THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII---NO. 160. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

VICTORY CELEBRATION IN WASHINGTON.

The Executive Departments Illuminated.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Hopes of a Speedy Peace.

CALL FOR NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

Question of Reconstruction Discussed.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN.

UNION AND EMANCIPATION.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Executive Departments, including the President's mansion, were illuminated to-night. Thousands of persons repaired to the Executive Mansion, and the President responded to an unanimous call, appearing at the upper window. He said: "We meet this evening not in sorrow, but in gladness of the heart. The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and the surrender of the principal insurgent army, give hopes of a righteous and speedy peace, whose joyous expressions cannot be restrained. In the midst of this, however, He from whom all blessings flow, must not be forgotten. A call for a national thanksgiving is being prepared and will be promulgated duly.

"Nor must those whose harder part gives us cause of rejoicing be overlooked; their honors must not be parcelled out with others. I myself was near the front, and had the high pleasure of transmitting much of the good news to you, but no part of the honor, for the plainer execution is mine. To General Grant, his skillful officers and brave men, it all belongs. The gallant navy stood ready, but was not in reach to take an active part.

"By these recent successes, the reinauguration of the National authority, reconstruction, which had a large share of thought from the first, is pressed much more closely upon our attention. It is fraught with great difficulty; unlike a case of war between independent nations, there is no authorized organ for us to treat with. No one man has authority to give up rebellion for any other man. We simply must begin with, and mould from discarded and disordered elements. Nor is it a small additional embarrassment that we loyal people differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner and measure of reconstruction. As a general rule, I abstain from reading reports of attacks upon myself, wishing not to be provoked by that to which I cannot properly offer an answer. In spite of this precaution, however, it comes well to my knowledge that I am much censured for some supposed agency in fitting up and seeking to sustain the new State government of Louisiana. In this I have done just as much and no more than the public knows.

"In my annual message of December, 1863, and accompanying proclamation, I presented a plan of reconstruction, which I promised, if adopted by any State, would be acceptable to, and sustained by the Executive government. I distinctly said that this was not the only plan that might possibly be accepted, and also distinctly protested that the Executive claimed no rights to say when, or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress from such States.

"This plan was in advance submitted and approved by every member of the cabinet. One of them suggested that I should then submit in connection apply the Emancipation Proclamation to the hereto-for excepted parts of Virginia and Louisiana; that I should drop a suggestion about apprenticeship for the freed people, and that I should omit the protest against my own power in regard to the admission of members of Congress; but even he approved of every part of the plan which has since been employed or touched by the action of Louisiana.

"The new constitution of Louisiana, declaring emancipation for the whole of the State, practically applies the proclamation to the part previously excepted. It does not adopt apprenticeship for the freed people, and is silent, as it could not well be otherwise, about the admission of Members of Congress. As it applies to Louisiana, every member of the Cabinet fully approved the plan. The message went to Congress and I received strong assurances of the plan; written and verbal, but not a single objection to it, from any professed emancipationist, and come to my knowledge until after the news reached Washington that the people of Louisiana had begun to move in accordance with it.

"From about July, 1863, I had corresponded with different persons supposed to be interested in seeking the reconstruction of the State Government of Louisiana. When the message of 1863, with the plan before mentioned, reached New Orleans, Gen. Banks wrote me that he was confident the people, with his military cooperation, would construct substantially on that plan. I wrote to him and some of them to try it; they tried it, and the result is known.

"Such has been my only agency in getting up the Louisiana movement. As to sustaining it, my promise is out, as before stated, but as bad promises are better broken than kept, I shall treat this as a bad promise, and break it whenever I shall be convinced that keeping it is adverse to the public interest; but I have not yet been so satisfied. I have been shown letters on this subject supposed to be able ones, in which a writer expresses regret that my mind has not seemed to be definitely fixed on the question whether seceded States, so called, are in the Union or out of it. I would perhaps add astonishment to his regret to learn that since I have found professed union men endeavoring to answer that question, I have purposely foreborne any public expression upon it, as it appears to me that question has not been nor yet is, practically a material one; that any discussion of it while it thus remains practically immaterial, could have no effect other than the mischievous one of dividing our friends. As yet, whatever may become of that question is but as a basis of controversy, and good for nothing at all.

"We all agree that the seceded (so-called) States are out of their proper practical relation with the Union, and that the sole object of the Government, civil and military, in regard to these States is to again get them to that practical relation. I believe that it is not only possible, but in fact easier to do this without deciding or even considering whether those States have ever been out of the Union, than with finding themselves safely at home, and it would be utterly immaterial whether they had been abroad.

