WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1865.

Our Victory at Richmond. The crowning achievement of GRANT's campaign which made Richmond ours and drove from it a rebel army which has defied us for four years, seems to have been as complete as glorious. So irresistible was our advance—so totally unable was LEE to stem it, that his earthworks were no bar to our progress, and he had scarcely time to escape with even the remnants of his once magnificent army. We entered it close on the heels of his rear guard, and found almost all the locomotives and rolling stock the Confederacy has left to make its few remaining railroads valuable, with steam up. standing on the tracks, or snugly in the depots. Materiel of war was everywhere in profusion, and even our prisoners were left behind-hundreds of them being thus providentially delivered out of the very jaws of death-from the slaughter-pens on Belle Island and in Libby. Everything denoted an abandonment in great haste. LEE evidently thought he could hold the city, and it was only after the most desperate resistance and the endurance of most Titanic blows that the necessity was forced upon him. and the Confederacy humbled. Our latest news announces his army in full flight for Lynchburg. It is needless now to speculate upon the probable course and disposition of the defeated army. It cannot long follow the Lynchburg route, for GRANT is close behind it, and Thomas with every step closes with a double rapidity upon its front. By way of Danville retreat is equally difficult, for no railroad can aid it, and its transportation, we are informed, is nearly all captured or destroyed by our cavalry. Sherman, when he advanced from Savannah, destroyed the second link of this Danville railroad below Greensboro all the way from Columbia to Charlotte It is the evident purpose of LEE to fly for help to Johnston, and make one last battle with a depleted and disheartened host somewhere between Raleigh, Greensboro, and Richmond. It will be the final battle, attended with great slaughter, per haps, but its result it needs no gift of Elias' mantle to prophesy.

Words Fitly Speken. One of the most characteristic incidents of Monday afternoon in Washington, when the people were celebrating the fall of Richmond, was the little speech of Secretary SEWARD from the front of the State Department. It is a gem in its way, and ought to be read over and carefully treasured. The first thing Mr. FEWARD did was to announce that the two great half-civilized and half-barbarous Powers of China and Turkey were especially entitled to the gratitude of the American Government—the one having studiously refused to allow a piratical flag to enter its harbor, and the other having surrendered all rebel insurgents that had taken refuge in its kingdom. What a graceful, and yet what a stinging rebuke this of those more pretentious Western Powers, who, themselves the expounders of international law and the exemplars of religion and of progress, have been outdone in the fulfilment of the most delicate and primary obligations by the Oriental dynasties! And then, in the same vein, Mr. Saward sends. word to the Emperor of France that he may go to Richmond and get his tobacco (equivalent to millions of dollars) which has been long hoarded and held there, even while he was eager to obtain it, and, we fear, at times a little ready to help those who could not send it to him. The Secretary naively hints to Lord John Rus-SELL, the British Foreign Minister, that he can get cotton cheaper by fairly dealing with the United States than by permitting pirates, robbers, and buccaneers to use the ports and harbors and navyand friendly nation; and again, that unless Great Britain is just to the United States, she may hereafter be called upon to decide whether Canada shall live under the authority of her noble Queen or be incorporated with the United States. Hisgratitude to the Germanic Powers is no less expressive. These words from the man who has coolly and carefully held the scales in which our own rights and interests were evenly balanced against the suspicions, intrigues, and prejudices of he diplomats of the Old World, will make a very readable chapter in the Book of the Times.

The Rebel Cause Irretrievably Lost. No reader of THE PRESS should fail to pause and ponder upon the article taken from the Richmond Examiner of the 27th of February which we reprint to day. It is evident that the writer knew that the rebel cause was hopelessly gone when he deliberately penned these nervous sentences, and it is equally clear that DAVIS and LEE had determined to run away from Richmond at the same period. The Exaaminer has always belonged to the advanced school of Secession. It has been a fierce State Rights paper for twenty years, when the old Enquirer sermonized through weary editorials and leaden communications, signed by the names of the ancient Romans. The Examiner was the paper of John M. Daniels, J. B. DE Bow, and E. A. POLLARD, author of the little Secession book called "The First Year of the War," published in 1862. All these men have latterly been antagonists of JEFF DAVIS. Now that Richmond has been given up, the argument of the Examiner may be read with profit by those who think that the Confederacy has not fallen with the fall of its capital. Every incident since the evacuation gives new force to the reasonings of the Examiner. Thousands of deserters and stragglers are rushing into our lines, and many who had simulated attachment to the rebellion boldly throw off all disguise and array themselves under the flag of the Union. Read this remarkable article, which is at once prophetic and fearless. There is scarcely a sentence in it which is not a proof of the weakness and rottenness of the rebellion, and a confession of the power of the Government of our fathers. The New York World (Democratic) construes the capture of the rebel capital in language that may be fitly quoted in connection with the strong Saxon of the Richmond Examiner. The following points from the World's leader of yesterday are well taken:

"The moral effect on the South of the fall of Richmond will be far greater than if Grant had succeeded in taking it in the early part of his last year's campaign. Now that we have demonstrated the general military weakness of the rebels, by march. ing great armies through the heart of the South, and taking all their seaboard cities, the fall of their ca-pital and last remaining stronghold must be accomanied with a feeling that they have nothing left to all back upon. Had Richmond been taken in the penders, combs, head posts, bedrans. utinals stafall back upon. Had Richmond been taken in the ing or summer of last year, a retreat would have been easy into almost any part of the South, which, from the Atlantic to the Alleghanies, and from Chattanooga to the Guif, was under the Confedex rate sway. But the most they can now hope is to in a doubtful contest in the mountain region. To escape with an organized army across the Mississippi is only not impossible, but even if there were no other obstacles, it is unlikely that soldiers from Virginia and the other Atlantic States will consent to be led that immense dis-tance to fight in a cause in which they will no longer have the personal interest of men fighting coss only madmen can and longer exheer, and muss suc-toneer many one beasons: innecest of men slighting

WHILE full credit is due and should be rendered to the Pennsylvania Central Rail road for having contributed fifty thousand dollars to the grand benevolence for the education and care of the destitute orphans 

worthy of remembrance that this fine idea briginated with his Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania. If there is one thing for which the Executive of this State deserves the thanks of the people, it is his constant attention to the gallant men whom Pennsylvania has sent forth to the defence of the Government,

From the speech of Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky, in the city of Washington, last Monday afternoon, when the news of the fall of Richmond was received, we take the following extract:

we take the following extract:

"I have just been put in possession of some more good news. Listen, and I will tell you. The laxest despatch from the front is that General Grant telegraphs Secretary Stanton that he is three hours ahead of Lee, and if the troops in advance meet his expectations he will be able to cut Lee off; that Lee is attempting to escape by the Danville road. [Vociferous and prolonged chearing.]

