Daily Evening Traveller.

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Episcopal Church.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1865.

PASSION WEEK.—All of *Saturday* is known as "Easter Even." The body of the Crucified sleeps in Joseph's tomb—as the Second Lesson says, "with the rich in his death,"—and all the services are in a subdued, plaintive, and yet expectant tone. In the early Church they were often continued till the breaking of Easter morning. When Chrysostom was arrested by order of the Empress Eudoxia and her weak husband, in his great Church at Constantinople, at that hour, the place was thronged by the newly baptized who kept their night-long vigils. That article of the Creed which declares the Saviour's Descent into Hell is to-day the subject of thought. "*Hell*," is the English Scriptural translation of the Greek "Hades," signifying the place of departed spirits, (sometimes called "Paradise,") anterior to their final award at the Last Judgment. Thither, as the Bible and the Church teach, the Lord went in his Divine Love, leaving his body on earth, and not yet ascended into Heaven. This day has been long and extensively used, too, for baptism, large numbers being often brought to the Font at once. See I Pet. iii. 18-22. So the beautiful Collect: "Grant, O Lord, that as we are *baptized into the death* of Thy blessed Son our Saviour, Jesus Christ, so by continual mortifying our corrupt affections we may be *buried* with him; and that through the grave and gate of death we may pass to our joyful resurrection; for his merits who died and was buried and rose again for us, Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord." "This day," said the gracious Saviour of sinners on the Cross to the penitent thief at his side, "thou shalt be with me in Paradise." And, as on this day, they are there together. Meantime the lifeless Form sleeps in peace. To-night "the Roman guards are pacing round the sealed tomb—the Paschal moon gleaming on their helmets and spears. Will they avail against Him who is the Resurrection and the Life? The holy women have prepared their spices, and are unconsciously giving a new meaning to the language of the Canticles,—'I charge you, O ye daughters of Jerusalem, that ye stir not up nor awake my love till He please; I will get me to the mountain of myrrh and the hill of frankincense until the day break, and the shadows flee away.'"

Easter Day.—The Church wakes into the new creation. One high and holy joy fills all the hearts of her accounted children, lights their faces, and inspires their tongues, as they say or sing, "The Lord is risen indeed." They read over and over the glorious narratives of the Evangelists recounting the miraculous victory, transcending infinitely all the conquests of all the armies and empires and republics of the world, and indeed itself the parent cause of all the great advances of truth, liberty and love over error, slavery, and tyranny in this hour. They begin the glad celebration in their houses with their happy children, they renew it as they walk with mutual greetings to throng the Temples of Praise which He who has Risen has opened, they complete it there. The grand voice of organs, the choirs, the congregations, say, "Lo! as Keep the Feast." It is the Day of days, the Queen of Sundays: all the Christian Year revolves around it and waits upon it. Beginning with the sublime chanted special sentences, the service proceeds, through all the varying and accumulating powers of impression that touch and move the soul. Holy Scripture and the Living Redeemer are heard and felt in every part. The penitence which before mortal sad sinning worshippers is not absent. But, from step to step, kneeling or rising, through confession, absolution, "Our Father," the versicles, the most stirring of all *Venites*, the Psalms for the Day, the Lessons, *Te Deum*, *Jubilate*, Creed, Prayers, Litany, Introit, they pass, with constantly deepening gratitude, adoration and trust, to the Table where the Spiritual Feast is spread. There again, in the deep silence of an unworthy yet reassured spirit, each believer draws nigh with faith. That Communion office, with its marvellous arrangements and alternations of Law and Gospel, prayers and alms, sorrow and gladness, fear and hope, chants and glory, joins now together the two great leading doctrines of the Gospel,—the atonement for sin by the Lord's sacrifice, and Eternal Life in his Resurrection,—till the "Gloria in Excelsis" finishes and completes the offering of Praise and Peace at the Gate of Heaven. It must be a strangely perverted heart that is not fed and refreshed at this Feast.

The Lessons identify the ancient and the Christian Passovers as only two successive parts of one Greater Economy in the Everlasting Church of God. At the Afternoon or Evening service, it is very common to [illegible] with gifts for the children,—whom the Mother never forgets to feed, in Christ's name, with their portion of the heavenly food,—with gifts and flowers. A foolish notion got about, a few years ago, that this decoration of churches with flowers—a custom almost universal in the rural churches of all denominations,—was a badge of some particular style of doctrine or churchmanship,—probably from an absurd idea that it originated in the *Corpus Christi* superstitions of Romanism. Out of a tender, Christian pity for this puerile prejudice, great discretion has been employed. It is really a question of taste. Some persons think floral ornaments are not suitable to a Sanctuary, others think that, as being the lovely, simple and fresh workmanship of the Almighty Himself, and universally recognized as natural symbols of the Lord's resurrection, they are more suitable than any artificial ornaments of plaster or carving of man's device. Others only think much moderation ought to be exercised in their arrangement, so that the associations of things sacred and profane should not be jumbled together. On the whole, the practice of some ornament of this adornment is on the increase and is now almost universal,—so that, either on Easter morning or afternoon, the interior of our churches is made bright and fragrant with these tokens of that goodness of the Creator, which "has made everything beautiful in his time." The custom has no more to do with Popery than a butterfly's wing with the Inquisition, or a "robin red-breast" with a Chinese Pagoda.

Easter Monday and Tuesday.—We do not hurry at once from the solemn Easter jubilee back to common life. That all the appropriate Scriptures may be publicly read and the other devotional privileges of the season extended, the churches are opened on the two days after Sunday. Thus the account of the Manna, typical of the "true Bread from Heaven," of the walk to Emmaus, and many other related incidents are brought before the people. How can a true Benediction fail to rest on those who have thus faithfully kept the Feast "with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth?"

"It is Easter, beautiful Easter. The time in all the year when nature's types most clearly shadow forth the realities of the Christian dispensation. For the first butterfly has burst from its grave-clothes, and is gone up towards heaven in the light of this season; and lo! a thousand blossoms hang on branches that were to all appearance dead last week—nay! that but a fortnight ago were budding beneath a heavy bed of snow, and see how the chestnut buds, wrapped up as they were by God's own hand with inimitable art, fold within fold, have heard the voice of God in the garden, and burst their cerements, and sprang forth to beauty, exulting in the life he has renewed to them. And the primroses too are up, round the foot of the old cross, and the [illegible] are awake, and rising out of their graves under every hedge, tell their tale of *hope and resurrection*."—*From "Scenes in our Parish."*

CONFIRMATION is by no means a rite of modern device or introduction, but dates back to the very beginning of the Christian Church, having been practised as we have shown, by the Apostles themselves. Still more than this may be claimed. For, the Christian Church being descended from the divinely established Jewish Church,—Christ having come "not to destroy but to fulfil,"—everything that is primitive in its institutions and usages finds its model or original in the earlier dispensation. Thus, the Christian Lord's Day corresponds to the Jewish Sabbath; Baptism, to Circumcision; the Lord's Supper, to the Passover; the Ministry, with its three orders of Bishop, Priests and Deacons, to the Jewish Priesthood, with its corresponding divisions of High Priests, and Levites. Nor is Confirmation an exception; for it is a fact, well attested by ancient writers, that there existed among the Jews, in our Saviour's time, a ceremony similar in import, if not in form. By this ceremony, children, who in obedience to the Law of Moses, had been received at eight days old into the Jewish Church by Circumcision, and thereby made, as it was called, "Sons of the Covenant," were now, at the age of puberty, carried before the elders at Jerusalem to be examined by them, and if found worthy, taken into responsible membership in the Church, being entitled "Sons of the Commandment," and bound thereafter to partake of the Passover.

"In the Early Church, the sign of *the imposition of hands* was the common token of religious consecration, borrowed from the Jews, and employed on various occasions, either to denote consecration to the Christian calling in general, or to the particular branches of it. The Apostles, or presiding officers of the Church, laying their hands on the heads of the baptized individual, called upon the Lord to bestow [illegible]

the Church, Vol. I. p. 815. Compare, also, Stillingfleet, *The Divine Right of Forms*, part ii. ch. 6.

"Our Lord's presence at the Passover at the age of twelve was in accordance with Jewish custom. At that age the Jewish boys began to be instructed in the Law, to be subject to the fasts, and to attend regularly the feasts, and were called the Sons of the Law. Greswell, however, asserts that boys did not become subject to ordinances till they had reached the age of fourteen years, and that *the purpose for which Jesus was taken up to the temple* at *twelve* was to be 'made a disciple of the Law, and to undergo a ceremony something like to our Confirmation.'" Jewish writers make frequent references to such a rite.

"The rite of Confirmation was always regarded as an appendix to the sacrament of Baptism. Not, indeed, that Baptism was in any way imperfect, or invalid without Confirmation; but that the grace which the Holy Spirit communicated at Baptism was then increased and strengthened by Confirmation."—*Palmer's Origines Lit.* p. 201.

"In every ritual now extant in the world, whether of the Western or Eastern Churches, we find a similar form [the Confirmation] to that of the English ritual, which has been used by our Church for above twelve hundred years."—*Idem.* p. 206.

"The Confirmation prayer beginning, 'Almighty and everlasting God, who hast vouchsafed to regenerate these thy servants,' etc., is one of very great antiquity, and as it is found in the Sacramentary of Gelasius, of Gregory, and of many of the Western Churches, we may say it is at least as old as the year 494, but it is probably much more ancient."—*Idem.* p. 20.

SERVICES.—*Emmanuel.*—Morning Prayer on Good Friday at 10½ o'clock, and Evening Prayer at 3 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.—On Good Friday, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M.

ST. MARK'S.—On Good Friday at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Saturday at 5 P. M. On Easter Day at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

ORIGINAL EASTER HYMN.

When to the rock-hewn tomb they brought
The lifeless Lord, with bitter tears,
And lingered, lost in sorrowing thought,
And saw no end to doubts and fears,

When wondering at the works divine,
And wondering at the shameful death,
And at the last attesting sign—
Earth shaken by a dying breath;—

'Mid all their questionings and fears,
Did some fair spirit whisper, Trust
That He who dried the widow's tears
Could raise his own cold form from dust?

