TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous commu nications. We do not return rejected manuscri Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different

tary and naval departments. When used, it will

THE END. Since Gen. GRANT assumed the position of Commander-in-Chief, we have felt that the days of the foulest and darkest rebellion that has yet disgraced the annals of civilization were numbered. From the period after the battles of the Wilderness, when, con trary to the almost unanimous advice of his subordinates, he determined to press after the retreating columns of LEE, we were convinced that time alone was necessary for the indomitable will and genius of this great man to terminate this bloody and unnatural war. When Richmond was abandoned, little more than a week since, we knew that the Government which had usurped the control of the South was in its death-struggle.

The surrender of LEE's army to the greatest general of the day stamps our opinion as a correct one. The rebel Confederacy is

now in articulo mortis. How long its final throes may continuewhether Johnston will follow Lee's example, or insanely endeavor by a useless waste of blood and life to prolong the struggle-we will not attempt to prophesy. It is sufficient for us to know that all resistance henceforward is useless. The Lord God of earth has pronounced the doom of the rebellion. It may be finally crushed in a day, a week, or a month; but that it must in a short period, utterly perish, is a certainty. In a word, under the protection of Heaven, Right has triumphed over Wrong. The holy cause of Free Government, which in a measure man has ever been struggling to secure, but which was first asserted as an inalienable right upon these shores and by our fathers, has been-we dare to say it-FOR-EVER ESTABLISHED. Let all true patriots rejoice, and at the same time let them in humility acknowledge the guiding will and hand of Him to whom they owe this

But at the same time they must not be blind to the invaluable services of those men to whom He committed this toil. Since his inauguration in his first term of the highest office which the people of the United States have it in their power to bestow, ABRAHAM LINCOLN has wrought well and ably to carry out his specific work. At first somewhat doubting and timid, he has gradually strengthened to it. He has selected the best men to assist him. When one of these assistants weakened, he has not blenched. He has chosen another to deal with that labor in which a predecessor has failed. He has slowly but surely ripened into one of the greatest Presidents that have ever filled the office since George Washington. Never in the last two years of his occupancy of the Presidency, doubting or hesitating, he has brought the most terrible struggle in which his country has ever been engaged, to a certain termination.

Neither in alluding to him, must we omit to commemorate the paramount and splendid services of those men whom he had discovered in the light thrown on them by | ly any loss to himself, eventually liberated their own genius, and to whom he h committed the prosecution of this war. Incontestably the first and greatest of these is the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States-General Grant. Singularly quiet, reticent, and decided, this thorough soldier has combined his plans with a wisdom of the broadest and highest kind. Apparently with an absolute indifference to of making success great. Wellington personal glory, he has allowed his subordinates, even one who approached himself as | mighty in attack. The foe defeated, WELnearly as SHERMAN did, to reap all the renown from those campaigns which he himself had planned out for them. Caring, as low up the victory. But Napoleon loved we must believe from all we know of him, nothing for liking and disliking, but uncompromising with respect to insubordination, his combinations have all tended to one end-the annihilation of the powers of cal prominence. At the present moment we doubt whether any man would be justi-

the rebellion. He has assumed no politified in assigning him any political leanings. He is simply a citizen of the United States; by his services to those States, one of the | finally resolved to surrender and spare the greatest they have ever had. In mentioning his name with those of SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, and THOMAS-for we cannot now specify the names of all who have wrought with and under him in his grand labors-we mention a galaxy of men such as the world has rarely if ever seen. To these men, as the instruments of Heaven, we owe our great triumph. Let us, in our gratitude to that Power, not forget the means by which it has worked-the men whose names are inalienably linked with the history of our beloved country in its issue from the most terrible desolating and unnatural struggle in which Freedom has ever been engaged.

The Nation-a Union and a Unit. Peculiar and alone upon the earth stand the American people. A mere aggregation of various nations, a heterogeneous assemblage of individuals, a congregation of diverse ranks and religions—without any common bond of fatherland or mothertongue-we seemed hardly ready to respond to the promptings of patriotism.

