SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1865. The End of the Slave Rebellion. The rebellion against the Government of the United States has been defeated, after a four years' struggle, unexampled in the armies called to the field, the loss of precious lives, the expenditure of treasure, the cruelty of the guilty authors of the war, the commanding issues involved, and the everlasting principles rescued and secured by the final Union triumph. It was in Virginia, in October of 1781, that the American rebellion against British tyranny achieved its last victory, and by the surrender of the British army and George Washington, commander of the American forces. In this same Virginia, not very many miles from the scene of the defeat and capitulation of the British mercenaries, and in the vicinity of Richmond, the capital of the State, the rebellion of American slavery against American freedom has just been beaten and crushed by the American army under command of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the

where the Revolutionary War was closed navy, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, to United States, and his captains, GRANT, SHERIDAN, and MEADE. It remains with the vanquished traitors to choose the hour between their formal submission to the majesty of an outraged Government and their complete and inevitable extermination. Never were two rebellions so different in the causes which provoked and precipitated them. The one was the revolt of a young and struggling People against a Power which had plundered and oppressed them. The other was the revolt of a besotted Aristocracy, which had been fed and flattered by an indulgent Government, until, spoiled by prosperity, after having practically governed the majority by its money and its arregance, it raised its arm against its generous benefactor. God decided that, as the one rebellion was just and holy, it should prevail against all the hosts and the money of the foreign tyrant. And God has also decided that, as the other rebellion was unjust and unholy, it should perish, even sustained as it has been by the same foreign influences which hunted and proscribed our common ancestors. The surrender of why beef should not now average 20 cents. CORNWALLIS opened the door of the Cenmutton 18 cents, veal 16 cents, and poultry turies to the maxims and examples of American freedom-a freedom born in the tortures and throes of European bigotry and persecution; and when Slavery attempted to close the door upon the progress of Enlightened Democracy, the infant of 1781. grown to the giant of 1865, completed the | ing the markets unvisited, be content to work of vengeance and vindication by the

We Shall Dwell in Peace Together. We do not envy the men who, in the hour of a nation's deliverance from the blackest conspiracy that ever threatened gency of the return to their former power of the baffled and self-banished authors of our woes. Nor do we sympathize with those who continue to dwell upon the exploded party-cry that the South will never submit, the rebels can never be conquered. and that, even if defeated, there can be no real or lasting friendship between the socalled "sections." We have not only a hopeful and a strong confidence that the Southern people will eject their betrayers and oppressors, but that they will gladly and gratefully come back to the love and allegiance which at one time was their proudest boast, when they called Northern men their brothers and the Constitution their shield and buckler. These thoughts are suggested by the remembrance of the splendid argument of Hon, EDWARD EVERETT, on the 19th of November, 1863, in his oration at the dedication of the cemetery at Gettysburg, in this State. We reproduce this noble classic in another part of THE PRESS. Never will the impression of his golden words be removed from our mind. They were precious and soothing when they fell warm and glowing from the stainless lips now cold and silent, for they seemed to be addressed to the heroes who slept at his feet, and to tell them they had not died in vain—that theirs was not a sacrifice for an empty theory or a politician's creed, but for a stern, living, and undying reality—to save a country and to punish those who sought its destruction. At this moment, when all good men look to a speedy end of war, to a just and lasting peace, and to a morough reunion of the whole people, the argument of EDWARD EVERETT is at once a new reason for national pride and a new source of national confidence. Read it carefully. Not a sentence of it but is a text. Especially dwell upon the passages we have emphasized in italics.

"The Difficulty in the Way." The country may as well understand, first as last, that the most stupendous, if not the sole, difficulty in the way of pacification lies in the apprehension felt by the Republican leaders as to the late of their party in the event of a simple reunion, or a reunion which shall give the Southern people all their political as well as personal rights; and how to avoid this is the knotty problem which gives Mr. Lincoln pante. Washington Correspondence New York World of yesterday, April 7, 1805.

Whoever believes that Mr. Lincoln will

be actuated, much less controlled, by any such apprehension or knotty problem as is here attributed to and prepared for him, wilfully misunderstands his character and rejects the evidences of his published opinions. We are willing now, as we have always been, to commit the whole subject of "pacification" to him. For we know, as the country must know, that Mr. LINcoun; elected as a party candidate, was re-elected as a Union candidate. He has never been retarded in the discharge of his public duties by the threats of party leaders. Rewarding and in most cases preferring his former party friends in his appointments to office, he has refused to be driven or moulded by any of the leaders who are influenced alone by recollections of old political prejudices, or by proscriptive platforms or tests. We need not collect instances to prove this declaration. In making a permanent peace we believe Mr. Lincoln will scorn to be ruled by party, and that he will sacrifice any "leaders" who might stand in the way of such a peace. As to the men who are to shape the destinies of our country after "pacification," no one will ask that they should be "Republicans," or demand that they should not be "Democrats." But they must not be . traitors to the great trust that may be confided to them; nor should they be permitted to exercise "rights" to destroy the country that has been saved by the sacrifices of the lives of thousands of loyal heroes. The people will see to this. Let the test be, not party, but country; notwil Have they been "Republicans," or "Dethe mocrats?" but, Are they now true to the luci Union, the Constitution, and the laws of us si the land, and to the policy essential to the in disafety of the Republic? In several of the amp Southern States, all the men engaged in try the rebellion are forever disfranchised; and Probe all the free States, with few exceptions, to entisloyalty cannot show its serpent fangs. and for the rest, we are content to bide the opeion of time. Meanwhile, let the Unionists and er in mind their duty to the good cause and men themselves. There are new trials before requiring forbearance, reflection, pace, and harmony. Having won the great ory over Slavery and Treason, we take care to conquer our prejudices, tatious above all, to avoid the pit-falls dug ministr s by those whose next hope is to mankin the Government in the hands of the

vho sympathized with the traitors.

and JEF

We have "retaken" all that was stolen from the national household, the family jewels, the family records, the family affections. Let us now be on our guard against dissensions among those, who, having fought and suffered for the sake of reunion, should yield much to each other to make that reunion perpetual.

