be held in joyful remembrance by an admiring country.

I have said that the military power of the rebellion is very near its end. The surrender of General Lee has given it a mortal wound from which it cannot recover. Lee possessed the military brains of the Southern Confederacy, and with his fall the whole edifice will soon tumble to pieces. When peace comes, as come it soon will we may have a short account to settle with Louis Napoleon and his *protege* Maximilian, and perhaps we shall also be inclined to pay our respects to Queen Victoria and her Canadian possessions; but we desire first to see the old Star Spangled Banner of our fathers, with not a stripe erased or a star dimmed from its azure folds, waving in triumph over the broad limits of a re-united and happy country, honored and respected throughout all lands and on every sea, the symbol of our greatness and power among the nations of the earth.

The Mayor also paid a well-deserved and glowing eulogy upon the lamented General Reynolds, and likewise upon General Meade and his brave army for the splendid victory they achieved at Gettysburg in 1863 over the combined hosts of the enemy.

The next speaker was O. J. Dickey, Esq., who was loudly called for by the crowd. Mr. Dickey, said:

Mr. President, and fellow citizens, I feel entirely too good to make a speech. I feel this morning, as I heard the bells ringing in celebration of the glad news which came to us over the wires last night, thus the great principles of '76 were being again reuttered. To me the bells seemed to join in proclaiming liberty to all throughout the land. I agree with the distinguished gentleman who first addressed this assemblage, with you Mr. President, that it is for the statemen of this country to see to it that the universal freedom proclaimed be established and forever perpetuated. It is for them to see to it, that the cause which has led to our troubles be forever removed—that the snake of slavery be not scotched, but killed outright. I won't quote Scripture, sir, but in the language of the poet,

"While the lamp of liberty holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

I am for mercy. I feel good, and I would be willing to shake hands with anybody. Yes sir! even with Watson Miller. Stay! I think, in order that justice might be fully satisfied, that at least a few of the leaders of the rebellion, some of those who have caused the loss of so many thousands of the lives of our bravest and best, ought to be hung as an example and a warning to others. But, sir, I did not rise to inflict a long speech on this audience, and I shall close my remarks just here.

The Rev. Wedekind was next introduced to the meeting. He said:

"There is abundant reason for gladness this day. Great things have been done by reason of which we should be glad. Armies which for three long threatened the life of this nation have at last been compelled to bow to the superior genius of United States Grant. The victories which we celebrate have a wider meaning than we may at first suppose. They prove that republics have a foundation deeper than despotisms, and stronger than constitutional monarchies. It may not be unwise here to enquire of our republic with other dynasties. Where, in the world's history, has there been any government which has shown itself to be so stable as ours. Look at France, for instance. See her changing suddenly, in the midst of a most bloody revolution, from a monarchy to a republic, and then from a republic to a dictatorship and again back to a monarchy! Then from a monarchy, by another sudden revolution, first to a republic again, then to a dictatorship, and again to an empire. And this day, sir, her emperor holds his throne by an unstable tenure. Today we feel joyous because we are telling the people of the earth that republicanism is to be the government of the world, that democracy is to rule. Aristocracy has received its death blow. We have been fighting the battle of the world for four long years, and the hearts of the down-trodden and the oppressed have been turned hitherward with anxious longing.

This contest of ours, which is now about being ended, is one for the equal rights of all men. *Hereafter neither station nor color is to be a barrier to the perfect and complete equality of all men before the law of this land.* This doctrine of equal rights for all men will be from this day and for all time inscribed upon our flag. Slavery is the right-ousness which shall exalt us as a nation. We are making our power felt. Already the thunderer of the London *Times* is advising England to make fair terms with us. Hereafter any potentate who attempts to interfere with us will need not my one pair of spectacles, but at least three pair, that he may see three double.