"Let us all join in doing acts necessary to restore the proper practical relations between these States and the Union, and each forever after innocently indulge his own opinion whether in doing these acts he brought the States without into the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it."

NEW YORK, April 11.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* special says: The President makes no secret of his disposition to waive everything but Union and Emancipation for the sake of restoring tranquility. When in Richmond he arranged the outline for the return of Virginia to the Union.

The State Department has grounds to believe that the British Government will revoke its recognition of belligerent rights to the Confederacy on receipt of the President's proclamation closing the ports and declaring the blockade at an end.

Flores in Possession of Montevideo.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Pernambuco advices received at the Merchants Exchange, state that the steamer Parana had arrived at that port, bringing the news of Flores having taking possession of Montevideo—no dates given. There was a grand procession and illumination at Pernambuco, in consequence.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATIONS.

THE CLOSING OF SOUTHERN PORTS

IMPORTANT CONCERNING FOREIGN NATIONS.

OUR RIGHTS MUST BE RESPECTED.

EQUALITY IN FOREIGN PORTS CLAIMED.

Retaliatory Measures Threatened.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The proclamation in reference to closing the Southern ports is in accordance with the law passed as early as 1861. It was then understood, however, that while foreign powers would respect an effective blockade of these ports, a claim to exercise legal authority over them as over other ports of the United States would not be respected. It is believed that the time has come, however, when the United States Government can claim to exercise that legal authority over all its ports, whether blockaded or not, which belongs to every independent sovereign power. A sufficient number of Southern ports are left open for a legitimate trade, and those now proclaimed closed will, it is presumed, be reopened after a time. Meanwhile blockade running is likely effectually ended. The issuing of the proclamation is understood to have been the business on which Secretary Seward was about to visit City Point, to confer with the President, last week.

Another important proclamation is issued today as follows:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, For some time past, vessels of war of the United States have been refused, in certain ports, privileges and immunities to which they were entitled by treaty, public law or the treaty of nations, at the same time that vessels of war of the country in which the said privileges and immunities have been withheld have enjoyed them fully and uninterruptedly in ports of the United States, which condition has not always been enjoyed by the United States, although on the other hand, they have not, at times, failed to protest against and declare their dissatisfaction with the same—to the view of the United States, no condition any longer exists which can be claimed to justify the same denial to them, by any one of said nations, of the customary naval rights which has heretofore been unnecessarily persisted in: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby make known, that if, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for the intelligence of the foreign country in whose ports the said privileges and immunities shall have been refused as aforesaid, they shall continue to have so refused, then and thenceforth the same privileges and immunities shall be refused to the vessels of war of that country in the ports of the United States, which shall continue, till the war vessels of the United States shall have been placed upon an entire equality in the foreign ports aforesaid, with similar vessels of other countries. The United States, whatever claim or pretense may have existed heretofore, are now, at least, entitled to claim and concede an entire and friendly equality of rights and hospitalities with all maritime nations.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of April, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

A. LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LATEST RICHMOND INTELLIGENCE.

A NATIONAL BANK TO BE ESTABLISHED.

The Country Full of Rebel Deserters.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Richmond *Whig* of Monday is received. 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 at once established in Richmond, where shares in United States stock will be sold at the rates established in northern cities.

More than half of General Pickett's division has been brought in or captured, and the country between Richmond and Amelia Court House is said to be full of Confederate soldiers. Nearly all of them are Virginians making their way home.

The aggregate value of property destroyed in Richmond foots up $2,146,340. 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 it would have commanded in the market.

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 Chimborazo, Winder, Jackson and Howard's Grove Hospitals, four of the principal ones, are used for the accommodation of the Federal wounded. Their accommodations are for about 24,000; beds which were left entire by the Confederate authorities.

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

Manchester was not so all disturbed by the pillagers on Monday morning last, neither did the fire reach that Trans-James District. A pontoon bridge spans the river now and connects Richmond with Manchester, and we hope that business will soon revive, and pervade both sections alike.

Churches of all the religious denominations whose pastors remained in the city were open yesterday, and services were conducted in them as usual in presence of large congregations, a good proportion being composed of officers and soldiers of the Union army. In the Episcopal churches the regular form of service was observed with the single exception of the prayer for the President of the Confederate States as invested in the liturgy which was made instead for all in authority, as the United States is the power in authority. The prayer for the President of the United States was of course implied if not said.

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION TO YUCATAN.