Ah, sacred grave! which friendship there
Yielded to hold the precious clay,
That meekly asked such pious care—
The Crucified is here to-day.

He comes not asking for a tomb,—
A sweeter boon may love supply;
The Lord is risen! He seeks a home,
A human soul to occupy.

My soul, be quick to hear His voice!
My joyful heart, throw wide thy door!
Why should He go on, thus His choice!
Why make thee glad for evermore!

I know not, and I may not know,
(He keeps the secrets of His grace;)
Except that Love can all things do,
And glorify the meanest place.

More sacred than the hallowed place
Where weary pilgrims kneel and bow,
Is every heart prepared by grace,
That holds a risen Saviour now.

Once more the Easter glory falls
Upon the gloom of sorrow's night;
O, risen Saviour, let our souls
Drink peace and pardon from its light.

H. N. E.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Me., April 12.—The steamship Moravian, Capt. Aiton, from Liverpool afternoon of the 30th, and Greencastle 31st, arrived here at 6 40 this evening.

The steamship City of Limerick, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

Satterthwaite's circular of the evening of the 29th reports a very active market during the week for American securities. Considerable purchases are being made on American account, especially in Illinois Central shares, which have advanced from 55 to 61. Eries were freely taken for investment, the low prices inducing purchasers. They have improved from 32 to 36. United States 5-20 bonds advanced to 58 on Monday, but have since been flatter, owing to supplies by continental holders, closing steady at 56 1-2.

Increasing business is done in Atlantic and Great Western bonds.

The *Times'* city article remarks that the American news appeared to have no effect on the Liverpool cotton market of the 29th. Nothing definite has yet transpired as to the quantity captured at Savannah, and doubts may still be entertained as to the correctness of the early statements. So long, however, as there is a possibility of heavy consignments being made to Europe from that source, prices here must continue exceptionably sensitive. The contradiction of the report that government has ordered its shipment to this side makes little difference, since buyers in New York will probably send it on their own account. The writer then argues that whether there be an early peace or a continued war, there are many reasons in favor of the stability of prices.

In the same article the writer contends that the volume of paper currency has not been reduced, the present reaction in gold must be considered as purely speculative and temporary.

According to present rumors the pressure among holders of cotton in Liverpool was such that private financial arrangements were being made by large numbers of firms.

The suspension is announced of Bremer & Co., East India and Brazilian merchants in London; liabilities £150,000.

Strenuous efforts were making to terminate the difficulties in the iron trade. The masters and men held a conference on the 29th. The masters proposed that the men should resume work at the wages offered, and that the differences then should be left to arbitration. The workmen refused, and the meeting proved abortive.

France.

It is rumored that the Emperor is suffering from an indisposition.

In a debate on the address to the French Chambers, M. Thiers spoke in favor of political liberty and ministerial responsibility.

The news by the City of Baltimore and Belgian was received on the 29th, and imparted increased expression to the Liverpool and Manchester journals. An impression gained ground that the war was near its termination.

Local.

GREENCASTLE, March 31.—The *Times'* city article says the Bank movement yesterday, though fully anticipated, improved the tone of the English funds and the markets generally.

The *Index* suggests that should the Washington government presume on the supposed inferiority of Portugal, and extort reparation in case of the Sacramento and Niagara, the great powers will be placed under unavoidable obligations to protect her in the assertion of her rights.

The effect of the Cuba's news is not yet developed, having been just received.

LISBON, March 30.—The commanders of the Niagara and Sacramento state that they had no intention of sailing when fired upon from the forts; they were only shifting their anchorage. It is rumored that Diplomatic notes have been exchanged relative to the affair. It is supposed that the Stonewall will make for Gibraltar.

The American Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Such has been the increase in the navy that the Navy Register for this year will contain 60 pages more than the one previously published. Sixty vessels have been added between Jan. 1, 1864, and Jan. 1, 1865. The names of 64 iron clads are given. The entire number of vessels is 638. It appears that within the period above mentioned seven naval vessels have been destroyed by rebel torpedoes, and as many captured by the enemy.

The ports recently closed by the proclamation of the President will continue to be blockaded.

Naval Matters.

The U. S. steamer Kearsarge (7 guns) Commander A. D. Harrell is now lying off the Charlestown Navy Yard ready for sea, bound for the European station.

There is a "strike" at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which has been caused by a reduction of the pay of the workmen of about 50c per day, lately ordered. Men who were earning $4 per day have been cut down to $3.50 by the authorities at Washington.

Second Assistant Engineer John H. Ames has been ordered to the Dacotah at Charlestown.

DEFACEMENT OF A BURIAL GROUND.—John S. Hennessey and daughter, Robert Carpenter, and a [illegible] named Briggs, were examined in the Charlestown Police Court, Wednesday afternoon, upon a charge of wilful and malicious defacement and destruction of a tomb and gravestones erected around the remains of the dead in the cemetery at Woburn. The complainant was Mr Rufus Fleming, a marble manufacturer.

Among the monuments defaced was one in the lot of Gen. [illegible], and it is alleged that in a pecuniary point of view the damages will not amount to less than $15,000. The case will probably occupy several days.

TRAVELLER EXTRA

GOOD NEWS!

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Drafting and Recruiting Suspended.

Purchases of Arms, &c., to be Curtailed.

Restrictions upon Internal Commerce to be Removed.

[From Independent News Room.]

OFFICIAL. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 13 6 P. M.

To Major General Dix:—

This Department after mature consideration and consultation with the Lieut. General upon the results of the recent campaign has come to the following determination, which will be carried into effect by orders to be issued immediately.

1. To stop all *drafting and recruiting* in the loyal States.

2. To curtail purchases for arms, ammunition, Quartermaster and Commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the military establishment in its several branches.

3. To reduce the number of General and Staff Officers to the actual necessities of the service.

4. To *remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce*, as far as may be consistent with the public safety.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Sec'y of War.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday contains the following important document:

To the People of Virginia:

The undersigned, members of the Legislature of Virginia, in connection with a number of the citizens of the State, whose names are attached to this paper, in view of the evacuation of the city of Richmond by the Confederate government, and its occupation by the military authorities of the United States, the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, and the suspension of the jurisdiction of the civil power of the State, are of the opinion that an immediate meeting of the General Assembly of the State is called for by the exigencies of the situation.

The consent of the military authorities of the United States to a session of the legislature in Richmond, in connection with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to their free deliberation upon public affairs, and to the ingress and departure of all its members under safe conduct, has been obtained.

The United States authorities will afford transportation from any point under their control to any of the persons before mentioned.

The matters to be submitted to the legislature are the restoration of peace to the State of Virginia and the adjustment of the questions involving life, liberty and property that have arisen in the State as a consequence of war.

We, therefore, earnestly request the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and members of the Legislature to repair to this city by the 25th of April, instant.

We understand that full protection to persons and property will be afforded in the State, and we recommend to peaceful citizens to remain at their homes and pursue their usual avocations with confidence that they will not be interrupted.

We [illegible] the 25th of April instant, of the following persons, citizens of Virginia, to confer with us as to the best means of restoring peace to the State of Virginia.

We have procured safe conduct from the military authorities of the United States for them to enter the city and depart without molestation.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, A. T. Carpenter, William C. Rives, John Letcher, A. H. H. Stuart, R. L. Montague, Fayette McMullen, J. P. Holcombe, Alexander Rives, B. Johnson Barbour, James Barbour, William L. Goggin, J. B. Baldwin, Thomas S. Gholson, Walter Staples, S. D. Miller, Thomas J. Randolph, William T. Early, R. A. Claybrook, John Critcher, Williams, T. H. Eppes, and those other persons for whom passports have been procured, and especially others whom we consider it unnecessary to mention.

A. J. Marshall, Senator from Fauquier.
John Weston, Senator from Marion.
James Venable, Senator elect from Petersburg.
David J. Burr, of the House of Delegates, from Richmond.
David J. Saunders, of the House of Delegates, Richmond city.
L. S. Hall, of the House of Delegates, Wetzel county.
A. J. English, of the House of Delegates, Henrico county.
Wm. Ambers, of the House of Delegates, Chesterfield county.

The following are additional signatures:—

A. M. Keitz, House of Delegates, Petersburg.
H. W. Thomas, Second Auditor, Virginia.
Lieutenant L. L. Moncure, Chief Clerk, Second Auditor's office.
Joseph Mayo, Mayor, city of Richmond.
Robert S. Howard, Clerk, Hustings Court, Richmond city.
Thos W. Dudley, Sergeant, Richmond city.
Littleton Tazewell, Commonwealth's Attorney, Richmond city.
Wm T. Joynes, Judge of the Circuit Court of Petersburg.
John A. Meredith, Judge Circuit Court, Richmond.
Wm. H. Lyons, Judge Hustings Court, Richmond.
Wm. C. Wickham, member of Congress, Richmond.
Barry S. Ewell, President William and Mary College.
Nat Tyler, editor Richmond *Enquirer*.
R. F. Walker, publisher *Examiner*.
J. R. Anderson, Richmond.
R. R. Howison, Richmond.
W. Goddin, Richmond.
P. G. Bagby, Richmond.
F. J. Smith, Richmond.
Franklin Stearns, Henrico.
Julin Lyon, Petersburg.
Thomas B. Bricher, Fauquier.
Wm. M. Harrison, Charles City.
Cyrus Hall Ritchie.
Thos. W. Garnett, King and Queen.
James A. Scott, Richmond.
I concur in the preceding recommendation.
J. A. CAMPBELL.

Approved for publication in the *Whig* and in handbill form.
G. WEITZEL,
Major General Commanding, Richmond, Va.
April 11, 1865."

SECOND DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Richmond *Whig*, commenting on the address to the people of Virginia, says:—

It is understood that this invitation has been put forth in pursuance of the plan of proceeding assented to by President Lincoln. At all events it will be hailed by the great body of the people of Virginia as the first step towards the reinstatement of the Old Dominion in the Union.

It is probable that some of the members of the Legislature may decline to come. In every such case the people of the county or Senatorial district should select some influential and intelligent citizen, who is willing to take part in this business, and commission him, as far as they can, to represent them at the conference.