In conclusion, allow me to say a word to these devoted members of the Patriot Daughters. They have stood by the old flag as devotedly as ever any colonel stood by the battle-flag of his regiment. When the great invasion caused terror and alarm, when we heard the boom of hostile cannon on the very borders of this county, when men trembled and turned pale, they stood firm. God is rewarding them for their heroism. So long as we can boast of women with so much of the spirit of the mother of Coriolanus, so long we have nothing to fear.

On the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Wedekind, Wm. Aug. Atlee, Esq., rose and said:

Mr. President if I hold in my hand a series of resolutions in the handwriting of his Honor, the Mayor of this city, in which I am sure every patriotic and Union-loving citizen here present will concur as heartily as I do.

The resolutions, as read by Mr. Atlee, were as follows:

WHEREAS, In view of the surrender of General Lee and the entire veteran army under his command to Lieut. Gen. Grant and the brave officers and men composing the Union army, which virtually closes the rebellion, and must speedily put an end to any farther armed resistance to the authority of the General Government throughout the length and breadth of the Republic, therefore, be it

Resolved, As the sentiment of our entire population, that we hail with joy and gratitude to Heaven the recent signal successes of the Union arms, and the prospect, consequent thereon, of a speedy, honorable and lasting peace, which shall again unite us, North and South, as one people, with one flag, one government and one destiny.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to Generals Grant, Sherman, Meade, Sheridan, and the other distinguished military leaders, and to the brave officers and men under their command, for the great and unparalleled victories they have achieved for the Union. They shall live in our memories through all coming time, and their names shall be handed down through succeeding generations as the saviours and deliverers of their country and its free institutions from anarchy and ruin.

Resolved, That the newspapers of the city and county be requested to publish these proceedings, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to Lieutenant General Grant and to Major General Sherman.

Mr. Stevens called upon Jacob B. Amwake, Esq., to speak to the resolutions. He said:

I can't make a speech; but one thing has been abundantly proven, that our brave soldiers can't be whipped. Three times have Yankees and the Northern mudsills are in Richmond at last. And the first to get in were the black Yankees. I sustain the doctrine advanced by you, Mr. President. I am opposed to permitting the rebels to come back on terms of equality. No State must be permitted to return until the last vestige of slavery is wiped out, and the leaders of the rebellion hung.

Major Billmars was called upon for a speech, and made a few brief remarks.

The series of resolutions as reported above were adopted.

The ladies present then sung the "Star Spangled Banner," many of the audience joining in it.

Mr. John G. Martin then led off in the song of the "Red, White and Blue," the audience joining in the chorus.

On motion the meeting adjourned with the doxology to the tune of Old Hundred.

After the adjournment Mr. Martin started the song of John Brown's Body, a stanza or two of which was sung while the crowd was dispersing.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, on motion of Hon. I. E. Hiester, Mr. J. W. F. Swift was admitted to practice law in the several Courts of this county. Mr. S. passed a very fine examination, and was highly complimented by the Bar Committee. He is an able and eloquent speaker, talented, and attentive to business. His large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county will ensure him a fair start in his profession.

SUPERIOR WINE.—Wine, of excellent quality, is made by Mr. Speer, of Passaic New Jersey, from cultivated samburg grapes, a stock imported from Portugal, which grow as large as Isabella grapes. The wine is exceedingly agreeable, and the grape from which it is made gives it superior virtues and medical qualities that are more beneficial to the human system than wines from other grape or fruit.—*Med. Surg. Reporter.*

The Wine is sold by H. E. Slaymaker No. 31 East King street.

