

GLORY BE TO GOD!

The intelligence of the surrender of General LEE and his whole army to Lieut. General GRANT arrived at this office at twenty-five minutes to 10 o'clock last night. It was communicated in a despatch from Secretary STANTON, and confirmed | States by the Alabama." what we have felt, from the first, must be the ultimate result of LEE's crushing defeat at Petersburg and demoralizing abandonment of Richmond.

To this great and blessed news it is absolutely needless to add a single word. We can but bow our heads in thankfulness to Him whose mercy has at last dispelled the darkness hanging over us, and, as we trust, for ever.

-- The Draft. The excitement consequent upon our recent great successes in the field has caused a singular degree of apathy, on the Government has no longer any necessity for reinforcing its armies, and, in fact, that the work of suppressing the rebellion has well nigh come to an end.

That it has so, it would of course be use less to deny. Soldiers will, however, still be wanted, and the Government must have

The losses of actual life in our army, the number of our wounded, entail upon us the necessity of replacing the deficiencies arising from these causes. The country will need men for years after the rebellion has actually been crushed out of existence. to suppress the feverish disquietude which must exist amongst the disbanded and defeated Southerners. A necessity has beencreated by this war for a strong Government, and to make it strong the country must give it men and means. We are too successful the necessity for absolute exertion is over. Let us not imagine this, but push on volunteering, if we wish to do away with the necessity of taking drafted men from our midst. Remember that our country needs men, and if it cannot procure them in one way it must take them from amongst us.

Relations with England. That it is the desire of the British Government now to avoid all cause of enmity, or even coolness, with the United States

o take charge of cons with foreign States, made statement, at once frank and friendly, of his policy and purpose towards this country. He had to lay on the table of the House of Lords certain despatches from Mr. Adams, our minister in London, and availed himself of that occasion to disclaim hostility to this country. The American papers consisted of two most important documents. The first was a notice, on the sgainst an additional cost of £17,000,000 part of President Lincoln, that the Reciprocity Treaty between England and the United States will terminate in twelve months from March 18th, and the other is a notice, also official, of the intention to increase our armament on the Lakes. Lord Russell expresses a hope that within the twelve months yet to run before

the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty negotiations may be successful in arranging a new treaty or convention, not only for trade, but as to the armed vessels which shall be kept upon the Lakes. It is not improbable that such may be the case. The treaty of trade between the United States and Canada is believed to have worked a little too favorably for Canada, and ought to be remodelied, and there cannot be much difficulty on the other question, once that the war is over, and the neutrality of Canada thoroughly established. Lord Rus-SELL expressed, in the strongest language, his hope that amity between England and the United States should continue, and his deep regret that so many expressions had been used in England tending to confirm the people of the United States in the be lief that there existed in England a feeling of hostility to them, and that the British Government had acted from the commencement of the war in an unfriendly manner. It will be noticed that this is exactly the feverse of what GREGORY, ROEBUCK, LAIRD, FERGUSSON, & Co., echoing the assertions of 'the Times, have invariably stated, in order to back up their rebel friends (who may also have been the paymasters of some of them), namely, that American statesmen and the American press have demanded that war with England shall immediately follow the cessation of the rebellion. The truth is, we have had sufficient war during the last four years to estisfy us for the next half century, and it is neither the policy nor the wish of the United States to undertake any new contest for the mere sake of fighting, or the mere indulgence of passion.

With respect to our desiring to have the power of increasing the armament on the Lakes, the very strongest testimony in our favor is that delivered by Lord Russell himself. As a Cabinet Minister, addressing the House of Lords upon the great national question of peace with the United States, he said: "I think it must be admitted that recent occurrences on the Lakes-namely, the seizure of vessels by the agents of the Confederacy and other acts of hostility-completely justify the United States in giving notice of the termination of the convention. My lords, it was not to be expected that the United States should submit passively to such acts of violence without availing themselves of all the means of repression within their nower." This is frank, and it is true. The Foreign Minister of England says that the United States were completely justified in wanting to increase their defences on the Lakes, and that it was not to be expected that they should passively submit to wrong without using all repressive means in their power. Lord Russell evidently does not believe in calmly submitting to injury with the means of efficient repression within reach. More labored but far less impressive than this justification of the United States by Lord Russell is his defence of British policy. His apology for having granted "belligerent" rights to the rebels is feeble to a degree. It appears that this was done on the advice of the late Lord CAMPBELL, who was then Lord Chancellor, but, as is well known, was never more than a tolerable nisi prius lawyer, being as ignorant of equity and internajurisconsults, of "the Apocryphal Volume." The United States had exercised its right of blockading certain ports in certain rebelled parts of its territory. Lord CAMPBELL jumped at the conclusion that if the United States had this "belligerent" right, the rebels ought to have it also, which was virtually acknowledging the "so-called Southern Confederation" as independent. The blunder was discovered—a little too late—then the only remedy at hand was applied, that being a proclamation, in Queen Vic-TORIA's name, commanding that strict neutrality should be maintained. The building of the blockade-runners, the blockade-running itself, the use of Bermuda and the Ba-

purpose, the construction and arming of the Alabama and other piratical craft—these show how feebly the proclaimed neutrality was enforced. Lord Russell omits one point, the claims of this country upon England for damages to American commerce by the Alabama and other pirates, Britishbuilt and manned, merely glancing at the case of the Alabama and justifying his silence because the question may form matter for discussion between the Government of the United States and that of England. He declares, however, "I think I may say that we have done everything which either international law or the laws of this country demanded of us in order to prevent the attacks made on the trade of the United

We venture to predict, however, that, in the fulness of time, when the war is ended and our Union stronger than ever, Lord RUSSELL himself, if then in his present office, will have to submit to the payment, by England, of from five to ten millions sterling as compensation for such damages. It may be a bitter pill to swallow, but it is better to pay £5,000,000, or even double that sum, and remain friends with us, than reject our claims and get into war, which would expend three times that amount in

One circumstance stated by Lord Rus-

week or two."

