troupe before it came here, before it had a chance to assert itself, before they had listened to a single member of it; but they failed as diamally as did the manager in whose service they were then enlisted. The disgust of the public at their misrepresentations now helps to fill Manager Grau's houses. The "brilliant, fashionable and crowded" audiences have ears to hear, and it is impossible to delude them in regard to this or the other troupe. They form an intelligent and impartial jury, who have already decided between the two companies and the two managers—between Maretzki, the dead dog of the Opera, and Grau, the Head Centre.

MUCH AND ABOUT NOTHING.—The fun about the removal of the railings and stoops on Fifth avenue. Why don't the rich shutters for the Councilmen, and have done with the job at once?

ARMY BULLETIN.

DEPARTMENTAL CONSOLIDATIONS. The States of Georgia and Alabama have been consolidated into one military department, and the States of North and South Carolina to be a military department. The commanding officers of these departments will assume the duties of Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau in addition to their regular duties.

DETAILS FOR RECRUITING SERVICE. GENERAL ORDER—NO. 30. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, AND GEN. STAFF, OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 17, 1866. Details of officers for recruiting service will be for the ensuing two years, or until further orders, be as follows:—From each regiment of cavalry and artillery, three officers; from each of the first ten regiments of infantry, two officers; from each of the nine new, or three battalion regiments of infantry, six officers. Not more than one captain will be detailed from each of the regiments of artillery and cavalry and the old infantry regiments, nor more than one captain from each battalion of the new regiments. Commanding officers of the nine new regiments will equalize the details between the battalions of their regiments. Regularly detailed officers will be detailed in the following order, and order them to report by the 1st of September next—those from the cavalry regiments to travel Recruiting Service at Galveston, Pennsylvania; those from the artillery and infantry regiments to travel Recruiting Service at Galveston, Pennsylvania; those from the Gen. D. Butterfield, colonel Fifth United States Infantry, superintendent of mounted recruiting service at Galveston, Pennsylvania; those from the superintendent of general recruiting service at Galveston, Pennsylvania. Should the services of any of the officers be required in any other capacity in the departments in which their companies may be serving, the superintendents will give the necessary orders accordingly. As far as practicable, necessary for the above details will be made for officers who have served longest in the field during the war.

By command of Lieutenant General GRANT. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General.

City Intelligence. An Old Dog Revived.—The Express Package Operator.—A swindler representing himself as the manager of Adams' Express Company is said to be daily defrauding the wives of some of our best merchants by means of the old package operator. The case is of a nature and purpose is as follows:—He presents himself at the residence of the merchant with an envelope purporting to contain money as per amount marked on the outside directions to him at his house. He asks for the gentleman, and if not at home inquires for the lady of the house, presents the package and offers to insure it for insurance on the amount. The lady thinks it strange that the package should be addressed to the residence of her husband, and desires him to take it to the gentleman's place. The swindler in a confident manner declines, stating that he must deliver as directed. Consequently he then suggests that the lady open the check for the amount marked on the outside, and an Adams' Express Company's freight receipt and letter from party signing the envelope in a counterfeit form or some place. The lady observing a check for the amount, and the receipt of the well known Adams' Express Company, is at once induced to open the envelope, only to discover when the husband comes home in the evening she has been swindled out of seven or eight dollars. The swindler appears to single out the residence of our best merchants, and it is to be hoped that husbands will caution their families not to receive bogus packages from bogus expressions.

Immigrant.—From the 1st to the 18th of May inclusive it appears that the total number of immigrants arriving at this port amounted to 26,384. Out of this number 14,916 came from Liverpool, 3,131 from Bremen, 2,624 from Hamburg, 639 from London direct, 1,149 from London and Havre, 508 from Havre direct, 464 from Glasgow direct, 1,000 from Rotterdam, 338 from London direct and 600 from Antwerp.

SHOOTING A MAD DOG.—Doorman Owens, of the Twelfth precinct, on Thursday evening discovered a mad dog on the corner of Third avenue and 125th street, and, drawing his revolver, shot the rabid animal through the head. It was not ascertained whether any person had been bitten by the dog.