Market Prices-Still Higher. On Tuesday gold was eight per cent. lower than on Saturday, but the market-folks, who appear to levy their extortions on the rule of contrary, made further advance in their prices. Food was higher at yesterday's markets in Philadelphia than it had been since the first week of March, 1861. The fact is, there is a conspiracy to keep market-prices up, beyond what reason or honesty can warrant. The prices of wearing apparel, of cotton and woolen goods, of tea, coffee, and sugar, of flour and meal, have gone down with the decline of gold, but the price of mere foodflesh, fowl, fish, butter, eggs, and vegetables of all sorts-was higher yesterday, with gold about 147, than it was when gold was at 286. This is a matter of fact and not of speculation, and every person, male or female, rich or poor, who has to make market purchases for a family, will admit that we do not exaggerate a

single jots of the truth. Some months ago, when we drew attention to the fact that fresh butter was seventy-five cents in Philadelphia, and not onethird of that price in several country markets in Pennsylvania, the farmers who visited and supplied our city markets were tremendously indignant, threatened all sorts of vengeance, would cheerfully have subscribed to burn us in effigy (in default of laying hold of the actual exponent of the extortion), and declared, in the accent and with the aspect of injured innocence, that they were compelled to raise the price of butter, eggs, fowls, and all other country prices, because they had to pay advanced prices for tea, coffee, sugar, rice, and various articles of wearing apparel. Their excuse was a poor one—for the grass which feeds their oxen and sheep is not taxed, and it costs no more to keep a laying hen treating. now than it did before the war. Still, we accepted the excuse, though we envied the country folks, who live in clover, and pay no income tax in one case out of forty thousand, and are affected in the slightest possible manner, by any other Internal Taxation. Matters have changed, and the old excuse. worn somewhat threadbare, will not avail, now that the cost of all other commodities, country produce excepted, has "gone down with a rush." Why raise the price of country produce under such circumstances? There is no reason upon earth. (there probably may be lower down, for cupidity and extortion are damnable sins.)

18 cents the pound. We are cheated! That is the fact. We know not how to check this persist. ent and pocket-picking system of increasing prices, when gold and other commodities are getting cheaper. If we were to unite, only for one week, and, leavmake shift upon ordinary food not obannihilation of the crime which caused the | tained there, the extortioners would have their wares left on hand, and might take rebellion and the criminals who conductthem home or dispose of them in the cool of the evening at honest rates.

WE HAVE received more favorable despatches from Gen. GRANT, announcing another victory for our arms. The despatches appear, however, to be rather moving by the left fank, taking position on the left confused in their statements of positions, etc., but it seems as if LEE had succeeded in passing Sheridan at Jettersville, since some of the battle was fought a branch of the Appomattox, on the borders evidently demoralized and useless, since a up with the enemy about 4 P. M., and in con single corps was able to drive it.

To-morrow has been set apart by the Governor as a day of thanksgiving for our recent victories.

THE DRAFT.—Professor Saunders Informs us that the Veteran Bounty Fund Commission is now prepared to put a volunteer in the place of a drafted man "whose circumstances are such that pelled to render personal service peculiar hardship would result therefrom." Persons interested can apply to the Commission, any day, at 12 o'clock at No. 7 Goldsmith's Building, Library street. These volunteers will each receive a silver badge from the Commission, with an inscription on it expressing the fact that, in addition to rendering a service to his country, he saves his friend to a family dependent on him for support and comfort. There are now on hand very affecting cases, which contributions sent to Rev. Dr. Goo dard, Chairman of Finance Committee. Edwin or G. W. Simons, Esq., Treasurer, would assist

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1865. SECRETARY SEWARD. Secretary Seward is rather more comfortable to day than yesterday. His injuries are painful, but exhibit no unfavorable symptoms.

We are happy to announce that the reporte death of Brigadier General Russell, which has been published in several Northern papers, is not true. General Ond telegraphs to Washington that General Russell is neither killed ner wounded. A SALUTE FOR THE VICTORY. A salute of many guns was fired here early this

afternoon, on the reception of the intelligence of yesterday's victory over Lier. BANK OF DEPOSIT.

The National Bank of Taunton, Mass, has been lesignated as a bank for the deposit of Government

Much joy is manifest in this city to-day on account of the good news from Shenidan. The scenes of the 3d inst. will be repeated. STAMP DUTY.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the stamp duty upon the power of attorney must be the highest which is required on account of any act which may be performed under be valid for all purposes, except such as are specifi-

ally charged with a higher duty. THE CELEBRATION AT FORT SUMPTER. It appears by an order from the War Department hat the steamer Red Jacket will leave the whar ersons invited to accompany General Andres Inited States flag over Fort Sumpter. The Arago will touch at Old Point to receive them on board. THE CAPTURED HARRIET DEFORD BLOCK-ADED.

The Navy Department has received the following POINT LOOKOUT, April 6. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: The Harriet Deford is in Indian Creek, Virginia, blockaded by several of my gunboats. As soon as the light-draught gunboats get up, she will be recaptured or destroyed. F. A. PARKER,
Commanding Potomac Flotilia.

THE VESSEL DESTROYED BY THE PIRATES.
WASHINGTON, April 7, P. M.—Information be leved to be reliable reached Washington this af noon that the pirates who run the captured steamer Harriet Deford into Indian Creek, Va., destroyed the vessel, after removing sundry articles of the

CAPTURES OF PRIZE SCHOONERS. The Navy Department has been informed of the capture, off the coast of Florida, of the British chooners Sort, Mary, and Connes. Their cargoes onsisted of shoes, rum, cotton, percussion caps, &c The vessels were sent to Key West for adjud The Navy Department has also received informa tion of the capture of the British school by the United States steamer luka, bound from St. Marks, Fla., to Havana, with a carge of thirty two pales of Sea Island cotton.

ARRIVAL OF REREL PRISONEDS Brigadier General BARRINGER, commander of FITZ HUGH LER'S cavalry, and several other rebel fficers of lower grades were brought here to-day and committed to the Old Capitol.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN. The President is not expected to return to Wash-Enthusiasm in Maine BELFAST, Me., April 7.—The recent Federal successes have given a new impetus to recruiting in Maine. Sixtymen left here yesterday for the front,

and the steamship Rhode Island, now lying in ou harbor, has enlisted over a hundred seamen. One thousand and fifty dollars, raised in this city by voluntary subscription, was sent to-day, by Gov. Jony, to aid the soldiers from Maine wounded in the iate engagements. The St. Albans Baiders.

TORONTO, April 7.—The St. Albans robbers arrived here this morning, and were brought before the Recorder this afternoon on a charge of misda meanor, when they applied for delay until Monday, in order to obtain counsel, which was granted. They were then remanded, and the case adjourned

An Appointment.

Louisville, April 7.—Lieutenant Colonel W. H.

Sidell, provest marshal of Kentucky, has been appointed a colonel by brevet in the regular army.

THE FLIGHT OF LEE. BATTLE AT DEATONSVILLE THE ENEMY ROUTED BY SHERIDAN.

CAPTURE OF EWELL AND FOUR OTHER GENERAL Artillery, Wagons, and Thousands of Prison ers also in our hands.

SHERIDAN EXPECTS THE SURBENDER OF LEE IF HE IS PRESSED.

Official Despatches from Meade, Hum phreys, and Wright. THE DETAILS OF THE FIGHT

LEB'S ARMY ROUTED-CAPTURE OF GEN. EWELL AND OTHERS—SUBRIDAN THINKS LEE WILL SUR-Washington, April 7, 10 A. M .- Gen. Sheridan attacked and routed Lee's army yesterday, capturing Major Gens. Ewell, Kershaw, Button, Corse and many other general officers, several thousand prisoners, and a large number of cannon, and ex-

Details will be given as speedily as possible, but the telegraph is working badly. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

pects to force Lee to surrender all that is left of his

SECOND OFFICIAL GAZETTE. OFFICIAL DETAILS OF THE VICTORY. WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following telegrams announcing the victory won yesterday, by Major General Sheridan, over Lee's army, have just been

ecoived by this Department: EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. CITY POINT, April 7-8 A. M. Hon. Secretary of War: At 11.15 P. M., yesterday, at Burkesville Station, Gen. Grant sends me the following from Gen. She-A. LINCOLN.