The views and purposes of the members of the legislature should be ascertained at once. Every one can foresee difficulties in the way of action; in the beginning several complex questions are to be met at the threshold; but "where there is a will, there is a way;" and whatever the difficulties presented, the important business must be undertaken.

The report concerning the health of Mrs. General Robert E. Lee, extensively circulated yesterday, is, we learn, entirely without foundation. Mrs. Lee is in as good health as she has been for twelve months past, and the stories of her serious indisposition had their origin in the brain of idle gossip. We derive the information from a source entirely reliable.

The following order is published:

"HEADQUARTERS
Detachment of the Army of the James,
Richmond, Va., April 11, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 20.—Protection is hereby extended to all churches and places of public worship. Religious worship may be continued without interruption as in times of profound peace.

This protection must not, however, be perverted for the utterance in any form of worship of treasonable sentiments or expressions. When thus perverted it will be withdrawn.

In all churches where prayers have heretofore been offered for the so-called "President of the Confederate States," a similar mark of respect is hereby ordered to be paid to the President of the United States.

[illegible]

Fast Day Services.

SERMONS BY

Rev. Mr. Ringdon,
Rev. Dr. Kendall,
Rev. Dr. Stow,
Rev. Dr. Clarke,
Rev. Dr. Eddy,
Rev. Dr. Miner,
Rev. Dr. Gannett,
Rev. Dr. Robbins,
Rev. Dr. Blaikie,
Rev. Mr. Cudworth,
Rev. E. R. Webb,
Rev. W. S. Studley,
Rev. Mr. Cheney,
Rev. G. Haven,
Rev. Mr. Ellis,
Rev. Mr. Fulton,
Rev. Mr. Dixoy,
Rev. Mr. Bartholomew.
Services at the Church of the Unity,
At the Park Street Church, &c.

SHAWMUT CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. E. R. Webb.

Mr. Webb delivered an excellent sermon, to a full congregation, taking his text from the 22d chapter of 1st Chronicles, 6th to 16th verses. The main points of his discourse were these:

David was minded to build a house unto the name of the Lord. This he was not permitted to do, because he had made great wars, and shed blood abundantly.

Solomon, however, his son and successor, a man of peace and rest, should build the temple unto the name of the Lord. And unto the king, in the midst of all his wars, it was permitted to prepare the material for the magnificent structure.

Like David, our period of war is just ready to make room for a period of rest. And the era now coming in is peculiarly the child of that which is passing away.

Upon this rising future is devolved, as upon Solomon, the inspiring but tremendously responsible task of building a national edifice, whose magnificence and glory shall be to that which preceded as the temple completed was to the tent or tabernacle in which David worshipped.

I invite you to glance with me at some of the materials which the war has furnished for this new building.

1. Not for the temple alone, but for the building of the nation as well, there must be gold, and silver, and brass, and iron, and stone, and timber, and workmen. After the boundaries of a nation are determined—and ours are pretty well defined, I think; at any rate between the oceans on the East and West, and between the lakes on the north, and the Rio Grande on the south, we are not likely to have any hostile or divisive boundary lines run for some time to come—after the boundaries are determined, the next question relates to materials—the materials of growth, and greatness which the nation contains within itself. If there is to be prominence and permanence these must be varied and abundant. Was ever a nation more richly furnished with mines of all precious metals, minerals and ores? And the discoveries made during these four years of war have been marvellous.

2. We know how large and rich our agricultural resources were before. But the issue of the war has greatly increased these. Now the sunny South is open to free labor, and all the healthful rivalries of productive industry. Here are vast plantations to become the garden of the world under the economy of the Northern farmer—here are wastes of virgin soil waving in an unborn [illegible] of tropical luxuriance. And all these plantations, wastes, wildernesses, meadows, and swamps, are to be divided up like our northern lands and western prairies, into innumerable farms and freeholds, and to, cultivated by their owners, become a new element of immense growth and wealth to the nation.

3. But all our mines and agricultural resources are worthless without men—men, industrious and brave. There is a great difference in people [illegible] name on the annals of the world. Lord Bacon says: Arsenals and armories ordnance and artillery, and the like, is but a sheep in a lion's skin, except the breed and disposition of the people be stout and warlike. On this point to-day there is no doubt. The people have proved themselves stout and warlike, and therefore capable of self-preservation.

4. The war has settled the capacity of the people to govern themselves. When the war broke out our enemies faltered. Politicians babbled. The Old World said, "Yes, I told you so. Your great Republic is gone up." But the gun that humbled the flag at Sumter—the flag that goes up again to-day, after 4 years in the smoke, and shot of battle, to float in triumph over the old fort, and over all the land—was something that the people could understand, and decide about. And from that moment they took control of the government. And in all their trials and disappointments the people have never faltered.

Added to all this has been the strain and test of a Presidential election. The day came, and passed and closed with benedictions and doxologies. And the capacity of the people for self government is demonstrated.

5. The war has settled also the question of State sovereignty. The question had been decided on the adoption of the Constitution—had been decided by argument on the floor of the Senate—had been decided by the declaration of the people. From all these the disciples of this doctrine appealed to the arbitrament of the sword. And they are beaten. The decision is final and an element of tremendous power in the future.

And now, my friends, having these materials prepared for us by the war that is just closing, on what foundation shall we build? The temple stood upon solid rock. And the national edifice must have a like foundation. Jesus Christ is the corner stone of our national, as of our personal salvation.

Then again, in accordance with what laws shall we build? The walls that are to stand must rise in accordance with the laws of gravitation. Not more surely must the national edifice rise in accordance with the laws of God.

And what shall our adornment be? The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY.

Addresses by Rev. E. E. Hale, Rev. Sumner Ellis, and Others.

At the Church of the Unity in Newton street, there was a union service—the societies of Rev. T. B. Thayer and Rev. E. E. Hale uniting with Rev. Mr. Hepworth's in a thanksgiving for the recent victories. The pulpit and front of the choir alcove were beautifully decorated. The spacious church was filled to overflowing. The services were commenced by the performance of National airs upon the organ, followed by the singing of the Prayer from Thomas's Te Deum, which was excellently rendered by the choir of the Church of the Unity. Rev. Mr. Hepworth presided. Appropriate selections from the Scriptures were read and prayer offered by Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee.

The choir then sang the anthem by Peril, "I will be glad," after which Rev. E. E. Hale spoke of the blending of the fast and feast together. No Christian could be surprised, under the circumstances, to see a day of fast turned into one of thanksgiving. For four years past we had had the continual day of testing and humiliation. Never was a nation so unprepared for a war as we had been, but it had been carried through to a glorious result at last by our faith in God. Never more should we hear the cry that "Cotton is King," that gold must go this way or that—those idols had been upset. We had placed our faith in God, and to Him we owe our redemption.

A quartette from "Fidelio" was here sung by the choir.

Rev. Sumner Ellis of the Shawmut Universalist Church remarked that it had been truly said that to-day we blend fast with thanksgiving. When we look back and see the long list of heroes that had passed from the living during the four years past, we felt the fasting, but when at last God had given us the victory, we felt more like thanksgiving. We had so many things to congratulate each other for that we know not where to begin. To-day he had the spirit of a citizen such as he had never known before, as a citizen of the republic he felt a self-respect in his breast that he had never experienced in his life. When our previous younger [illegible] "Liberty" we did not spell out the reality; there had been a stain on our flag, for there were millions among us who were held in bondage, and the word "Liberty" had never been applied to all the people of the nation.

Four years ago, we had taken a man from the quiet walks of life, and in these few years he had been developed as though that man stood the day of Washington. We had also called Grant from the private citizenship and to-day he stood the greatest general of the age. Four years ago we were called a nation of money getters and it was said we had no high National life, and that the nation was not respected abroad as it should be. To-day we stand on a proud height of justice and of right, and standing there our deliverance was worth the terrible cost we had paid for it.

Capt. Wm. H. McCartney, Provost Marshal of the 5th District, alluded to the fact that for years ago he had belonged to the Democratic party, [illegible] a peaceful, and now so unfortunate; but during [illegible] illustrated his remarks with several amusing anecdotes, which drew forth considerable laughter and applause.

After a speech of Capt. McCartney, Mr. Hepworth said that he thought the audience was in the proper condition to sing "America," which was sung with beautiful effect.

Rev. Mr. Thurston said we had come with longing hearts to pour forth our gratitude, to pour forth thanksgiving, while we also bowed in humility. We should recognize over and over again how great are the responsibilities [illegible] the victories that God has vouchsafed [illegible].

Our responsibility was great, and great prospects opened before us. We had released a class of people from bondage that had never before known the blessing of liberty, but we should not stop here. We should educate and elevate them to the full rights of American citizenship.

The exercises were closed by the singing of the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Hepworth.

The services occupied two hours and were very interesting.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Randall.

Services were held in the chapel of this church, morning and evening. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Randall, preached in the morning, on the text: "*Master is it I*" Matt xxvi. 25.

He commenced by remarking, that all Christian-minded people must commend the wisdom of the Government in refusing to change the State Fast, occurring, as it does, in the very midst of the solemnity of Passion Week, into a *feast*. There is a time for all things. This week has been consecrated from the Apostolic Age, to the contemplation and commemoration of the passion and death of the Saviour of the world. It is a time for deep humiliation,—for a close communion with our suffering Lord. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with its sacred services. The scenes of this memorable week possess an unparalleled interest to the believer. The passion and death of Christ is the absorbing theme of Christendom. The disciple's thought to-day, is beside his sorrowing Saviour. It was on this day, Thursday, that Jesus met His disciples, in an upper chamber; instituted the Lord's supper; and made the astounding announcement, "Verily I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me!" The anxious inquiry is made, by one and another of His amazed disciples, "*Lord is it I?*" until one, who had kept a studied silence, said: "*Master is it I?*" The reply of the Lord: "*Thou hast said*," is a dagger to the traitor's heart, and he went out and consummated his treason, for thirty pieces of silver,—and then went, and hanged himself, a base traitor, heading *to his own place*. The question *is it I* was a key which unlocked every chamber of guilt in the heart of Judas. His unparalleled crime may be fully analyzed and developed in its application. This the preacher proceeded to do at some length,—and then remarked that his was not the only sinner, which caused Christ to be crucified; not the only one that has sold the Lord of life, "in the house of His friends,"—that has betrayed His cause to His enemies, and so brought a reproach upon Christianity and its Author.