REMOVED.—Last night the body of an unknown man was found by the Eleventh precinct police at the foot of Houston street, East river. From certain indications the police believe that deceased had been murdered. He was apparently about thirty years of age, and was dressed in a dark cloth suit. A coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Fire and Explosion.—About one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the oval frame factory of G. W. Ferguson, on the fourth floor of No. 91 Mercer street. The flames extended to the fifth floor and roof, which were destroyed before the fire was extinguished. Mr. Ferguson occupies the third and fourth floors. His loss will be about \$2,000; insured for \$5,000. The fifth floor was occupied by the firm of Ferguson and frame makers. Damage about \$700; insured for \$1,500. The second floor, occupied by Jerome V. Light, moulding and frame makers, was also destroyed. Loss about \$500; insured for \$3,000. The building is owned by J. Richards, who occupies the first floor as a packing box factory. Damage about \$1,000; insured for \$2,000; building about \$4,000; insured. The origin of the fire is unknown at present.

THE FEAST OF WEEKS, OR "SHEBOUT"—ITS ORIGIN AND MODE OF OBSERVANCE HERE AND ELSEWHERE. While the inmates of old inhabited the land which Providence had bestowed upon them, they observed that their small population should appear before the Lord in the place consecrated and set apart to His worship at certain seasons, three times in every year. The times of their appearing were fixed at the three great national festivals—the Passover, commemorating their liberation from the Egyptian bondage; Pentecost, or the feast of weeks, a festival instituted to commemorate their being constituted as a nation, and appointed to be the people and chosen people of the Lord; and the Feast of Tabernacles, to commemorate their peaceful enjoyment of the promised land, and to express their gratitude and thanksgiving to the Lord their God, which poured forth its blessings over them.

The second of these festivals, also known as the Feast of Shebouts, will be inaugurated at sundown this day, its observance extending throughout Sunday and Monday, when at sunrise the feast will be at an end. The origin of the holy observance is to be traced to the time when the Lord thy God said unto the people of Israel, "Ye shall count seven weeks shall thou number unto thee; begin to number the seven weeks from such time as thou beginnest to put the sickle to the harvest. And when thou shalt keep the feast of weeks unto the Lord thy God, thou shalt give a freewill offering of thine hand, which thou shalt give unto the Lord thy God, according as the Lord thy God hath blessed thee: and thou shalt rejoice before the Lord thy God, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, and thy maid servant, and thy maid servant, and the Levite who is within thy gates, and the stranger who is among you, in the place which the Lord thy God has chosen to place His name in. Three times a year thou shalt appear before the Lord thy God, and thou shalt observe and do these statutes: (Deut. xvi, 9-12.) "Also on the days of the first fruits, when thou shalt offer a sacrifice unto the Lord, after your weeks be so, ye shall bring unto the Lord, after your weeks be so, ye shall offer a freewill offering unto the Lord thy God. (Deuteronomy, xxvii, 26.) From the counting of the weeks the feast derives its name, and its rank among the three principal festivals of the year is assigned to it by another commandment: "Three times a year shall all the males appear before the Lord thy God, in the place which He shall choose: in the feast of weeks, and in the feast of harvest, and in the feast of tabernacles; and they shall not appear in empty vessels: (Deut. xvi, 16, 17.)

In obedience to these commands the festival is observed with great strictness throughout the world. The synagogue in this city has observed the feast of weeks, and was unusually well attended by their respective congregations. All business is suspended, and worldly affairs are neglected, and the services are held until sunrise on Monday. The services performed do not differ essentially from those held on most holy days, and are, as usual, extremely interesting to witnesses.

CORONER'S INQUESTS. FATAL HAYSTACK CASUALTY.—Covered Cover yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of Frank Christy, late a porter in the employ of Mr. George S. Francis, of Warren street, whose death was the result of injuries received by falling through the haystack from the second to the first floor, a distance of forty feet. Deceased struck on his head, receiving a terrible fracture of the skull. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was thirty-nine years of age and a native of Ireland.

FATALLY INJURED IN BROADWAY.—On the 12th instant Thomas Gaffney was employed in excavating for a new building at 487 Broadway, and while thus engaged a bank of earth fell in, and in attempting to escape Gaffney was scalded so much that he died of his injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by officer McArthur, of the Broadway squad, and died on Thursday last. Deceased was held on the body of a native of Ireland, and fifty years of age.

REPHAL SEMINAR. THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER THAT HE NOT PERMITTED TO HOLD OFFICE UNTIL FARDONED. MONDAY, MAY 15, 1866. The Evening News publishes the following order:—HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, MAY 15, 1866. In compliance with instructions from the President of the United States, it is hereby directed that Raphael Semmes be not permitted to hold or exercise the functions of Judge of the Probate Court of Mobile, or of any other civil or political office of trust which he remains unqualified by the President.