"I tell you, fellow citizens, this said little man, who is much assimilated to a buil dog, short-legged, stout, and muscular, with a big head and bob tall, will cutrun Lee yet. He is three hours ahead of him now, and it is impossible for Lee to get away. And there is another man, with long legs, and who is notorious for long and speedy marches, by the neme of Sherman. [Cheers.] Yes, you all know him; he is coming up at the rate of twenty knots an hour." [Oficers.]

WE copy from yesterday's Washington Morning Chronicle a thrilling speech of Vice President ANDREW JOHNSON, delivered at the grand, spontaneous mass meeting in the city of Washington on last Monday afternoon, when the news of the fall of Richmond was received. It is one of the best considered and most eloquent efforts of the second officer of the Govern-

IS IT A DAGGER THAT I SEE BEYORE ME?-EX. Governor Wise, of Virginia, has mounted a nigh horse since he left the rebel army. He says that if Lee ever becomes Dietator, he, the aforegald Wise, has the degger of Brutus in his right hand," This is all a mistake. Judging from Wise's exploits at Roanoke Island, it can't be the dagger of Brutus, and it must be the dagger of Harlequin in the pan omime.-New York Herald.

But the Herald is mistaken, too. There is no dagger in the hands of Governor Wise, or anybody, that can reach Lee now. It will require the longest kind of a sword.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

The time frequently anticipated and discussed in this correspondence, the time for wise and patriotic action, is close at hand. The abandonment of Richmond by the rebels to the protection of the Federal Government, the sure re-establishment of law and order, and the restoration of peace and prosperity through all the borders of Virginia, will necessitate the early enunciation of a practical policy, or at any rate the speedy employment of such expedients as will be

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1865.

found essential to the new and extraordinary condition of affairs. I do not entertain a doubt, now that Lee and his desperadoes are running before the pursuing Union columns, that thousands of men and women in Virginia who have groaned under the oppressor's yoke-who have given of their substance to this bad cause—whose fathers, sons, husbands, and brothers, have been torn from them to fight and die for treason-will refuse to contribute any longer to the rebellion. Upon them and upon the Old Dominion the heaviest burdens of the rebellion have fallen; and it would be monstrous to expect that they should be willing to go away from homes which are soon to be blessed by the presence of the humane, forgiving, and liberal influences of the regular Government, to endure new agonies under the lead of Lee and Davis, and to offer themselves as the all the illuminating agents had performed their shield and rampart behind which their be-trayers and tyrants may hide from the income. Every hour brings additional intelligence to Washington that an outbreak of Union enthusiasm all through Virginia is not only probable but certain. President Lincoln is dictating his despatches in the mansion of Jefferson Davis, in the late rebel capitaldespatches not of hate or of intidespatches not of hate or of inti-midation, but of affection and mag-him." He was particularly severe on traitors, at nanimity. The telegraph wires that recently flashed intelligence from Richmond asked what should be done with him? The response to the various traitor headquarters, now he agreed, and applaue, succeeded, his remark send messages of congratulation to Washington and to the chief cities of the North and Northwest. And where, now, shall the telegraph find Jefferson Davis? Where can be talk with the tongue of lightning to

those who have heretofore obeyed his inhuman orders? Surrounded, front, rear, and on both flanks, he will presently find no refuge but in complete and unconditional capitulation. Orders have already been given to repair the railroad between Washington yards of Great Britain for the purpose of and Richmond, and, judging from the rapreying upon the commerce of a powerful pidity with which our military engineers have pushed forward those iron highways in the most distant and rugged regions, you need not be surprised if, in a short time, excursions from Philadelphia to the recent centre and headquarters of treason are advertised in your newspapers. With a firm government of the intermediate country, for the detection and punishment of guerillas and marauding parties which can be done perfectly by

holding all the residents along the line re-

ponsible for the depredations that may be

committed—this trip will be as safe as formerly, when passengers from the North disembarked at the Washington depot and took the boat for Acquia Creek, and so passed on to their Southern homes. Events in times like these appear suddenly, and require prompt action. Can you doubt, when the rebel leaders appreciate the utter hopelessness of their cause, that those who have reluctantly submitted to them will rush forward and create such organizations as will attract, intensify, and consolidate the true Union men, thus offering to President Lincoln the opportunity for which he is unquestionably waiting-in short, convince him that he may treat with others than the authors of the rebellion.

and that he and his Administration will be sustained by the great mass of the Southern people? Can you doubt that President Lincoln will at once embrace the occasion, when it is fairly and palpably presented? You need not therefore, be surprised if the new Congress is called at an early day. OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1865. UNION NEWSPAPERS IN RICHMOND Quite a rivalry has already taken place between

certain enterprising Northerners in the newspaper business, and before many days you need not be surprised if three or four first class dailles, advocating the Union and supporting Mr. Lincoln's Administration, are started in Richmond. The machance. Some of the finest army printing has been done in printing offices carried along with our mov-ing columns, and it is not doubted that new types and presses have been sent from the North in anticipation of the capture which has now taken place. SUPPLIES FOR PRISONERS AND WOUNDED MEN.

The following supplies were sent by recent steam er to Newbern, N. C., by the Sanitary Commission They will be drawn for the relief of released Union ers and for the sick and wounded soldiers of General SHERMAN'S army. The following is the

General Sherman's army. The following is the invoice of the cargo:

Blankets, 1,750; flannel shirts, 2,400; flannel drawers, 2,804; knit shirts, 2,604; knit drawers, 600; cotton shirts, 211; towels, 3,904; handkerchiefs, 1,003; pairs of shoes, 60; pounds of heef, 2,040; barrels of enions, 507; barrels of potatoes, 520; gallons pickled colons, 3,162/4; gallons pickled conons, 3,162/4; gallons pickled conons, 3,162/4; gallons pickled conons, 3,162/4; gallons pickled ones, 1,467; barrels pickled cucumbers, 194; barrels sour krout, 162/4; cans of tomatoes, 12,000; cans condensed enfie, 900; barrels crackers, 479; cass corn starch, 20; pounds chocolate, 3,300; bottles lemon symp, 1,320; papers smoking tobacco, 23 doz; pounds tobacco, 50; pounds thread, 182; needles, 12,000; reams writing paper, 270; envelopes, 51,500; gross pens, 42; gross penholders, 8; gross pencils, 4; dozens ink, 24; dozens inkstands, 12.