The nations of Southern Europe largely represented on one-extreme, the stalwart Norseman firmly established on the other, even the remote Chinaman finding place within our boundaries, and our mighty centre offering a broad battle field for the vast unsettled warfare of Celt and Saxon we could hardly feel ourselves a nation. But we were compacted of the historic

people, the earth-conquerors, the men of mind and of might. Each citizen, in his separate strength, felt himself an indi-Vidual; yet this very sense of individualforce, grew to be our bond of union. The sins of weakness, intolerance, and bigotry found little place among us; in the gor

of our young manhood we were eager to try our strength on every battle deld, whether in the domain of mind or matter. Our land became the huge debating ground of all the unsettled issues of the past, and, recognizing law and order as the two grand national necessities, we held on our triumphant way. Beneath a reckless exterior, our people were, in fact, law-abiding and Constitution-loving, and therefore endured without serious detriment all the difficulties incident to our peculiar position We were wealthy notwithstanding commercial crises, and we were at peace in the midst of periodical governmental re-

wolutions. Amidst such unexampled prosperity the spirit of patriotism rarely found expression, except in a July celebration or the review of a new census. The experience of a wondrous past gave us assurance of a mighty future; and in the rush of events many important issues were allowed to await adjustment-among them the individual relations of the several members of our sis-

When the folly of Southern leaders forced their followers into assuming so false a position, and we found our very existence. jeopardized, we learned that we were in deed a nation. As the smoke cleared away from the guns of Sumpter we beheld a new meaning in the old flag; sheltered in its folds and gleaming in its heaven-borrowed tints shone security, and peace, and freedom. In the light of this new vision it mattered not whether a man were Papist or their expenditures required by an ample Protestant, Moravian or Mormon, if he were but true to the faith that had set him desirable luxuries of life. At the present free. The sin that might not be pardoned was faithlessness to the flag; for under that symbol lay concealed the hopes of the future-freedom of thought and freedom of action. The flag became in one instant of destruction by land and sea than ever the recognized symbol of manhood's high- before. est hopes and aspirations, and he that was The mighty throngs of stalwart men,

false to that was indeed false to the heavenborn impulse implanted in every breast. sacrificial maid. But our virgin Republic ssue—the trial has passed—victory blazes ess and strong, has proved her right to stand in the van of the mighty sisterhood of the nations.

Our Generals.

It has been remarked, with equal trut and force, that History is fond of repeating itself. This is particularly the case in politics and war. For instance, the French Revolution of 1789, with its succeeding changes, had a parallel in the events which, in 1649, deprived English CHARLES of his head, erected a republic with a military commander on the throne, eventuated in the Restoration of the old regal family, went through a second revolution, and so on, as every schoolboy knows, or ought to know. To the surrender of LEE, however, there is no parallel, to our knowledge, supplied by history. The nearest approach is the termination of the Italian campaign of 1796, when NAPOLEON, having successively beaten two Austrian armies. in three days, by his admirable dispositions and the extraordinary activity of his troops, far inferior to the enemy in number, had WURMSER, the rival commander, so completely at his mercy, that, like LEE, he had to submit to the hard fate of acknowledging defeat, to sue for terms on which he might surrender, and to capitulate, with his whole army, with their arms, ammunition, and supplies. This defeat of WURMBER was one of NAPOLEON'S greatest achievements, for it crushed Austria, subdued Italy, and rescued the French republic from the false position in which previous bad generalship, in other parts of Europe, had placed it.

The future historian, perhaps, will rank GRANT as second only to WASHINGTON, and what somewhat carries out the similitude is the fact that as LEE has surrendered to one so did Cornwallis yield to the other. BURGOYNE's defeat and capture, at Saratoga, though a great event, did not materially change the aspect of affairs, but the surrender of Yorktown, in 1781, virtually ended the War of Independence, and so. we believe, the abandonment of Petersburg and Richmond, so soon succeeded by LEE's admission of defeat, has broken the mainspring of the rebellion.