APRIL 6-11.15 P. M. Lieutenant General Grant: I have the honor to report that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of the Burke's Station road with the road upon which they were re I attacked them with divisions of the 6th Army

Corps and routed them handsomely, making a connection with the cavalry. I am still pressing on with both cavairy and infantry. Up to this time we have captured Generals

Ewell, Kershaw, Button, Corse, De Barre, Custis Lee, several thousand prisoners, fourteen pieces of artillery with calssons, and a large number of . If the thing is pressed, I think Lee will surren-P. H. SHERIDAN. Major General Commanding.

CITY POINT, 9 A. M. April 7.

The following further just received: A. LINCOLN. The following telegrams are respectfully for-

Hon. Secretary of War:

OTH ARMY CORPS.

warded for your information : U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General. DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF DEATONSVILLE—HOW LBE WAS BOUTBD, AND EWELL, ETC., CAPTURE

-REPORTS OF GRES, MEADE, HUMPHREYS, AND

WRIGHT-OPERATIONS OF THE 2D, 5TH, AND

HEADQUARTERS, April 6, 1865. ieutenant General Grant: At daylight this morning I moved the 2d, 5th, and 6th Army Corps along the railroad in the direction of Amelia Court House. Soon after moving reliable intelligence was received that the enemy was noving towards Farmville. The direction of the 2d and 5th Army Corps was immediately changed from a northerly to a northwesterly of the 2d. It was understood that the cavalry would

The changes were promptly made, the 2d Army Deatonsville, driving him to the right, across Saifew miles further on, near Sailor's Creek, a lor's Creek, to the Appointtox.

The 5th Army Corps made a long march, but its of Prince Edward county. Lee's army is before it had passed. The 6th Army Corps came tion with the 2d on its right and cavalry on its left, attacked and routed the enemy, capturing many prisoners, among them Lieutenant General Ewell

and General Custis Lee. I transmit despatches from General Humphreys and Wright, which, in justice to these distinguished officers and the gallant corps they command, I beg the War Department for immediate publication.
It is impossible at this moment to give any estimate of the casualties on either side, or of the num ber of prisoners taken, but it is evident to day's s going to be one of the most important of the recent brilliant operations. The pursuit will be continued as soon as the men have a little rest. Griffin, with the 5th Corps, will

GENERAL HUMPHREYS' REPORT. SECOND ARMY CORPS-7 30 P. M.-April 6; Tajor General A. S. Webb: Our last fight, just before dark, at Sailor's Creek, gave us two guns, three flags, considerable numbers of prisoners, 200 wagons, 70 ambulances, with mules and horses to about one-half the wagons and ambu-

be moved by the left, and Wright and Humphre

continue the direct pursuit as long as it promis

There are between thirty and fifty wagons in addition abandoned and destroyed along the road, some battery wagons, forges, and limbers. I have already reported to you the capture of one gun, two flags and some prisoners, and the fact that the road for over two miles is strewn with tents, baggage, cooking utensils, some ammunition, and materials of all kinds. The wagons are across the approach to the bridge, and it will take some time to clear it.

The enemy is in position on the heights beyond

with artillery. The bridge is partially des and the approaches on either side are of soft bottom land. We cannot advance to morrow in the same manner as we have to-day. As soon as I get my troops up a little nearer I might push a column down the road and deploy it, but it is evident that I cannot follow rapidly during the night.

GENERAL WRIGHT'S REPORT. HEADQUARTERS STH CORPS, April 6-10 P. M. Major General Wilde, Chief of Staff: In pursuance of instructions this morning from the short and practicable road to the left of Deaton left of the 2d Army Corps, striking the road running a little to the southward of the former place.

the front and the right, and the cavalry heavily to my left. Moving down the road towards Burke's Station, for perhaps a mile, and turning sharp to the right, I proceeded across towards a nearly parallel road in which the enemy was moving, and along which he had thrown up a line of entrench-As soon as the leading division, Gen. Seymour's could be formed, it was moved up on the road held by the enemy, which was carried. Then turning to the left, it was advanced down the road against a

By this time Wheaton's division was put in position as rapidly as possible on Seymour's left. The lines were again advanced, and we swept down the road for a distance of about two miles. Arriving at a deep and difficult creek, we found the enemy had reformed line on the opposite side, where we attacked and drove him to a point a distance of half a cavalry operated on our right flank; in its subseur left, and the right flank of the enemy. The combined forces captured five general officers,

a large number of other prisoners. int and awalt instructions. The 1st and 3d Divisions (Whiting's and Savmouris) and the artillery engaged to-day behaved plendidly. A return of casualties will be for warded as soon as possible. The corps has noily sustained the reputation it earned on the 2d, as well as upon its many previous hard-fought battle-fie H. G. WRIGHT, Major General.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO DE-STROY NEWBERN. Sherman's Army Quiet, but Signs of an Early Movement.

THE FIRE EXTINGUISHED-ONE OF THE INCEN DIARIES ARRESTED.

Newbeen, N. C., April 2.—A preconcerted plan to fire this city was developed this morning at half pass ten o'clock. Several large buildings, containing forage and ordnance and commissary stores, were set on fire simultaneously with the aid of phosphorus. The alarm was given and signalled at nce throughout the city, and the fire department and the entire population promptly turned out, and the fiames were extinguished in a short time without doing much damage. Severty bales of hay and a few other articles were consumed. The extensive bridge over the Neuse river was fired at the same time in four places, but was also extinguished. A rebel officer has been discovered, and is now in confinement, and other suspicious parties are watched. The fire department has been on duty ever since, and is to be renewed this morning. double guard has been stationed throughout the otty to prevent like occurrences, and to arrest all suspicious persons. The excitement was very great yesterday and last night, but is now subsiding.

-James C. Warner,-Special Correspondence of The Press ]
IN THE FIELD, MEAR GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 3. The calm which now pervades the armies of the been presented with one each, by a recent resolution of that body.

but the prelude to an early and terrific storm. While lying quietly in came the soldiers are not idle, but are recuperating their strength for "new and untried dangers," which their Illustrious chief has told them they are to encounter. Rations and clothing are being hurried on to the front as fast as railroad, steamboat, and wagon can transport them, and once there, they are as rapidly distributed to their eager recipients.

A general belief has obtained in camp that the

only policy by which Gen. Lee has now any chance

to evade an early ruin of both the Confederat armies is to slip away with the Army of Virginia from Grant, and, after effecting a junction with Johnston's army, precipitate the entire force thus accumulated upon Sherman's army.\* No movement of Gen. Lee's looking to a prolongation of the war could please the soldiers of the West better than this. Behind the strong breastworks which they have erected, and which are still being strengthened as if in anticipation of an attack, the combined armies of Sherman, Schofield, and Terry could easily resist the entire forces of the Confideracy.