SELL, generally believed before, is now placed by him on record, as an historical fact. Lord Russell had to write a final letter to Lord Lyons, in the affair of the Trent, in the winter of 1861, and, he tells us, desired his correspondent to act in the most courteous manner, not making any demand on Secretary SEWARD at first. He said: "That appeared to me the course which it was most courteous to take. And I am bound to say, in mentioning these facts, that there is one circumstance connected with them which does the highest credit to part of many of our citizens, as regards | the memory, good taste, and discretion of volunteering. They seem to imagine that the late Prince Consort. At the last mothe draft will not be enforced, that our ment, after her Majesty had approved the despatch, we received a letter from the Prince Consort, in which he said that some of the expressions used in the despatch might be considered too abrupt, and suggested other phrases, which he thought might make it more easy for the Government of the United States to accept the request which it conveyed. These phrases were adopted by the Government and embedied in the despatch, and, doubtless, tended in some degree to render the document more acceptable to the United States Government." Indeed, it is well known that, from the outbreak of the rebellion. the personal sympathy not only of Prince ALBERT, but also of Queen Victoria, was

> strongly with the North, and the broad principles for which it contended. Punch on "The Situation." doctors differ, according to the old like privilege of holding separate opinions. An instance of this lately occurred in the British House of Commons. The army estimates were brought forward by the Under-Secretary of War (the brangers of Hartington, who showed his good tasts and neutrality by wearing Confederate colors in his coat at a public ball in New York), he stating that as many as 1,944 new guns, with adequate ammunition—say new guns, with adequate and for national £20 per round was of which he modestly

ated at £2,760,000. But Sir Mong "a great arithmetician," like Michael Cassio, calculated that each of these guns would cost £4,066, which, with the ammunition, would make a sum of £14,628,600, to be swelled up by carriages, mounting, &c., to a round sum of £17,-000,000. At the same time, a reduction of 4,000 men was made in the British army; equal, at the annual cost of £100 per man, to a reduction of £400,000, to be set off for new guns; in our money, \$2,000,000 saving against \$85,000,000 outlay, Mr. GLADSTONE, who carries John Bull's purse, and grudges every unnecessary sixpence, is gloomy over LORD HARTINGTON'S demand for £2,760,000 additional for guns, Should Sir M. Prro's estimate be correct, Mr. GLADSTONE will never recover it. The last number of Punch has a cartoon (one of the best hits made by TENNIEL for a long time) entitled "Vulcan in the Sulks," which shows Mr. GLADSTONE, as Vulcan. sitting outside his locked smithy, with his arms folded and his head sunk upon his breast, as sulky as possible. Britannia as Venus, but helmeted and semi-armored stands by, pointing to a figure in the distance, bearing a suspicious resemblance, in caricatura, to President Lincoln, who is attired as an ancient warrior, with spear and shield, and asks Vulcan, "If you turn sulky, and won't make my armor, how shall I be able to resist Mars?" We very much doubt whether even this appeal will induce GLADSTONE to expend eighty-five

millions extra on warlike matters, while peace is the ostentatious policy of England. The Death of Judge Hale. Pennsylvania has lost a valued citizen by the death of the Hon. JAMES T. HALE. who expired at his home in Bellefonte on Friday after a brief attack of typhoid fever. Judge Hale was a native of Bradford county in this State, and was born in the year 1810. He was admitted to the bar at the age of 22, and practiced his profession with great ability till 1851, when he was | the description by the artist: appointed president judge of the Twentieth Judicial district of Pennsylvania. His conduct on the bench was marked by justice and integrity, and his fellow-citizens exhibited choosing him as their representative in the National Congress for three successive terms. During his entire Congressional

their confidence in and esteem for him by career he was a member, and in his last term chairman, of the Committee on Claims, a post in which his legal ability and his unswerving integrity made him in-

He was a constant and consistent patriot. and lent his continued and unyielding aid to the support of the Government of his country during her great struggle with treason. In him both the respected Secretary of the Navy and the Governor of our State have lost an honored relative and friend. He has been one of our most enterprising citizens, and devoted himself with energy to the extension of important public improvements. We condole not only with his family, whose grief in their sad bereavement must be almost inconsolable, but with the whole community, of which he was so honored and so estimable

a member. The Way of the Transgressor. Three rebel generals who were killed at Petersburg were Virginians. Of the six who were subsequently captured by SHE-RIDAN, four were also from that State. It must be granted by her that the path she has trodden has not been one of pleasantness or peace for her children.

Market Prices. As all household purveyors are well aware, the prices of food in our Philadelphia markets were a shade higher, on Saturday, than at any time since the war began. Whether gold be "up" or "down." the extortionate market folks have for their persistent motto the striking word "Excelsior," which, being interpreted, means -raise prices to the uttermost, without regard to reason or justice. We are almost tired of protesting against this most unfair tional law as was Lord Erskine, whose | and indefensible system, but place the fact published judgments bear the title, among upon record.