In addition to these articles, chloroform, opium,

ionery, cooking utensils, tin cups, &c., made up the BIRO Three steamers have already been sent loaded with supplies for our brave soldiers who have suffer ed and are still suffering in the cause of the Union and another versel with an assorted cargo is about to leave New York for Newbern. [By Associated Press ]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. The American Car-wheel and Railway-chair Manufacturing Company have made a contract t furnish the Government car wheels and railway made of an improved metal, for which patent has just been obtained. DESERTERS.

Large numbers of deserters are arriving here laily. Some four hundred took the oath to-day. RESOLUTIONS OF THE CITY COUNCIL. The City Council last night being incapable of ing business, passed a resolution of adjournment, preceded by the following preamble: That

rebellion, we return to Him our sincers and devou thanks for the good news of to-day. THE BUSINESS OF THE PENSION BUREAU. The Persion Bureau, during March, granted two thousand five hundred and seventy pensions to widows, mothers and minors, and rejected one hun dred. The number of invalid pensi one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three; re-

jected, seven hundred and twenty-one. COAL IN WASHINGTON. A large quantity of coal was received here yes erday, the first of the season, from Cumberland

Masyland. DESTRUCTION OF REBEL SALT WORKS. The Navy Department has received information f the destruction of extensive salt works on Buro Neck, McIntosh county, Georgia, by an expedition from the United States steamer Ladons, unde twelve boilers, which, with ten buildings, were destroyed; also a quantity of salt. The engine was brought off in good condition. A REWARD OFFERED FOR THE ARREST OF

RAIDERS. The following was promulgated by the Secretary To all whom these presents may concern:

To all whom these presents may concern:

WHEBEAS, For some time past evil-disposed persons bave crossed the birders of the United States, or entered their ports by sea from countries where they are tolerated; and have committed capital felonies significant the property and life of American stitutes, as well in the cities as in the rural districts of the country. Now, therefore, in the name and by the authority of the President of the United States, I do hereby make known that a reward of one thousand dollars will be paid at this Department for the expture of each of such offenders, upon his conviction by a civil or mittary tribunal, to whomsoever shall arrest and deliver such offenders into the custody of the civil or military authorities of the United States, and the like reward will be paid, upon he some terms, for the capture of any such persons so entering the United States whose offences shall be committed subsequently to the publication of this notice. A reward of five hundred dollars will be patd, upon conviction, for the arrest of any person who shall have added and abetted offences of the class before named within the territory of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of States at Washington, this fourth day of the country of the United States.

ment of State at Was Washington, this fourth day (
WILLIAM H. Saward,
Seoretary of State. THE PURLIC DEST. The official statement of the public debt on the

31st of March shows that the amount outstanding earing interest in coin, is......\$1,1(0,331,241 80
The interest being......\$
The amount bearing intere stuckeyful money... 751,055,128 29 36, 819, 899 43 Total amount outstand g 37.366 956,077 34 2 otal int-rest. gold and lawful money --- \$102 8:6,531 18

The following is the amount of legal-tender notes

ne and two years' 6 per cent, notes .... \$69,523,350 

Rejoicings over the Victory. ONTINUED, REJOIOING -- ILLUMINATION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND NEWSPAPER OFFICES SPRECHES BY VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND OTRERS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Our citizens are still jubiant over the fall of Richmond and Petersburg The only military display during the day was a pa rade of the 3d and 4th Regiments of General Han cock's new veteran army corps. They were com nanded by Colonel W. H. Morgan and Lieutenan Colonel Cyrus J. Dobb. The troops, who are all honorable veterans, presented a fine appearance In accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State, the Executive mansion, the Capitol and all the departments, and other public buildings, and the City Hall, were illuminated to night, and each in a blaze of light was exhibited i its beautiful proportions. The national flag was a prominent adornment, and appropriate mo were conspicuously displayed. Hancock's headquerters were brilliantly decorated and adorned with flags and colored lanterns. A band of music played for several hours. Many of our citizens and sciourners gave similar evidence of their rejoiding. The newspaper press, includ correspondents for distant papers, contributed a du share of artificially-lighted stars and stripes. The American Telegraph office was, also, very tastefully illuminated and decorated with the national emblem. Pennsylvania avenue and the prin cipal streets were thronged with pedestrians unti alive with thousands of persons of both sexes, at of the Patent Office, where the word "Union" was largely prominent in flaming gas. Speeches were pade by Secretary Usher, Chief Justice Carter, Senstor Yates of Illinois, Senator Williams of Oregon, Hcn. Green Clay Smith of Kentucky, and Vice President Johnson. The lastnamed made a long and intensely Union speech, in the course of which he said "he sould live down the head of whom he placed Jefferson Davis, and should be published, as a stern example to those who may hereafter attempt to overthrow free government, but ours will continue to exist in

spite of traitors and foreign governments combined natriotic sentiments enunciated there were frequent responses of applause. WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 3.-The greatest excitement has prevailed here to day. Guns were fired and a general display of fireworks took place this evening, in honor of the capture of Richmond. BALTIMORE, April 4, 12 M .- A salute of one hun ired guns is now being fired from Fort Federal Hill,

in honor of the fall of Richmond. in honor of the fall of Richmond.

Boston, April 4.—A great meeting of citizens was held at Fancuil Hell; this afternoon, to congratulate each other on the fall of Richmond. Mayor Lincoln presided, and speeches were made by Senator Wilson, Robert C. Winthrop, and others. Governor Andrew, to day, sent to the Ledelature an eloquent congratulatory address on our

late great victories. FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF REPUGEES, FORTRESS MONROE, April 2.—The steamers De-N. C., arrived here to day with an aggregate of eight hundred rebel prisoners and about two hun-dred refugees. The condition of these refugees is of the most distressing nature—many of them being encumbered with numerous children, barefooted and ragged, and the greater number totally devoid of even a change of clothing. They were taken barge of by the provost marshal, and will be sent North in a few days.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. CTION OF SHOT, SHELL, AND SALT WORKS-FAILURE OF AN EXPEDITION. NEW OBLEANS, March 29, via Cairo, April 4 There is little inquiry for cotton, and no sales are reported. The expedition up the St. Mark's river, in Florida, under General Newton, was but par-tially successful. He encountered and surprised a force of rebels and drove them. but returned without prosecuting the object of the expedition, which was to put an end to all rebel government there. Much property in Newport, including a shot and shell factory, was burned, and extensive salt works on the coast were destroyed by fire. The Federal loss was 147 men, and deserters report the rebel loss as exceeding 400.