In the great contest, now happily near its close, General GRANT appears to have united the leading but conflicting characteristics of two great masters of the art of war, who, half a century ago, severally closed their active career, as generals, on the plain of Waterloo. He blends the Fabian policy of Wellington with the persistent valor of Napoleon. During his memorable command in Spain and Portugal, really a prolonged campaign of six years, the poliev of Wellington was to play a waiting game. He delayed, to make Victory secure. He procrastinated, during which he established the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras, behind which, with far inferior forces, he watched the mighty army of Na-POLEON, keeping them constantly on the alert, and thus occupying them, with scarceinsula. This may be compared with the persistence with which GRANT maintained his position before Petersburg and Richmond. His motto might have been, "Wait and Win," (instead of his family legend, "Stand Fast,") for so he succeeded. But when the time came, when the enemy retreated, then did GRANT exhibit one of Napotron's most remarkable modes was powerful in defence; Napoleon was LINGTON was wont to make a bridge of gold for a flying enemy, and did not often folto complete what his army had done, and almost invariably cut the flying foe in pieces by a rapid, immediate, and thorough pursuit. His example has been followed by GRANT. The moment that LEE's flight was known, Grant rapidly followed and pressed him hard, to prevent his junction with Johnston. At last, so thoroughly was the work done, that LEE, whose gallantry must not be challenged because he useless effusion of blood, was obliged to

LINGTON, how shall we speak of SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, who aided him so well? Assuredly, SHERMAN unites the strategy of MOREAU with the courage of NEY, "the bravest of the brave." and certainly SHE-RIDAN reminds us of DESSAIX and MURAT. But, indeed, any comparison of our generals with those of Europe can scarcely be fair, for the circumstances of our war differ, very essentially, from those of all former contests. When commenced, four years ago, we had a regular army of only a few thousand men. A great military force had to be improvised and disciplined, and how admirably this was done our annals attest. In many instances raw recruits had to fight within a few days after their enlistment, and win victories by sheer animal courage, strengthened by their moral conviction that they were contending for their country against foul rebellion. That the strife is nearly over, now, is not wholly due to our gallant men. Great victories can neither be won nor improved without good commanders, and the emergency has produced them.

confess that he had found a conqueror and

If we designate GRANT as a more pru-

dent Napoleon or a more dashing Wel-

superior.

The Crucible of War. It was the custom of Southern politicians before the rebellion commenced to denounce the North bitterly for compelling the people of the South to pay, under our cariff laws, much more than their proportionate share, if not, indeed, nearly all of the exism, far from becoming a disintegrating | penses of the Eederal Government. The image of a rich, prosperous, and bountiful South was so artfully contrasted with a bleak, cold, barren, and penurious North, that many of the dupes of these demagogues were doubtless led to believe that if the free States were deprived of the patronage and support of the presumed wealth of slavery, our main sources of prosperity would be destroyed, grass would grow in the streets of our cities, and millions of and destitution, if not to absolute starva-

Viewed in the light of contemporaneous events, this proposition is one of the most ridiculous that ever was advanced by rational men; yet the majestic demonstration of its absurdity which time and trial have yielded will be by no means the least of the potent influences that will, in the quickcoming hereafter, inaugurate a reign of reason, justice, and loyalty in the dominions of the extinguished Confederacy. After a war of four years, in which we have maintained the offensive on a scale of

expensive and effective magnitude unparalleled in the annals of the world, our Government paper is but at a slight discount, our adversaries, even before the recent colour people have been flourishing and prosperous, and the ordinary channels of trade and business have teemed with redoubled activity and energy. Although prices have been high, most men have been blessed with an increase of income that has much exceeded any increase of provision for the necessaries, comforts, or stage of the conflict, instead of being exhausted and impoverished, we are in a better condition for herculean effortsbetter fitted to hurl Titanic thunderbolts

busy with the profitable employments of our varied industry, that crowded the streets The struggle came. Foreign Powers and of a few of our leading cities during the potentates stood silently aloof, as did the gala days of last week exceeded in numof a few of our leading cities during the grim kings of old, awaiting the death of the ber the whole army that could possibly be rallied under the black banner of treason. was strong with the hopes of millions; and The march of our vast armies through f, like her prototype, she tottered one in- every State and every important avenue of stant beneath the blow, like her, too, she the South has led the startled and astonished arose supported by unseen powers. The rebels to adopt an expression more truthful fate of nations yet to be hung upon the than elegant—that the North must grow and nourish men as easily as an abandoned on our banner, and our fair Republic, stain- field grows weeds. And their blockaded ports, their dismantled fortresses, their captured cities, their crushing defeats, must have long since taught them that we can supply all the materiel of effective warfare as readily as we supply the men.