An Aristocrat of the Old Dominion A report in the N. Y. Tribune informs us that, on Friday last, an affair occurred in Richmond which dethat our colored correspondent was quietly seated in the Speaker's chair of the rebel House of Representatives writing to us. One of the lately subdue rebels-in all probability a thorough South toorat—discovered him thus engaged. His ire was immediately kindled, and he ordered him, in coarse language, to leave his seat. As our correspondent did not choose to hear this intemperate command this individual laid hold of him, and attempted to drag him out, when he was immediately knocked

down. Leaping to his feet, he demanded from an officer who was standing near his sword, "to out," as he elegantly expressed it, "the d—d nigger's heart out." The officer declined, not having two swords to enable him to equalize matters, but offered "t see fair play if they wished to fight it out," express-ing the opinion as well as wish that he "would get worse thrashed than Lee did the other day." Upo hama islands by the fleet employed for that hearing the liberal offer, the trascible rebel skulke away and left our correspondent to close his latter As we ourselves have received no account of this cir cumstance, we merely state the fact as it was r ported elsewhere, without making the slightest com ment. Possibly when we hear of this circumstance from our correspondent himself we may find it ne cessary to give our opinion more at length of a fact which, if truly reported, was a gross and most un ustifiable outrage.

An Ex-Rebel Senator Again. On Friday last the return of Hon. Henry S. Foots to this country was announced in the New York press. He came to the city among the emigran passengers on board the Etna. Government his since provided for him, temporarily, a retreat as sequestored as any that could be found in Europe When General Dix was notified of the ex-rebel Se ator's arrival he telegraphed to Washington fo nstructions. A roply was received that Foote wa be kept in close confinement and sent back to Eu rope by the next steamer. Accordingly the whilom bel, protesting and complaining, was yesterday cked up in Ludlow-street jail.

Celebration of the Great News. There will be a grand meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia at Concert Hall this evening, to celebrate and units in rejoicing over the glorious news received from our gallant army. Let there be a great outpouring on this occasion.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 9, 1865. Special Despatches to The Press 1 THE DRAFT—IMPORTANT OPINION BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. The Attorney General has given an opinion upo

he fourteenth section of the enrolling act, in answer to certain questions, propounded to him by the Se retary of War, respecting the actual residence o ersons liable to the draft. Mr. Speed remark that all persons must be presumed to have an actua residence somewhere, and, moreover, that the actual residence must be the place of his origin until he shall, from choice or removal, acquire another. Minors have their actual residence with their parents or guardians, and apprentices with their masters. The conclusion, in substance, is that where a man habitually sleeps and passes his nights is his actual residence, and not his place of

FAST MARCHING. The march from Petersburg to Burkesville b GRANT will rank among the swiftest and most re markable of the war. The distance is fifty-thre miles, and the march was accomplished in two days and a half. There have been larger marches of small commands, like that of General Augur's brigade in April, 1862, which in one day marches rom Catlett's Station to within sight of Fredericks burg, a distance of thirty miles, and captured the city next morning before breakfast, and like that o the 93d New York Regiment, which, on the way t Gettysburg, marched through deep mud thirty-tw niles in twelve hours, but this movement of a vas army through a strange country, and impeded by baggage wagons, &c., is without precedent in the

The claim agency under the supervision of the Sanitary Commission collected for disabled soldiers and their families, during the month of March, th sum of \$76.260. This work is done gratuitously. SANITARY SUPPLIES. Two vessels, with assorted cargoes of sanitar

supplies for Richmond and Petersburg, have arrive at City Point. NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY. The amount of National Bank currency issue from the Treasury during the past week is two millions eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand three adage, surely statesmen should have the circulation is one hundred and fourteen million five hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars.

> NATIONAL BANKS. Twenty-six national banks were established du 18,340,900. The number of these institutions not ploying a capital or about one hundred and thirt four millions. No Pennsylvania banks were autho rized during the week.

> THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS. The Government has received information that five thousand of our prisoners from Andersonville and other Southern prisons are ready for delivery a Darien, Georgia. Steps will be immediately take

DISMISSAL. Captain WM. Borrows, Battery H, Independen Pennsylvania Artillery, has been dismissed the service for making false entries in his accounts with the

OUR WOUNDED. The hospital-steamer Connecticut arrived her this morning from City Point with five hundred wounded men, principally of the 5th Corps there were twelve rebels among them, and or an entire number brought up on the Connecticut there were bout two hundred very serious cases. THREE COMPANIES OF MOSEBY'S GUERILLAS

DISBANDED. Three companies of Moskby's guerillas having become disgusted with affairs, and in order to save their recks, disbanded at Culpeper Court House on Wednesday. Moseby has now only three hundred men left. THE STEAMER DEFORD BURNED.

The captured steamer Harriet Deford was fired by the rebels yesterday, and burned to the water's RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT FROM RICH-MOND. President Lincoln and his party returned from

Richmond to-day.

By Associated Press.] THE SANITARY COMMISSION IN THE RECENT The eventful week in the experience of the armies f the James and the Potomac has found the Sanitary Commission prepared for its proper work. For etly but steadily accumulating at convenient poin in anticipation of the movement which has resulted so gloriously to our arms. The wagon trains of the Commission entered both Richmond and Petersburg in company with our victorious troops; and advices are received that the section of the army now in pursuit of Lee is fully attended by relief agents as naterial. Over one hundred expe trained men are now at work in this department and when it is considered that this organized band had at its disposal, on the 4th instant, a supply of stores "sufficient to meet all necessary demands, and that such supplies have been since increased b the arrival at City Point of two steamers loaded with the proper material, it will readily appear that the well earned reputation of the Sanitary Commission for timely preparation and efficiency in the

field is being now fully justified." THE EMANCIPATION MONUMENT-A DE-SCRIPTION. Mention has heretofore been made of a monumer designed to commemorate the signing of the Declaration of Emancipation, by Mills, and to be paid for by subscriptions, a committee in Washington having the enterprise in charge. The following is

naving the enterprise in charge. The following is the description by the artist:

"It is proposed that the pedestal be of marble and figures bronze. The whole structure to be forty feet, surmounted by twenty-five life-size figures. Its construction triangular; the base of which admits three groups, representing slavery. The dirst (to the right) presents [slavery in its most abject state. Here we behold the nude slave, deprived of all which tends to elate the heart with any spirit of pride, or independence, galled by the voke of slavery. The second represents a less abject stage. The slave here is partly clad, more enlightened, and hence, realizing his bondage, startled with a love of freedom. The third (behind) is the ransomed slave redeemed from bondage by the blood of Liberty, who, having struck off his shackles, holds them triumphantly atoft. The slave is pictured gratefully bowing at her feet. Between these groups are three bas-reliefs. The first represents the firing on Fort Sumpter. The other two present the Senate and House amending the Constitution.