By order of the President, CHARLES R. WOODS, A. RANSBY MERRIMAN, A. A. General. Judge Wood will perform the duties of the office in the meantime.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER. MONDAY, MAY 15, 1866. The steamer Memphis sank at Island No. 70, of the Mississippi river, on the night of the 13th inst. The loss is estimated at Cincinnati at \$30,000.

GEORGE PEABODY, The American Millionaire, at Home.

His Dwelling in South Danvers—Description of the House and Town in which He was Born—Some Account of the "Peabody Institute" in the Millionaire's Native Place—His Early Struggle with Poverty and Great Liberty as a Millionaire.

OUR SOUTH DANVERS CORRESPONDENCE. SOUTH DANVERS, MASS., MAY 17, 1866. There is little to interest the visitor to "Geo's Rocky Isle" except that it was the reputed birthplace of Homer. Situated upon a rocky ledge, the birthplace of the poet was not far from the town. South Danvers, Essex county, Massachusetts, had also its celebrity to invest it with a romantic interest, which a quiet little country town, "embowered soft in trees," might otherwise have no claim to. On Washington street, in the suburbs of the town, standing in a small grassy lot, with no ornament of flowers or trees save two young saplings, is the house where George Peabody, the American millionaire, the London banker, the pious donor of several fortunes to the cause of charity, and science, and education, first saw the light. In the absence of a photographic instrument I will endeavor to give a general description of the house. It is a simple white, two-story house, with a small porch in the front. Attached to the original house is a small wing on the left; and judging from appearances I should say that an addition has also been made to the front since old Peabody, the market man, died. The Peabody family had a place on the road, with only a small patch of grass, enclosed within a white palisade. An old pump, that has evidently seen service in the Peabody family, stands on one side of the house. It is probably now out of use, for a new chain pump of the modern improved order stands on the other side. The house is almost alone, there being but one dwelling in the immediate neighborhood.

RAY HAVENS possesses few features to distinguish it from any ordinary country town in New England. It lies on the Salem branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, fourteen miles from Boston. It has a population of between six and seven thousand people, one hotel, about a dozen churches, twice as many various taverns, and one newspaper, which, in name at least, preserves the memories of the old with persecuting times for which the locality was remarkable in 1802, for it is called "The Weekly." There are very few of the old-fashioned houses, and there is nothing left of South Danvers to hint a tale upon. The town is in fact a Peabody town, for the house stands on the record of its birth on the monument erected by the citizens, on the corner of Main and Washington streets, to commemorate the sixteenth anniversary, in 1855, of the death of George Peabody.

The monument which Mr. Peabody was multifaceted enough to endow as a token that in his great prosperity he did not forget the village which he had made the scene of his first toils with adversity in a small grocer's store, is a substantial square building of red brick, facing the street. It is a fine specimen of a pleasant green, well interspersed with trees, on Washington street. It consists of a miscellaneous and well selected collection of books, and a number of which Mr. Peabody himself donated twenty-five hundred. A small collection of minerals has only been so far gathered. The collection is worth eight hundred pounds. Over the platform is a full length portrait in oil of Mr. Peabody, supported on the right by a portrait in marble of his wife, and on the left by a portrait in marble of his daughter. In the library is a fine bust in marble of Mr. Peabody, by J. K. Jones, the Irish sculptor, executed in London, in 1856. The bust is a fine specimen of the art. The London Times from 1816, presented by Mr. Peabody. The South Danvers people are very proud of this institution, and it is a source of much pride to the town. It is a practical use, too, for there are not less than twenty-five thousand volumes read every year—not a bad proportion to a small town. The collection was put up in 1855 at a cost of twenty thousand dollars.

MR. PEABODY'S STRUGGLE WITH THE WORLD. So much for Danvers. Now a word about the man that made it famous. Although George Peabody was only eleven years old when he left his native place, there are many still here who remember him in his school days, fifty years ago. He was a boy of a fine, frank, boyish face, and he was the village hero in Mr. Froster's little school on Main street—then but a lad of eleven years, the schoolmaster being a Mr. Froster, a Quaker, and a very strict disciplinarian, and he was the recipient of lessons from the schoolmaster's hand. He was a boy of a fine, frank, boyish face, and he was the village hero in Mr. Froster's little school on Main street—then but a lad of eleven years, the schoolmaster being a Mr. Froster, a Quaker, and a very strict disciplinarian, and he was the recipient of lessons from the schoolmaster's hand.

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