At this period of our solemnities, it becomes us while we look back to the hour of our Saviour's betrayal, to turn our eye from the scene of Judas' apostacy and look into our own hearts, that we may be able to test their loyalty to the Redeemer, when, in view of the numberless ways, in which Christ has been dishonored,—the question is put: "*Is it I*" this is a time for a searching self-examination that we may find out sins and forsake them. Here, with Christ in His passion, we may more than ever realize the heinousness of our guilt, and seek by a godly sorrow and a true faith, to have it washed away in the blood of the Lamb.

But this day has been set apart by the civil authority as State Fast; as such we are bound to respect it. Hence, as Churchmen, we are taught to "honor and obey the civil authority." It is worthy of notice that it was on Tuesday in Passion Week that our Lord gave to the world the command,—"Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's," thus making obedience to rulers a part of His religion. A citizen of the republic as well as the disciples of Jesus, we are called to humiliation and prayer in view of our share of the great guilt of a wicked nation, which has called down upon it the judgments of Heaven. As a nation is made up of individuals in its sin, for such God punishes it, is made up of the individual transgressions of the people. Somebody has grievously sinned or the whole nation would not be so sorely punished [illegible] duty is to put the question in our [illegible] and will not be mistaken.

For four long years, the hand of God has been laid heavily upon us, in the form of a fearful civil war. Sin led to it, and sin has continued it. In view of its origin and its continuance, we should be careful to discover our own relations to what they have been and are. God determined that this war should be settled not by negotiation or compromise, but by conquest. This war has continued *four* years, and tens of thousands of lives have been lost,—thousands of families have been made wretched—and why has it continued so long with this terrible waste of blood? Because the enemy was strong and the government weak. Had the government been stronger and the enemy weaker, the contest would have been shorter, and human life would have been spared. Somebody deceived our deluded brethren at the South, as to the unity and strength and loyalty and determination of the North, by sympathy and other encouragement, and thus contributed to their strength. Others withheld their full and hearty support from the government, struggling for existence, and so contributed to its weakness,—and so the war continued its bloody work four years. The question "*Is it I?*" is surely appropriate to the day.

God has given us, at last, the victory, and we should, on a proper occasion, express our thanksgivings, but the duty of this day is to exercise such a repentance as will secure the pardon of an offended God, and bring upon our land the blessings of Heaven.

INDIANA PLACE CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. James Freeman Clarke.

Mr. Clarke preached yesterday to a crowded congregation, among whom was His Excellency Gov. Andrew. The text was from Matthew ix, 14.

After appropriate introductory topics, Dr. Clarke proceeded in a most interesting manner to speak of the "Reconstruction of the Union," and twice was interrupted by involuntary applause. On this point he spoke as follows:—

No doubt much remains to be done. The gravest questions rise before us. There looms up now the question, "what shall be done with the rebels? Shall the leaders of the Rebellion be punished, and how? What shall be done with the conquered States? How shall they be governed, by military or civil power and how?

In answering these questions it is evident that first of all we need guarantees that the substantial results of the war shall not be lost—that the cons of the South shall be such—that there shall be no more treasons, no more rebellions. Any leniency that overlooks this necessity is not moderation, is not generosity—it is folly, cruelty and crime. We may forgive, but we have no right so to forgive, or to leave the old conspirators with power to conspire again.

What guarantees, then, do we need? Plainly, the first is the utter abolition and destruction of slavery in the South. We must not have it in any form or shape. We must not allow it to remain as apprenticeship, or as serfdom, or as pupilage. But can this be done if we give back the power over the Southern States into the hands of the old disloyal leaders, now made ten times as bitter as by their defeat? I see by the prints that distinguished citizens of Virginia are on their way to Washington to arrange terms for the reconstruction and readmission of Virginia into the Union. What do we want of distinguished citizens of Virginia? (Applause.) We want them all to keep out of the way. We are to deal now with the loyal people of the South, colored and white, not with the old slaveholding aristocracy. We do not want any Hon. Mr. Hunters or Breckinridges; no Governor Wise, no Governor Foote, to arrange terms with.

It seems to me that the question of punishment may be entirely set aside. We do not wish to punish any one. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." They will be punished enough, no doubt of that. If defeat, ill gains, and utter ruin are punishments, if contempt at home, and neglect abroad are punishments, if to have thrown a want of statesmanship and ignorance of history, to have destroyed the peace and prosperity of these States is punishment, they have it. We have no doubt a right to punish them to any extent. The crimes of rebellion, treason, and waging civil war without a cause, are the darkest which can be committed by man. To lose life, property, and all is not too severe a punishment. But what we wish is not to punish them, but to protect ourselves. And the most moderate punishment which is adequate is the best because it is the most certain to be inflicted. And therefore I say that, in my opinion, what we want is to keep all the chief rebel leaders, and old slaveholding aristocracy out of the way, until the States of the South can be reorganized on the basis of freedom. We want to keep them from having any thing to do with the government or control of the South until every Southern State is as loyal as Massachusetts. Now every conscientious Southern man is liable to be tried, convicted, and put to death for treason under the law of 1790. It is true that he can only be tried within the State where the act of treason was committed. But when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, he committed treason there, and so did the whole rebel government, for in treason all are principals—and the purpose of overthrowing the government of the United States by arms is a treasonable purpose—for every one who deliberately aids in any way [illegible] punishment, but simply as self protection, it is my opinion that we might agree to waive the trial for treason and substitute for it three penalties: 1st. In the case of Jefferson Davis, and his government, and all the chief conspirators, we might substitute for death exile for a term of years—say ten years. This would be so moderate a punishment that it would be pretty certainly be carried out. 2d. Then for those who have left the service of the United States to fight against it, and for the civil officers of the rebel States let the punishment be disqualification for any office, and inability to vote during ten years. So fast do things move in this country, that in ten years, when the exiles return, they will find no opening left for them, or their influence gone, others in their places, the whole machinery of state reorganized, and they all sent in to obscurity and oblivion. 3d. [illegible] Let all those who have committed specified crimes, such as murdering citizens, starving to death our prisoners, and killing colored persons in cold blood, be tried and punished for those crimes under the laws. 4th. Let all the common people who have been forced and cheated into rebellion be pardoned on taking the oath of allegiance and keeping it. 5th. Let no rebel State be readmitted into the Union till its legislature has passed the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States.

This is my plan for reconstruction. Let the military government of the U. S. be continued over the States, and let garrisons of colored troops be kept in all large towns. Let no State be readmitted till a convention of the people has met, revising its Constitution and abolishing slavery, and till its Legislature has passed the Constitutional Amendment. Let the Federal Courts for the District of Pennsylvania find indictments for treason against every member of the rebel government, rebel Congress, and every head officer in the rebel army. Let the Federal Courts in Ohio, Maryland and Missouri, do the same. Then let Congress be called together, and modify the law substituting exile for a term of years, and disqualification for office, under certain conditions. So that by accepting and submitting to the lesser punishment, they may escape the greater.

SHAWMUT AVENUE CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Eddy.

The South End Baptist Societies held a meeting at the Shawmut Avenue church. The sermon was preached by Dr. Eddy, who took for his text Mark xi, 19, "Can the children of the bridechamber fast while the bridegroom is yet with them? As long as they have the bridegroom with them they can not fast?"

The preacher gave the reasons why we should rejoice to-day, rather than fast. The victories which have crowned our arms, culminating in the capture of Richmond and the surrender of Lee, were recounted as occasions for joy. A review was then given of the causes of the war, the state of society which led to it, and the incidents connected with the early times of the rebellion. From this review Mr. Eddy passed to the future. The old Union can never be reproduced. We are to be another people. A better day is to dawn upon us. The theme of the sermon was, "The Union of the Future."

1. A Union without slavery. Slavery has always been the curse of our land. It has corrupted our courts, interfered with the free action of the government in all departments. In the fall of the rebellion is written the inevitable doom of slavery.

2. A Union without the mischievous notions of State sovereignty which have done so much to destroy the general government. These pernicious ideas of State rights led Robert E. Lee and Alexander H. Stephens into rebellion. But in the new nation these ideas will have no place. The blood of this war is to cement the States into one Federal fact. The shot and shell are to be forged into rivets to rivet the Union together in one indissoluble compact. There will never come up again the question whether a man owes allegiance to Virginia or the United States. It will never be asked when Carolina has a right to secede. Those questions are settled for all time.

3. A Union based on an equality of the laboring classes and the capitalists, as against that aristocracy which has prevailed at the South, making labor dishonorable. We shall hear no more of "greasy mechanics" and the "mudsills of Northern society." Southern aristocracy so antagonistic to the genius of our government, and the spirit of our institutions is shattered to pieces in the winding up of the Richmond government which embodied it.

4. A Union in which God shall be recognized, and religion shall have more influence than in the past. It is unfortunate that the framers of the Constitution did not recognize in it the existence of God. Hamilton said, when reproached with the neglect—"I declare, we forgot it." In the [illegible] God will have a more prominent place. [illegible] crash of arms.

The speaker then referred to the changes which have taken place in public opinion. Who is not an abolitionist now? Who objects to arming the negro now? The discourse closed with a discussion of the principles on which the difficulties are to be settled, the punishment to be awarded to the leaders in the rebellion, and the duty of Christians to pray that the government may have wisdom for the crisis. We have reason to rejoice to-day. Fasting and mourning are out of place. The fall of Richmond was the fall of Providence for a general jubilee and the surrender of the army of Virginia was God's proclamation for a day of thanksgiving. We celebrate nationally, victory, peace, Union and liberty. The stars and stripes mean all that to-day.

BEDFORD STREET CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Robbins.

TEXT—2d Psalm, part of verses 9 and 10. "Be wise now, therefore, be instructed. Serve the Lord with fear and rejoice with trembling."