DR. BARR, of New York, the great master of impediments of speech, will practice at Cooper's Hotel, in this city, on the 17th, 18th and 19th inst. He is most highly recommended as being a gentleman of skill, and possessed of knowledge by which he cures Stammering in the space of one hour. All who are afflicted with this distressing impediment should go to Dr. Barr immediately and get cured, as he charges nothing without he is successful. The Doctor has been meeting with great success in the different cities which he has visited. He also cures Piles with equal success, having cured cases of nine years standing.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES—THEIR ADVANTAGES—A VISIT TO HARRISBURG.—The Union Fire Company, No. 1, of this city, propose getting a Steam Fire Engine. With this purpose in view, the Company, at a late meeting, appointed a committee to proceed to Harrisburg to examine the steam engines of the Hope and Friendship Companies of that city. The committee consisted of the following named gentlemen:—Capt. H. E. Slaymaker, President; Capt. B. F. Baer, Vice President; Geo. K. Reed, Esq., Treasurer; Col. Thomas Thurlow, Chief Engineer, and Messrs. J. H. Hegener, Jr., Frank Hegener, David H. Wylie, James F. Downey and William H. Shober. The committee attended to the duty on Saturday last, and left here in the 11.15 a. m. train, arriving in Harrisburg about 1 o'clock.—They took quarters at the State Capitol Hotel, and after dinner, in company with a committee of the Hope, and Mr. Theodore Rogers of the Friendship, first visited the house of the Friendship Company, on Third street. The engine of this company is very neat and pretty, but not near as serviceable as that of the Hope. It was built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H.

After a short inspection of the Friendship's apparatus and hall the committee visited the house of the Hope, on Second street, and made a thorough inspection of the engine. Although not having as much fancy work about it as the Friendship has, a first glance will show that it was built for durability and service. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and its capacities were severely and fully tested in the recent great freshet at Harrisburg. It is of class No. 2, and is made to run by hand or horse power. Its capacity is 8-horse power; cylinder 8½ inches; pump 6½ inches, and stroke of rod 5 inches. It weighs 4,500 pounds, and can be drawn with ease by twenty men to any place in Harrisburg. But seventeen persons manned the ropes on Saturday when it was taken to the place of trial. The engine is named the "W. H. Kepner," after the honored President of the Hope. It was built by Mr. Button, of Waterford, N. Y., the builder of the engine at present belonging to the Union. The advantage which Mr. B. claims for his engines are that they are really "*balance*" engines, requiring *no checking while in operation*, as they are entirely free from jerking or oscillating motion. This peculiarity enables him to furnish a much more compact and powerful engine than can be made on any other plan, of the same weight and durability. He claims that his smallest engines can steadily perform the work of two hundred men. They are supplied with a fuel box, tool box, oilers, wrenches, spanners, two service lanterns, and all the tools necessary to take them apart and put them together. The machine is furnished with a spring balance and safety valve, a glass water gauge, both a steam and water pressure gauge, a small elastic suction tube to supply the boiler from a barrel, when using very foul or salt water, a piece of steam hose with connections to boiler to thaw ice when necessary, a variable exhaust valve to regulate the draft, and Button & Blake's patent air chamber, which insures a uniform stream for any length of time without exhausting the air. Also, a cut-off in the suction pipe, by means of which the engineer can instantly stop the steam, and keep the engine in operation for supplying the boilers. The wheels and running gears are well protected from the heat of the boiler.

About 4 o'clock the engine, under the charge of Mr. S. H. Ettla, Secretary; William McCoy, Chief Engineer; Jacob Houser and George McAllister, Assistant Engineers; James McGarvick, Fireman, and Messrs. Samuel McCabe, Benjamin Bauman, Thos. Sample and Capt. Martin, members of the Hope, and Theodore Rogers, of the Friendship, was taken to the place of trial at the Old School Presbyterian Church, on Third street, at the foot of the Capitol grounds. Fire was then kindled, and in ten minutes time steam was blowing off. A couple of sections of hose, belonging to to the Citizen company, were attached to the engine, and with 85 pounds of steam two streams were played, one of which was thrown through an inch and three-eighths nozzle over the steeple of the church, which is 180 feet high, and this, too, with a strong current of wind to contend against. [We were credibly informed that on a calm day this engine can throw a stream of water over the steeple of another church in that city, which has a height of 297 feet.] The trial was perfectly satisfactory in every respect, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

On the return of the company to the Hope's house, an impromptu meeting was organized in the hall, and Mr. S. H. Ettla was called to the chair. Capt. B. F. Baer, on behalf of the Union, made a few felicitous remarks, thanking the Hope for the courtesy shown the Union, which were appropriately responded to by Mr. Ettla. A general good time was then had, and we know the Union "boys" cannot but have a very favorable impression of their brethren of the Hope.