The request of Gen. Williams to be relieved of the command of the 20th Corps, excites considers ble comment among his troops. That Gen. Mower, of the 17th Corps, should have been appointed his ssor, is somewhat surprising, as it was com monly supposed that Maj Gen. Geary would re-ceive this appointment, which he so richly deserves. Perhaps the selection of Gen. Mower to the command is merely an indication of a desire on the pari of Gen. Sherman to carry on the war in the coming campaign in the same stern, relentless manner which made his recent march through the Carolinas so like that of a destroying angel.

(\* This is evidently Lea's intention in his present headlong retreat, but Sheridan and Grant do not seem willing to permit him —Ed. The Press ] RICHMOND.

SIX HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED—ARRIVALS OF DESERTERS AND PRISONERS. WASHINGTON, April 7.—The mail boat brings n dditional important details from City Point.

The fire in Richmond was not fully extinguished until Wednesday night. A careful estimate shows that six hundred buildings were burned. Boats have commenced to run regularly to Rich-

Descriers and prisoners are hourly arriving from

with one accord, declare the cause of the Confede BRUDGES AND DESERTERS SWARMING AROUND PREDERICKSBUEG.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—Information has been received here that Fredericksburg is filled with families from Richmond, and that the country around the former place swarms with rebel deserters o their way home.

## THE SIEGE OF MOBILE.

Our Troops Pushing on Daily. AN ASSAULT ON THE DEFENCES SOON TO BE MADE.

Two More Gunboats Blown Up-Steele's Column Drawing Near.

CINGINNATI, April 7.—Our special advices from Mobile are to April 1st. At that time our forces were closely investing Fort Branley. They have approached in parallel within three hundred yards, and are pushing up daily. The ground in the rear of these forts is sufficiently high to enable the troops to mine successfully. They will be so close in a few days that it will be necessary to make an assault which must be decisive. The 16th Corps holds the right, the 13th the left.

enclosing the sebels on three sides, while the gun-boats are endeavoring to close up the fourth side. While trying to move up in front of the Spanish Fort, two gunboats, the Osage and Milwaukes were blown up by torpedoes and sunk. The wate was shoal-not over eleven feet deep-and many o They were advancing without the usual torpedo finder, which is a strong rope stretched in front of the boat, under water, and fastened on spars, so as to explode the torpedoes in advance. The re

bels have lined the bays and the land with torpedoes. General Granger narrowly escaped with his General Steele's column has been heard from, He has reached Pollard's. He captured the 6th Alabama Cavalry almost entire, including General Clayton, the major, surgeon, four captains, and nine lieutenants; also, two railroad trains and large

droves of cattle.

SCARCITY OF FOOD IN WEST LOUISIANA-RERES CAVALRY GONE TO TEXAS-CONFEDERATE TAXcounts represent a great scarcity of breadstuffs about Alexardria, and much suffering. The scarcito of forage has compelled the rebel cavalry to de part for Texas. Their infantry has also been withdrawn from Alexandria, and are encamped at Natchitoches. The Confederate troops have been removed from Brownsyllle to Galveston, where they await the attack of the Federals. ()ne of Jeff Thompson's orders on assuming command of the northern sub-district directs the agents appointed by the Confederate authorities to exact one-third of the receipts. Two hundred and twenty-nine bales of cotton sed up yesterday from Memphis for St. Louis.

COTTON FOR BENEFIT OF PRISONERS. NEW YORK, April 7 .- The steamer Empire City from New Orleans and Key West, brought 170 bales of cotton, consigned to Captain Noyes, who will sell it immediately for the benefit of rebel prisoners, t being the balance of that turned over by the resel General Maury for that purpose. Great News Expected from Texas. THE REBEL ARMY READY WEEN PAID TO TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCH. CINCINNATI, April 7 .- It is currently reported in

New Orleans that we shall soon have news from Texas that will startle and gratify the whole country. It is known that a message has been received at Washington from the Trais-Mississippi Depart ment proposing that enough cotton should be shipped down the river to pay off the rebel troops in Green Bay, and that they should then be disharged and allowed to take the oath of amnesty. A new Legislature is then to assemble, fresh from the people, to decide the question of independent or a return to the Union. The rebel chiefs are, in consideration of a special mnesty for themselves, to exercise their influence Great anxiety is felt to learn the result of Gen. the purport of the late communications with Gal-

ST. LOUIS. ST. Louis, April 7.
EVASION OF THE TAX ON WHISEY.
Extensive frauds by Illinois whisey distillers ave been discovered, amounting to half a million of dollars, by evading the revenue tax. Fifteen undred and four barrels, consigned to merchant this city, have been seized during the past weel

FORT SMITH NOT CAPTURED. The report that the rebels had captured Fort Smith has been contradicted at headquarters. The United States troops occupied the fort on the 17th CALIFORNIA.

MURDERS OF FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN—SUBSCRIP-TIONS TO THE SARITARY COMMISSION IN HONO-LULU-REJOICINGS IN CALIFORNIA OVER RICE MOND'S FALL. SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.-Advices from Japan sixty days on the way, announce further reports o murders, by natives, of foreigners, and more com plications with the foreign Powers. Arrivals, in twenty days from Honolulu, bring in elligence of liberal subscriptions to the Sanitary Commission, and heavy earthquakes. hroughout the State. Greenbacks have gone up

o 60@65, and are rising. SHIP NEWS. SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Sailed—Ship Mar-mion, for Hong Kong, with \$364,000 in treasure, con-sisting mostly of allver.

THE ITALIAN OPERA .- We are to have but one night of the lyrical drama; but, fortunately, it is to be devoted to the production of a work which, if not the very best, is one of the finest of Verd!' compositions, and Mr. Ford has an excellent com pany of artists to entrust with its presentation. Its performance in New York by the same troups was highly spoken of, and the specimens which we have had of their powers in other operas lead us to in-dulge in high expectations. "Ernani" has not been sung at our Academy for a long time, and its music will therefore have almost the flavor of novelts

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.-Mile. Vestvali is announced in her popular character of Gamea this evening for the last time. The military drams of Patriots and Rebels" will also be performed. CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE. This afternoon and evening the last two representations of "Uncle n" will be given. The piece is well east, and the scenery and music are excellent. ARCH-STREET THEATRE -This evening "Men o the Day" and "The Drunkard" will be pre-Mr. Edwin Adams will appear in both pieces "Enoch Arden" is announced for Monday. GERMANIA ORCHESTRA. - The annexed proramme will be performed at the public rehearsa this afternoon:

overture—" Crown Diamonds"
Spring Jubilee...
Waltz—" Vienna Cronicle"
Finale of Sinfonie No 4...
Uverture—" Jessonda"... Overture—" Jessonda"
1st Entr' act—"Struen
March—"En Avant.". PEREMPTORY SALE OF CARPSTINGS, COIR. MATTINGS, &C., THIS DAY.—The attention of dealers is requested to the assortment of superine and and hemp and rag carpetings, &c., to be peremp torily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit commencing this morning at 11 o'clock precisely, by commencing this morning at 11 o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Oo., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