CALIFORNIA. THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH AT MELBOURNE-IN-VIOLABILITY OF SHIPS IN OUR WATERS. SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The receipts at the custom house of this port are now about \$100,000 daily, the merchants hurrying to get their goods out of bond before the operation of the new provisions of the tariff. The despatches stating that the pirate Shenan-

dosh is at Melbourne cause much apprehension for the safety of the treasure-steamers on this coast. Arrived-Steamship Oregon, from Portland and Victoria, bringing \$192,000 in gold. SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The Bulletin's Clympia (Washington Territory) correspondence, of the 16th, relates a curious affair at that port. The British cruiser Forward was despatched there by the Governor of Vancouver's Island, with a requisition upon the Governor of Washington Territory for au-thority to allow the seizure of the British merchantchip Frigate Bird, lying in that port, the material frigate Bird having refused to surrender the command to a new captain appointed by her owners. Governor Evans declined to permit the seizure. saying he was not authorized to permit a foreign vessel to seize a ship in the waters of the United States, and it would be an insult to our admiralty

THE CONSUL PROM MEXICO -SHIP NEWS. SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—General McDowell, in reply to a note from Senor Goday, consul for the Republic of Mexico, says he recognizes no other consul from that country. Maximilian has a consul Flour and wheat firm at last quotations. The ship Mammoth sails for Hong Kong on Tues day with \$25,000 in treasure.

Arrived-Steamer Sacramento, from Panama, on March 23d. THREATENED ATTEMPT TO RESCUE THE RAIDERS. MONTREAL, C. W., April 4.-Much excitement prevails here at a threatened attempt to resone the aiders. It is rumored that a letter has been reeived from Secretary Seward, declaring that, in view of the action-taken by the Canadian Govern-ment for conspiracy and breach of neutrality, the United States Government would go no further with the demand for extradition, but further pro-Wreck of a Steamer—Result of an Elec-Sr. Louis, April 4 -The steamer Bertrand,

boat and cargo are a total loss. The boat was valued at \$50,000. The entire Radical city ticket was elected yesterday by 3,090 majority. Fire in Jefferson County, New York. ADAMS, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 4.—About, 4 P. M. to day a fire occurred in a livery stable, in the rear of the Whipple block, and destroyed thirteen building. sen buildings. The contents of most of the stores were removed. The loss is nearly covered by insu-

ound for Fort Benton, Upper Missouri, with a valu

able cargo, sunk above Omaha on Saturday. The

SCHEMECTADY, N. Y., April 4.—At the charter election held in this city to day, Andrew McMullen, the Democratic candidate for mayer, was elected by The Connecticut Election. HARTFORD, April 4,-Buckingham's majority is

Election at Schenectady.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY. Terrible Earnestness of the Giant Contest FINAL DEFEAT OF LEE'S ARMY. AND ITS HEADLONG FLIGHT.

HIS WHOLE MOS HURRYING TO LYNCHBURG. Grant in Hot Pursuit-Bis Advance Close Behind. LARCE CAPTURE OF LOCOMO-

TIVES AND CARS. The Rams and Forts Blown Up by the Rebels.

WAGONS AND ARTILLERY STREWN ON THEIR LINE OF RETREAT. The Army Demoralized, and Marching for Johnston

THE BEBEL SOLDIERS THROW AWAY THEIR BAG GAGE AND SMALL ARMS.

IMMENSE CAPTURE OF PRISONERS

LIBBY EMPTIED, AND SUFFERING UNION CAPTIVES LIBERATED. RICHMOND SAVED FROM CONFLAGRATION

Removal of Obstructions in the James River.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE WHAT WE CAPTURED WITH RICHMOND. WASHINGTON, April 4-11.15 A. M.-The following particulars, dated at City Point, April 4, 8 A. M., give the latest information received from

Richmond: General Weltzel telegraphs from Richmond that of the railroad stock he found there 28 locomotives. 14 passenger and baggage cars, and 106 freight cars. At 8 80 last evening, Gen. Grant, from Suther land Station, ten miles from Petersburg, towards Rurksville, telegraphs as follows :

"Gen. Sheridan picked up 1,200 prisoners to-day, and from 300 to 500 more have been gathered by other troops. The majority of the arms that were left in the hands of the remnant of Lee's army are now scattered between Richmond and where his troops are. The country is also full of stragglers, and the line of retreat marked with artillery, ammunition, burned or charted wagons, calssons, am-EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War. SECOND OFFICIAL GAZETTE. GRANT PURSUING THE ENEMY TOWARDS LYNCH

BURG. WASHINGTON, April 4-11 P. M.-The following telegram from General Grant has just now reached this Department. At what hour to-day it left him does not appear, but probably in the afternoon. No cetails of the casualties have been received but they are expected here to-morrow. The state ment that official information had been received o General Custer having been killed is not true. He

was unharmed this afternoon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: WILSON'S STATION, Va., April 4 .- The army is pushing forward in the hope of overtaking or dispersing the remainder of Lee's army. Sheridan, with his cavelry and the 5th Oorps, is between this and the Appomattox, General Meade with the 2d and 6th following. General Ord is following the line of the Southside Railroad. All of the enemy that retain any thing like organization have gone north of the Appointation and are apparently heading for Lynchburg, their losses having been very heavy. The houses through the country are nearly all used as hospitals for wounded men. In every some in large and some in small squads, and gen rally without arms. The cavalry have pursued so closely that the enemy have been forced to destroy probably the greater part of their transportation cannons, and munitions of war. The number of prisoners captured vesterday will exceed 2.000. From the 28th of March to the present time our loss in killed, wounded, and captured, will probably not reach 7,600, of whom from 1,500 to 2,000 were captured, and many but slightly wounded. I shall continue the pursuit as long as there ap pears to be any use in it.

tany use in it. U.S. GRANT,
Lipnican General. Details of the Battle of Sunday. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 2.—The most important victory the Army of the Potomac has ever gained in Virginia was won today, and the cuter line of works, which we have been trying in vain for months to overcome, has at portion of this army are to night within a mus and a half of the city on the southwest side. The struggle made by the enemy to retain their The struggle made by the enemy to retain their works has been of the most deeperate character, and for the success obtained to-day we are indebted not colly to the strategy exercised by the commanders, but to the overwheiming numbers and bravery of the troops that did-the work.