"The second story represents the members of the Cabinet in council, as though in consultation. Bates is here pictured desponding; while Seward points toward Europe, as though explaining the importance of the act.

"The crowning figure is the President in the act of signing the Proclamation. At his feet are Liberty and Justice, while behind him stands an argel holding up the hour-glass, missioned, as it were, from heaven."

THE GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION M. GEOFFREY, in charge of the French legation, as communicated to the State Department two de nas communicated to the State Department and the crees of the Imperial Government, ordering a universal exhibition of the productions of agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts, to be opened at Paris, May 1st, 1867, under a commission, the pre-

dency of which has been confided to his Serene Highness Prince NAPOLEON. M. GEOFFREY SAYS in conclusion:

"In ending the letter he has written to me on the subject, the Minister of Fereign Affairs adds that he is gratified to hope that the Givernment of the United States will show a disposition to facilitate, so far as it is concerned, the success of the work confided to the Imperial Commission. It is too enlightened not to appreciate the advantages of these solemnities, at which nations contract new ties, collect useful and mutual lessons, and thus assure the development of their presperity."

Secretary Szward, in a reply dated April 7th, says he has conveyed to the Minister of Foreign

says he has conveyed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, through Mr. Bierlow, the minister of the United States at Paris, the reply of this Government to the very courteous invitation contained in his note. In the communication to Mr. Bigglow, Secretary SEWARD says: "You will inform M. DECUYN DE L'HUYS that the President of the United States regards the project thus desired with great favor, as well because of the beneficial influence it may be expected to exert on the prosperity of the nations as of its tendency to preserve pea and mutual friendship among them. The Prince NAPOLBON is most favorably known on this side of the Atlantic, and his connection with the exhibition will increase its proper prestige in the eyes of the Government and people of the United States." THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR VIRGINIA.

The proposition of President Lincoln, as stated in the Whig, to reassemble the Virginia Legislature at Richmond, for the purpose of authorizing a Con-vention to take back the State into the bonds of the Union, interferes with the Government claiming to has a large working party on the levec at work.

epresent the State, with Pierrour as Governo and its capital at Alexandria. The Legislature of the latter, several months ago, having received mands from us a few words of comment. It appears from the Secretary of State a certified copy of the proposed Constitutional amendment to abolish slavery, ratified it by a nearly unanimous vote, and among other acts conferred a franchise for constructing a railroad from Washington to Fredericks-

burg.
The Plerpont Government contemplated as early removal to Richmond, but the event to which reference is made does not encourage the consummation of that design.

RELEASE OF UNION PRISONERS IN GEORGIA. Information has been received that five thousand Inion prisoners, of those held by the rebels in Georgis, have arrived at or near Dalton, to be delivered to the United States. REPENTANT PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday says: R. M. T. Hunter and Judge Campbell, two of the late peace commissioners, remain in Richmond. The former lately relieved himself from the imputation f being a reconstructionist by a public declaration that he would not assent to a reconstruction of the Union until it should become an absolute necessity The Intelligencer adds, "one would suppose that necessity had happened, although, perhaps, rather sconer than Hustra expected. He will go for it, no doubt, just as soon as his State is prepared for

JUAREZ NOT COMING TO WASHINGTON. Official and late news received here from Chihuahua, and a telegram from San Francisco, date yesterday, show that there is not the slightest foundation for the published report that JUAREZ was coming to Washington. He is at the city of Chimahus, and does not contemplate visiting here, having enough to do at home.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS. About five hundred deserters were brought to the city this afternoon from City Point, guarded by a detachment of colored troops. They will take the oath of allegiance to-morrow, and will be sent in whatever direction they may prefer.

AN ORDER FROM THE WAR OFFICE. An order has been issued from the Adjutant Ge neral's office in Washington, requiring all record of discontinued commands to be immediately forwarded to that office, where the expense of express into commend of places captured from the enemy will collect and forward any papers left behind by the rebels which may be of public use or interest. ANOTHER CAPTURE,

The Navy Department is informed of the capture of the British steamer R. H. Vermilyes, by the steamer Quaker City, with a cargo of coffee, clothes, um, tobacco, shoes, &c. PRISONERS AT CITY POINT, ETC.

The number of prisoners at City Point is still in Nearly two hundred applications per day for passes to Richmond are refused at the War Depart-JOHN MOBLEY, not MOSEBY, was killed yesterday

UNION SENTIMENT IN GEORGIA. Mr. PROULY, District Attorney of Florida, rived on Saturday morning from Savannah. He says that he saw prominent members of the Georgia Legislature there, who admit that the rebelilon aken to return to the Union.

SECOND VISIT TO RICHMOND. On Thursday, President Lincoln paid another visit to Richmond, accompanied by his wife, Senaors SUMNER and HARLAN, and others of the party

Over five hundred rebel officers of all grades are now in the Old Capitol. General BARRINGER and several others have been sent to Fort Delaware. NO PASSES TO RICHMOND. A notice is posted at the War Department that no

REBEL PRISONERS.

passes to Richmond are granted under any circum REMOVAL OF WOUNDED. Convalescents in and around Washington are being removed to Philadelphia and New York from the hospitals, to make room for the constantly ar

iving wounded from City Point. THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. LEE FOILED IN HIS RETREAT FOR THE

ROANOKE. His Army Compelled to Fly in the Direction of Lynchburg.