At the Hope house we met Hon. William H. Kepner, President of the Company, and the first Mayor of the city of Harrisburg. He is exceedingly courteous and affable in his manners, and is almost idolized by the Hope members.

The committee were afterward escorted to several places of interest in the Capital City by the Hope members. We believe that they all enjoyed their visit, and will reciprocate the kind attentions shown them by the Hope.

The press of this city was represented on this occasion by Messrs. Rockafield of the *Express*, and Sanderson of the *Intelligencer*. They are both honorary members of the "Fire Brigade," and most decidedly relish a "steam squirt."

LANCASTER HORSE MARKET—TUESDAY, April 11th 1865.—The arrivals of horses at the different stables during the past week have not been very large—amounting in all to 143 head, as follows, viz:

TROUT'S.—Elias Breneman, of Carlisle, with 21 head, Cumberland county stock; J. F. Koehler, of Abbottstown, Pa., with 8 head, Adams county stock, 6 head of which were sold to D. M. Sharp & Co., and 57 head to D. M. Sharp & Co., from different portions of this county. Thirty-five head were shipped by D. M. Sharp & Co., to Philadelphia, and 16 were sold to different parties throughout the county, in lots of ones and twos. They have 13 head of very fine horses remaining on hand—of Western stock. There are now remaining in the stables about 43 head, and Chenoweth is expected with a car-load from Bedford county to-morrow morning.

FUNK'S.—J. H. Seckman, from Bedford county, with 16 head; Gen. Mich. R. Witwer, with five head from Schuylkill county, and David Miller, with 4 head from Franklin county. Thirty-nine head were bought by John P. Law, of New Castle, Lawrence county, for the Government. There are now on hand in the stable 23 head.

LEMAN & CO.'S.—Twenty-eight head were brought in by different farmers from the county, and were sold and shipped to Philadelphia—some for the Government and some for the Philadelphia market. About six head remain on hand in the stable, among which is a pair of very fine, superior match horses. A large lot is expected within a few days.

COPELAND & CLINE'S.—These stables have just been opened at 45 West King street, and the proprietors are consequently new candidates for public patronage. The arrivals during the past week were 44 head, from various parts of the county; 79 head were shipped off, and the number on hand (16) is rather slim compared with the report of last week, when 51 head was the number in the stable.

Oil.

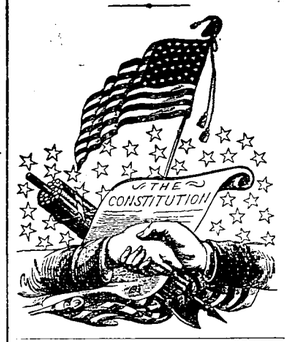
The hired girl alluded to in the *Observer* a short time since as having made $40,000 by oil has recently sold her interest for $75,000, having refused the $40,000 first offered.

The oil well upon the corner of Holland and Seventh streets has now reached a depth of six hundred feet. The indications of oil continue to increase. The gas is abundant and pungent in its odor. It is the intention of the Company to bore about one hundred feet further.—*Erie Observer.*

As an evidence of what the oil business in this immediate locality will be during the coming summer, we may state that on the Graff & Husson farm alone 15 wells are to be put down this spring.—*Oil City Monitor.*

The aggregate yield of oil per day in all the oil regions of the United States is 6,000 barrels. On this, in its crude state, the average profit is about five dollars per barrel, so that the net profit on all the crude petroleum produced is $30,000 per day, or nearly $11,000,000 yearly.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

News by Telegraph.



THE WAR OVER!

Thanks Be To God!

SURRENDER OF LEE AND HIS ENTIRE ARMY TO GRANT!