The preacher described the wondrous results which had crowned the toils and prayers and sacrifices of a loyal people during the last few days—the quick succession of decisive victories which have broken the power of the rebellion, the surrender by its proudest and ablest general of his whole army; the sudden stop put to the carnage and horrors of war; the quiet occupancy of Petersburg and Richmond by Northern soldiers and civilians, the holding of a reception by the President of the U. S. in the very house so recently left by the President of the Southern Confederacy, and the full tide of joy which had rolled over the land, never equalled since the news of the peace of 1814. It reminded him of the emotion of the Jews when the Lord turned again their captivity; we too "were like them that dream; our mouth was filled with laughter and our tongue with singing and we said, the Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

And even yet, said the preacher, we are like them that dream. God himself had been pleased to send us such a joyful surprise as to turn our Fast into a Thanksgiving. We could not come into His courts in a sad and plaintive mood. Our hearts were too full of praise to feel the heaviness of our guilt. But in a Christian point of view there is no incongruity between joy and contrition. The offerings of devout gratitude are occasionally connected with true repentance as the sacrifices of a broken spirit.

The preacher then took up the special theme of his discourse, which was an exposition of what appeared to him to be the providential purposes and lessons of the civil war. He thought that God intended to impress upon this people, and upon all the contemporary nations, and upon all who should hereafter read our history, those sublime truths concerning his providential control, and holy and just government of human affairs which were of old proclaimed by his inspired prophets, and so vividly exemplified in the Jewish annals. These principles are indeed over nearly verifying themselves in the experience and history of States and individuals, but it is God's pleasure that they should sometimes be more conspicuously and formally displayed, so as to force even the least religious to feel that "verily He is a God that judgeth in the earth."

[illegible] who never saw before, how strict and certain is the retributive justice of God; that an inevitable penalty pursues and overtakes, until it finally overtakes, the nation that is guilty of a notorious national injustice which it takes no wise and timely steps to remedy, or whose pride and cupidity increase with its wealth and power, that if its rulers and people will not voluntarily undertake the duty of reform, and make the comparatively easy sacrifices which just and good men demand, in the time of peaceful opportunity, a far more arduous task shall be laid upon them, and more painful sacrifices exacted, in which they shall be driven by the retributive scourge. Men now believe in providence who regarded such a faith as a mere superstition before. They have seen the nation borne along by an impetuous current which the rulers were impotent to control; men's foresight has been set at nought, and their understanding confounded. The country has been so safely saved on the brink of ruin, and so dangerously led to the happy [illegible] which we contemplate with wonder and bewilderment. God has revealed his presence; taken into his own hands the reins of government and [illegible] justice into our own hands, so that even the sceptic has seen the laws and sublime tokens of his providential agency.

Reference was made to Washington's faith in God's government of our land through the war of the revolution, and to Franklin's speech to the Convention of 1787, declaring his firm belief in a Superintending Providence, and the need of God's continued aid in founding the Constitution. Various lessons were drawn from the eventful period through which we have passed and are passing. Providence has not carried us through this furnace of affliction at the cost of so many precious lives that we should [illegible] and pamper our national appetites with the fruits of one another's blood. He has higher and holier work for us to do when the war is over. We shall then have the greatest trial and perplexed questions pressing for settlement. We shall then have our wisdom, justice, charity and magnanimity tested to the utmost. We should take an exact view of all our [illegible]

[illegible] every step taking their life in their hand, rising in lofty courage above the dread of danger, or nerving themselves by faith and prayer to resist and overcome it; still pressing on persistent and undismayed; filling up the ranks made vacant by their comrade's fall; marching up to the bristling rampart or the cannon's mouth, never wanting to the hardest duty; animated by one noble desire, to plant the symbol of their country's power and integrity upon every disputed field and every opposing hill. Shall we read and admire such heroic acts and feel no shame at our selfishness and sloth, no generous emulation prompting us to go forward with more resolute purpose and elastic step to answer the calls of patriotic, humane and Christian duty that press upon ourselves?

NORTH RUSSELL STREET CHURCH.

Pharaoh and Jefferson Davis—An Historic Parallel. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Haven.

Rev. Mr. Haven preached on this subject at the North Russell street Methodist Church. His text was Exodus ix, 13-16. "And the Lord said unto Moses, Rise up early in the morning and stand before Pharaoh and say unto him, Thus saith the Lord God of the Hebrews, Let my people go, that they may serve me. For I will at this time send all my plagues upon thine heart, and upon thy servants, and upon thy people; that thou mayest know that there is none like me in all the earth. For now I will stretch out my hand, that I may smite thee and thy people with pestilence; and thou shalt be cut off from the earth. And in very deed for this cause have I raised thee up, for to shew in thee my power, and that my name may be declared throughout all the earth." History sometimes reproduces herself with photographic accuracy. The very men who moulded the history past after his image and likeness seems to be stirring in the disturbed elements of the present and fashioning them after the same ancient form. Plutarch sought for such parallels among the chief men of Greece and Rome. The present Napoleon has found his great model and the first Cæsar alike in lineaments of character, in labors, and he might add—in fate. Yet none so strikingly in their rise, rule and fall, resemble each other as Pharaoh and Jefferson Davis. This war should be looked upon from the Divine position. We have considered it from the side of our own instincts and interests. The Union has been our watchword—the Flag our symbol—Nationality our sentiment. God has considered it chiefly, if not solely, as a war for emancipation. We have also dwelt upon the plans and acts of the rebels as the chief centre of interest. It is as if we considered Pharaoh the power of Biblical interest, not him but his serf do we place as the nucleus of that struggle. So should we place the slave, not his master, as the centre of the events of to-day.

Taking our stand by the side of God, we find his purpose to give his people liberty met by three obstacles—Constitutional impediments, the aversion of the North, and the purpose of the South. He can break the first only by destroying the last. The resolution of the slaveholders sweeps away our timidity to touch the Constitution, our unwillingness to give liberty and equality to the slave.

As he must effect this end by conforming to the nature of man, so he must give the South as he did Egypt a strong will around which they shall gather, and which shall constrain the opposing elements to develop equal will in paths of righteousness. That strong nature was found in each case in the person of their leaders Pharaoh, and Jefferson Davis.

Two inquiries are suggested by the subject.

I. In what respects these men resemble each other.

II. Why were they raised up.

I. They resemble each other in four particulars. 1st, their freedom; 2d, their character; 3d, their work, and 4th, their fate.

1st. In freedom they were alike. Some supposed Pharaoh's will was supernaturally hardened. Each acted in perfect and conscious freedom. They chose their course without constraint; they developed their purpose in it in accordance with the general law, that exercise strengthens the faculty. As God made that law, he in a sense hardened their hearts. Yet they, as they acted freely under it, they hardened their own hearts. Any other view makes them machines, and God responsible for their deeds.

2d. In character they had three points in common.

1st. Discernment of the end from the beginning. 2d. Great strength and steadiness of purpose. 3d. Power to infuse like strength and steadiness in others.

Both resisted the appeals of their subordinates to make peace. In their work they were alike—each resisting every attempt at settlement, till God's rule could be accomplished.

4th. Their fate. Pharaoh as a historic and powerful name, perished of the Red Sea. Davis has [illegible] No more will his name be a power in [illegible] will be forgotten, and [illegible] be remembered as the instrument [illegible] liberty of his children [illegible]. Let him live in the [illegible] or Paris, let him rot in his living grave.

II. He was raised up, 1st to illustrate this people, to make them princes in the earth. As Pharaoh was the instrument by which Israel was redeemed from bondage, that he might be the representative people of God in all ages. Davis was raised up that these may be exalted. They are far in advance of all other peoples in the trust of the divine outline—in faith, in patience, in long suffering, in charity, in humility. Never have they been known to speak harshly of their oppressors. If they continue in this grace they would be the first blood of America. Their late masters would seek their alliance, as Pharaoh's successor did that of Solomon, the son of their slaves. These alliances would soon be common in the South, and the long illegal relations become legal, honorable and happy.

We should be faithful in securing for them their every privilege and improvement. They should have the right of suffrage. Mr Lincoln's attempt to deprive them of this will ruin all his fame if persisted in. He will be called the Liberator; let him be also the Regenerator. Moses not only delivered his people, he organized them into a nation. So must there be. He must do likewise, or all he has done will not preserve his name great with posterity. The 12,000 half loyal whites of Louisiana should be kept out of their attempted assumption of State dignities till they allow that six thousand more loyal men of color the equal rights for which they have petitioned. The Church should be equally zealous to sweep from her pale the unrighteous distinctions of color. Thus will the nation be working together with God, escape forty years wandering in the wilderness, enter speedily the land of Canaan, and her rest shall be glorious.

PARK STREET CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Stone.

Park street Church was filled in every part to its utmost capacity and hundreds stood, unable to obtain seats. The pulpit was beautifully and tastefully draped with bunting and with flags. The pastor, Rev. A. L. Stone took his text from Zech. viii, 19, "Thus saith the Lord of Hosts; The fast of the fourth month, and the fast of the fifth, and the fast of the seventh, and the fast of the tenth, shall be to the house of Judah joy and gladness, and cheerful feasts; therefore love the truth and peace."

The preacher dwelt upon the mingling of sorrowing and rejoicing sentiments in all hearts and showed that the observance of the day as designated was well suited to such a state of mind.

He pressed the danger of concluding that God was altogether at peace with us, because of the signal manifestations of his favor under which the nation was so jubilant, and called attention to national sins still existing which, if unforsaken, would surely provoke fresh judgments from Heaven.

He took up somewhat at large the question of the disposition of the leaders of the rebellion, and argued for the execution of due process of law upon them.

He also considered our incomplete reparation of the wrongs of the colored race in this country—to whose patriotism, magnanimity and valor he paid fitting tribute.

He glanced briefly in closing at the tasks of statesmanship, citizenship and Christian charity which met us at the threshold of the future.

The discourse was a trifle less than an hour in length and was frequently and enthusiastically applauded.

As we understand it is to be immediately published, at the request of the Park street people we give only this brief sketch.

HOLLIS STREET CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. George L. Chaney.

To Hollis street church, the pastor, Rev. George L. Chaney preached from the text, "I, the Lord, make peace."—Is. xlv. 7.

