The Press.

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THE PRESS,

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

OFFICE No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,

To City Subscribers, is TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance; or TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city, NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

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AT RETAIL.

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727 CHESTNUT STREET,

Offer at Popular Prices:

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In great variety, including the best goods imported. Royal Armures, Gro Grains, Lyons Taffeta, Parisiennes, Drap de France, Drap de Lyon, Gros de Rhine, Gro d'Afrique, &c., &c.

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In desirable shades, plain and corded colored Taffeta and Taffetas Parisiennes, Neat Foulards and Golden Brown Gros Grains of magnificent quality.

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Tamise, Mous de Laines, 8-4 Hernani's Mohairs, Alpacas, and other black goods at greatly reduced rates.

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Nainsooks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, Fancy Checks, and other popular White Goods at low prices.

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At greatly reduced rates, including Shirting, Sheeting, and Pillow Linens, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins, &c., in great variety.

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Bleached Muslins in popular brands at and below market rates.

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Our prices are marked in plain figures, from which we do not deviate.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

mh18-1m

SILK MANTLES,

SPRING CLOAKS,

SHORT SACQUES,

CIRCULARS,

WATER-PROOFS, &c.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. Ninth and Market Sts.

ap4-tf

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

1024 Chestnut Street.

Has "reduced" his "entire stock" to correspond with the recent heavy

"DECLINE IN GOLD,"

AND NOW OFFERS FULL LINES OF

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, SLEEVES, COLLARS, SETS BARBES, &c.

Also, a great variety of Piques, shirred, puffed, striped, plaid, figured, and other fancy Muslins, suitable for

WHITE BODIES.

Just received, a very large lot of choice styles Needlework, Edgings, and Insertings, very low. Also, Dashes, Empres, Queen Bess, and other new styles Collars and Sets.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

GOODS GREATLY REDUCED!!!

THE TIME TO BUY HAS COME!!!

A PERFECT STOCK JUST OPENED!!!

We have held off buying until prices went right down and then stepped in and bought freely, and are now prepared to SELL EVERYTHING CHEAP!!!

Black Silks, most excellent quality.
Plain Silks in all colors.
Wool De Laines, in all colors.
Figured De Laines and Calicoes.
Beautiful Plaid Goods.
Plain and Plaid Mohairs, very pretty.
Lawns and Muslins, all grades.
Cassimeres and Cloths.
Flannels, Tickings, Checks, Ginghams, &c., &c.
Shawls, Skirts, Hdkfs, Veils, &c., &c.
Marseilles, Swiss, and other Plain and Plaid Muslins, &c.
Honey-comb Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, &c., &c.

ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF THORNLEY & CHISM'S Celebrated Yarns, at EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

FANCY CASSIMERES.

Light Styles for Spring Wear.
Double Width Fine Coatings.
Best American Cassimeres.
Fine Imported Goods.
Boys' Wear for good Custom.

A complete Stock Woollens, adapted to the best trade, selling freely at the very lowest market prices. Tailors invited to examine.

COOPER & CONARD,
N.E. corner NINTH and MARKET Sts.

ap4-tf

STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of DOMESTICS, and our entire stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, so as to meet the fall in gold, and place the prices of all our stock far below the *lowest* market prices.

SILKS, every variety, at reduced prices.
DRESS GOODS at greatly reduced prices.
MUSLINS, all the best makes, reduced.
CALICOES at greatly reduced prices.

Our entire Spring Stock at reduced prices.

H. STEEL & SON,
mh23-tf Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

SPRING DRESS GOODS, OF NEW STYLES, OPENING DAILY.

Spring styles Valencias.
Spring styles Poil de Chevres.
Spring styles of Poplins.
Summer Poplins.
Splendid Organdies.
Percales, in great variety.
New styles of Piques.
Spring Colors de Laines.
Spring Colors Mohairs.
New styles of Dress Goods, in great variety.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
mh6-tf 806 South SECOND Street.

NOTICE.—LOWEST MARKET PRICE.—Good Calicoes, fast colors, 20c.
Extra quality Calicoes, best styles, 20c.
Blue white Muslin, 25c.
Very good Muslin, 31¼c.
Challies, newest styles, 25c.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, AT
J. H. STOKES',
mh30-tf 702 ARCH Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

600 ARCH STREET. 600

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.
WOODEN-WARE AND BASKETS.
TINWARE AND IRONWARE.
CUTLERY AND TEA TRAYS.

ap1-tf GRIFFITH & PAGE, SIXTH and ARCH.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber continues to offer the IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also, constantly keeping

NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental.

ja1-1y

GOLD'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

41 South FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Sup't.

ja10-6m-ep

THE "CYCLOPS"

CAST-STEEL RAILS

POSSESS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES OVER IRON:

THEY WILL NOT LAMINATE, SPLIT, NOR BREAK.