HANCOCK REPORTED MARCHING OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, April 8-2 P. M. A telegram from General Grant, dated this day at 12 o'clock noon, at Farmville, sixteen miles west of Burke's Station, states that the enemy has been pushed from the road toward Danville, and is now pursued toward Lynchburg, and that he is very confident of securing the surrender of Lee and what temains of his army.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HANCOCK MARCHING UPON LYNCHBURG.

WASHINGTON, April 8.— is reported that Hancock's expedition, which his been fitting out for some time past, has at last started up his expley, and is marching upon Lynchburg. The force is composed mainly of the stheory, and cannot fail to add materially to the difficulties of Lee's position. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

important from Petersburg. PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND PROMINENT REBELS IN CONFERENCE. NEW YORK, April 9.-The Herald's Richmond

correspondent says that President Lincoln was on the 4th informed by Generals Weitzel and Shepley that certain prominent rebels desired an interview with him. He replied that he was willing to grant the interview, but in presence of a friend. After the reception of the officers of the army and navy it was announced to the President that Judge Camp ell, assistant rebel Secretary of War, and Mr. Myers, member of the late rebel Congress, were awaiting an audience with the President in another com. The President, accompanied by Gen. Weit-, immediately retired and held a conference which lasted a short time, and was adjourned to the lag-ship Malvern. The result of these conferences cannot be made known, but auspicious results are known to be about to accrue from them, The Times Petersburg correspondent contradicts the statement that the railroad to Richmond was nearly repaired. Not a workman has been put upon the Southside Railroad, which is to have its

gauge changed so as to take upon it our rolling Petersburg was in command of General Warren until the 5th, when General Hartranit was assigned to the command as Military Governor. The exact status of General Warren is now a mystery, and e himself does not know what particular duty he is to perform where he is.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION

NEW YORK, April 9.—The New York Herald has respondence from Mobile Bay up to the 31st ult. It appears that Gens. Granger, and Smith's corps took up the line of march from Danby's Mills on the 25th for Blakeley, meeting slight oppo sition only on the first day. On the 26th, the 13th corps moved towards Spanish Fort, a strong earthwork commanding Mobile bay, encounterng and driving in the rebel cavalry, and in the evening Granger encamped on the left of that fort. The 18th Corps continued on towards Blakeley, encamping at Sibley's Mills, five miles from that town, on the 26th. On the morning of the 27th, our forces advanced on Spanish Fort, driving in the refels, capuring the rifle pits, and establishing our batteries within four hundred yards of the fort. On the 29th our forces were entrenched within seventy yards of the fort. Several lives have been lost by torpedoes. which are thickly strewn around. Our loss averages 150 per day. 300 of the enemy have been cut off by a portion of our forces, but not yet captured, owing to their taking refuge in the swamp. Early on the morning of the soth the rebels essayed an attack, but were handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss. The rebel fleet of gunboats are on the extreme right, within musket range of our troops, and earthworks are being con mount siege guns. Our losses to the 31st were

Five of our monitors and the gunbeat Octorora have crossed Blakeley Bar, and others were ar-riving. On the 31st the slege guitand mortars having been placed in position, the freaviest car nonading was opened on Spanish Fort and continued all day, but the result is not known.

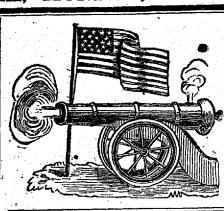
General Steele's solumn left Pensacola on the 19th. He captured two trains of cars at Greenwood. At Pollard, Ala., two rebel cavalry regiments were net, charged, and routed, and Brigadier General

Clawson, 22 officers, 400 men, and 450 horses were On the 27th Colonel Starling, with a detachmen f the 22d Maine and 1st Florida Cavalry, out the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad and captured two wagon trains, with 100 prisoners. General Steele's force has arrived at Blakeley six miles from Spanish Fort, and would soon units with General Canby. A naval letter to the Herald states that the mor

and is still widening. The country back of it is overflowed to the cepth of 16 feet. The troops at

tor Milwaukee was blown up by a torpedo on the 28th, and the Osage on the 29th, both while operating with other monitors against Spanish Fort. Four sailors were killed on the Osage, and six seriously in. jured; only one was injured on the Milwankee. One of the turrets of the Milwaukee is still out of water, army; but as the restoration of peace should nd being in working order, is used. The Osage is submerged too deep to be used, but may, probably, be raised. The rebols are persistently busy in sending down torpedoes and fire rafts. The force in Spanish Fort is estimated at between 6,600 and 7,000, it having been reinforced from Mobile by water, on the night of the 20th. It was ru-mored also that Forrest and his whole command and the gunboats Tuccaloose, Morgan, and Natchez are in Blakeley river, evidently intending to give battle to our monitors. In West Bay one monitors have had several skirmishes with the water batte ries, driving the rebels from their guns. The rebe roops in Spanish Fort are commanded by Maur NEW ORLEANS, April 2, via Cairo, April 8,-The steamship Liberty sailed April 2d for New York, via Hayana, with a full load of cotton.

Baton Rouge advices of April 3d represent the R. E. LEE, General, river as rising. The crevasse six miles above that place, on the west side, is one mile wide, very deep,



DEATH-BLOW TO TREASON.

REBELLION IN VIRGINIA ENDED. SURRENDER OF LEE AND HIS

WHOLE ARMY.

Our Lieutenant General Dictates his Own Terms.

Lee Compelled to Accept Them.