A singular feature in the present war is, that those whose hearts have been most engaged in it have most deplored it. Thus the heroic Winthrop early lamented the strife, in which he, nevertheless, willingly gave up his life. "War is the blood," [illegible] of all the time."

[illegible] justification but in peace, and [illegible] through the agony of four years but the hope of a real and abiding peace.

While the thoughts of the people are thus bent on peace, and while recent events conspire to encourage the hope of a speedy reconstruction, it becomes us to remember the word of the Lord, "I, the Lord, make peace."

[illegible] make peace—no President can make peace. Our grand army has compelled surrender; but surrender is not peace. Our grand President has proclaimed Emancipation; but emancipation is not enfranchisement. Our Congress may propose a Constitutional Amendment, but [illegible] cannot remove the ignorance of the [illegible] prejudice and hatred of the rebellious [illegible]. The peace of God, the only abiding peace, is in the reconciliation of divided hearts. [illegible]

gone to carry the love and light of learning into humble homes; who have turned the slave-marts into schools, the plantations into asylums for freemen. They are the agents of Christian charity, who shelter and feed the homeless, sick and suffering. They are the soldiers themselves, who, in the hour of truce or victory, they show the tender, peaceful temper of their inmost hearts and kindly bind up the wounds their own hands have made. They are the faithful teachers who have not "shunned to declare the whole counsel of God."

The preacher then took a retrospect of the last four years, and showed how visibly the hand of God had been active in the affairs of the nation. He thought the conviction of duty which had marked the time had worked a revival of principle, which was the very inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

The victory of justice over prejudice and pride is so purely a triumph of the right, and its preparation and fulfilment are so plainly providential, that we are compelled to assemble in the house of God and give unto the Lord the glory due His name. God's favor during the trial of the past four years should encourage us in the doubtful events that are before us. We are exhorted to believe that it is always safe to "do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with our God."

CHAUNCY STREET CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Rufus Ellis.

Mr. Ellis preached yesterday a valuable and interesting sermon from Luke v. 8, 9, "When Simon Peter saw, he fell down at Jesus' feet, saying, Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord. For he was astonished, and all that were with him, at the draught of the fishes which they had taken." It was on "The Fast of the Victorious." We give a few extracts.

"We must have a nation composed of equal republics. So far as can be, we are bound, in all humanity, and even though we should be compelled to resort to severest measures, to make another rebellion impossible. We cannot tolerate within our borders those who have plotted this mischief, and precipitated upon the land this most bloody war. We cannot suffer the courses of the world to decline again into the old ruts, or the shape which a hundred terrible battles have made to be fashioned again into the old patterns.

And yet, on the other hand, we cannot forget or be false to the genius of our institutions. We are as anxious to save the States as to save the nation. We want no subjects, but fellow-citizens. We never lost our dread of centralization, which may be only a milder name for despotism. We would show with whom we have been compelled to fight, that not in wrath but in love did we smite them, that we have all along only been defending what was most dear to us. We want a true Democracy, in which every man shall be equal before the law to every other man, and to this end, so far as God shall give us grace, we shall use our opportunity."

* * * * *

"Some things we can hold fast by as settled—such as these. There can be no more slavery in our land. We shall not suffer the fact of slavery under the disguise of a new form or name. We make no more bargains in which principle is set off against thrift. We say, 'first pure, then peaceable,' and yet in judgment we shall remember mercy. We shall try to remember that submission is hard, that we must allow for errors in judgment as well as for moral delinquency, and not add to the inevitable yoke by annoyance or needless interference."

* * * * *

"Let us so record our vows in a temper of sober thoughtfulness. And though this be called a fast, let our last word be a word of praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God that we have come at last to this hour with its good hope."

* * * * *

"Our Fast this year finds us rejoicing. As the sower goes forth in the spring time to sow his seed, his heart is light and hopeful as the most abounding harvest could not make it. The cold earth and the cloudy sky cannot discourage him. The land to which he is committing the precious grains shall now be annexed by war, and uncompelled to drink up the blood of the slain. The righteous cause advances with ever increasing swiftness to the predestined triumph. The hands that were raised to destroy already hang down powerless, and the weapons that were forged against the rights of man are falling to the ground. For once, at least, justice and power have blended; the most advanced ideas have found the bravest battalions to battle for them; the conquerors have a right to feel that they have done no harm, but only good to the conquered, having prevailed not so much over them, brave men as they have proved themselves, as over their besetting sins and fatal conditions."

EAST BOSTON UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. W. H. Cudworth.

The East Boston Unitarian Church had a good sized audience present. The preacher [illegible] aside from the common track of jubilation, and considering the fact that bondage had caused the evils of war, bloodshed, bereavement, anxiety, and suffering from which we were now nearly released, took for his text the word "Bondage," Galatians v. 1, tracing its operation upon human nature, and its effects in human society from the beginning of time to the present day. Bondage was of the earth earthy. The word, the will, the love of God were not bound, neither would He suffer his children to remain so.

The effects of bondage long continued had always been calamitous both to bond wearers and bond makers. It made the latter selfish, supercilious, and pitiless; the former false, cringing, and inert. Hence, every power, political or ecclesiastical, that rested on bondage had passed away, and every power now resting on bondage was passing away.

The masses would be elevated, must be elevated, or like a volcano they would burst forth in the destructive wrath of irrepressible eruption and overthrow everything opposed to their progress.

Northern freedom through its results, stood in grand contrast to-day to Southern bondage and its results. On one hand was prosperity, wealth, power, victory, and the favor and blessing of God; on the other desolation, poverty, weakness, defeat, and the frown of heaven.

Thousands of men are in bondage throughout the North still, because bondage did more than hamper the limbs with fetters of iron. Many of our reformers were in bondage to the spirit of invective and bitterness, many of our political leaders to one sided ideas of reconstruction and reform. They were still astride of the hobbies of the past, trying vainly to keep pace with the triumphal car of universal progress. Sectarians whether religious or scientific were in bondage. The devotees of pleasure, the lovers of wealth, the servants of sin, they are suffering oppression, they are under the yoke. We should endeavor to break every yoke and let all the oppressed go free, for we have not received the spirit of bondage, but the spirit of adoption. We are not prepared to say acceptably "Abba, Father," until we can say sincerely "Frater, Brother." The first must have the second or it is virtually annulled and we are still in bondage. Bondage of limbs, of mind, of heart, and of soul must cease, for God will have all receive the glorious liberty of his children.

TREMONT STREET M. E. CHURCH.

"The Fruits of the War."—Sermon by Rev. Wm. S. Studley.

At the Tremont street Methodist Episcopal Church a sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. Wm. S. Studley. His subject was "The Fruits of the War." His text was selected from Psalms lxxxv: 1—"Lord, thou hast been favorable unto thy land; thou hast brought back the captivity of Jacob."

In commencing, Mr Studley said that for four years God has fed this nation with the bread of tears—the dead bodies of his servants have been given to be meat unto the fowls of heaven, and the flesh of his saints unto the beasts of the earth. Their blood has been shed like water, and there was none to bury them.

But to-day, this fourth anniversary of the opening of the war in Charleston harbor, we can look heavenward and say with the poet of Israel "Lord, thou hast been favorable unto thy land, thou hast brought back the captivity of Jacob, thou hast forgiven the iniquity of thy people; thou hast covered all their sins, thou hast taken away all thy wrath; thou hast turned thyself from the fierceness of thine anger. Mercy and truth are met together, righteousness and peace have kissed each other. Truth shall spring out of the earth, and righteousness shall look down from heaven. Yea the Lord shall give that which is good, and our land shall yield her increase. Righteousness shall go before Him, and shall set us in the way of His steps."

It is God, my friends, who hath wrought this great work for us. It is He who hath brought this nation up out of the horrible pit, out of the miry clay, and set our feet upon a rock, and established our goings. But for his interposing arm we should have been utterly and long since consumed by our adversaries.

Not by our own sword, not by our own arm, but *His* right hand, and *His* arm and the light of *His* countenance have gotten us the victory. Under His guidance what the Federal government has accomplished in these four years of struggle and sacrifice.

It has snatched nearly half a continent of prostituted territory from the demoniac touch of tyranny and consecrated it forevermore to the blessings of Christian civilization. It has rescued millions of white men and women from that moral and mental, as well as physical and social degradation which necessarily attached to the non-slaveholding class of the South. It has [illegible]

manner never before realised by us as a being of just purposes and of infinite mercy.

TREMONT TEMPLE.

Sermon by Rev. J. D. Fulton.

The Tremont Temple was crowded at an early hour. The choir sang, "Sound the Loud Timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea." Rev. Mr. Everett of Albany, read the 112th Psalm; Rev. Mr. Alden of Albany, Rev. Mr. Foljambe of East Boston, Father Cook and others were on the platform.

The subject of the discourse preached by Rev. J. D. Fulton was "Radicalism." Text, 1st Cor. xvi. 13. "Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong."

The preacher began by saying that Paul was a born radical. He was an original, a fundamental man. God spoke through him. The truth as it is in Jesus lost nothing of its force or fulness or sharpness because it came from Paul.

Radicalism is defined to be the fruit grown on the stem of gospel truth. It pertains to the origin of things. Radicals have been schooled in the church, and when the church has not supplied them she has been weak. Radicals should be pure and true men. The history of the church of Christ in New England is the history of an effort made to avoid radicalism. Jonathan Edwards, Lyman Beecher, and others, went as far as they could go and not be called "conservatives," and when they stopped, the church followed their example. In the providence of God the anti-slavery reform opened a new field for radicalism. Here its value could be tested. That "excess of conscience" against which Dr. Beecher advised his son Edward, had full swing, and its mighty blows shattered clay images, severed organizations and wrecked constitutions built on compromise.

To adopt a favorite illustration of Wendell Phillips—The church, like the young sapling laden with snow, was bent by the weight of the sin of slavery. We shook her gently in her slumber, hoping to secure her aid; but she would not come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, and we went on without her. Men who had been preaching quiet, and crying hush, were not ready for field work in God's battles. A soldier looks to headquarters for orders, and so pushes on regardless of circumstances.