THEY WILL DO TEN TIMES THE SERVICE OF IRON RAILS.

THEY COST LESS THAN DOUBLE THE PRICE OF IRON.

THE SAVING DURING A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS IS SHOWN TO BE EQUAL TO $3,000 PER MILE FOR EACH YEAR OF THEIR USE.

Many thousands of Tons of Cast-Steel Rails are now laid in England and on the Continent, with the most complete success. Orders promptly executed by the sole representative of THE "CYCLOPS" WORKS.

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,

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mh31-1m

No. 42 CLIFF Street, New York.

WILLIAM EVANS, JR.,

252 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC COLORS,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Agent for PATENT GLASS LETTERS mh9-3mfp

THE CLAY AND FIRE BRICKS.—

A FIRE CLAY has recently been discovered in the interior of the State of Pennsylvania, and ready for delivery, which surpasses for Fire Bricks, Crucibles, &c., any discovered in the United States, and superior to the foreign Clays in Aluminas.

Samples of this Clay can be seen by calling at Office No. 136 South SIXTH Street, and boxes delivered for ap1-3m* $25 24*

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

CURTAIN GOODS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

719 CHESTNUT STREET,

HAS OPENED HIS

SPRING STOCK

OF

WINDOW SHADES,

OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

LACE CURTAINS,

IN NEW AND RICH PATTERNS,

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

INTENDED ESPECIALLY FOR SLEEPING ROOMS,

BELOW GOLD RATES.

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

SPRING. 1865. SPRING.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS,

727 CHESTNUT STREET,

OFFER TO

CASH BUYERS AT WHOLESALE

An extensive assortment of choice fabrics in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

At and under market rates.

As their stock is daily replenished with the most desirable offerings of this and other markets, it will always prove worthy of inspection.

mh7-3m WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

SPRING, 1865.

MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR,

Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET,

IMPORTERS OF

HOSIERY,

SMALL WARES,

AND

WHITE GOODS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHIRT FRONTS.

SPRING—1865.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE STREET,

HAVE NOW IN STORE A FULL STOCK OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

AMERICAN DELAINES,

BALMORALS,

SHAWLS AND GLOVES,

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,

Which we offer to the trade at the lowest market prices.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

DRY GOODS,

Nos. 239 and 241 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Jicotts,	Prints,
Jaseimeres,	Delaines,
Satinetts,	Alpacas,
Jeans,	Fancy Dress Goods,
Cottonades,	Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
Sewins,	Brown and Bleached Shirtings,
Stripes,	Omish Chambras,
Checks,	Omish Tweeds,
Ginghams,	Flannels,
Vapors,	Linens,

FURNISHING GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c. fe25-3m

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

SPRING 1865. SPRING

CARPETINGS.

ARCH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

NEW STOCK,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

JOS. BLACKWOOD,

mh9-thstu2m No. 832 ARCH Street.

NOW OPENING!!

OUR SPRING IMPORTATION

OF

FOREIGN CARPETINGS,

OF NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO,

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

OF VARIOUS STYLES.

McCALLUM & Co.,

No. 519 Chestnut Street

ap7-6t

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

PRICES REDUCED.

1865. SPRING. 1865.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

M'CALLUM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTH, MATTINGS, &c.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

mh31-3m 519 CHESTNUT STREET.

ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO.,

MANUFACTURING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, &c.,

NO. 619 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

mh10-2m

ENGLISH BROWN STOUT,

SCOTCH ALE,

IN STONE AND GLASS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

mh4-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, enlargements or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

TO THE PEOPLE.

NOW READY.

A WORK BY DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 WALNUT Street,

ENTITLED

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE,

On the following Diseases:

EYE AND EAR DISEASES,
THROAT DISEASES IN GENERAL,
CLERGYMEN'S AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS' SORE THROAT,
DISEASES OF THE AIR PASSAGES,
(LAYNGITIS Stenchitis,)
ASTHMA AND CATARRH.