The orders for an attack on the line east and south of Petersburg by the 6th and 5th Gotps were carried out punctually at daylight, the artillery having been hammering away the greater part of the night along the entire line held by the above corps. Such a furlous danhoused ass been very satisfan heard during

hammering away the greater part of the night along the entire line held by the above corps. Such a furious caphonade has been very scham heard during the war, not even surpassed by that which was heard on the occasion of the mine acplainen.

The 9th Corpstroops engaged in the action were the 2d and 3d divisions and Col. Samuel Harriman's brigade of the 1st division. The charges were made in front of Forts. Hell and Rice, on the Jerusalem road, and were so far incoessful that by 3 A. M. we were in possession of three fortifications, Fort. Mahone being the most extensive and elaborate.

These works contained fourteen guis, some of which were at once opened on the enemy by men belonging to the infantry regiments. Just inside, and about one bundred yards from Fort Mahone, was another work, to which the religit retreated, and from which they threw a most destructive fire upon our men, causing them to retirefrom the northern end, when the rebels made a dash, thinking to recover it entirely, but the guns in the right wing, as well as in the centre, had been manned and shotted, and the ascallants were driven back.

From this time till late in the afternoon, the struggle continued, the enemy using every effort to recover the fort, while our men were determined to retain possession of what they had fought so hard and paid so dearly for.

About noon the chances assumed that we should loss it, but soon after the Provisional brigade, under General Collis, and the Engineer brigade, under General Benham, with General Hamilton's brigade of the 6th Corps, came on the gradind, and, by their timely arrival, saved the gallating men in the work from capture, and again caused the enemy to retreat.

om capture, and again caused the enemy to re The fire which rained on the ground around this fort was of the most fearful character, and to stand and see men-advance and run through the very thickest of it—many of them torn to pleces and lost to eight before they crossed half the distance—was a sight not soon to be forgotten.

At dark the position of the contestants was the same as during the day.

Gen. Wilcox, with a part of his division, made an attack in front of Fort McGlivery, near the Appomattox, and took part of the line, but was soon after forced to retire to his former position, owing to a lack of support.

mattox, and took part of the line, but was soon after forced to retire to his former position, owing to a lack of support.

The loss of the 9th Corps will reach from eight hundred to one thousand, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, smorg whom were General Potter, commanding the 2d Division, who is badly wounded in the groin; but not fatally, it is thought; Colonel Geichell, of the 31st Maine, severely; Major Betton, 81st Maine, severely; Col. Gregg and Lieut. Col. Winglow, 119th New York; wounded; Major Morrow, 205th Pennsylvania, felled.

The 9th Corps struck the enemy's line in front of Fort Welch, near the celebrated lead works, and carried them with very slightloss. They at once pushed for the Southside road, which they reached about nine o'clock, and in a very short time several miles of it were torn up and destaysid.

They then moved on down towards Peterburg, ard into their inner lines, closs of the city.

They took a Targe number me prisoners, about 2,000, and some twenty guns.

No attack on the inner lines has been made as yet, as the position is a strong one, and will either be defended to the last or evacuated during the light,

The 24th Corps, holding the lines north of Hatcher's Run and south of the Duncan road, connecting with the 6th Corps on the right and the 2d on the left, advanced at daylight and took the works in their front with slight loss.

Over one thousand prisoners were captured here. These troops were Foster's and Turner's divisions, under Gen. Gibbons. They were supported by the colored division of the 2th Corps, but the latter did not get into action.

The 2d Corps, which held the line from the run, a mile and a half cast of the Boydton road to over a mile west of it. delayed advancing until Sheridan, with the 5th Corps, got within supporting distance on the extreme left, when the entire line moved forward, carrying the works almost without op position.

forward, carrying the works almost without op position.

The enemy was found to have fallen back from this part of the line, owing to tie eth Corps cutting them off, they having reached he southside road early in the forenoon, and being busy in tearing it up. This, of course, cut the reliel army in two, and the two divisions thus caught takemen the 6th and 2d Corps at once stood across the Southside road toward the Appomattox, hoping to he able to ford it, and thus escape capture. Hut he appears they ran against Sheridan, and putting on a bold appearance made a show of fight.

News to this effect reaching headquarters, two divisions of the 2d Corps were at once sent to flank, and, if possible, to capture the entire command.

Our losses during the day cannot be given, but it is believed 2,000 will cover them in any valuable officers being among the number; whose names, however, are not obtainable to high. RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF THE CAPTURE OF BICHMOND AT CITY POINT AND FORTRESS MON-ROE - THE JAMES BIVER RAMS AND PORTS BLOWN UP-THE OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE RIVER BEING REMOVED. WASHINGTON, April 4.—From the mail-boat Dic-ator, which left City Point yesterday at 10.0 clock A. M., the War Department has obtained the fol-lowing among other items:
She reports that the receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond was received at Oity Point with great enthusiasm, and the vessels in port were immediately gally decorated with flags, presenting a handsome appearance. At Fortress Monroe a salute was fired, and the sallors and soldiers expressed their joy in various W278. On Sunday night, before exacuating Richmond,

sembling an earthquake, and being heard for miles

Our gunboats have moved up the James river,

and are engaged in removing the obstructions. General Weitzel, upon entering Richmond, was directed by General Grant to allow no one to leave the city, or permit any one to enter who was not connected with the army, or had authority to DAY LAST. io so. The rebels fired Petersburg in several places be ore evacuating the town, but the fire was speedily

Over 5,100 prisoners have already been received at City Point, and others are constantly arriving In fact, there were so many prisoners there that s sufficient number of troops could not be spared to The Vice President expressed his thanks for the fervid reception accorded to him by the vast crowd placed in charge of them.

The entire number of prisoners captured by our froops, up to yesterday morning, was estimated at thirteen thousand by revel officers.

Our wounded are being sent to City Point as rapidly as possible, and hospital hoats are there taking them on board for shipment to Baltimore and Washington. hgtor.
The rebel deserters in the Bull Pen, at City Polat,
The rebel deserters in the Bull Pen, at City Polat, appeared to receive the news of the fall of Rich-mond with as great enthusiasm as our own men, and

mond with as great enthusiasm as our own men, and gave cheer after cheer.

The Dictator brought up nearly 700 rebel deserters who desire to take the cath of allegiance.

Our captures will foot up about nine thousand prisoners and thirty eight guns, including those taken by Sheridan yesterday. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is not estimated, but in front of the 8th Corps they ile very thick, for there they were mown down by hundreds, at each effortto regain their lost ground.