General Officers Surrendered to Grant.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The *Herald's* Belize correspondence says: Four thousand of Maximilian's troops had reached Le Sal, Yucatan, en route for Bucalar, in order to attempt the complete conquest of Yucatan, and the subjugation or extermination of of the Marzenel or Maya Indians.

The *Herald* publishes a list of general officers surrendered by Lee. It comprises the General-in-Chief, three Lieutenant Generals, seventeen Major Generals and sixty-one Brigadier Generals. Among them are Anderson, Echols, Ewell, already a prisoner, Finegan, Heth, Bushrod Johnston, Kershaw, Longstreet, Mahone, McCausland, Mosby, Ould, the exchange commissioner, Pembertom Pickett, Hosser, Sorrell, and Henry A. Wise. The number of men actually surrendered by Lee, is from 20,000 to 22,000. Within the past two weeks over 30,000 prisoners have been sent away from City Point, and a large number are still there.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, April 11.—By the steamer Liberty we have Havana advices to the 5th inst. The United States steamer Santiago de Cuba, with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Fox, and a party en route for Charleston, arrived at Havana on the 4th.

The sentence of Arguelles, which has been pronounced, is understood to be perpetual banishment from the island, and nineteen years in the chain-gang at Ceuta in Africa, and a fine of $50,000.

The following blockade runners had sailed on the 4th: Lark, Denbigh and Owl.

Grand Review to Richmond.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Richmond *Whig* of Monday contains a long account of a grand review on Saturday of the 3d division of the Twenty-fourth corps, by Gen. Devens. It was witnessed by nearly the whole populace, and passed off in a most creditable manner.

General Grant's Advance.

THE PURSUIT OF LEE'S FORCES.

ENEMY DRIVEN FROM STRONG FORTIFICATIONS.

EFFORTS TO CUT THROUGH OUR LINES.

Reported Surrender of Johnston.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Judge Campbell and Mr. Hunter Expected Soon in Washington.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ARMY READY TO SURRENDER.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac correspondent, dating near Rice's Station on the 7th, says in reference to the pursuit of Lee's army: After another day of excitement and success we have a few more miles of the enemy's soil. The enemy were driven from strong fortifications guarding the approaches to a magnificent bridge crossing the Appomatox. The enemy had strong, well stocked forts, and though we anticipated a determined resistance, we captured them with but little loss, with all that was in them—securing eighteen cannons, of all fashions and calibre.

The enemy then fell back and took a position near Farmsville. Here they held as the entire remainder of the day, notwithstanding strong efforts on the part of the 2d Corps to dislodge them. The enemy tried several times to cut his way through our lines, but always with such fatal effect to himself that he finally abandoned the attempt. The 3d Division was sent down the railroad to seize the village of Farmsville, which they did without trouble. Previously they had a skirmish in which Gen. Smith was wounded.

General Ewell, after his capture, said that Gen. Lee long since had wanted to take all his troops westward and there disband them, but Davis would not consent.

Another *World* correspondent, dating at Burkesville, April 7th, says: Yesterday Sheridan discovered a force of the enemy and a large wagon train pushing briskly towards their main army. Sheridan pushed ahead his troops and found them in a strong position, from which they were driven, and after hard fighting they fell back to another position from which we can could not, with his cavalry alone, budge them. The 2d corps were put in a position, which they held through the night. Next morning Custar was sent in to the direction the enemy would take in retreating.

The formation of the infantry being complete the charge was sounded. The rebels held our troops at bay for the time. Our men finally rushed upon them, when they fled down the hill, where they were met by Custer and held in check. The enemy, finding that they could not get past Custar, turned again upon his foe. They charged impetuously, and then our troops counter-charged, when the enemy hoisted the white flag and surrendered.

It was in this fight that Ewell and other officers were captured—we not only outfighting, but handsomely outgeneraling them, pushing them briskly towards their main army.

The *World's* Washington special says: It was reported last night that Johnston had surrendered on the same terms granted Lee.

The *Tribune's* special says that Secretary Seward's injuries have assumed the serious character. If the danger of erysipelas is passed, medical men fear that owing to his inability to take solid food, he cannot repair the waste of his vitality in time to meet the heat of the coming warm weather.

It is rumored that the President will call an extra session of Congress.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Prominent rebels, probably Judge Campbell and Mr. Hunter, are soon expected in Washington in connection with the business of restoration. Secretary Seward's condition is such as to make it necessary that conference on the subject should be held there.