This book is to be had of W. S. & A. MARTIEN, No. 606 CHESTNUT Street, and at all Booksellers'. Price, One Dollar.

The author, Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, can be consulted on all these maladies, and all NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, which he treats with the surest success

Office, 1027 WALNUT Street ja25-3m

WALL PAPERS.

NEW SPRING STYLES

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

mh23-1m

CABINET FURNITURE.

CARD

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Store now occupied is sold for a Banking institution.

Not being able to procure a building sufficiently large to hold my stock, I am compelled to

SELL OUT

As fast as possible. I now offer my immense assortment of

FURNITURE

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

mh10-1m 809 AND 811 CHESTNUT STREET.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

WHOLESALE

Drug, Coal, and Glass Dealers,

Proprietors of Pennsylvania Paint and Color Works,

Manufacturers of

BEST WHITE LEAD, BEST ZINC,

PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness and Evenness of Surface.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other.

TRY IT, AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER!

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.

PURE LIBERTY ZINC.

Warranted to do more good better work at a given cost than any other.

GET THE BEST!

Store and Office—No. 37 North THIRD Street,

mh15-3m* PHILADELPHIA.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at

fe19-3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

EDWARD P. KELY,

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

613 CHESTNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS.

mh3-tf

STATIONERY & BANK BOOKS.

OIL, MINING, COAL AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.

We are prepared to furnish Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All Kinds of Binding.

SCALE PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED
TRANSFER BOOK.
ORDERS OF TRANSFER.
STOCK LEDGER.
STOCK LEDGER BALANCE.
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
DIVIDEND BOOK.

MOSS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS,

se20-tf 432 CHESTNUT Street

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North Sixth Street,

MANUFACTURER

VENITIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

Cheap Ice rolled Blinds and Shades ap5-2m

B. H. SLEEPER & CO.,

515 MINOR STREET,

MANUFACTURERS, AGENTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

FLINT AND GREEN GLASS WARE,

Have now in store a full assortment of the above goods, which we offer at the lowest market rates.

Being sole agents for the SALEM FLINT GLASS WORKS, we are prepared to make to New York private moulds to order.

FORTES, MINERAL, and WIRE BOTTLES, of a superior color and finish.

Also, LAMP CHIMNEYS, APOTHECARIES' SHOP FURNITURE, SHOW BOTTLES, SYRINGES, HOMEOPATHIC VIALS, and Druggists' Glassware generally.

T. A. EVANS & CO.'S PITTSBURGH WOOD, constantly on hand at factory prices. fel7-3m

TO MERCHANTS, PUBLIC OFFICES, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.

GOODHART'S LETTER FILES,

A superior article for Counting house and private use, one of the latest and best improvements ever offered for sale Wholesale and Retail by

MOSS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

ap6 thstu6t 509 CHESTNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA TERRA COTTA WORKS.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS, NO. 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

VITRIFIED WATER TRAPS, ALL AND HEATED PIPES, with bends, branches, traps, &c., to correspond, from 2 to 12-inch bore.

ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS, and FLUES, warranted to stand the action of fire, gas, or the weather.

ORNAMENTAL PARLOR AND GARDEN VASES, fanciful designs, plain and bronzed.

Mignonette Pots,	Flower Pots,
Ivy Vases,	Hanging Ditto,
	Fern Vases, &c., &c.

Importer of Minton's Encaustic Tile, for Churches, Halls, Vestibules, &c.

mh1-tuthsu S. A. HAY.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c.—2,000 bbls Mass. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 late-caught fat fish, in assorted packages.

2,000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Labrador Herring.

2,000 boxes Lubec, Scaled, No. 1 Herring.

150 bbls New Mess Shad.

250 boxes Herkimer-county Cheese, &c.

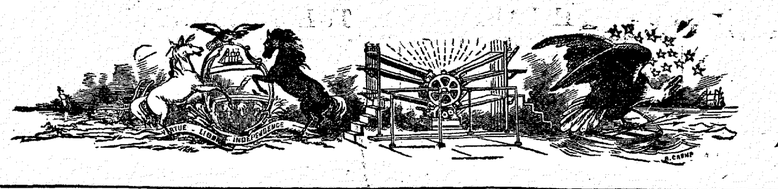
In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOCH,

ja18-tf No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.—CATAWBA, Isabella, Concord, Clinton, Diana, Rebecca, Prolific, Oporto, and other varieties, in large or small quantities, at low prices. T. S. FLETCHER,

ap4-tuths6t* DELANCO, N.J.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, prompt in action and free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its effects.



TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1865.

RICHMOND.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

—Rollin.—

THE JOY OF THE LOYAL PEOPLE—PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN RICHMOND—THE NEGROES IN A NEW POSITION—SCENE AT GEN. SHEPLEY'S OFFICE.

HALL OF CONGRESS,
RICHMOND, April 5, 1865.

The exultation of the loyal people of this city, who, amid the infamy by which they have been surrounded, and the foul misrepresentations to allure them from their allegiance, have remained true to the old flag, is still being expressed by the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. The Union element in this city consists of negroes and poor whites, including all that have deserted from the army, or have survived the terrible exigencies which brought starvation to so many homes. As to the negroes, one thing is certain, that amid every disaster to our arms, amid the wrongs which they daily suffered for their known love for the Union, and amid the scourging which they received for trying to reach our army and enlist under our flag, they have ever prayed for the right cause, and testified their devotion to it in ten thousand instances, and especially in aiding our escaped prisoners to find our lines when to do so placed their own lives in peril.

The great event after the capture of the city was the arrival of President Lincoln in it. He came up to Rocket's wharf in one of Admiral Porter's gunsels of war, and, with a file of sailors for a guard of honor, he walked up to Jeff Davis' house, the headquarters of General Weitzel. As soon as he landed the news sped, as if upon the wings of lightning, that "Old Abe," for it was treason in this city to give him a more respectful address, had come. Some of the negroes, feeling themselves free to utter like men, shouted that the President had arrived. This name having always been applied to Jeff, the inhabitants, coupling it with the prevailing rumor that he had been captured, reported that the arch-traitor was being brought into the city. As the people pressed near they cried "Hang him!" "Hang him!" "Show him no quarter!" and other similar expressions, which indicated their sentiments as to what should be his fate. But when they learned that it was President Lincoln their joy knew no bounds. By the time he reached General Weitzel's headquarters, thousands of persons had followed him to catch a sight of the Chief Magistrate of the United States. When he ascended the steps he faced the crowd and bowed his thanks for the prolonged exultation which was going up from that great concourse. The people seemed inspired by this acknowledgment, and gave renewed vigor shouted louder and louder, until it seemed as if the echoes would reach the abode of those patriot spirits who had died without witnessing the sight.

General Weitzel received the President upon the pavement, and conducted him up the steps. General Shepley, after a good deal of trouble, got the crowd quiet and introduced Admiral Porter, who bowed his acknowledgments for the cheering with which his name was greeted. The President and party entered the mansion, where they remained for half an hour, the crowd still accumulating around it, when a headquarters' carriage was brought in front, drawn by four horses, and Mr. Lincoln, with his youngest son, Admiral Porter, General Kautz, and General Devens entered. The carriage drove through the principal streets, followed by General Weitzel and staff on horseback, and a cavalry guard. There is no describing the scene along the route. The colored population was wild with enthusiasm. Old men thanked God in a fervent manner, and old women shouted upon the pavement as high as they had ever done at a religious revival. But when the President passed through the Capitol yard it was filled with people. Washington's monument and the Capitol steps were one mass of humanity to catch a glimpse of him.

It should be recorded that the Malvern, Admiral Porter's flag-ship, upon which the President came; the Bat, Monticello, Frolic, and the Symbol, the torpedo-boat which led the advance and exploded these infernal machines, were the first vessels to arrive in Richmond.

Nothing can exceed the courtesy and politeness which the white everywhere manifest to the negroes. Not even the familiarity heretofore Americans is indulged in, calling the blacks by their first or Christian names, but even masters are addressing their slaves as "Mr. Johnson," "Mrs. Brown," and "Miss Smith." A cordial shake of the hand and a gentle inclination of the body, approaching to respectful consideration, are evident in the greetings which now take place between the oppressed and the oppressor.

Masters are looking through the camps of our colored troops to find some of their former slaves to give them a good character. The first night our troops quartered in the city this scene was enacted in Gen. Draper's brigade limits, his being the first organization to enter the city. His troops now hold the inner lines of works. The rapid occupation of the city cut off the retreat of many rebels, who are daily being picked up by the provost guard.