A Great and Bloodless Victory!!

THE TERMS!

OFFICIAL GAZETTE!!

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
MONDAY, April 10, 1865—7 A. M.

The following official despatches of the surrender of General Lee and his army to Lieutenant General Grant have come to hand. There is every reason to hope that the war is now at an end:

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, Apr. 9—9 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, New York:

The department has just received an 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 as speedily as possible

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
April 9th—4.30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. General.

April 9th, 1865.

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 contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very resp'y, your ob't serv't,
R. E. LEE.

To Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant, com'g U. S. A.

April 9.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Com'd'g C. S. A.:

Your note of this date is but this moment, 11.50 A. M., received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg 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 take place will meet me.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
U. S. GRANT.

APPOMATTOX C. H., April 9.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Com'd'g C. S. A.

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be 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 properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign alike parole for the men of their commands.

The arms of the artillery and public property are to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This does not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside. Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT.
Lieutenant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTH VIRGINIA, April 9.

Lieut Gen. U. S. Grant, Com'g U. S. A.

GENERAL:—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th igst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
R. E. LEE.
General.

The following is the previous correspondence between Lieut. Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee, referred to in the foregoing telegram to the Secretary of War:

CLIFTON HOUSE, Va., April 9th, 1865.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War.

The following correspondence has taken place between Gen. Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation of the pursuit during its pendancy.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. General.

April 7.

To General R. E. Lee.

GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistence 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 myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the C. S. Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieut.-Gen. Com. U. S. Armies.

April 7.

GENERAL: I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of the 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.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut Gen. Grant, Comd'g Armies of the United States.

April 8.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

GENERAL: Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking the 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 from taking up arms 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 servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut.-Gen. Commanding Armies U.S.

April 8th, 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 proposition to be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would lead to that end. I cannot therefore meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposition may affect the C. S. 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, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very Respc't,
Your Obedient Servant,
(Signed,) R. E. LEE,
Gen'l C. S. A.

To Gen. Grant, comd'g Armies of U. S.

April 9th, 1865.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Comd'g C.S. A.

GENERAL: Your note of yesterday received—as I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace. The meeting for 10 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 so property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself,

Very resp'y, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
9:30 P. M., April 9th, 1865.

To Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which he has this day crowned you and your gallant army under your command. The thanks of this department and of the Government, and of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor have been deserved, and will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 9th, 1865,—10 P. M.

Ordered that a salute of two hundred (200) guns be fired at the headquarters of the Army and Navy Departments, and at every Post and Arsenal in the United States, and at the Military Academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of this order in commemoration of the surrender of General R. E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia, to Lieutenant-General Grant and the armies under his command. Report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant-General, Washington.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

From Richmond.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Richmond *Whig* of Monday, the 10th inst., was received here to-day. It says: Whatever may be the fate of the constitutional amendment it is as certain as sunrise that slavery in Virginia is dead.

A National Bank of the United States is to be immediately established in Richmond, where subscriptions to United States bonds will be received at the rates established in the northern cities.

The aggregate value of the property destroyed foots up $2,146,240. Imposing as these figures appear they are far short of the truth, for the reason already stated, that real estate was, before the war, invariably assessed much below the value which it would have commanded in the market.

Our list covers no more than the value of the bricks and mortar destroyed.

All the hospitals of Richmond have been taken possession of by the military authorities, and are used for the care and comfort equally of the Federal and Confederate sick and wounded.

A number of Confederate surgeons left in the city, have been paroled, to attend to the Confederate sick and wounded.

The Chimborazoo, Huger Jackson and Howard Grove hospitals, the principal Confederate hospitals, are used for the accommodation of Federal wounded; the accommodation is about 24,000 beds, which were left entirely by the Confederates.

Rebel prisoners to the number of 800 or 1000 have been received in the city within the past forty-eight hours and consigned to the Libby prison. More than half of Pickett's division has been brought in captured, and the country between Richmond and Amelia county is said to be full of Confederate soldiers, nearly all of them Virginians, making their way to their homes.