Market street:

— Upwards of two years after the event, the corporation of the city of Londan have had a medal struck to commemorate the public entry of the Princess Alexandra into London on the memorable 7th of March, 1863, and on the 17th ultimo a deputation from the Royal Entertainment Committee went from Griddhall to Marlborough House to presented pies of it to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The medal, which is in bronze, and large and massive, bears on one side a likeness of her Royal Highness in relief, with the word "Alexandra." The reverse represents the Princess, led by the Princess of Wales, as she is being welcomed by the citizens. The city is symbolized by groups emblematical of peace and plenty, and in the background is a representation of the triumphal arch erected by the corporation at London her journey to Windsor Castle. Upwards of 200 copies of the medal have been struck, and the them members of the Court of Common Council have been presented with one each, by a recent resolution of the table.

EUROPE

DEBATE ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS—FALMERSTON SURE OF AMERICAN FRIENDLY FEELING—LAY-ING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO COMMERCE OR THE 18T OF JULY—THE REBEL FAM "STONE-WALL" BLOCKADED AT FEEROL—ARRIVAL OF New York, April 7.—The steamer China has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 2sth uit.
Sir F. Bruce, the new minister, is a passenger on the China.
The King of the Belgians is on a visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor. Victoria at Windsor.

Captain Anderson, of the Valencia, will sail from
Valencia, Ireland, about the 1st of July, in command of the Great Eastern, to lay the Atlantic
cable. The Admiralty has agreed to order two

mand of the Great Eastern, to lay the Atlantic cable. The Admiratty has agreed to order two powerful steamers of the navy to accompany the Great Eastern.

Paris advices state that the Confederate ram Stonewall quitted Ferrol on the 21st, accompanied to see by a Spanish frigate. The Federal war ships Nisgara and Sacramento immediately followed. The expectation of a fight caused immense excitement in the Spanish population; but the Stonewall, apparently finding no chance of escape, returned to port.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Huntington moved a vote for the fortifications, including £50,000, a part of £200,000 required for Quebec. A long debate ensued. The Marquis explained that the total estimate for the Quebec fortifications was £200,000 sterling. It was necessary, now that the United States had become a great military power, to place Canada in a state of defence, although the Government had not the elightest expectation that the United States contemplated an attack.

Mr. Bentinck objected to the Government scheme, and moved the omission of the item for Quebec from the ertimates.

The merits of the guestion were debated by Gen. and moved the omission of the item for Queece from the estimates.

The merits of the question were debated by Gen. Peel, Adderly, Disraell, Lord Bury, Cardwell, and others, who supported the vote.

Messrs. Bright and Lowe were the principal speakers against the measure.

Lord Palmerston denied that there was any danger of war with America. Our relations were irtenelly, and the Government simply proceeded according to the practice of all countries.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 275 to 40.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 275 to 40.

London letters state, on good anthority, that the rebel protested draits will be paid the next day.

Continental polities are unimportant.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ayrton asked if the Government intended to ask the sanction of Parliament to guarantee the money required to complete the ratiway from Heilfax to Quebec.

Mr. Cardwell said that when the colony was prepared to carry into effect the conditions upon which the guarantee was to be given, the Government would be prepared to fulfit their engagements, but, as at present advised, he had no intention of asking Parliament for a guarantee at this session.

Smith, Douglas & Co., of London, and James Smith & Co., Liverpool, forming one establishment, have suspended, with liabilities amounting to from £300,000 to £400,000. Grant, Smith & Co., of Calcutta, are not affected.

Madrid, March 24.—The Government announced that it would reduce, by 80 reals \$\frac{1}{2}\$ barrel, the duty on foreign flour imported into the Antilles.

Calcutta, are not affected to the Antilles.

CALCUTTA, March 18.—Imports are wesker, and freights firmer. reights firmer.
QUALESTOWN, March 26.—The Paris Bourse closed firm. Rentes closed at 676, 350.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERFOOL COTTON MARKET, March 24.—The sales of Cotton for the week amount to 28,500 bates, including 3,00 bates to sproutstor, and 6,20 bates to exporters, the market cosing duil at a decline of 1/20 kd for American, and 1/20 d for other cescriptions. The loadcwing are the authorized quotations:

Fair. Middlings. 16%4.

or americab, and Acid for other descriptions. The londwing are the authorized quotations:

Orleans 16½4.

Uplands 17½ 164.

Texas: 16½4.

The rales to day (Friday) are estimated at 4.000 bales, the market closing dull, with but little inquiry and weak prices. The stock of cotton in port amounts to 60%, 600 bales, of which 55.000 bales are american.

ATATA OF TRADE—The Manchester markets are dull, and prices continue to decime.

LIVERPOOL BREAD-TIFFS MARKETS—The Breadstoff Mashetis generally steady. Measrs Riobardson & pence. Big and, Athya, & 10., and other antiorities, report Flour quiet but steady wheat steady at 866 86 for red Western. Corn has an upward tend-ucy, but the mark ets aquiet mixe! Is quosed at 275 56@25s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIOR MARKET.—The Provision market senerally is quiet, but steady Messrs Wakefeld, Nah, & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Uo., report beef steady, pork dull, bacon frm. lard quiet but steady. Potter continues to decline, and Dices are 26%s. lower

LIVERPOOL PROVISIOR MARKET.—Ashes are easier; sales of pota at 28s 9d. and pearls at 30s. Sugar is dull, and declined 266d. Office steady. Butter continues to decline, and Dices are 26%s. lower

LIVERPOOL PROVISIOR MARKET.—Ashes are easier; sales of pota at 28s 9d. and pearls at 30s. Sugar is dull, and declined 266d. Office steady. Butter continues to decline, and prices are 26%s. lower

LIVERPOOL PROPUGE MARKET.—Ashes are easier; sales of pota at 28s 9d. and pearls at 30s. Sugar is dull, no sales. Rocin very dull, with a downward endency. Spirits of Turpentipe quiet at 6:668s. Boutt, Eaclith, & Co report Petroleum quiet, but steady; refined is quiet at is 11d. @2s. 1d.

LOSDOM MARKETS.—The Breadstaffs market is firm, with an advance of 1s for Beatish wheat. Iron steady. Eugen the substance of 1s for Beatish wheat. Iron steady. Eugen the substance of 1s for Beatish wheat. Iron steady. Eugen the substance of 1s for Beatish wheat. Iron steady. Eugen the substance of 1s for Beatish wheat.

THE LATEST VIA QUERNSTOWN. LIVEPPOOL March 25—Evening.—The sales of Cotton to day amount to 4,000 bates, including 1,000 to appoulators and for export, the market closing dail but untors and for export, the market cloting dall but unchanged.