The *Herald's* Washington special also says that Grant, is the best authority for the statement that Gen. Smith, and the rebel trans-Mississippi army are ready to surrender. The State is all ready to come back.

JOHNSTON RETREATING INTO VIRGINIA.

Severe Fight in Fairfax County, Va.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The *Post's* Washington special says: Letters from Goldsboro, of the 7th, say Johnston was retreating towards Virginia, attempting to join Lee, and that Sherman was after him.

A severe fight took place yesterday in Fairfax county, Va., between some rebel troops sent out by Lee, after the evacuation of Richmond, and a portion of our troops in that vicinity. The rebels were defeated and dispersed.

State of Affairs in Georgia.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Savannah *Republican* has news from the interior of Georgia that every man capable of bearing arms is forced into the rebel army, and the impressment of negroes has commenced, but slaveholders manifest great reluctance in bringing forward their slaves, and in many cases have concealed the slaves are secreted. Hundreds of persons in the middle and upper portions of the State are secretly meditating some means their escape from the country, but have been thus far prevented by rebel orders. There is great suffering and destitution among the people of the interior. The people yesterday were strong hopes that at the October election for members of the Legislature an issue will be made. The friends of the Union are confident of a glorious triumph.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Railway Share market opened with a strong rise in Erie, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Pittsburgh, Coal and Miscellaneous List was lower. Governments strong and scarce. The number of gold interest Bonds offered for sale has never been so light during the war. State Stocks higher. Railroad Bonds and Bank Stocks firmer. The Gold market was firmer to-day, with a decrease of 2-16 cent. over the average of yesterday. Petroleum quiet at 85 for Crude and 52½ for Refined, in Bond, and 72 for Free.

Honors to Admiral Farragut.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Vice Admiral David G. Farragut, of the United States Navy, arrived here at six o'clock this morning from Fortress Monroe, and was received with a salute by a large detachment of military, ordered out by General W. W. Morris, the mayor and committee and many citizens. The procession was then formed and the Admiral was escorted to the Eutaw House, receiving on his way there enthusiastic greetings from the citizens. The city councils gave him a public dinner this afternoon. He leaves to-morrow for New York.

Guerrilla Depredations in Georgetown and Summerville, S. C.

NEW YORK, April 11.—We learn from Charleston that bands of rebel guerrillas are hovering around Georgetown and Summerville, S. C., and forces have been sent to clear the country of them; they number about 500, and on the 5th they made a dash on Summerville and captured a few negroes, and threatened to shoot all the whites who had taken the oath of allegiance.

Quantities of cotton and rice are said to be hidden on South Carolina plantations.

Ferry Boat Sunk.

NASHVILLE, April 11.—The ferry-boat Kentucky, plying between Nashville and Edgefield, while crossing the Cumberland this afternoon became unmanageable and drifted against the piers of the railroad bridge. Several persons were slightly wounded. The passengers were rescued by the steamer Bonsecord. The Kentucky sons after sunk.

The river continues at a stand, with two feet over the shoals.

Seven-thirty Loan Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Subscriptions today to 7-30 loan amount to $3,133,400. The largest single Western subscription was $150,000 from Cleveland, and $100,000 from the First National Bank of Weschester, Pa., and the largest single Eastern subscription was $500,000 from New York, $300,000 from Boston, and $2,193 in individual subscriptions for sums under $100.

Sorrowful Story Regarding Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The correspondence of the *Tribune* relates the sorrowful fact that a sick soldier in Newbern hospital complains that it is only officers and doctors that are benefited by the ministrations of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions; that whatever the poor soldiers get from these sources they have to pay for.

Price of Gold.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The speculative quietness in gold continues, though for Custom House and export purposes the demand is steady, at 1.46@1.46½.

Thanksgiving Day in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 11.—Gov. Morton has appointed Thursday, the 20th inst., to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing.

Thanksgiving Day in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—Gov. Fletcher has appointed the 15th inst. to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

Fort Spanish Closely Besieged.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The steamer Liberty, from New Orleans on the 3d inst., bringing Havana dates to the 5th, has arrived.

Advices from Mobile are to the 31 inst., and no later than we have already received.

The New Orleans correspondent states that Fort Spanish is besieged on three sides, and the gunboats were to operate on the other side. Our losses had not exceeded from thirty to fifty, and from 200 to 500 wounded. About 100 wounded have arrived at New Orleans.

Mosby's Guerrillas Badly Beaten.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11th.—The following is a special dispatch to the *Bulletin*:

Washington, April 11.—An engagement with Mosby's guerrillas took place yesterday, fourteen miles from this city. The guerrillas were badly beaten.