Gen. Ransom is badly wounded, and a prisoner in our bands. He was found at a house on the Boydten plank-road, from which it was dangerous to remove him. THE PRISONERS CAPURED WITH RICHMOND-UNION PRISONERS RELEASED. FORTRESS MONROE, April 3.—Intelligence of the capture of Petersburg and Richmond reached here o day at 10 o'clock, by despatch from Gen. Weitzel,

The mail steamer Dictator arrived from City Point at 4.30 this afternoon, with additional particulars of this great struggle. Petersburg was occur pled by our troops at 3 A. M. on Monday. The gunhoute were all well up the James river, and it was thought a fight had taken place with the rebel iron.

night towards Fort Darling and in the vicinity of other rebel works, from which it was inferred that

along our line, and from a great distance in the interior, are continually coming in of their own accord to take the eath of allegiance, and appear to be greatly disappointed if they cannot be accommodated. They come faster than convenience allows. Great distress exists among them for want of clothing and other necessaries.

The people of Goldsboro gave our troops a most cordial welcome upon their entrance, and greatly rejoiced over their arrival. The same feeling exists throughout the State.

If the people of North Carolina are kindly treated, and their present urgent necessities appreciated, and their present urgent necessities relieved, the State will at once return to the Union. The flag of the famous 9th New Jersey Regiment, Cofforel James Stewart commanding, was the first to wave from the top of the town-hall, amid the dealening cheers of the soldiers and citizens, who endeavered to outdo each other in enthusiasm.

Two steamers, loaded with prisoners recently oaptured by General Sherman's forces, go North today.

day. Great distress prevails at Wilmington among the women and children for want of supplies and clothneed the suffering has been greatly increased the strival of thirty thousand refugees, sent in General Sherman, who are all homeless and iestitute. Captain Newton, from Plymouth, states that the

new rebel ram at Halifax, on the Rosnoke river, which mounts six 200-pounders, and is plated with 7. inch wrought iron on two feet of solid oak; is expected to be ready to move down the river on Plymouth and into the sounds on the loth of April. Also, that nearly all the rebel navy officers in the Confederacy, numbering over two hundred, were at Halifax. Hampton's cavalry are threatening a raid on our supplies, between Kinston and Goldsboro. The neessary arrangements are made for their reception.

The enemy know that Sherman's army is daily rathering strength for his victorious undertaking. and fear the pending blow, which they confess to be destructive to, all their hopes, and which even their eaders say cannot be averted. Judging from the great number of applications received, the prospects are that goods of all kinds will be quite as cheap in Wilmington as New York soon after the former port is reopened, which will be di-

Quartermaster General Meigs and Gen. Easton, shief quartermaster of General Sherman's army left this morning for the front. The rebel papers say that Sherman intends to go through to Virginia and join Grant. His men have become much elated and fearless over their many

The cars run through daily to Goldsboro. The army is all in good cheer and very happy. REBEL CAVALRY DEFEATED. ero. N. C., dated April 1st; says: "A detachment from General Reilly's command was sent out on a reconnoissance yesterday beyone Little river. They found the enemy's cavalry in considerable force, but drove them back some three miles, returning without any loss. The rebel forces

are north of Tar river." OMMUNICATION WITH SHERMAN'S ARMY-REVE NUR PROM ABANDONED PLANTATIONS. NEW YORK, April 4.- A Newbern (N. C.) letter April 1 has the following: The supply trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad now run from Wilmington to Goldsboro aded with supplies for Sherman's army. Trains are also running night and day over the road from this point to Goldsboro, and steamers are running up the Neuse river to Kinston for the same purpose. The Treasury agent at this place, from the commencement of business, on July 1, 1864, realized over \$300,000 from abandoned plantations, comnercial intercourse, and sales of captured property. Nearly \$250,000 have been paid by lessees and employers for agricultural implements, labor, food, and clothing, which have been furnished for some six hundred colored people employed on abandoned plantations leased by the Treasury agent. After the payment of all expenses, which are less than tea por cent., and of various drafts drawn on the agency by the Treasury Department at Washington, there was in New York, on January 1, 1865, a balance of mearly \$250,000. Since the capture of Wilmington, Colonel Heaton has sent to New York, from that

place, about \$1,000,000 worth of cotton and other bandoned property, and more will soon go on. MAILS FOR GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY. An order, of which this is a copy, has been ap proved by Major General Sherman : "Nawaban, N. C., March 30, 1865. "All mails for the officers and soldiers in the army now with Major General Sherman will, after this date, be sent to Fortress Monroe, Va., for distribu tion. No mail for civilians will be delivered unfess ddressed to the care of some officer to whom they To personally known."

PRITISH COLUMBIA. THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH—THE WEATHER. NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., March 17 (via Seat. le, W. T., March 31) —The U. S. steamer Shubrick Capt. Scammon, with Col. Bulkley and a party of Collins' Overland Telegraph and Exploring Expe Collins' Overland Telegraph and Exploring Expedition, arrived here to-day at 8 A. M.

Col. Bulkley was cordulty received by the Governor of British Columbia, who takes great interest in his work, and who has promised all the easistance in his power in surveying the route, opening roads, etc. Col. Bulkley now has a number of men here, and the work will be commenced as soon as practicable. There is still some snow on the ground, and floating ice in the river, but the weather is moderating. The Shubrick leaves the weather is moderating. The Shubrick leaves here at 4 P. M. to-morrow, taking Colonel Bulkley to Sitke, in Russian America, to confer with the Governor of that province. In the meantime, the work will be pushed forward from here under the direction of Captain Conway. The Frazer river is still closed above, and there is nothing new from Carlboo. James Gamble, superintendent of the California Telegraph Company, also arrived on the Shubrick, and will start another party at once to work constructing the line south to meet the party working this way, there being about twenty miles yet to finish, which will place this town in communication with San Francisco and the Eastern cities. The submerine cable is to be laid across Frazer-river on the 20th of March. Tiver on the 20th of March.

DEPARTURE OF THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS FOR RUSSIAN AMERICA—THE, CABLE ACEOSS THE PRAZER RIVER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., March 23, via SEATLE. W. T., March 31.—The United States steamer Shubrick, with Colonel Bulkley and a party of the Russian American telegraph operatives, left here for Sitks on the 18th. The weather continues stormy, with snow and rain. The Frazer river is reported open to Fort Hope. The news from the mines is unimportant. The submarine, cable connecting with the California line, was laid across Frazer river on the 21st inst., by the Governor's steam yacht Leviathan. The telegraph line will soon be completed between here and San Francisco. the rebels blew up their forts and rams on the James river, the explosion of which was terrific, re-

generality of the Control Secretary and the fill of the fill

SPEECH OF THE VICE PRESIDENT, DELIVERED AT WASHINGTON ON THE ESCRIPT OF THE NEWS OF THE FALL OF BICHMOND, OR MOR The Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President of th United States, was discovered in the crowd, and, upon being vociferously called for, was introduced by Mr. Wetmore, military agent of the State

"As I have been introduced I will make one two remarks, for I feel that no one would be justified in attempting to make an address on such an occa-sion, when the excitement is justly at so great s in attempting to make an address on such an occasion, when the excitement is justly at so great sheight.