It is needless to contrast with all this the blackened ruin which, more in sorrow than in anger, more to reform than to punish, more to enlighten than to destroy, has been substituted by the march of our triumphant armies, and the inevitable incidents of a sanguinary and protracted war, for the traditional "Sunny South." All over its vast area are countless battle-fields rendered forever memorable, which will not, like the bloody arena of Gettysburg, be preserved and cherished as monuments of the defeat and humiliation of daring invaders, but, like it, will be immortalized as scenes of the triumph of our glorious

The Southern Confederacy has failed, as

political institution, in all its aims, from

the beginning to the expiring stage of its

existence; failed in every point of viewailed to achieve a single object of its being. It has only succeeded in accomplishing precisely those things which it was specially created to prevent. As if the hand of God directed the energies of its leaders, their zealous efforts to attain diabolical and unholy ends have been the most mighty engines to destroy their wicked conceptions Their struggles to do wrong have aided the nation to do right. Their attempt to destroy the Union has resulted in welding it ndissolubly together. Their effort to exalt King Cotton to an imperial supremacy has led to his dethronement. Their struggle to extend and deify slavery has led to its abolition. Casting around their downward career a temporary brilliance, by a few transient successes and many personal deeds of heroism, their piratical ship of

destructive as the maelstrom. The people of the South are by no means destitute of the practical spirit which is a prominent feature of the American character. However they may deplore the misfortunes of their arms, they will not be slow to appreciate the stern logic of their cumulative reverses. All their dreams of Southern supremacy, political, military, and commercial, have been so rudely dispelled that the time cannot be far distant when they will gladly and gratefully accept the invitations and entreaties that will be freely extended to enjoy the protection and share the blessings of the very power that has conquered them.

State has been whirled about from the out-

set by an adverse power as controlling and

The Popular Excitement. The excitement produced by the reception of the glorious news from Washington on Sunday night was intensified vesterday in spite of the rain and gloom of the morning. We honestly believe that there was not a single Copperhead to be met with in the whole of Philadelphia. All had a wondrously sympathetic expansion of soul which sent political prejudice to the wind. Every friend who might have heart-burnings or resented grievances against another shook hands with him and congratulated both themselves and their country. Old enemies might be seen wetting their lips in company. Young men were to be seen occasionally embracing. Bands of music drove up and down the principal streets. An extempore illumination was discussed which did not, however, come off. The principal newspaper offices were thronged all day, as they had been all the previous night, and literary labor was considerably interfered with. Such a night and morning do not occur twice in any man's life-

time. High Prices. A paragraph from the North American not only corroborates what we said, yesterday, about market prices here, but gives particulars. How our neighbors must smile at our paying up to 80 cents per pound for butter (some of it firkin-washed). when the price in the New York markets is now down to 28 cents! But the New Yorkers reduced it, by generally abstaining from the article for a week or two. Here s our contemporary's paragraph:

is our contemporary's paragraph:

"People who went to market last Saturday will not soon forget the inordinate prices asked for every variety of meat, eggs, and butter, in particular, and everything in general. Of butchers' meat a small family used to get a joint for the price they on Saturday paid for two pounds of cut steak Yeal, at this season of the year, used to be sold for ten to twelve cents per pound. The price on Saturday was thirty-three cents. Beef ranged from thirty to forty cents, and common mutton brought thirty to thirty-three cents per pound. For butter the hucksters extorted from sixty-five all the way up to eighty cents a pound; and much of it in the market is firkin butter washed in chlorine water, and sold in fancifully moulded lumps as 'spring butter.' For eggs thirty to thirty-five cents per dozen was asked; but as the Easter season is drawing near thie's to be expected.

"The excuses made by the hucksters for this state this is to be expected.

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"The excuses made by the nucksters for this state of things are of every variety. Beef cattle by the demands of the army may be made scarce, but veal is consumed at home. Yet thirty three cents per pound was the lowest figure that hacketers would accept last market day. Sugar and coffee, musling the have dealined in price a busined accept last market day. accept has market day. Sugar and conce, masin and calco, have declined in price a hundred per cent., yet the agriculturists say that they not only cannot afford to diminish the exorbitant prices of their-produce, but ought to ask still more. "The fishermen are taking on airs also. They ask from sixty to eighty cents for shad. The very best hams, however, can now be bought for twenty-five cents a pound. They used to bring thirty-five."