Election in Essex, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., April 11.—The town election in Essex county show Union gains over last fall. The Union men will have a majority in the County Board.

British Minister Arrived.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The new British Minister has arrived.

The News in Washington.

Washington was aflame with its triumphant glow. The War office was surrounded with a great multitude, clamoring for more news, cheering, waving hats, singing, "Rally Round the Flag," embracing each other, and making the most formidable efforts to embrace—Stanton! "I forgive ye all yer sins, yer old blizzard!" shouted a jubilant soldier at the Secretary; while Seward shook him by the hand till the radical and conservative had melted into one, in the nervous and spasmodic grip; and tears stood in Stanton's eyes, as he turned from one to another, to acknowledge the rush of blood hot congratulations that had suddenly transformed him—revival though it was of the age of miracles—into the most popular man in Washington!

Foreign ministers were hurrying to the State Department with their congratulations; the Secretaries were giving holidays to their armies of clerks, and vainly trying to make speeches enough to furnish an answer to the endless volleys of cheers; processions, headed by the omnipresent Stars and Stripes, suddenly sprang out of chaos on the streets; every glimpse of bunting, with the Red, White and Blue, was cheered, as it passed, to the echo; Ben Butler was summoned from the hotel to receive the homage of the vast crowd that hailed him as organizer and author of the army that took Richmond; Vice President Johnson, sober as to his stomach, but amazingly excited and incoherent as to his head, was making speeches from Lafayette Square; a band from Montgomery Blair's door-steps, from the hotel piazzas; the faces of the negroes yawned into vast caverns of red, rounded by ivory, while the more sedate manners of white exclaim to one another, amid their shakings and nodddings, "Yes sary, Sam, d'ye hear, de niggahs talk Richmond;" the crowds blockaded the streets till our carriage would hardly move its way through them to the wharf of the boat for City Point.

Grant's Judgment and Sagacity.

The New York *Times*, speaking of the harmony which exists among the generals of the army, remarks:

Some of the most conspicuous officers of the old Army of the Potomac have since his advance been sent to the West; some of the least known of the Western officers have, on the other hand, been brought to the East; and we doubt if this, except in Napoleon's case, contains a more remarkable example of judgment of character and skill in selection justified by events, than has been afforded during the last year by the career of Grant's favorites,—Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, M'Pherson—have all proved themselves men worthy of the highest place in any emergency, and yet though the war has lasted so long, it is only within little more than a year that they have been charged with any very important or conspicuous share in the conduct of it. Nothing shaken of their entire devotion to the cause, their implicit confidence in their great chief, and their hearty desire to carry out his plans, could have secured the success of the grand and extraordinary combination which has just culminated in the destruction of Lee's army and the overthrow of the Confederacy. There has been through it all no blind striking, no martial fury, no chafing at delay, for want of anything better to do, or for the sake of making demonstrations. The smallest, as well as the greatest movements have been made to tell on the final result. Sherman was marching to Raleigh when he set out from Chattanooga; Thomas was helping him along when he fought the battle of Nashville; Sheridan was helping Grant when he defeated Early in the Valley, and so was Terry when he stormed Fisher; and all were working diligently for the destruction of Lee's army.

The Amendment Abolishing Slavery.

We have received from a distinguished gentleman of this city the following extract of a letter received by him from a prominent citizen of North Carolina, formerly a slaveholder, and now a warm and zealous friend of the Union. It undoubtedly expresses the sentiment of the great body of the Union men of the Southern States:

"In the name of all that is sacred, prevail upon the leaders of men of the country to urge the States to the adoption of the amendment and thereby to place beyond cavil the abolition of slavery. If they have any love for their Southern brethren, let them ratify the act of Congress, and destroy the lingering hope that many yet have of the perpetuation of slavery, and which is now preventing thousands from striving with manly hands and hearts for an honest comfortable living, and bitterly, *overwhelmingly* convinced by contact with *the* system, that they are deceived and wishing for it. In fact the act, completed, will bring rejoicing; but so long as there is hope, uncertainty and insecurity will reign. The abolition of slavery, by the constitutional ratification of the States, will strengthen the Union cause in North Carolina and Virginia, and paralyze the energies of the rebels. The gambler standing over the gaming table watches the turn of the cards so long as he has one dollar invested; destroy *the game*, and he will cast about for a living by other means."

The Voice of Joy.