Duty, not consequences, belong to men. The war, it is said, grew out of misinterpretation of texts of Scripture. It is to be hoped that those who thus misinterpreted them were ignorant. There is nothing in this universe of God so pitiable as a man knowing God's word, standing in the presence of a slave auction block dumb, his lips padlocked, his conscience sold to the purposes of slavery; black men and black mothers staring at him, and God hiding his face in anger.

In reviewing this long and protracted contest, it is wonderful to notice how the providence of God has made the wrath of man to praise Him. The Christians of the South, who have defended slavery as a divine institution, have been forced [illegible]

ARLINGTON STREET CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Gannett.

[illegible]

BEACH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Sermon by Rev. J. P. Dixby.

[illegible]

SERMON OF REV. DR. KIRK.

[illegible]

OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Blagden.

[illegible]

SCHOOL STREET CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Miner.

[illegible]

BOWE STREET CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Storr.

[illegible]

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Blaikie.

[illegible]

ROXBURY.

Sermon by Rev. A. C. Thompson.

[illegible]

SOUTH DEDHAM.

Sermon by Rev. C. Osborn.

[illegible]

Daily Evening Traveller.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1865.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

☞ Currency in packages of five dollars and upwards, neatly put up, can be obtained in exchange for bank bills to an equal amount at the

TRAVELLER COUNTING ROOM.

Fast Day Sermons.

We give a large portion of our paper to-day to sketches of sermons by some of our clergymen, yesterday. They all spoke upon the great questions now so prominently before the public, and as will be seen there was a wide diversity in the views presented. As the opinions of men of ability, each in his own sphere exerting more or less influence, they will undoubtedly be read with interest by all class.

Rev. Dr. Lothrop.—We have a sketch of the excellent sermon given by Rev. Dr. Lothrop, of Brattle street Church, yesterday, which will be given in the *Traveller* of to-morrow.

The News.

Some of the leading men of Virginia, have issued an address to the citizens of that State with the information that the members of the late government recently in power at Richmond, may return and freely deliberate upon public affairs, the consent of the military authorities having been obtained. The Governor and other officials and men of influence are requested to be in Richmond by the 25th of this month. The Richmond *Whig* understands that President Lincoln assents to this plan of procedure.

Secretary Stanton has given information that drafting and recruiting in the Northern States will be suspended, that the purchase of arms and commissary stores will be lessened, and that as far as practicable, the internal trade of the country will henceforth be free. The retrenchment is understood to be made at the suggestion of Gen. Grant, who expects to reduce the expenses of the army [illegible]

Reconstruction of the Union.

[illegible]

The National Flag over Fort Sumter.

[illegible]

Peace and Reconstruction.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL WEITZEL.

His Reconstruction Efforts not the Cause.

Special Despatch to the Traveller.

Washington, April 14.—It was rumored this morning that the removal of Weitzel was occasioned by his attempts at reconstruction.

It turns out that it was not so. The headquarters of the Army of the James hereafter is at Richmond and Gen. Ord out-ranks Weitzel and takes command.

Philip.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, April 13.—The *Press'* Washington despatch says General Grant is here in consultation with the President. His headquarters are hereafter to be in Washington.

He goes to Philadelphia to-morrow. Lee visits Johnston to stay bloodshed. He is truly penitent. Ewell is on his parole at the Metropolitan Hotel.

New York, April 14.—The *World's* Washington correspondent says: It is reported as soon as Lee decided he would have to surrender, he set at work to devise some plan by which the action on his part would result in peace.

What passed at the interview between him and Gen. Grant is not publicly known. It may safely be inferred that the terms of the surrender were but a minor portion of the questions discussed.

It is quite probable he proposed to Gen. Grant if generous terms were granted to him, he would go to Gen. Johnston and urge him to surrender likewise.

In furtherance of this plan Grant was to go to Washington, and urge the stopping of recruiting, and the issue of an amnesty proclamation, while Lee would go to Raleigh and urge Johnston to surrender.

The *Times'* despatch says Grant will remain in Washington several days.

Spink of Illinois, is appointed Secretary of Dakota Territory.

Official information has been received that Gen. Sherman marched from Goldsboro' for Raleigh last Monday.

The *Tribune's* despatch says Gen. Grant made the announcement on his way to Washington that he would demonstrate to the government that our military expenses may now be reduced one million dollars per day, without infringing at all upon the necessary [illegible]

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

[illegible]

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL.

[illegible]

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

The thermometer stood on Wednesday, April 12th, at 2 P. M., at [illegible]; Thursday, 13th, [illegible]; this day, *Friday*, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Observance of Fast Day in this City.

Fast Day was [illegible]

[illegible]

STOCK SALES THIS DAY.

[illegible]

Friday Evening, April 14.

Money is still quite easy of access at the banks and in the street, at six per cent for loans on demand; and there are more lenders than there are borrowers at this rate on approved collateral security, but in other cases it is more difficult to obtain accommodations.

Stocks are pretty firm, both for investment and for speculation. The chief demand, however, is for the gold bearing and currency bonds of the United States. The operations in some of the land and mining shares are larger than of late, but they are less influenced by the fluctuations in gold, than heretofore.

[From the Commercial Advertiser.]

The stock market exhibits a recovery from the partial reaction of yesterday afternoon. The speculative movement is vigorous, and prices are stronger and generally higher.

Governments are an exception to the rule. Yesterday's foreign advices report the price of Five-twenties in Europe about 1 per cent lower than was expected, and prices consequently declined ½ at the board, but were firmer after.

[illegible]

BOSTON MARKET.

[illegible]

Fine Carriages.

JOHN C. PARKER & CO.,
No. 65 East 25th street,
NEW YORK.

Their long experience as makers for the BOSTON market enables them to compete in style and quality with any other builder.

Photographs of any style of carriage sent by mail upon application.

March 25th, 1865.

MARKED DOWN
TO LESS THAN GOLD RATES

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Will be sold as above, excluding the most elegant assortment of Foreign Goods ever in this market.

C. A. SMITH & CO.,
No. 6 Old State House.

Prices Reduced

30 PER CENT.

BEACH & FAIRBANK

WILL OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS

AT PRICES THAT

CHALLENGE COMPETITION

Fine

LONDON AND PARIS COATINGS,

In all Styles and Shades,

FOR

Spring Overcoats and Business Suits,

At very Lowest Prices for Cash.

C. A. SMITH & CO.
No. 1 Old State House.

Flags! Flags! Flags!

BUNTING FLAGS,

FINE QUALITY—OF ALL SIZES,

FOR SALE LOW BY

PALMER & BACHELDERS,
162 Washington street.

Just Opened.

A SUPERB LOT OF

PARIS FANCY CASSIMERES,

BOUGHT SINCE THE RECENT FALL IN GOLD,

And will be sold at

LOWEST MARKET RATES

C. A. SMITH & CO.,
No. 6 Old State House.

April 3.

BOOTS AND SHOES

SELLING AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

[illegible] MR. RUFUS FOSTER, late Foster & Peabody, may be found in our [illegible] Department. THOS. E. MOSELEY & CO., Corner Summer and Hawley streets.

Super Paris and

WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS,

IN ALL SHADES,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Just purchased in New York below the cost of importation. Will be sold at a corresponding

DISCOUNT FROM FORMER PRICES

C. A. SMITH & CO.,
No. 1 Old State House.

Shawls and Cloaks.

Jordan, Marsh & Co.,

Exhibit the largest variety of

SHAWLS

of both

Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,

Together with the finest stock of

LADIES' AND MISSES'

SILK AND CLOTH GARMENTS,

IN THE LATEST PARIS MODES,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

JORDAN, MARSH & CO.,
No. 242 WASHINGTON STREET.

Calicoes.

OUR PRINT COUNTER

IS REPLENISHED HOURLY

WITH THE

CHOICEST AMERICAN DESIGNS,

Of the Celebrated

LANCASTER Q. PRINT CO.,

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET!

JORDAN, MARSH & CO.,
242 WASHINGTON STREET.

Domestic and Housekeeping

GOODS,

AT RETAIL.

We have constantly on hand, and for sale, at the very lowest prices, every desirable make of

BROWN AND BLEACHED

COTTONS,

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

We pay particular attention to our Housekeeping Department, and Ladies will always find a complete assortment from the best manufacturers of

IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,

together with everything in this class of goods afforded in the

AMERICAN MARKET,

AT QUICK RATES.

JORDAN, MARSH & CO.,
No. 242 Washington Street.

Dress Goods.

A SMALL CHOICE ASSORTMENT,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JORDAN, MARSH & CO.

Black and White Check

CLOTH SACQUES AND CIRCULARS

May be found at the

CLOAK DEPARTMENT

OF

JORDAN, MARSH & CO.,
242 Washington Street.

Choice Styles of
BOYS' CLOTHING!
G. H. LANE & CO.,
Nos. 31 and 32 Dock square, Boston

Military Clothing!
300 BLOUSES.
200 PANTS
G. H. LANE & CO.,
Nos. 31 and 32 Dock square Boston

Choice Porto Rico
SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
FOR SALE BY
JONES, HASKELL & CO.

Strawberries
SOUTHMAYD'S,
Corner of Tremont and Broomfield Streets.

French Prints and Percales,
IN
CHINTZ COLORS,
SPALDING, HAY & WALES,
PALMER, WATERMAN & HATCH.

Scotch Ginghams,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES,
GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.
SPALDING, HAY & WALES,
PALMER, WATERMAN & HATCH,
10 WINTER STREET.

Silk Department.
Black and White Check Silks,
NOW OPENING AT
SPALDING, HAY & WALES,
PALMER, WATERMAN & HATCH,
10 Winter street.

"Buy me and I'll do you Good."

Whelon's Ointment

Important to the Married

A Warning in Time

Forty Years
VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM
LUNGS, THROAT AND CHEST.

Unpremiable Heads
CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,
Christadoro's Hair Preservative,

Dr. Harrison's
Chalybeate Tonic,
OR
Ironized Catawba Wine,

DR. HARRISON'S
Peristaltic Lozenges!
A POSITIVE AND ONLY REMEDY FOR
Costiveness, Piles and Dyspepsia.