Castle Thunder is used as a receptacle for citizen prisoners, of whom quite a number are gathered there.

Manchester was not at all disturbed by pillagers on Monday morning last, neither did the fire reach the trans-James district. A pontoon bridge spans the river now and connects Richmond with Manchester, and we hope business revived anew will pervade both sections alike.

The churches of all the religious denominations whose pastors remained in the city, were open yesterday, and services were conducted as usual, in the presence of large congregations; a good portion being composed of the officers and soldiers of the Union army of occupation. In the Episcopal churches the regular form of service was observed, with the single exception of the prayer which was made for all in authority instead of the President of the Confederate States, etc., as inserted in the liturgy; as the United States is the power in authority here, the prayer for the President of the United States was of course implied, if not said. The sermons preached exhibited generally a very high order of talent, eminently practical and religious, and we are glad to know that the Union soldiers—officers and privates—who were listeners, entertain a high opinion of the pulpit eloquence of the clergymen of Richmond.

Saturday afternoon was rendered a remarkable day in Richmond, by the first review and parade of the United States forces occupying the city. These troops consisted of the 3d Division of the 24th Army Corps, Army of the James, commanded by Major General Godfrey Weitzel, in the absence of General Ord.

The troops were under the immediate command of Brig. Genl. Chas. Devins. The review was appointed for 2 P. M., in East Main street, the left of the column to rest on the outskirts of city, and the right westward towards the heart of the city. By the hour of noon hundreds of citizens male and female, had taken favorable positions, from which a view of the military spectacle could be obtained, and the windows and doors for more than a mile along Main street were crowded with spectators, who watched with interest the manœuvres of the different regiments, batteries and squadrons, as they appeared, wheeled into line and took up their position, until their line, as far as the eye could see, shone in the sun a glittering hedge of bayonets and banners. Bands intercepted the lines at intervals, and couriers went and came, carrying orders and keeping both wings in communication.

An hour beyond the time appointed passed, and yet Brig.-Gen. Devins and staff, who was to first review the troops, had not made his appearance; finally a flourish of trumpets announced his approach, and the General with a splendidly mounted and appearing staff approached the line from the left; the mounted band on the extreme right striking up, "Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances."

During the performance of this air, Gen. Devins and staff road down the right, but made a detour through 15th and Cary streets, and rode rapidly to the extreme left of the line on the outskirts. From this point the review was accomplished; the General and staff galloping from left to right, the line coming to a present arms as he passed, and the band striking up.

Gen. Devins alone carried his hat in his hand, and this distinction caused him to be easily recognized by the citizens. At points on the line he was heartily cheered by the troops.

Long accustomed as Confederate eyes have been to the once all-pervading grey, we do not believe that the sudden substitution of blue as the prevailing color is distasteful to many of our citizens, thousands of whom looked on the military spectacle of Saturday, not as the display of prowess on the part of a triumphant foe, but as an exhibition of the military genius and resources of the United States, which all can again contemplate with pride. None of the colored troops appeared on the review or parade on the occasion, but a separate display of them will probably take place before long.

One feature of the display was evident to every observer, and that was the superior drill, morals and discipline manifested by the men in their marching and soldierly bearing, the perfect condition of their arms and equipments, finished to a dazzling brightness; the batteries drawn by well-trained horses, fat, and substantially comparisoned all in striking contrast to what their citizens have been accustomed for the four years during which Richmond was held by the Confederate army.

A New Democratic Platform.

MESSRS EDITORS: The war having happily ended, I propose to suggest a few subjects for the new platform of the Democratic Party:

A tariff for Revenue—so adjusted as to yield the largest income to the Government, ignoring the system of protection to Yankee manufacturers, and affording the greatest relief to the tax-payers of the country.

No Standing Army, or one merely nominal, for purposes of police only, as this war has demonstrated that the American people can *extemporize* an army whenever required.