Breadstiffs steady. Provisions quiet but steady.
List insetive but firm.
Produce quiet but steady Petroleum is firm.
LOB DOB MONEY BARKET—Consols closed at 89% (S8%. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £45 000 during the week.

AMERICAN SECUNITIES.—Illinois Central shares are quoted at 55%65 per cent. discount; Eric 31%632%; five twenties 53%.

OUR RELATIONS WITH PROYAND

N EXPLANATION OF ENGLISH POLICY, BY BARL BUSSELL-WHY THE CONFEDERACY WAS BECO RUSSELL—WHY THE COMPREERACY WAS RECOGNIZED AS A BELLIGERENT—PRIVATE HISTORY OF THE TRENT AFFAIR, AND OTHER MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST.

In our files of London payers by the China, which strived at New York yesterday morning, we find a long speech of Earl Russell, delivered during the course of a debate in the House of Lords on "our relations with America." The immediate cause for the course of which was a motion to lay morn the table a wing man, D. 91st N Y. he speech was a motion to lay upon the table a otification from Mr. Adams, our Minister, that the procity treaty and the convention regulating the

United States intended to terminate the reciprocity treaty and the convention regulating the armed force on American lakes. He stated that the American Government was perfectly right in giving notice of the termination, which would take place in twelve months from the date of acknowledgment of the notice. He then went into a long detail of the troubles between the United States and England, believing that the flery and ill-considered speeches made by many of the lords would only increase the war with-England party in the United States. He wished to show in this remarks that there was also a party who were willing to do the United States justice. And to show this willingness, he essays to explain such of the policy as has excited ill feeling and animadversion in America. In the case of the Trent, he says that there should be no reason to complain of the demand, since it was necessary, and made in as courteous a way as possible. Many of the paragraphs in the original draft were softened at the instance of Prince Albert. But the most important portion of his speech is devoted to an exposition of the reasons for which the Southern States, at the opening of the rebellion, were recognized as belligerents. As from this recognition sprang all subsequent bickerings and divisions, we give it entire:

"One of the chief complaints put forward is, that this country in a great hurry and without proper consideration granted belligerent rights to what are called the Confederate States. Now, every one who knows anything of the law of nations, knows perfectly well that although a country may put down hosurgents who rise against its authority, yet that a country has no right or power to interiere with neutral commerce unless it assumes the position of a belligerent. [Hear, hear.] But the Precident of the United States by his proclasmation declared that the coasts of particular States were in a state of blockade, and that armed versels belonging to these States was to be traceted. But the Pesition of a selligerent. [Hear, hear.] But the Precident of the United States by his proclamation declared that the coasts of particular States were in a state of blockade, and that armed versels belonging to these States were to be treated as pirates. There came representations on this subject from her Majesty's minister in the United States, but in the first instance these merely covered despatches from Admiral Sir A. Miline, commanding her Majesty's squadron in those waters, asking hew he was to treat the armed vessels of the two parties. At that time Lord Campbell was Lord Chancellor, and we consulted him and the law officers of the Crown. Lord Campbell declared that there was no course but one to pursue—namely, to regard the blockade on the part of the United States as the exercise of a beligerent right. And as belligerent rights cannot be confined to one party, but are usually exercised against somebody else, our advisers told us that we were entitled to recognize the existence of beliggerent rights on the part of both of the combatants, and to declare her Majesty's neutrality between the two partes.

recognize the existence of beligerent rights on the part of both of the combatants, and to declare her Majesty's neutrality between the two parties. [Cheers.] The proclamation in that sense was approved by my learned friend the present Lord Chancellor; and the course of neutrality thus adopted was certainly received with favor, and, I believe, commended itself to the sentiments of the country as the right course for us to take. It is said now that we ought to have awaited the arrival of Mr. Adams. I know not what Mr. Adams could say on the subject. If I had told my colleagues that we must wait for him and consult him, I believe it would only have caused embarrassment in the relations between the two countries. He could scarcely have approved any. thing which we did short of taking the part of the North against the South. But, then, it is said if the preclamation of neutrality was not altogether wrong, at any rate it ought to have been delayed, and that unfriendliness was shown in the manner of its promulgation. I conceive that there was nothing unfinently, nothing uncourteous in the declaration; but, on the contrary, that it was the proper course for this country to declare at the realiest moment that it meant to take part netter with the North nor with the South, but to remain entirely neutral in the contest. [Hear, hear.] Be it observed also that from the issue of that proclamation, on the 18th of May, her Majesty's subjects were bound to take no part in the contest, and were warned that they would disobey her Majesty's injunctions if they gave aid to one side or the other."

THE ALABAMA AND THE RAME. Of the Alabama case he said that, as the matter would undoubtedly have to be settled between the two Governments, he would not forestall the discussion by saying anything. In the case of the rams "A cause for much irritation—there was no such necessity, and he thus speaks of them; 
"After the Alabama had sailed from Birkenhead other vessels were built, the construction of which amounted in itself to an armament, and furnished evidence of a hostile purpose. The owners of those vessels were in correspondence with Capt. Bullock, the agent of the Confederate States, and we had every reason to believe that those iron rams were intended to break the blockade of the Southern ports, which had been established. Now, it seemed to me that if those vessels were allowed to proceed from the port of Liverpool the utmost danger to the friendly relations existing between this country and the United States would have been the result. I could not conceive it possible that the United States would have allowed those armed vestels to break the blockade, which had been acknowledged by the authorities of this country, and not make demands with which we might not have found ourselves able to comply. I therefore took what was a very strong measure on this subject. I ordered those rams to be detained, and afterwards directed that they should be selzed for the purpose of preventing them from committing acts of hostility. We subsequently had placed in our hands the contract by which the agents of the Confederate States had agreed to sell those rams to M. Bravsy, who said they were not intended for purposes of hostility against the United States. The question, however, remained to be tried, and we came to the conclusion that, though the moral evidence was complete, and though we believed the legal evidence to be complete, there might still be circumstances which would prevent a conviction from being obtained. I am, however, convinced that it would have been an ignoble and ignominious thing, if we had been obliged to go to war, not for the honor of England, because they were not involved, but for the sake of private considerations, where no injustice had been done."

THE NEW MINISTER AND HIS BEROORD. -a cause for much irritation-there was no such ecessity, and he thus speaks of them;

THE NEW MINISTER AND HIS RECORD. The Earl expresses a great desire that the diffi-culties to which he has referred may not end in greater ones, and thus details his hopes from the new minister, Sir F. Bruce, who arrived at New Tork yesterday:

"To-morrow a new minister will set out from this country to represent her Majesty at Washington. Sir F. Bruce, who is about to take this place, has distinguished himself greatly by the firmness of his policy. He has acted in such a manner towards the Chinese Government as completely to the contract of the the co York yesterday : policy.) He has acted in such a manner towards the Chinese Government as completely to win their confidence, while his conduct towards the representatives of the other European Powers has been such as to obtain their concurrence in every step which he has taken. Towards the British interests in China he has so acted that, while willing to listen to their complaints and to obtain redress for their just grievances, he has never shewn himself prepared to support their unreasonable demands. That being so, he appears to me to be exactly the man whom it is desirable her Majesty should choose to represent her in the United States, and I hope that under his auspices the friendly relations between the two countries will be maintained."