The New York *Tribune* closes a congratulatory article thus: Shall we not bless God? We were worse than heathens if we did not. It is "His Kingdom come," inasmuch as it is the triumph of right over wrong. The great and holy cause of the Rights of Man, of Free Government, which the world has been fighting for these many centuries, is established as no man living ever dared hope to see. The People reign; no man of this wide section of the globe that the Union covers the people reign; there is presently to be peace and good will to man." This is the meaning of the end of the Rebellion. This is what peace in the United States means to all the people of all the earth.

There is nothing in history like this campaign of Grant's. It began a year ago. "I shall fight on this line," he said, "if it takes all summer." It took all summer and all winter; but he never relaxed for a moment his clutch on Lee and the Rebellion. He "had him where he wanted him" all the time. He hurled him from the Rapidan; he shut him up in Richmond, and bound him there with chains that he could not break except by self-destruction. He broke them at last, but Grant threw himself with all his strength upon the dying rebel. Escape was impossible from that impetuous pursuit, from that masterly generalship. It was the hare and the hounds; the lion and his prey; the strong man and the child; there was no escape. THE SURRENDERS AND THE REBELLION IS ENDED.

The Draft.

The excitement consequent upon our recent great successes in the field has caused a singular degree of apathy, on the part of many of our citizens, as regards volunteering. They seem to imagine that the draft will not be enforced, that our 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 useless to deny. Soldiers will, however, still be wanted, and the Government must have them.

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 foreign disunion in which final exist amongst the disbanded and defeated bushwhackers. A necessity has been created by this war for a strong Government, and to make it strong the country must give it men and means. We are too disposed to believe that being everywhere 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.—*Phila. Press.*

SEVERAL of the New York hotels have lowered their price of board to $3.50 a day, and others to $3. This good example will doubtless be imitated elsewhere, and peace will doubtless bring lower rates still.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Aetna Insurance Company.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of this great American corporation in another column. Some may be astonished when apprised of the fact, that the shares in the capital stock of *one hundred dollars* par value are selling in the market for over *three hundred dollars each*, and that after paying quarterly dividends to its stockholders during the past year, its cash assets, absolute and unimpaired, now reach near *four millions of dollars*. It is apparent, however, that an Insurance Company cannot produce money by magic. There is no mystery in their transactions, and the same law is as essential to their prosperity, as to individuals. To achieve success their business must be transacted with *intelligence, skill and fair and honorable dealing*, and we attribute the eminent success of this Company to its long and unvarying practice of these qualities. During its career of nearly fifty years, over $17,000,000 have been disbursed for losses, and one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Company, is the liberality and promptness with which they uniformly adjust and pay them. To the merchant, manufacturer, and others seeking indemnity for their property against the perils of fire and transportation, the name "Aetna" has become almost as familiar as household words. We are informed by Messrs. Carrier & Bro., the agents in this city, that they are issuing policies for double the amounts formerly taken on a single risk, upon values justifying such increase, thus affording opportunity to those requiring large insurance, to avail themselves of the security afforded by this wealthy institution. The office of the Company is at 65 Fourth street.

Library Lectures.—Close of the Season.

John B. Gough, Esq., delivered the closing lecture of the season, under the auspices of "The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and Mechanics' Institute," in Concert Hall, last evening, to a crowded house. The subject was "Facts and Fiction," and was treated in the very best style of Mr. Gough's eloquence and oratory. The large audiences which attended the course throughout, show the high appreciation which our citizens have of the Library Association. Every year it seems to be growing deservedly in popular favor.

The thanks of the community are certainly due to the Lecture Committee, Messrs. Thomas Bakewell, W. B. Edwards, Charles Shaw, James J. Donnell, G. L. Caldwell, and R. C. Aldrich, for the admirable manner in which they discharged their duty. Everything was done fairly and impartially, and the committee, we think, has been given for any one to complain. No previous committee gave more general satisfaction. When the new Hall shall have been erected, as we hope it will be at no distant day, all of the confusion attendant upon the securing of "reserved seats" will be avoided, and the committee will be relieved from a great deal of unmerited and unpleasant labor.

Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education met Tuesday evening, April 11th, 1865.

Present—Messrs. Brush, Duncan, McAuley, Sergeant, Singerly, and Negley, President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The monthly reports of the Principals of the High and Colored Schools, and of the Secretary were read and ordered to be received and filed.

Mr. A. Van der Naillen was nominated and elected Professor of Drawing in the High School.

A communication from a committee of the Pittsburgh School Board, in reference to the admission of colored children from the Township to the Colored School of the city was read and referred to Committee on Colored Schools with power to act.