Taxation of the National debt, for United States purposes, the same being by contract exempted from State and local taxation.—This tax might be made equal to the average tax paid by other property for State and local objects.

Equality of Representation in the United States Senate, so that one Yankee may not have more voice and weight than six New Yorkers or Pennsylvanians. This might be accomplished by reducing New England to a single State. A DEMOCRAT.

Special Notices.

☞ **Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh** treated with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, formerly of Leyden, Holland, No. 510 PINE Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at this office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. [feb 1-1y 4

☞ **Hubbel's Golden Bitters.**
A PURELY VEGETABLE TONIC,
INVIGORATING AND STRENGTHENING,
Fortifies the system against the evil effects of Unwholesome water.
Will cure Weakness.
Will cure General Debility.
Will Cure Heartburn.
Will cure Heartburn.
Will cure Headache.
Will cure Liver Complaint.
Will excite and create healthy appetite.
Will invigorate the organs of digestion and moderately increase the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation, acting in fact as a general corrective of the system, containing no poisonous drugs, and is
The BEST TONIC BITTERS in the WORLD.
A fair trial is earnestly solicited.
GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., PROPRIETORS, Hudson, N. Y.
Central Depot American Express Building, 55 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK.
☞ For sale by Druggists, Grocers &c.
H. E. Slaymaker, Agent, Lancaster,
Wholesale Agent.
For sale by Daniel H. Heitshu and C. A. Heinitsh [oct 20 tfw 11

☞ **To Consumptives.—The Advertiser** having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
feb 18 3md&w New York.

☞ **To the Nervous, Debilitated and** Despondent of both Sexes. A great sufferer having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of misery, is willing to assist his suffering fellow-creatures by sending (free) to all who need it, a post-paid addressed envelope, a copy of the *formula* of cure employed. Direct to JOHN M. DAGNALL, Box 123 P. O.,
dec 28 tfw Brooklyn, New York.

☞ **Love and Matrimony.**
Any Lady or Gentleman sending me their address, will receive full directions for gaining the affections of the opposite sex, and that will enable them to marry happily, irrespective of wealth, age or beauty.
Address MRS. MARIE LEMOILLE,
Harlem, P. O.,
mar 9 3m d&w] New York City

☞ **A Card to Invalids.**
A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using the medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*
Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
mar 22 1yd&w] New York City.

☞ **Consumption.**
A valuable treatise by a Retired Physician, on the nature of Consumption and its various stages, together with rules for self-treatment, and simple prescriptions which have cured thousands, will be sent, free of charge, to any one applying. It will cost you nothing, and may be the means of saving your money and perhaps your life. Send an addressed envelope to STEPHEN HAMLIN, M. D.,
84 Murray street,
mar 9 3m d&w] New York City.

☞ **The Great English Remedy. Sir** James Clark's Celebrated Female Pills! Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clark, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and, although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2d page of Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

Sole United States Agent,
JOB MOSES, 7 Cortland St., New York.
N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail. no16-1yw

☞ **The Bridal Chamber.—A note of** warning and advice to those suffering with Seminal Weakness, General Debility or Premature Decay, from whatever cause produced. Read, ponder, and reflect! Be wise in time. Sent FREE to any address, for the benefit of the afflicted. Sent by return mail. Address
JAMES S. BUTLER,
apr 6 3md&w] 429 Broadway, New York.

Marriages.

DRIPS—WILLIAMS.—On the 19th of March, by Jas. K. Simpson, J. P., Colerain twp., Mr. John Drips, to Miss Christianna E. Williams, both of Eden twp., Lancaster county.

Deaths.

HERZOG.—In this city, on the 6th inst., Francis Herzog, late a member of Co. A., 79th P. V. V., aged 22 years.

ST. JOHN.—Died in this city, on Tuesday, April 11th, Lieut. David St. John late of the 197th Reg't, P. V., in the 26th year of his age.