Every one declares that Richmond never before presented such a spectacle of jubilee. It must be confessed that those who participated in this informal reception of the President were mainly negroes. There were many whites in the crowd, but they were lost in the great concourse of American citizens of African descent. Secession has left the finest houses either stood motionless upon their steps or merely peeped through the window-blinds, with a very few exceptions. The Secesh inhabitants still have some hope for their tumbling cause.

The scenes at the Capitol during the day are of a very exciting character. The offices of General Shepley, the Military Governor, and Colonel Morring, the Provost Marshal General, are besieged by crowds, mostly poor people, with a small sprinkling of respectability, upon every kind of pretext. They want protection papers, a guard over their property, to assure the authorities of their allegiance, to take the oath, to announce that they are paroled prisoners and never have been exchanged, and don't desire to be, and innumerable other circumstances to insure the protection of the military authorities.

The people of Richmond, white and black, had been led to believe that when the Yankee army came its mission was one of plunder. But the orderly manner in which the soldiers have acted has undeceived them. The excitement is great, but nothing could be more orderly and decorous than the united crowds of soldiers and citizens.

The Capitol building all day yesterday from the moment we took possession was surrounded by a crowd of hungry men and women clamoring for something to eat. The earnestness of their entreaties and looks showed that they were in a destitute condition. It was deemed necessary to station a special guard at the bottom of the steps to keep them from rushing the building. These suffering people will probably be attended to in a day or so in that bountiful manner which has marked the advance of the Union armies.

I visited yesterday (Tuesday) several of the slave jails, where men, women, and children were confined, or herded, for the examination of purchasers. The jailors were in all cases slaves, and had been left in undisputed possession of the buildings. The owners, as soon as they ascertained that we were coming, opened wide the doors and told the confined inmates they were free. The poor souls could not realize it until they saw the Union army. Even then they thought it must be a pleasant dream, but when they saw Abraham Lincoln they were satisfied that their freedom was perpetual. One enthusiastic old negro woman exclaimed: "I know that I am free, for I have seen Father Abraham and felt him."

When the President returned to the flag-ship of Admiral Porter, in the evening, he was taken from the wharf in a cutter. Just as he pushed off, amid the cheering of the crowd, another good old colored female shouted out, "Don't drown Massa Abe, for God's sake!"

The fire, which was nearly extinguished when I closed my last despatch, is entirely so now. Thousands of persons are gazing hourly with indignation upon the ruins. Gen. Lee ordered the evacuation of the city at an hour known to the remaining leaders of the rebellion, when Gens. Ewell and Breckinridge, and others, absconded, leaving orders with menials, robbers, and plunderers, kept together during the war by the "cohesive power of public plunder," to apply the torch to the different tobacco warehouses, public buildings, arsenals, stores, flour mills, powder magazines, and every important place of deposit. A south wind prevailed, and the flames spread with devastating effect. The offices of the newspapers, whose columns had been charged with the foulest vituperation against our Government, were on fire; two of them have been reduced to ashes, another one injured beyond repair, while the remaining two are not much damaged. Every bank which had emitted the spurious notes of the rebels was consumed to ruins. Churches no longer gave audience to empty prayers, but burst forth in lurious flames. Magazines exploded, killing the poor inhabitants. In short, Secession was burnt out, and the city purified as far as fire could accomplish it.

As I informed you in a previous despatch, the Union soldiers united with the citizens to stay the progress of the fire, and at last succeeded, but not until all the business part of the town was destroyed.

About three o'clock on Monday morning the political prisoners who were confined in Castle Thunder, and the Union prisoners who were in Libby, were marched out and released. Some of our officers escaped and were kindly cared for by the good Union folks of this city. The rebels also gathered together as many colored persons as possible, and were forcing them ahead with drawn sabres, but before they were out of the city Spear's cavalry came down upon them, rescued the negroes, and captured seventeen of the Johnnies, with their horses.

Yesterday afternoon I strolled through Castle Thunder, where so many Union men have suffered every species of meanness and tyranny which the rebels could invent. The only thing that attracted especial attention was the large number of manacles which were for the benefit of the prisoners. This place has been so often described, that it would be unnecessary to write the reader again. The Castle is empty at present, and is in charge of Capt. Mattison, 81st New York Volunteers, who, by the way, is a very accommodating officer. The Hotel de Libby is now doing a rushing business in the way of accommodating a class of persons who have not heretofore patronized that establishment. It is being rapidly filled with rebel soldiers, detectives, spies, robbers, and every grade of infamy in the calendar of crime. The stars and stripes now wave gracefully over it, and traitors look through the same bars behind which loyal men were so long confined.