OPENING.-Charles Oakford & Sons, Continents Oaps for ladies, misses, and children. . ap7-st

Additional Casualties in the Recent [Correspondence of The Press.]
The 2d Division, 2d Corps, has suffered ver slightly, as you will see by the accompanying list of casualties. Most of these here reported are from

General Sheridan's Cavalry. Our hospital boing dan, they were sent to us. T. G. MUBPHY, CASUALTIES REPORTED AT 2D DIVISION, 20 CORP. avidson, G. 1st MichCav. F Bridgman, B. 1 Castle, M. 7th Mich Cav. S Drike, M. 2. N Y p H McFarlain, M. 1st F Nichols, L. 1 M So More, M. St. U S Gav.

No More, M. St. U S Gav.

Phompsor, M. St. U S Gav.

Phompsor, M. St. U S Cav.

Buttack, G. 18th Mch Gav.

Gotmani, E. St. U S Gav.

Bash, L. 1st Mich Gav.

E. J. Miller, P. 6 U S Cav.

W Landmani, M. 20 PaCv.

W Ladman, M. 20 PaCv.

W Ladman, M. 20 PaCv.

Col Boyde, A. 18 a GGav.

Col Boyde, A. 18 a Global A.

Borlow, M. 18 a Golden, M. 18 a Global A.

Col Boyde, A. 18 a Global

D Thomas, A, 4 Pa Car. Sergt Hoyoton, E, 10 N Y Cav. H F Burchard, I, 24 N Y

Wounded Soldiers in Washington. The following soldiers, suffering from wounds re-eived in the late battles near Richmond and Peters-

burg, have been received into Emory Hospital, Washington, N. R. Mosely surgeon in charge. Washington, N. R. Mosely surgeon in charge.
There are many severe cases among them:
Francis Corpion, H., 11th Pa.
Gav.
Wm Hinkle, K., 11th Pa.
Jae Campbell, M. 38 h Pa.
G B Hartman, H. 58: b Pa.
C B Hartman, H. 58: b Pa.
J Barnett E, 191st Pa.
J Barnett E,

Sergt Sami Park, K, 210th
Pa.
Chas Freeman, B, 210th Pa.
Chas Freeman, B, 210th Pa.
Chaw, H, 210th Pa.
Corp Esquire Ester, F, 210th
Pa.
Levi Stockwell, D, 1st N Y
L Art.
Holman Conrad, H, 15th N
Y H Art.
Bsmhardt Eink, H, 15th N
Y H Art.
Wm Wenthoener, H, 15th N
H Art.
Mattin Fisher, K, 15th N
H Art.
Mattin Fisher, K

NEW YORK CITY. New York, April 7, 1865. THE KEANS are to commence their engagement at the Broadway Theatre on Easter Monday, and a very rational effort is being made to bespeak for them an enthusi astic reception. The manager has advanced his scale of prices to a degree which seems nearly proposterous, and appeals to a "liberal public" to sustain him in his sudden and upparalleled flight among the summits of financial absurdity. There

is to be an auction sale of seats and boxes at the AMUSEMENTS IN GENERAL for the past week, have been characteristically various. Mr. Forrest has been playing his favorite roles at the Old Bowery, with Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsy. "Corporal Cartouche" continues at Win-

ter Garden, and probably will draw for some time LITEBARY ROTES.

The coming event of the publishing season is to be Lord Derby's version of Homer, announced by Scribner & Co. Much stress is laid upon Dean Milman's commendation of this work. Marion Harland has in press a new novel, entitled "Husbands and Homes." This is the fifth of her literary ventures. is again up before the public for judgment. So much that any new testimony bearing directly upon the question of her efficiency is welcome. This time the

witness is no less a personage than Commodore John Rodgers, and his evidence is emphatic. He "John Roogers, and his evidence is emphasic. He says:

"The Dictator steers beautifully; she can turn round in three or four times her length.

"She is easy and buoyant in all her movements.

"The officers are some of them enthusisnic in their encomiums of the vessel's qualities, and I do not know an exception to their high praise.

"Her highest speed, measured by log, was nine and a quarter knots; her highest speed through the water was probably ten knots."

The almost uniform acerbity which has charac-The almost uniform acerbity which has characterized the criticisms offered since the day of her launching, and the positiveness with which her urged through the public prints, have served to very singular about this endless contast, and its

SALES AT NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. 5000 O & M Cer..... 400 Canton Co...... 10 Cumb Coal pref. 1500 N Y Cen R ..... 99

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD. THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

11 P. M.—Stocks active and irregular. Gold, 149%; New York Central, 97%; Eric, 67%; Hudson River, 101; Reading, 101; Michigan Central, 100%; Michigan Southern, 61%; Fillinois Central, 101%; Pittsburg and Cleveland, 65%; Rock Island, 92%; Northwestern, 27%; do. preferred, 57; Fort Wayne, 89%; Ohto and Miss. Certificates, 24%; Cumberland, 40%; Quicksilver, 36%. ton Boot and Shoe Market. April 6

Bostom Boot and Shoe Market, April 6.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: Another quiet week is to be recorded in the boot and shos market. A few orders are received from the West and Southwest, but only for immediate wants. The exciting news of this week has brought all operations to a stand still, but the successes of our army will inepire the mercantile community with confidence and help to end the panic which has existed for the past few weeks. The shipments of shoes are very small; those from Boston for the past from Boston of the past for the dull appring trade, partially accounts for the dull apring trade, CLEARANCES OF BOOTS AND ENDES. CLEARANCES OF BOOTS AND SHOES. 

CITY ITEMS. MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF BOYS' CLOTHING.—The

readers of The Press need hardly be apprised of the fact that the very foremost establishment in the United States for gentlemen to procure the best style of fashionable Clothing, either ready-made or made up to order, is at the celebrated Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Messrs, Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. fact so obvious that any gentleman, from the President and his Cabinet down to the humblest citizen in the walks of private life, cannot fail to appreciate it on entering their spacious warerooms and examining their princely stock of garments. But our reason, more particularly, for referring to this house to-day is to inform the public that they have recently revived, reorganised, and greatly extended, their Youths'. Clothing Department. The gentleman who now presides at the head of this branch of their ousiness is acknowledged to be without a rival in his profession, and every parent in this community who issires to see his boys dressed in the best taste, in suits at once stylish, well made, well fitting, an durable, and at the same time at reasonable charges should not fail to patronize the Youths' Department of Messrs. Rockbill & Wilson. We have taken pains to inspect their splendid stock, and can thereore speak by the card, and when we say that their stock of Boys' Clothing is the largest, cholcast, most varied, and most desirable in every respect offered in Philadelphia, we are simply stating a popular truism. Be sure and give them a call before