On motion of Mr. Singerly, an additional teacher was allotted to the Grammar Department of the Fifth Ward Schools.

On motion of Mr. Singerly, an additional teacher was allotted to the Eighth Ward School.

The following bills were presented, and warrants authorized in payment thereof: Tinde & Alper, repairing furniture, $18; Hugh Boles, paid cash for removing ashes, $1.

On motion adjourned.

Won't Give It Up!

One of our loyal, Union-loving citizens, happening to meet on the street yesterday, a gentleman of the Esculapian fraternity, whose sympathy with the government some have doubted or at least as to say was at times difficult to "diagnose," very cordially congratulated him on the success of the Union arms, and the nominal subjugation of the rebels. "What do you mean?" asked the knight of the Scalpel. "Why, Joe," he replied, "don't you know that Lee has surrendered to Grant, with the whole Army of Northern Virginia." This was rather a hard "pill" to swallow. The "dose" was too strong and nauseating. He knew it wouldn't "lie" on his stomach, "and he excused himself from swallowing it by saying, "I do not know about Lee's having surrendered, for I see J—ff D—s, of the P—t, does not give it up yet!"

Coroner's Inquest on the Body of Young Ott.—An inquest was held yesterday at Alderman Taylor's office, on the body of Jeremiah Ott, who died on Saturday, from the effects, it was supposed, of swallowing tobacco. Dr. McCook, who held a post mortem examination stated that no tobacco poison was noticeable on the stomach, nor anything to indicate that he had lost his life by having swallowed anything of a poisonous nature; if he did it had been passed out of the system. The story of Ott having swallowed tobacco was so contradictory in the testimony given, that no credence can be given to it. The boy had been subject to disarrangements of the stomach. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from natural causes."

Abstracting Letters.—Thomas Little, a mail carrier from Pittsburgh and Brownsville and other towns up the river, has been arrested on a charge of abstracting letters, and will have a hearing to-day before Commissioner Sproul. Suspicion having been attached to him for some time, Mr. Von Bonnhorst determined to set a trap for him, which succeeded admirably. He left a decoy letter, containing money, in the Post Office, where Little would see it. Little took the "bait" and made off with it, but was afterwards caught. The money, however, was not recovered. It is presumed he had a Confederate, as under the circumstances, he had scarcely time to hide the money.

Sudden Death.—Henry Cooke, company M, 100th Penna. Volunteers, died suddenly at the residence of his brother-in-law on Liberty street, on Saturday. He was wounded in front of Petersburg on the 16th of June last, the ball entering the side of his face, passed through, putting out both eyes. He had fully recovered his health, though blind. A physician was called in, who gave it as his opinion that the deceased came to his death from injury to the brain, the results of wounds received in battle. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon.

Escape of a Criminal.—During the excitement caused by the first announcement of the capture of Lee's army, the Circuit Court of Philadelphia had on trial Robert M. Lee, who had just been convicted of forgery. The court, judge and jury, officers and spectators, were in an uproar, and the prisoner managed to escape. Robert E. Lee was not captured at that time, but he has since surrendered. Robert M. has no notion of surrendering, we think, and his capture is deemed doubtful.

New Telegraph Line to Marietta.—The Western Union Telegraph Company, whose office is at No. 68, Fifth street, second floor, have just completed and opened to the public a new line of telegraphic communication with Marietta, Ohio, which, furnishing facilities for business between this city and the Ohio and Kanawha oil regions, must prove of great advantage to our merchants.

Lecture on East Tennessee and the Wants of the Wounded.—Col. R. A. Hawkins is expected in this city in a few days to deliver a lecture, for which we bespeak in advance the attention of the community. The lecturer is said to possess the vigor of expression of Parson Brownlow, and enlists the sympathies of his audience fully for the cause he advocates, by his eloquence.

Advance in Lumber.—Since the freshet lumber has advanced $6 per thousand at Titusville. This advance has been caused by the destruction of mills above that place. Clear pine is quoted by the *Reporter* at $70 common $45; hemlock $40. At these prices it must cost a fortune to build anything of a house in that enterprising town.

Arm Broken.—A lady who had occupied one of the platform seats during the lecture of Mr. Gough on "Temperance," on stepping out of the door leading from the stage tripped and fell down the steps, breaking an arm and bruising her face severely. Dr. M'Millan was called in and she was taken to her home on Ross street.