THE BULWARK OF THE "CONFEDERACY" BAZED TO THE GROUND, The Southern Chivalry Demoralized

THE SUN OF VICTORY

beyond Bedemption

ITS RADIANT DAWN AT RICHMOND. THE BRILLIANT NOON-BAY GLORY.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9-9 P. M.

The Department has just received official report of the surrender this day of General Lee and his army to Lieutenant General Grant, on the terms proposed by General Grant. Details will be given speedily as | to wit: EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S., April 9-4.30 P. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War : General Lee surrendered the Army of terms proposed by myself. The accompathe conditions fully. U. S. GRANT. Lieutenant General.

HEADQUARTERS ANN N. VIRGINIA, Lieut. Gen. U.S. Grant, Commanding U.

S. Army : GENERAL: I have received your letter this date, containing the terms of surrender | as they observe their parole and the laws in of the Army of Northern Virginia, as pro- force where they may reside. posed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed by you in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect. Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

R. E. LEE. CLIFTON HOUSE, VA., April 9, 1865. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following correspondence has taken place between General Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit

during its pendency.

U.S. GRANT,

Lieutenant General

APRIL 7th, 1865. General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A. GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by | every army a asking of you the surrender of that portion | post and arse of the C. S. Army known, as the Army of | at the Milita Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General, Commanding Armies United States.

APRIL 7, 1865. To Lieutenant General Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States: GENERAL: I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of

blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender. R. E. LEE, General.

. APRIL 8, 1865. General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A. GENERAL: Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply, I would say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition I insist upon, viz: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name, for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen, Commanding U. S. A.

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. Army: APRIL 8, 1865.

GENERAL: I received at a late hour your

note of to-day in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your propositions. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia; but as far as your pro-Northern Virginia; but as far as your propositions may affect the Confederate States forces under my commend and tond to forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at ten (10) A. M. to-morrow on the old stage road to Richmond, be. MUCK tween the picket lines of the two armies. Very respectfully, your obedient serv't.

APRIL 9, 1865. General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. T .: GENERAL: Your note of yesterday re-

Commanding C. S. A.

ceived. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for ten A. M. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I sub-

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

APRIL 9, 1865. To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. Army.

GENERAL: I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview, in accordance with the offer con tained in your letter of yesterday, for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. R. LEE, General.

APRIL 9, 1865. General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A. . Your note of this date is but this mo ment (11.50), cleven fiffy A. M., received in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lyachburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road. I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to the place will meet

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

APPOMATTOX C. H., April 9, 1865. General R. E. Lee, Com'dg. C. T.: In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose t receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms

Rolls of all the officers and men to b made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate, the officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the Government of the United States until Northern Virginia, this afternoon, upon properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole nying additional correspondence will show | for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by the to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be al-

Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, ieutenant, General.

WAR DEPARTMEN WASHINGTON, D. C. 19, 1865—9.30 P. M. Lieutenant Gener Grant: Thanks be to Aphighty God for the great victory with which He has this day crowned you and he gallant army under your command! The thanks of this Department, and of the Government and of the people of Dnited States, their reverence and lideor, have been deserved, and will be rendered to you and the brave ers and soldiers of your EDWIN M. STANTON,

army for all tim TES ORDERED BY THE GRAND SAI ENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., WAR DEPAR April 9-10 P. M., 1865. t a salute of two hundred Ordered, (200) guns

fired at the headquarters of department, and at every al in the United States, and Academy at West Point, on receipt of this order, in comthe day of th the surrender of General memoration the Army of Northern Vir-R. E. Lee a enant General Grant and the ginia to Li is command. Report of the army under execution of this order to be receipt an djutant General, Washington. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

STONEMAN'S ARMY.

CAROLINA RAILBOAD STRUCK. LAST CHANCE WAS DESTROYED

[Special De on, April 9.—Stoneman's column has om through refugees from Danville, WASHING within the lines of General Grant's ursday. They report that Stonema orth Carolina Railroad at a point beos were engaged in destroying it. This

. SHERMAN'S ARMY. OCCUPATION OF RALEIGH.

REPORT WASHINGTON. April 9. It is be sen eved in military circles here that Sher-oled Raleign on Wednesday or Thursday. news from that quarter is hourly exthe Government.

Y OF PROVISIONS-A CONVENTION-CELE-FOR VICTORY -- CONTRIBUTIONS TO C CHARITIES. FRANCISCO, April 8.—The scarcity of flour at continues. Extreme prices are obtained sequently trade does not improve much. tion Convention, of Washington Territory.

nass meeting in aid of the Soldiers' Relief tion was held here to-night. rt Du Rhine, are at Santa Barbara, on the dally overland mail hence to Salt Lake rei its trips yesterday. The first mail since the ntion arrived here last night. cent meeting in behalf of the Christian and ary Commissions resulted in remittances by raph, within the past few days, of twenty thou-

were held throughout the State to-day,

REZ BN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON-A FRENCH EXPEDITION AGAINST GUAYMAS. TAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The steamer John L. ens, from Mazatlan, arrived here to-day with 000 in treasure and a thousand bags of silver. he Mazatlan Times, the Imperialist organ, gives port that Juarez was en route for Cape St. Luwhence he would sail for San Francisco on his v to Washington.

French naval expedition had salled, it was suped, for Guaymas. The Imperial force had moved iting from Mazatlan, on March 4th, says: "Jua-Also iz is still at Chihuahua with his ministers; raising ve fee cops, though money arms The correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin cops, though money, arms, and ammunition are

> Fire at Waterbury, Conn. WATERBURY, April 8.—The Waterbury Machine cartons bonnet ribbons; to be peremptorly sold, bout \$60,000. The Machine Company was insured or \$21,000, and the Spectacle Company's stock was mostly saved.