THE ART OF DINING.—It is confidently expected that with the oxushing out of the rebellion, and the return of peace, there will be a partial revolutionizing of the habits, customs, and ideas of the American people, arising from the increased wisdom and experience which the last four years have developed, and the general tendency of nations as they advance in age to adopt such periodic changes and modifications as the times demand. Without attempting to particularize these prospective charges, there is one essential point which ought to be overlooked, and that is the American mod of Eating. We all know what a salient source of riticism this has been to our trans-Atlantic cousins. Let us, therefore, pay more rational attention to our cutsine and social dietetics. Happily, a re-form of this kind has already been inaugurated in this city by one or two progressive individuals in this department, who deserve the thanks of the community. The most conspicuous leader in this reform is our enterprising neighbor, Mr. J. W. Prices proprietor of the popular Dining Salcons, southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, and the constantly increasing patronage of his tables by our very best citizens attests how correctly he is inter very post officers steemed by the proting the popular taste in the art of dining. Every popular point pertaining to his profession is studiously observed in his spacious and comfortably-arranged saloons; and all the most delicious viands of the season, served up in the best manner by attentive and intelligent assistants, never fail to make their appearance at Price's tables a little in

prepared in more palatable style. THE NEW STYLES OF SPRING BONNETS, AND HATS, for Ladies and Misses, now open at Wood & of good taste, and the ladies say so.

advance of any other establishment, and always

GRANT HAS CAPTURED RICHMOND, and done s good thing for the people. Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., the well-known Confectioners, No. 318 Chestnut street, next door to Adams & Co.'s Express, have also done a good thing by taking the hearts of our people by the superior character of visit this great sweet-meatemporium. Their good ere the purest, freshet, finest, and most delic that are made in this country, and have justly be come favorites in every well-regulated household: THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The

improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arri-

son, at the old stand. Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth

street. Work done by hand, in the best manner,

and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock ( Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed MAKE A NOTE OF IT.—The man who achieves a reputation for the excellence of his merchandisa sure to receive liberal patronage, no matter where he may put out his sign. Mr. August Tillmes, the renowned Confectioner, of No. 1302 Chestnut street, is just such a man. By reason of a largely increase business, he has found it necessary to remove t more commodious quarters, and has taken the en-tire building No. 205 South Ninth street, which he will devote to the manufacture and sale of his justly celebrated confections. On Monday next he will open, at the last-named place, a large and elegant assortment of choice Candles, Caramel, Bon Bon, Sugar Plums, Gum Drops, Roasted Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Tamarinds, etc.,

etc., which cannot be surpassed in point of variety and excellence by any other establishment. The frequenters of the Walnut-street theatre will find Tillmes' just the place to purchase nick-nacks to eat during play hours. Pound packages are very conveniently put up in nest paper boxes. More THAN SHE BARGAINED FOR -" Why the girl for the amusement of her company upo the fantastic ornamenting of a huge pie, "why, Bridget did you do this? You're quite an artist how did you do it?" "Indade, mum, it was mysel that did it," replied Bridget. "Is'nt it pritty, num? I did it with your false teeth, mum." We have no liesitation in saying between our own teet (natural grown) that the most elegant garments for soldiers and civilians, adults and youths, are those made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of

Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut stree CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION.-From true worthy data it has been estimated that at least onefourth of all who are born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary com-plaints, yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in consumption, asthma, r any other lung disease, if due care and watchpromptly treated as they arise. It is in just such penefical effects and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, velopment, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and, by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substant which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Prepared only at 24; Chestnut street.

OFFICES OF CAMERON PETROLEUM COMPANY OF Pennsylvania, No. 101 Walnut street, E. G . Douglas, where full particulars can be obtaine days longer. Subscription price, \$2.50 pe A CONVENIENT POCKET BOOK,-Decidedly th nost complete article of the kind we have ever seen

is that of Mason & Hughes, No. 44 North Sixth street. It is made of one piece of leather by folding. and is the most durable book made, mhil-swin WINDOW SHADES .- Patten has reduced the price full half price. New styles very low, at W. Heng PATTEN'S, 1468 Chestnut street. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. -Old Lace Cur

ins, much worn, are transferred and made equal to new again, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S Upholatery EYH, EAR, AND CATARRE, SUCCESSION COASA

by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine st. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination. ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

E Van Aumig & la, Wash JE Berry, Mew York Miss L D Berry, Mass F Rishr, Toledo, 6 Miss A Bronson, Toledo, 1 Wm Fox. Pottsville J McDowell, Maryland T Poteritat, Washington Miss M Shanon, Boston R R Choper, Rath ir Lane, Ohlo
Lev H Crosby & wf, M Y
filss B Graft, Legisville
W A Hopkins, New York
L A Hubbell, Lake Superio
B Hanna, New York
S Smith, Boston
W Worcester, New York ew York iss Hotchkiss, St Louis Hitchcock & wf, St Louis F Braverton, U E A H Angerlos, New York T Carter, New York Dianchard. New York
W H Bartholomew, U S A
J N Crocker, Charlton, N Y
S F Eegle, Shippensburg
Mrs Lt Goll E Yorke, Ohlo N I
Thos J Yorke, Salem, R J
Thos K Cummins, Boston
E H Pardy
W Walland

The Girard. ohn M Miley Thos M Fisher, USA ing, Brookville , Marietta, O

epna Wilm, Del Geo Ross, Doylestown
H Yerkes, Jr. Doylestown
H Yerkes, Jr. Doylestown
H Yerkes, Jr. Doylestown
H Yerkes, Jr. Doylestown
H H H H White, New York
J M Copp, New York
J E Dougherty, Fenna
H Langley, New York
J W Leaser, Wash
E D Flich, Elmira, N Y
C Weelworth, Ohlo
Ym F Reeve, Eslem, F J
N Daysuport, Maryland
H Senninghaus, Ohlo B D Fitch, Elmirs, at C Woolworth, Ohio Wm F Reeve, Ealem, E J J Bradfield, Ohio H Benninghaus, Ohio Capt Wm R Sturgeon, U S A J A Lovett H Watson, Ohio H Aug Grindal, Sew York H Watson, Ohio H A Ross, Rochester H A Ross, Roch

Capt Wm R Sturgeon, U S & Aug Grindal, Rew York
I A Lovett
H Watson, Ohio
S Greezenger, Ohio
Lewis A Cary, Newark, N. J
Thos R Blair, Tenn
J R Rusels, Concord
Col H C Bond, Richmond
Oi H C Bond, Richmond
B C Bwans, Goston
Wm J Clark & wf. Hd
J J G Smith, Reading
Jor Mimms, Jr., Dew York
John H Lewars, Fenna

S J Brishin, Lewistown
H W Paterson, Newark, N. J
H W Paterson, Newark, N. J
H W Paterson, Newark, N. J
H W Paterson, New Jersey
Wm Howard, New Jersey
S Stanffer Maryland
Daniel Stauffer, Haryland
John H Lewars, Fenna

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