Quite a large number of rebels were brought into the city last night. I did not for a certainty learn whether they were captured, or deserted from a bad cause—most probably the latter.

Lieut. Gen. Grant will arrive in this city to-morrow, and will doubtless receive an ovation equal to President Lincoln's.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

BUSINESS RECOMMENCING—A JUBILEE AT THE AFRICAN CHURCH.

RICHMOND, April 9, 1865

The excitement attending the occupation of this city by the Union army is gradually subsiding, and places of business are beginning to be opened.

The provost marshal's office is still thronged by crowds of persons to avail themselves of the protection of the authorities and various purposes of business. It requires the utmost efforts of the guards to keep a passage open that officers may pass in and out of the State House.

General Shepley, military governor of Richmond, is almost exhausted by receiving and attending to the business of the hundreds and thousands who daily are pressing to see him.

Day before yesterday there was a grand jubilee meeting in the African Church, the largest building in the city, where Jeff Davis has frequently convened the conspirators to plot and execute treason. The colored people turned out in full force; every seat was taken up, and all standing room was occupied; the windows were thronged, and hundreds were outside unable to get within hearing or seeing distance.

The meeting was called to order by G. J. Morris Chester, who congratulated the people upon the triumph of liberty in Richmond, and, in regard them, as redeemed freemen, to assume the duties and responsibilities belonging to the change. The remarks were enthusiastically received. Chaplain David Stevens, 36th U. S. C. T., followed in an able speech. Mr. John Henry Butler, of Baltimore, also made an interesting address.

It should be remembered that no colored man had ever in that church, though belonging to that oppressed people, dared to speak to the people from the pulpit. Chaplain Stenos was the first to ascend. Negro ministers were permitted to speak from the altar, but no higher.

Hundreds of rebels, deserters and prisoners, are being brought into the city daily, and give more word accounts of Lee's army, and the terrible disaster which it suffered from the Union forces. Their only solicitude is whether they will be permitted to take the oath of allegiance. The Secesh gather around them to learn if there is any further hope for Lee, but find that their worst fears are realized.

THE LAST OF THE REBELLION.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

REMOVAL OF THE TREASURE.

Canada Raids and Phosphorus Plots.

WHY THE SAVANNAH COTTON WAS NOT BURNED.

COTTON FOR RIFLES.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES WERE DISPOSED OF.

THE TREASURY EMPTY—SPECIE WANTED.

Mendicancy of the Rebel Government.

GOVERNOR SMITH AND SECRETARY SEDDON—A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

We have received the following documents, found in the city, which was the rebel capital, from our correspondent:

Amendment Offered by Mr. Gilmer to the Joint Resolutions on the Peace Conference.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

Resolved further, That notwithstanding all this, we believe that the Confederate States would consent and agree to the following:

First. That there be a separation between the United States of America and the Confederate States of America, each one perfectly free and independent of the other; the rights of navigation, trade, transit, &c., properly and fairly agreed on and settled.

Second. That an American Diet be created, to which each party shall be at liberty to send delegates, being its own judges of its language and manner of selecting them, and each party paying all its own expenses.

Third. The privileges of this Diet to be clearly and definitely defined and settled.

Fourth. In this Diet there shall be but two votes—one by the delegates of the United States of America, and one by the delegates of the Confederate States of America; and the acts of this body to be binding on the parties only when ratified by the Congress, Senate, and President of each.

Fifth. In settling the boundary, let the States of Kentucky and Missouri determine for themselves, by a free and fair vote of their people, *bona fide* resident in their respective States at the commencement of hostilities.

Conveying the Confederate Treasure—An Emergency Contemplated.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., April 7, 1865.

Hon. J. G. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:

SIR: The Treasurer of the Confederate States is shipping, via Richmond and Danville Railroad, to Charlotte, North Carolina, a large amount of treasure, &c. In case of any emergency requiring transportation by wagons or otherwise, or any other facilities, I have the honor to request that you will issue such orders and authority to O. M. Marshall, Esq., who is in charge of the same, as will give him every facility in protecting the valuables in his charge.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN W. HALL, Chief Clerk.

The Canada Raids and Phosphorus Plots—A Bill Offered in Secret Session for Establishing a Bureau for Special and Secret Service, January 30, 1865.