JOY, OVER THE VICTORY.

THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS. REJOICINGS AT BALTIMORE BALTIMORE, April 10-1 A. M.-There is great re joicing here over Grant's success, and the church bells are ringing a merry peal.

RESOCIONES AT WILMINGTON, DEL. I WILMINGTON, Del., April 9—10 P. M.—This city

is in an uproar and a blaze of glory rejoicing over

the greatest of victories yet achieved by our arms.

A large procession is now passing through the streets. Such an excitement was never before witpersed in this city. Firing of gans, ringing MASSACHUSETTS—A FATAL ACCIDENT. Boston, April 9.—In Harwich, Mass., this even ing, while some citizens were loading a cannon t fire a salute in honor of the recent victories, the gun

went off prematurely, killing J. H. Robins and J. M. Baker, and wounding Franklin Robins. An Iron crowber was being used for a ramrod, and it is supposed the powder ignited from the friction Arrival of the Steamer Nova Scotia

PORTLAND, April 8.—The steamer Nova Section is signalled below. Her advices have been antici-NEW YORK CITY.

CHIPMENTS OF SPECIE. The steamers City of Manchester and America salled at noon yesterday, taking out \$500,030 in EVENING STOOK BOARD. At the Stock Exchange on Saturday night gold

was quoted at 148%. The market was not very active for stocks. RESCUE OF MARINERS.

The steamer United States, from Fortress Monroe, has on board the captain and crew of the schooner S. B. Bailey, of Philadelphia, which foun-HEAVY DECLINE IN PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

The wholesale market has been much excited furing the week. Flour has declined from seventy five cents to a dollar a barrel; family brands sellin to-day at \$0.00@11.25. Wheat has fallen from 20 t 30 cents a bushel; cotton has declined from 15 to 17 cents, with a moderate demand. Whisky has flue unied rapidly, but closes at rather higher rates. The tendency of the market for flour, corn and pork is downward, the falling off in Government demand, both present and prospective, being much feit. ARRIVED BROM NEW OBLEANS. 2, has arrived. O. F. Murphy, 6th Mass achusetts Battery; S. Walker, 21st New York Battery; D. A. Phillips, 34th New York Voluntages.

2d New York Cavalry, and C. Wincell, 34th New York Volunteers—died on the passage. ABRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS. The steamship Matanzas arrived this morning from City Point with nine hundred rebel prisoners, part of those captured at Bentonsville, Goldsboro and Columbia. They are in charge of Captaid N W. Perkins, of the 13th Connecticut. Among the risoners is Colonel Rhett, of Fort Sumpter no-

oriety. departure of gen. Apderson for charleston The steamer Arago sailed yesterday afternoon for Charleston, with General Anderson and three hun-

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From J. J. Kromer, 40 Chestnut street, we have received the Illustrated London News of March 25. Also the Illustrated News of the World, and News of the World of the ame date.

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTR PAGE.] The Surrender of Lee. THE SITUATION IN THE CITY. Last night, about 9.40 o'clock, the news of the surrender of General Lee, on the terms offered by General Grant, arrived in the city. It was immediately sent by local telegraph to all parts of the city. At the hour the news arrived the streets of the city were almost entirely deserted, the churches having been dismissed, and, there being a dearth of news throughout the day, people had generally re-tired for the night. By ten o'clock the news had begun to spread, and the apparatus of the Columbia, Diligent, Fame, America, Good Intent, and Philadelphia fire companies had arrived in front of the State House and rang the ball of their carriages. The Philadelphia had their steam engine out and had steam up. The publication establishments of the several daily newspapers were also by this time brilliantly lowed to return to their homes, not to be | illuminated. The Union League House is also disturbed by United States authority so long lighted; the word "yictory" in gas jets sending a

nental and Girard House the news was posted or the news board before ten o'clock, but there were ELEVEN O'CLOCK.-Chestnut street from Third to Ninth is almost impassable from the immense throng recopie who have risen from their beds at the anuncement of the glad tidings. Men, women, and children, stout men and thin mon, sick men and well men, stout old women and merry, laughing oung girls, school boys and boys out of school, everybody and people that are not anybedy, are mending their way to the newspaper offices, and again and again the questions are propounded: "Is the news true?" "Is it official?" "How does it Again and again are the questions answered in the affirmative. The apparatus of all the fire companies of the city are out, most of them being ranged along the front of Indepe Hall, on Chestnut street, blowing off steam and ringing their carriage bells. The noise for squares is deafening. The hotels are crowded, and several extra: newspaper has been issued, and the news-

ELEVEN-THIRTY O'CLOCK.-The women have become more excited than the men, and at this hour it is said that they are the greater in number. Pistols, guns, and small cannon are being fired. Bands of music followed by immense crowds citizens throng the streets. Men shake ands instinctively with each other, and, like chill dren, shout for joy. Women kiss each other in the street, and embrace their little ones, in their ecstacy. The day of jublice has come, they say. The long-looked for day has arrived, and mothers, wives, sisers, and sweethearts, see in happy anticipation the joyful day when "Johnny shall come marching home."

Twelve o'clock.—The excitement is still on the crease. Delegations from all sections of the city, headed with bands of music, are arriving on Chest. nut street, and Hail Columbia and the Star Spanried Banner sound marrily in the midnight air. as if it were twelve noon instead of twelve midnight. Squeezing through the immense throng, we hear exclamations indicative of the great and unsuppressed joy of the people: "The Confederacy is played out !" "Yes, General Lee held it together, and he has dropped it now!" "We'll be a happy people!" "Where's Southern Chivalry?" &c. ONE O'CLOCK.-The crowd is rapidly dispersing Many fire companies have saluted The Press office streets whose hijarity shows that they have partaken freely of the "Oh be joyful," but no disturb occurred. It was expected that the State House effect, it was not. A feature of the evening was the Good Will Fire Company's hose carriage, drawn

by soldiers, every one, of whom had lost an arm in Mr. B. S. Brown, treasurer of the Union Volunirst gun in Philadelphia in honor of the event. and that all the firing in the lower part of the city was done by him, and not by the Navy Yard. He fired THE SCENES DOWN TOWN.