"We are now, my friends, winding up a rebellion, a great effort that has been made by had men to overthrow the Government of the United States, a government founded upon free principles, and cemented by the best blood of the Revolution, [Cheers.] You must indulge me in making one single remark in connection with myself. At the time that the traitors in the Senate of the United States plotted against the Government and entered into a conspiracy more foul, more exerable, and more odious than that of Cataline against the Romans, I happened to be a member of that body, and, as to loyalty, stood solitary and alone among the Senators from the Southern States. I was then and there called upon to know what I would do with such traitors, and I went to repeat my reply here. I said, if we had an Andrew Jackson he would hang them as high as Haman. [Cheers.] But as he is no more, and sleeps in his grave in his own belowed State, where traitors and treason have even insulted his tomb and the very earth that covers his remains, humble as I am, when you ask me what I would do, my reply is, I would arrest them; I would try them; I would convict them, and I would hang them. [Prolonged cheers] As humble as I am and have been, I have pursued but ona, undeviating couries. All that I have—life, limb, and property—have been put at the disposal of the country in this great struggle. I have been in camp, I have been in the field, I have been everywhere where this great rebellion was; I have pursued it until I believe I can now see its termination. Stace the world began, there never has been a rebellion of such gigantic proportions, se infamous in character, so ciabolical in motive, so entirely disregardful of the laws of civilized war. It has introduced the most savage mode of warfare ever pragalgardful.

thought a fight had taken place with the rebel fronclads.

Large fires were seen up the James rivor last night tewards Fort Dariling and in the vicinity of other rebel works, from which it was inferred that Lee was abandoning his works, and was retreating from his long established lines. Immense numbers of prisoners have been captured, variously estimated at 15,000 to 18,000, and more are continually coming in at City Point.

It was estimated that there were 15,000 there this morning. When the Dictator left, at 10 A. M., a salute was being fired by all the war vessels at that point. The steamer Cossack also arrived here today from Yarine, with a large number of Union prisoners, including General McLauchlin and the

anite was being arred by all the war vessel at that joint. The steamer Cossack also arrived here to hard. Then a steamer Cossack also arrived here to hard from a ferring with a large number of Union prisoners, including General McLauthlin and the men of his brigade, captured by the rebels in the seault on Fort Steadman. Such was the haste of her rebels in turrying Union prisoners through Richmond on Sunday, that in many cases they were not even paroled. Five hundred out of the even hundred on board the Cossack, never algued to parole.

There prisoners say that on coming through Richmond on Sunday, that in many cases they were not even paroled. Five hundred out of the even hundred on board the Cossack, never algued to parole.

There prisoners say that on coming through Richmond on Sunday, that in many cases they were called the period of the evacuation of the city. The street were alive with people of all classes and conditions manifesting intense excitement.

All the Union prisoners in Libby had been ordered to be exchanged by the robel suthorlites, and were hurried through the city towards yarina Lunding in the greatest possible haste.

RECRITITIES IN RICHMOND—THE FIRST OARSO CLEARED FROM WARHINGTON FOR RICHMOND.

The steamer Rebecca Barton, Capt. Schellinger, if the bureau of colored troops, left to-day for Richmond to establish in that city a branch of his effice, and to facilitate the organization of companies from mong the colored people.

The steamer Rebecca Barton, Capt. Schellinger, if the interson with a carge of stores for the medical sad ergineers department, bound for Richmond, being the first Union vessel that has cleared for that port since the breaking out of the war. Immediate measures will be taken to re-establish the post effices at Richmond and Petersburg wounded men from the late battle, about one of the war. Immediate measures will be taken to re-establish the post effices at Richmond and Petersburg wounded men from the late battle, about one of the capt. Cline of the capt. Cline of the cap

Three times three cheers were given with Imnense enthusiasm, when three cheers were pro-

posed for the Vice President, and given with hearty cheers for "our brave officers and men who have schieved these great results," and they were given with great unction. NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, April 4. SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT A FIRE.

At a fire in Brooklyn, last night, at Flanders' oll

actory, on Furman street, the roof of the building fell in, precipitating twenty persons into the ruins. The following were on the roof at the time: James H. Ruggies, dead, body recovered; Joseph Brown, dead; Daniel T. William, dead; Wm. Williams, body not recovered—all members of Engine No. 19. John McGethey, Louis Gardner, and Casper Cammeyer, Hose No. 2. Edward Barrett and Eugene Baker, Hose No. 5. BVENING STOCK BOARD.

10 P. M.—Gold steady, 147%; N. Y. Central, 86%; Erie, 52%; Reading, 92%; Hudson River, 94; Hithous Central, 94%; Pittsburg and Cleveland, 56; Book Island, 84%; Northwestern, 49%; Fort Wayne, 83; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 21%; Mariposa, 14%.

Public Entertainments. MES. DERW'S ABOH-STREET THEATRE. -- Mr. Edwin Adams' engagement here promises to be exceedingly successful. Mr. Falconer's new play vill not be produced until Friday, and the stagemanager (Mr. William A. Moore, who formerly eld the same position at Niblo's Garden) is preparing to make the mise en scene perfect. On Monday evening, the house was crowded, and was superbly and patriotically decorated, in honor of the great victories which have eventuated in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond. The front of every tier of boxes was embellished with the glorious " stars and stripes," gracefully festooned all round the semicircle which forms the auditorium, the private boxes and proscenium were still more elaborately decorated, with flags and national and State emblems, and every member of the company wore the grand tri-color-the "red, white, an blue." Yesterday evening, the decorations were extended to the vestibule, and the effect, when lit up, was brilliant. This evening, for the last time, the house will be thus decorated. The expense, as may be supposed, is considerable, but the effect is

CHESTRUT-STREET THRATRE.—This evening the favorite drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be produced at this theatre. It is announced that the scenery is entirely new, having been painted ex-pressly for the piece, which has been carefully prepared for the stage, with the intention of giving numerous representations. The introduction of other covelties, however, will allow but four performances of this drama.