Our
SPRING OVERCOATS,
DRESS FROCKS
BUSINESS FROCKS,
BUSINESS SACKS,
WALKING COATS,
PANTALOONS,
VESTS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
AND
PIECE GOODS,
WERE ALL
MARKED DOWN!
APRIL 7th.
GOOD CLOTHING,
Macullar, Williams & Parker,
192 WASHINGTON STREET.

Let not Despair

Byam, Carlton & Co.,
MATCHES,

Elegant Furniture
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
400 and 500 Washington Street, Boston.

DRS. LIGHTHILL
NO. 20 BOYLSTON STREET,
CATARRH, DEAFNESS,

Knitting Machines

The Excelsior

Prof. Liebig's Food for Children and Invalids.

Special Notices.

JOHN B. GOUGH

THE COMMONWEALTH

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DR. ABBOUTS FRENCH CLASSES.

OLEAR CREEK TUNNEL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

SHIP NEWS
PORT OF BOSTON.

Friday, April 14.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

CLEARED.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Amusements.

BOSTON MUSEUM.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.
MORRIS BROTHERS, PELL & TROW

KELLY'S SERENADERS.

TREMONT THEATRE.

LAUS DEO!
THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY
Grand Choral Performance
IN COMMEMORATION OF
THE GREAT VICTORIES!
BOSTON MUSIC HALL,
THE GREAT ORGAN.

BOSTON THEATRE.
EDWIN BOOTH

MELODEON HALL.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
THE NATIONAL STATUE,
VIRGINIA DARE.

CLOSING LEVEES OF
QUEEN ZENOBIA,

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Carriage Painter.

BROOMS, BROOMS.

ILLUMINATION CANDLE SOCKETS.

$100 REWARD.

SMITH'S CELEBRATED
PHILADELPHIA ALE.

CITY OF BOSTON.

TO LET.

FOR SALE.

BOSTON AND COLONIAL STEAMSHIP CO.

TO BE LET.

GOOD WINDOW SHADES.

TO PLATERS AND BUILDERS.

PETROLEUM LANDS

OIL LANDS FOR SALE

Quartz Crushers and Pulverizers.

Book Trade.

A NEW NOVEL BY MARION HARLAND
SHELDON & COMPANY,
NEW YORK,
Husbands and Homes.

Legal Notices.

MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
Spring and Summer Clothing,
George W. Simmons & Co.,
OAK HALL.

TRAVELLER EXTRA

LATEST NEWS.

FIVE O'CLOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Baker—Gen. Lee—Curtailment of War Expenses.

Special Despatch to the Traveller.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Gen. Wallace has been removed. Gen. Butler is still here.

He goes to Philadelphia to-night, by special train. His commission expires to-morrow and he goes back to Lowell to follow his profession.

Gen. Lee was in Richmond yesterday. He has promised to go South and urge Johnston to surrender.

The War Department is completing the arrangements to diminish its expenses. PHILIP.

The Pursuit and Surrender of Gen. Lee.

Efforts of the Rebels to Escape.

Their Army Completely Surrounded

NEW YORK, March 14.—The *World* has a graphic account of the pursuit and surrender of Lee.

It appears that the 2d and 6th corps came first upon Lee's rear, just west of Amelia Court House. The Army of the James at the same time pressed forward from the southeast.

The 6th corps came in between and struck Ewell's corps, and with Sheridan's cavalry captured the commander and most of his forces.

A moment before Ewell sent a note to Lee urging him to surrender. Our line now forming three-quarters of a circle, north, east and south, closed the rebel force pressed on until Saturday evening, when Custer's and Merritt's cavalry reached the Appomattox Court House, west of the rebel army, and completing the circle.

During Saturday night Lee thought to cut his way through and reach Danville, having encountered cavalry only at the point selected for the enterprise.

Sunday morning he made the attempt, but in the meantime the 6th corps came up and the rebels received such a check that they were thrown back like horses upon their haunches, which told them that at last all was over and done. Negotiations for the surrender then followed.

General Grant's Trade Order.

Part of the Order Revoked.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—General Grant has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS
ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN THE FIELD, Va., April 11, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 74.—Second paragraph of Special Order No. 48, of the date of March 10, 1865, from these headquarters, suspending trade operations within the State of Virginia, except that portion known as the Eastern Shore, and the State of North Carolina and South Carolina, and that portion of the State of Georgia immediately bordering on the Atlantic, including the city of Savannah, until further orders, is hereby revoked.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT,
T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant General.

Serious Accident on the Steamer Corsica.

NEW YORK, April 14.—During the passage of the steamer Corsica from Havana, a barrel of spirits, while being lowered into the hold, slipped from the fastenings and fell. The storekeeper taking a lighted lamp into the hold, it took fire causing an explosion, by which a man named Hughes was instantly killed. Another was also killed, and three others were seriously injured.

The President's Policy Respecting Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Some foreign journals assert that it is the intention of our government to recognize the Mexican Empire, but a recent act of the President does not support that assertion, for he has recognized Jose A. Godoy, as consul of the Mexican Republic at San Francisco.

Blockade Running at Galveston.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The steamer Golden Rule, from [illegible] arrived. The steamer Corsica [illegible] Denebre with 1000 bales cotton arrived at Nassau on the 30th, from Galveston. She reports Galveston garrisoned by 1200 troops. Twelve Federal ships of war were off the bar. Six steamers had sailed recently from Havana for Galveston.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The French Consul has gone to Washington to lay claim to French tobacco.

Fire at Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 14.—Hayden's Cabinet Warehouse and several shops under it, were damaged by fire this morning, to the amount of $30,000.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 14.—There is no Stock or Gold Board to-day, being Good Friday.

Markets.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton quiet. Flour dull—sales of 4500 bbls; State at $7 00@8 00 ℔ bbl; round hoop Ohio at $8 30@9 60 ℔ bbl, and Western at $7 00@8 15 ℔ bbl; Southern Flour—sales of 500 bbls at $9 10@12 10 ℔ bbl; Canada Flour—sales of 300 bbls at $8 10@10 50 ℔ bbl. Wheat quiet—sales unimportant. Corn firmer—sales unimportant. Oats firm at 85c ℔ bushel. Beef is quiet. Pork firm—sales of mess at $27 50@27 75 ℔ bbl. Lard quite steady. Whiskey dull at $2 13 ℔ gallon.

☞ The interview between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee, before the surrender of the latter, was at the residence of W. McLean, Esq., in Appomattox Court House Village. The surrender of the army took place at a little village known as Clover Hill.

GOLD.—At 1 50, 146.

ARREST OF A FEMALE CHARGED WITH THE LARCENY OF SEWING MACHINES AND A PIANO.—A young woman named Mrs. Annie Howe was arrested by Detective Leeds a few days since upon a charge of larceny of seven sewing machines and a piano, under the following circumstances:—She visited the store of Mr. Charles J. Little, No. 233 Washington street, and pretended to hire three sewing machines, valued at $65 each, from the Singer Sewing Machine Co. she obtained four, valued at $310, from Dr James L. Simonds No. 8 Lagrange place, she also hired a piano, valued at $250. The articles were to be sent to No. 13 Tremont row, where it was stated that she was engaged in the millinery business with a woman named Dooham.

It has since been ascertained that after the sewing machines had been delivered they were sold to different parties, the sale of one having been made within an hour after she received it. The piano was sold to Mr. Rodney Sibley for $125. This has been recovered.

In the Police Court this forenoon she was arraigned upon three counts and held in $1400.

It is reported that the "firm" obtained $331 worth of millinery and dry goods from a New York house, backed by a recommendation from a Boston firm.

Mrs. Howe is a fine looking woman of about 21 years of age, and appeared in court with an infant in her arms.

DEADLY ASSAULT ON A CAMBRIDGE OFFICER.—John Hawkes and another man, attacked officer Amos Benson last evening, in East Cambridge, tore away his pistol and billy, and stabbed him several times. The reason of the assault was Benson had complained of Hawkes's father under the license act, and Hawkes had made threats of vengeance. He was afterwards arrested and held in $2000 for examination next Monday before Justice Ladd. Hawkes was arrested by officer Kinsley, in an upper room, where several men proposed to prevent it, but were awed by Mr. Kinsley's pistol.

MIDDLESEX TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.—This body is holding its session to-day in Cambridge, and will close to-morrow noon. T. D. Adams presides. Addresses were made this morning by J. F. Claflin of Newton, on the study of Latin in our schools.

ACCIDENT IN CHELSEA.—Dr. C. A. Walker, while passing through Cherry street yesterday, was knocked senseless by a bundle of hay falling on him from Green's stable loft. He was taken home to Chestnut street, and Dr. Forsyth called. His injuries are serious.

FLAG RAISING ON PEARL STREET.—A large and beautiful flag will be thrown to the breeze Saturday at 12 o'clock from Nos. 121 and 116 Pearl street. Hon. John C. Park and others are expected to make addresses.

ILLUMINATION AT WEST ROXBURY IN HONOR OF THE VICTORIES.—The citizens of West Roxbury, generally, last evening illuminated their residences in honor of the late victories. The grounds of several gentlemen were also brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns. There were displays of fireworks at Messrs. Pratt's, Brown's, Spaulding's, Nickerson's, and others. Gilmore's full band was present.

☞ It is reported that Jeff. Davis after reaching Danville, on Tuesday of last week, issued a proclamation that Lee's army was safe, and there was still hope for the Confederacy. He has probably had reason, before this, to change his mind, and to care more for his own safety than that of the Confederacy.

☞ Gen. Lee reached Richmond on Wednesday, and proceeded to his own house. Gens. Fitz Hugh Lee and Rosser, cavalry generals, have not given themselves up.

☞ John B. Gough will deliver a lecture on Temperance on Sunday evening, the 30th inst. Tickets with reserved seats are now selling at Ditson's.

☞ Two hundred recruits for Maine regiments in the Potomac army arrived here this morning in the Portland steamer, in charge of Lieut. Geo. W. Hall, of the 12th New Hampshire. They proceeded to Gallop's Island to await transportation.

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