SPOTTS.—On the 4th inst., in the village of Millersville, George Spotts, aged 82 years, 4 months and 4 days. 1t*

He sleeps, he sleeps, the sleep of death.
Our friend from earth is riven,
Gone is that never dying breath,
To Which God alone has given.

He died resigned, as Christians die,
And longed for bliss unfurled,
To meet his better fate on high,
In yonder spirit world.

As we are now so he has been,
He sees what we now see,
He sees what eye has never seen,
Is what the blest shall be.

MILLERSVILLE, April 11th, 1865.

Markets.

The Markets at Noon To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Trade moves sluggishly but without much change in prices.

There is more inquiry for flour, and 2,000 bbls sold at $ 50@$9 for extra family, and 10 to 11 for fancy.

The receipts continue extremely light. Rye flour sold at $7.

Cornmeal at $6 50.

There is firmer feeling in Wheat with sales of 3,000 bus Red at $2 05@$2 15; and White at $2 30@$2 35.

Rye is scarce, and taken on arrival at $1 25.

There is fair demand for Corn, with sales of yellow at $1 18@1 20 in store, and $1 22 afloat.

Oats are strong at 83 cents.

In Groceries and Provisions there is very little doing.

Petroleum is nominal at 33@35c; Refined in bond at 55@58c; Free at 78@78c.

Cloverseed has declined to $18.

Flaxseed $2 90.

Whiskey is dull at $2 18@2 20.

Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 11.

Chicago and Rock Island	97¾
Cumberland Prf'd	57
Illinois Central	108
Do Bonds	105
Reading	109¾
Michigan Southern	—
New York Central	109½
Do Guaranteed	—
Pennsylvania Coal	—
Erie	70½
Hudson River	107¼
Canton co	34¾
Virginia 6s	55
New Year certificates	103
5-20 Coupons	108
10-40 Coupons	99¾
Coupons 6s	—
Gold	143½

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

Penna. 5's	88½
Morris Canal	85
Reading Railroad	54½
Long Island	—
Penna. Railroad	57
Gold	143¾

Exchange on New York, par.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 10.

Beef cattle are in demand this week, and prices have advanced 2c. per lb. About 1,000 head arrived and sold at from 22c.@24c. for extra Pennsylvania and western; 18c.@21c. for fair to good, and 15c.@17c. per lb. for common, as to quality. The market closed firm within the above range of prices.

The following are the particulars of the sales:
125 James McFillen, Chester county... 18@22
60 Mooney & Smith, western... 20
25 E. McFillen, Pa... 18@20
103 M. Fihnan & Co., western... 22@24
49 H. Mann, western... 18@20
90 Gust Shamberg, western... 18@ 2
70 Dryloos & Co., Chester county... 18@20
80 C. Eisman, Lancaster county... 18@23
80 H. Hood, Chester co... 17@23
50 S. Knox, Lanc. co... 18@20
93 Martin, Fuller & Co., western... 18@22
128 Owen Smith, western... 20@24
71 P. McFillen, western... 20@24
20 A. Kennedy, Lanc. co... 19
62 J. S. Kirk, Lanc. co... 18@22
75 P. Hathaway, Lancaster co... 20@23

SHEEP—The market is dull and prices have declined 1c ₰ lb; about 1,000 head arrived and sold at from 10c@12½c ₰ lb gross, as to quality.

HOGS—The market is dull; but prices remain about the same as last quoted; 1000 head sold at the diff rent yards at from $17@18 50 the 100 lbs net.

COWS—Are in good demand, and prices are rather better; about 100 head sold at from $30@55 for springers, and $40@85 per head for cow and calf, as to quality.

New Advertisements.

COPELAND & CLINE'S
SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES,
No. 45 WEST KING STREET,
Three doors below Water, Lancaster, Pa.

☞ The Highest Cash Prices paid for all kinds of Horses. [apr 8 2md&w

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE OF Christian Brubaker, late of the village of Petersburg, deceased.—The undersigned Auditors, appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Jacob B. Brubaker, administrator, to and among those legally entitled to