WALRUT STREET TREATRE.-Mile. Vestvall is performing an engagement at this establishment with her usual great success. This evening she will enact her favorite character of Gamea, and will give several fine songs. "Sketches in India" will be the afterpiece.
Classical Quinterre Clus.—The usual concert will take place this afternoon. The programme is selected from the works of some of the best com-

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: As it is the desire of loyal citizens in our community to do something to express their feelings relative to the great victories recently achieved, cannot a torchlight parade, in connection with a general illumination, (irrespective of party.) be gotten up? As I know of no one moving in the matter, and as the lorie of our citizens is decidedly favorable to it, I, for one, am willing to co-operate with any number of gentlemen willing to work in order to give our citizens an opportunity not only of testing their appreciation of the valor of our brave soldiers, but also of evincing their determination to uphold the Constitution and maintain the Union one and inseparable.

Those desiring to co-operate in the movement will please at once address.

Office of Tae Press. Illumination.

CITY ITEMS. THE "PRIZE MEDAL" SHIRTS invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, and for sale at the popular Gen-

tlemen's Furnishing Establishment of Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street, are the best made and the best fitting Shirts in the world. choicest goods in this department are always for sale at Mr. Grant's counters.

P Myers & 13, New York
B Lewis & 13, New York
Thos Dyer, Doylestown
Grent their square assortment of Spring Ronnets
Grent their square assortment of Spring Ronnets embracing all the most tasteful Parisian novelties of the season. OPERING,-Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental lotel, will open on Thursday, 6th April, an elegant assortment of Ladiea', Misses', and Children's Hats and Caps. A FEATHERY JOHN.—A letter from Sherma army says the men are all feathered out below the knee from having lived so constantly on turkeys, chickens, and other game. This arrangement did very well so long as the men were short of a supply of trowsers. When they get home they can dispense with feathers and produce elegant apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

A CONVENIENT POORET BOOK.-Decidedly the

most complete article of the kind we have ever seen is that of Mason & Hughes, No. 44 North Sixth street. It is made of one piece of leather by folding, and is the most durable book made. mhll-swim

EYE, EAR, AND CATARRH, successfully treated by J. Issaes, M.D., Coulist and Aurist, 511 Pinest Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination.

OFFICES OF CAMERON PETROLEUM COMPANY OF PERFSYLVARIA. No. 101 Walnut street, E. G. James, and southeast corner Seventh and Chestnut, A. Douglas, where full particulars can be obtained and subscriptions received. Books open but few longer. Subscription price, \$2.50 per days l

SPECIAL ROTICES.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER MASE.

Good Christian, by the shepherds kind

Led to a mountain gray, Looked down, and saw some sights desi

Among them was a man whose seat

Was but the grassy ground, busied in cutting garments neat

A SUBJECT FROM BURYAN.

Bigh lessons to convey.

For all the poor around.

A bundle there beside him lay.

From which he always took is cloth; yet all he gave away Made It no smaller look;

The good from charity that flows

Was by this pleture shown.
For all the blessings it bestows
Will still increase its own.

But yet the story does remind Us of another fact,

Our stock is still complete!

Which is, that Clothes of every kind

We have now on hand our usual full and complete assortment of seasonable Clothing. All our make have been purchased for cash, at the present rates, which enables us to fully meet the popularmand for goods at reduced prices. Our stock incl.

the finest class of goods, made in the best manners

tible. Those who usually have their goods may

order can be suited at once. in garments equal in ex-

cent. lower prices.

We have all sizes, styles, and prices, in large in

COMPLEXIONS KEPT IN NATURAL COND.

TION BY L'EMAIL DE PARIS-2-ither frack a p

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For making the bair soft, flexible, and glose, For preserving the original color to old age.

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Within our Tower are packed; And though, of ev'ry age and e ass,

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, Gilt Cornices and Mouldings, in great variety, at PATTER'S Curtain Store, 1408 Chestnut street. "BED CHAIRS," Perforated Beds, and pure down

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Louis Pokarny. New York
Chas Marly & soa
Chas. A ingalls, Haverhill
Aaron White, Franklin
H B Mather, Lake Superior
Mrs Hanes, Bew York
Min. Banes & sis. N York
J Tallalero, Hentucky
C P Merrill, Aew Jork
Gardner Graw, Cona
B M Macur, Towanda
B F French, Mew York
I K Splegeiberg, New York
I K Splegeiberg, New York
L R Soyd, New York
L R Soyd, New York Taker J A Case, Columbia: H W Bates, New York
Reddle, Mauch Chunk
Roddle, Maw York
B Bankow & W. N Y
Roddle, New York
Roddl 3 Ruddle, Mauch Chum, WO Buggles Kew York I Jores, New York R D Banlow & wl. N Y Ork B F Fmith, New York B F Fmith, Columbus E Biss, New York T Bartlett, Boaton miiwa rry, Nashville Berry, Nashville Grane, Boston
T J Horner, St Lowis
J Heed & vife, N Y oregory urphy, New York Evans, New York B Mitchell, Washingto

J Heed & wife, N Y
Chinton Grabam, M Y
Chinton Grabam, M Y
D W Moore & wife, M J
W D Eddy, Washington
J A Sladen, U S A
N H Clark, St Louis
t Col slebold, St Louis
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J. W. Stander, Cincinnati
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E. Y. Caserline & W. N. Y.
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Francis Rernes, Pittsburg
Francis Rernes, Pittsburg
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J. E. Rancom, Titusville
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C C Rice, Leaveawarth
W K Morrison, New York
A S Marvin, Jr. New Yor
Geo Hart. New York
Samuel Small & Ia. York
A H. Musselman, Marletta
M T H. dogs, New York
J H Stomberger & wf. Pa
Miss E Stomberger. Gloot
Miss I. Watter, Cincianat
A H Barven, Indiaa
Jeel Ectzger & wf. Garliel
Miss Bownan, Garliele, P
W Hartley & wf. Bradford
J R Gell, New York
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A Parkins, Hartford
J R Gay, Boston
CH Allen & wf. Mass
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Mr Forbes, New York The Girard. M J Adler, Georget n. D C Gee O.
J Bicwn. White Haven
Thos B Klein, Harrisburg
B F St.
J B Packer, Sunbury
B P St.
J St. J F Shunk & wf. York, Pa M Williams. Bewylla W D Wilros, New York Chas & Hay. Haprisburg gdw Lord. Care

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James Websier
P S Schopp, Heading
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