Auction Notice.—The attention of our readers is called to the large sale of furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., at the residence of Mrs. Mahon, Centre Avenue, above Green street, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, by T. A. McClelland, Auctioneer.

An Error.—In our report of subscriptions to the U. S. Christian Commission, the donation on March 13th, by the Children's Festival at Blairsville, of $350, was printed erroneously "Brownsville."

Lea's Parlor Opera and Sorio-Comic Troupe.—This entertainment will open tonight at Concert Hall, to continue for four nights only.

For the Outer Man.

We know of no place in the city where a man can receive so complete an outfit of everything pertaining to gentlemen's wear than at J. D. Ramsley's great clothing and furnishing emporium, 334 and 336 Liberty street, near the Central Depot. He has on hand one of the largest and most complete stocks of ready-made clothing, including both citizens' and military. Besides the latest and most approved selections of fine cloths, cassimeres and vestings, he has an infinite variety of furnishing goods. A visit to this establishment will convince any one that his goods are not only fashionable, but of the most durable quality. He has none of the slop shop work so commonly retailed by small clothing concerns, palmed off on the innocent and unsuspecting; but his work is all of a superior order, and can be relied on. Having had large experience in the getting up of custom-work, his attention is specially directed to this branch of his business, and we can honestly recommend his proficiency, not only in the art of pleasing, but in the art of getting up "fits" as neat, as fashionable and as well-made as can be had at any other place.

In connection with the clothing establishment, he has a store specially and exclusively devoted to the sale of hats and caps, boots and shoes. This forms an important adjunct, and enables him not only to tastefully adorn the outer man, but to clothe him from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot. This is the most thorough and complete establishment in the two cities for the sale and manufacture of men's wear. In addition to the goods above mentioned, he has a large variety of trunks, satchels and valises. Owing to purchases having been made since the great fall in gold, Mr. Ramsley is enabled to sell at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. on all goods, thus making it to the interest of all wanting anything in his line to give him a call.

Held to Bail.—John Wingler, charged on oath of his wife with assault and battery, and also for having declared his intention to desert his wife, while in the Mayor's office, thereby subjecting himself to a charge of abandonment, has been held to bail to answer both indictments.

Turned Over.—Adolph Meyer, charged with robbing a man named August Feke, at a house on Smithfield street, was discharged from custody yesterday and turned over to the military authorities, it appearing that he had enlisted on Friday last inst.

Sent to the House of Refuge.—Josephine Newton, a young colored girl, employed as a servant at a house on Third street, was caught stealing six dollars, and brought before Mayor Lowry. She was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday.

Theatre.—To-night Ellie Henderson appears in her favorite piece, "Little Barefoot" and "Maid with a Milking-Pail." To-morrow night but two of this charming young actress. She has an engagement in the west for next week.

Union Sentiment in Richmond.

A Richmond correspondent of the New York *Times* writes:

Desiring to ascertain the exact truth with reference to the alleged existence of a strong Union sentiment in that city, I availed myself of the opportunity to call upon certain gentlemen here whom I had heard alluded to by Secession-lists as Union men, and I must say, that I spent two of the happiest hours of my life in full and free conversation with some of the most thorough and radical Union men in the country; men of wealth and position, whose faith have never wavered for an instant, and who, slaveholders, as we are, have assured me that Virginia shall be taken back into the Union "under the Emancipation Proclamation;" that no vestige of the rebellion shall be tolerated; that the secession, State and Confederate, which has wrecked Virginia, shall not be recognized in a single respect; that the State Government must be organized anew, by a convention of the people, as soon as that can be properly called together, and the State and its inhabitants thoroughly purged of treason in every shape.

Barbarities of the Rebels on the People of Richmond.

The demons who fired Richmond, as they fled before the Union army, knew, of course, that the property destruction could not be stayed, and that it would consume private as well as public property. And dreadful is the fate of the poor inhabitants of Richmond. Their stores and dwellings have been destroyed by their own leaders, and the business part of the city is buried in ashes. In order to deprive the Union army of certain facilities by no means essential to their military operations, Chinese millions of dollars have been lost to the very men who have contributed to the rebel cause, by the act of the rebel chiefs themselves. Is it any wonder that the mass of Richmond people now execrate these barbarians? Is it any wonder that a people scathed with such atrocity should be approaching its guilty close amid the applause of all civilized nations!

DIED!

HERRON.—On Thursday, the 11th inst., OLIVE FORD, son of John B. and Annie Herron, aged 13 months.

Notice of funeral in this evening and Thursday morning papers.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

JOHN ROSS, Agent