[SECRET—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NO. 261.]

[EXTRACT.]

SECTION 4. The chief of bureau shall have discretionary power, subject to the approval of the President, when the service is unusually important, to employ secret agents for service either in the Confederate States, or within the enemy's lines, or in any foreign country; and for this purpose is empowered, with the approval of the President, to make use of any fund hereafter appropriated, and if necessary, to draw upon the secret service fund already appropriated, to defray the expenses of such service; and he is also authorized to organize such a system for the application of the new means of warfare approved, and of secret service agencies, as may tend best to secure the objects of the establishment of the bureau herein provided for.

* * * * * * * *

SEC. 8. And for the destruction of other property in the enemy's country, where such destruction shall be considered serviceable to the cause of the Confederate States, such compensation for the service shall be allowed as may be considered equitable and just.

Why the Savannah Cotton was not Burned—Adjutant General Cooper to General Hardee.

[ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.]

Received at Richmond, Va., Feb. 7, 1865:

By telegraph from Charleston, Feb. 6, 1865.

General S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

Your despatch of the 5th, inquiring why the cotton in Savannah was not destroyed before the evacuation of the city, is received. The cotton was distributed throughout the city in cellars, garrets, and warehouses, where it could not have been burned (owners, as soon as the city. It had been carried off by railroad previous to the cutting of road, because railroad transportation was monopolized for removal of ordnance, commissary, and other portant Government stores. From the cutting of the roads to evacuation of the city (twelve days) every man was required to work on fortifications, and every wagon, dray, and cart that could be impressed was needed to keep the troops (in a line twelve miles long) supplied with ordnance and commissary stores. Not a man nor a woman could have been spared to collect the cotton in a place where it could have been burned.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant General.

Official copy:

H. L. CLAY, A. A. Gen.

A. and I. G. O., Feb. 14, 1865.

Exchanging Cotton for Rifles—Seddon to Davis.

WAR DEPARTMENT C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, December 16, 1864.

To the President:

SIR: I have received a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 19th ultimo, calling for information as to any contracts made by the War Department, in the Trans-Mississippi Department, for supplies of any sort to be paid for in cotton.

In response, I have the honor to report that no contracts of the character indicated have been made by me directly, or by any of the heads of bureaus of this department, (with a single exception to be hereafter stated,) with individuals or companies in the Trans-Mississippi Department, for the furnishing supplies of any sort to the department, to be paid for in cotton. The exception referred to is a contract made by the ordnance bureau with Marmaduke & Thornton for ten thousand Enfield rifles, to be delivered at San Antonio, Texas, at thirty dollars each, and to be paid for in cotton there at twelve cents per pound. The contract is dated October 25, 1863, and deliveries were to be made in four in instalments on the 20th April, 20th June, 20th August, and 20th October, 1864. No deliveries have been made of which the ordnance bureau is advised.

If any contracts of the kind mentioned in the resolution have been made with the sanction of the general commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, I have not been advised of their terms or results. The power to make contracts, so far as might be necessary for the supply of the army in the Trans-Mississippi Department, was reposed in the general commanding that department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SEDDON, Sec'y of War.

Removal of the Government Archives.

(1) TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., March 30, 1865.

Mr. John Skinner, Third Auditor's Office:

SIR: You are hereby appointed a special courier to accompany the records and effects of the Third Auditor's office to Charlotte, N. C., where you will remain in charge of the same until further orders.

Very respectfully,

GEO. A. TRENHOLM, Sec'y of Treasury.

(2) TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., March 31, 1865.

Major D. H. Wood, Quartermaster:

Please furnish transportation for five hundred barrels Government archives in four lots to Danville, Virginia.

Oblige yours, respectfully,

G. A. TRENHOLM, Sec'y of Treasury.

A Safe Depository Wanted for the Borrowed Specie—Trenholm to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., March 28, 1865.

Hon. M. W. Crump, Assistant Secretary of Treasury:

SIR: You are hereby authorized and instructed to proceed to North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and, in conformity with the accompanying letters, to negotiate with the banks of those States for loans of coin, in pursuance of the act of Congress approved March 7, 1865, entitled "An Act to raise Coin for furnishing the necessary supplies for the army."

The specie obtained you will direct to be deposited with the assistant treasurer or pay depository most eligibly situated to receive the same, and direct provisional receipts to be given therefor, in conformity with the requisitions of this department.

I have the honor