The residents in the southern part of the city, who go to bed early in order to "get up Early in the orning," were awakened from their first wink of leep about eleven o'clock last night by the cont ous reports of the heavy guns at the Navy Yard These were supposed to be the signal guns for a fire in the navy yard, and thousands of people residing in that section of the city were speedily astir. They were gratified on learning that instead of the fire of Incle Semuel's material, it was the fire of pa triotism, just commoncing to blaze in that loyal part of Philadelphia. "Lee has surrendered to Frant!" ran through and among the people like an electric stream, firing them to acts of exultation resort to smaller arms on the part of the people. Swivels, shotguns, and pistols were brought into requisition, and the joy became universal. Everybody was awaiting the sound of the State House bell; but it did not vibrate its well-known tones. The fire companies, howcarriages were rucg; steam engines were fired week ago were re-enacted. The Weccacoe steamer was taken to the front of the old Southwark Hall, and the whistle was made to play a patriotic tun-Phousands of citizens congregated, and the greatest manifestations of joy were rife among them. Soon at the midnight hour the fire of patriotic ardor burst orth into what may be considered a general confla gration. The response of the people was of a characration, and it will be treasured in the memory of all loyal citizens with grateful recollections. THANKSGIVING MEETING AT THE VOLUN-TEER REFRESHMENT SALOON.

Yesterday afternoon quite a large concourse assembled in the main room of the Volunteer Refreshment Salcon, to give thanks, in accordance with the request and appointment of the Governor. Addresses were made by the Rev. Daniel Washburne and others, the intervals being filled with appropriate patriotic music, both vocal and instrumental.

The affair passed off pleasantly and interestingly. The good work of the Salcon, in furnishing rest, feed, and medicine for the sick, weary, and hungry, is well known throughout the whole country, and the meeting yesterday, under the auspless of its managers, adds, if possible, to the already extended patriotic reputation of the institution. To the Editor of The Press:

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: I have had placed in my possession cartes de visite of a mother 26 years old and her six boys, the eldest eight years of age, a fine group, the widow and fatherless children of a returned prisoner, who was buried recently at Annapolis, Maryland, by that servant of God, the Rev. H. C. Henries, U. S. chaplain at that post. The pictures were ordered by Chaplain Henries and were to have been sold by him, but he too has fallen a martyr in the Union cause, leaving this as part of his unfinished work. I propose selling the pictures for the benefit of the mother and children, as intended by the late Chaplain Henries. Price 25 cents, to be had at my store, Nc. 38 North Eighth street.

E. H. Worne. ATTRACTIVE SALE OF 775 LOTS OF FRENCH, GERMAN, AND SWISS DRY GOODS THIS DAY.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the choice assortment of French, German, and British choice assortment of French, violence, and spreash dry goods, embracing about 775 lots of fancy and staple articles, including a full assortment of black and fancy silks, dress goods, shawis, &c., also, 500. cartons bonnet riabous; to be peremptorily sold.

CITY ITEMS THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF . improved Pattern Shirt," made son, at the old stand, Nos. 1 an street. Work done by hand, in

and warranted to give satisf dentiemen's Furnishing Goods 03. Prices moderate. WINDOW SHADES .- Purchase down. FIRTH AVENUE, New York, does ,

suffer much from Secession influence; and parties are as numerous as ore-Samburg Wine is astenishing, analysis of its properties was Names R. Chilton & Co., these who James R. Olinton
Immediately adopted the use in prefere
wines. Professor Chilton used it is hi and has written to the public a card -

VERANDAR AWNINGS.—Patten Ity rder, or repairs them, at 1408 Chestar; LEE GIVES UP !- A great exciteing at the Gold Exchange, this morning statement that Lee had given up. it all their own way for a time, but action when it was abnounced that the to was a respectable storekeeper who sisted that as good garments could be where as at the Brown Stone Ch Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 c above Sixth. Mr. Lee saw a first (

this establishment, and he at once yielded the point. PEW CUSHIONS, PEW CUSHIONS, PARI ade to order at W. Henry Pattel's, 175 ETR, EAR, AND CATARDE, SUCCESS

by J. Isaacs, M. D., Coulist and Aure. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge fo

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTE

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K Field, Brooklyn
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G B Townset d, Penns.
W Hughes, Penns.
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J M Bratten, Penns.
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Fales, Virginia
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N Gassaman, N J
H Comegye, Baltimore
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L Meredith, New York
G Kenk, Chester co
H Kent, Chester co

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evi Bennett, USA
W Young, Trenton, NJ
Stapler, Kewtown
St J Gardner, Penna
G Fish, Hanmonton

P W Radfield
W B'llings.
F K Sickley.
E K Clark. C
E C Clark.

The Black Bear.

A S Creesman, Eclersville
isaac Beans, Yard.syville
Joe Barnaley, Warminstor
L Manghair, Potteville
W Ryan, Minersville
Joho Canfield, Pottsville
Jas Furman, Potteville
Ches Peter, Slatington
W I Craven, Johnsville

P Rank, Phil

The Bald Esgle,
The Bald Esgle,
Williams,
H Bartholomew, Bucks on
Jas Crés-man, Selleraville
Geo Barthgre, Quakertown
J S Orim, Mabanoy City
A L Bremer, U S A Myers & Co., suctioneers, at Nos. 232 and 234 Mar-