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, April 10, 1865. This is a surrender and no mistake-Postponed by General Grant, we suspect, to give his adversary a chanco to yield gracefully on a tranquil Sabbath day, it comes at a most welcome moment. How many a patriot long saddened with an agonizing solicitude, will say, as he attempts to measure this immeasurable event. "If 'twere now to die, 'twere now to be most happy." The ecstasy of such moments is the intenser, because the previous anxiety and suspense are suddenly dispelled. Who will ever forget Monday, the 2d of April, when a whole nation-millions of men, women, and children-was instantaneously insanified? Then you had a proof of what I have just written. We should have had no such outburst of popular frenzy if the popular heart had not become surcharged with an unappeasable hunger for complete victory, and this longing induced a nervous excitement and restless vigilance that could only be allayed by victory. The recent our inhabitants would be reduced to want | progress of the war had made but one party in the loyal States. Sherman's dramatic and splendid fifty-days excursion from Savannah to Goldsboro (not to depreciate that amazing march by such a phrase), Sheridan's rough rides, and their bold and resistless raids, had much to do with this; but it was the unsealing of prejudiced eyes as to Grant that converted and crystalized public sentiment. He had not advertised for fame. He was plain of manner, scant of supernumerary staff, rather sloven of dress and especially of hat, and chary of speech, and hence not useful to newspapers, save only as a contrast to costlier and louder generals. As the outer disguise fell away from Grant, and his plans began to "out-tongue" comterhood of States to their parent and head. | dollar for dollar, below gold, while that of | plaint, and his steel columns kept moving | n like walls forged by the giants of th lapse, was scarcely worth its weight in that | Plutonian shore, he stood revealed in the precious material. During the contest simplicity of a severe and persevering soldier. So when he struck the two volcanoes at Petersburg and Richmond, piercing their sides and making the traitor leaders run from their own hell, he became, in spite of himself, a very popular sort of character, and it only needed yesterday's work to finish the picture. We had been making of Grant a very Mars of battle—a grim, grisly, saturnine sort of military bear; and lo! he makes peace, after all his use of an

abundant armory and his personation of

compelling it, not by threats, but by the

logic of the heart, are classics of their friends.

first-the generous and explicit tender of the second—the admirable taste with which in the third, while avoiding discussion on outside topics, he condenses into a sentence the whole gospel of the true friends of the war-are in exact accord with what he loyal man who has never seen Grant had imagined him to be. Make a note of he fact that General Grant has written no political proclamations or letters, and has seemed to be as much absorbed in his business as the enthusiastic man of science is in his experiments, apparently indifferent to everything else in the world; and yet he sums up the duty of Government and peotional reason for believing. ple in these words. They cover the whole ground. Replying to Gen. Lee, he says:

THE FLIGHT OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. "I will state, however, General, that I am equal ly anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon Monday afternoon last, and that he was acc panied by two or three members of his Cabinet. which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will haster REBEL PRISONERS. that desirable event, save thousands of human live and hundreds of millions of property not yet de

endorsement of all the laws of Congress and the war policy of Mr. Lincoln as "the terms upon which peace can be had,' but the South is also informed that "the way to hasten that desirable event is for them to lay down their arms." And General Lee and his associates were aware of this before they fought their las fatal battles. They knew what the Presi dent had offered, what he would not con cede, and what he could not withdraw They knew that there was forgiveness for the deluded masses. They knew that he would not concede a single acre of American soil to their demands. And they knew he would never withdraw the Emancipa tion Proclamation. And when they agreed to surrender they accepted the whole phi losophy of defeat and all its consequences

Here will be found not only the full

stroyed."

school. The plain, military tone of the

Surrender of Lee and His Army of North ern Virginia—End of the Rebellion— End of the War, and Sure Beginning

OCCASIONAL.

(From the Washington Chronicle of westerday !) Another week of victory was yesterday, begun o the Sabbath dedicated by Almighty God to Peace and Rest, and Good Will among the sons of men If the Sabbath which opened the last seven days was also the opening of a series of brilliant advan ages to the arms of the Republic, that of yeste day was the commencement of an enoch which will affect the dectinies of millions of human beings and adjust on the firmest foundations the holfest of human principles. The surrender of the boasted and defiant rebel crmy, led by Robert E. Lee, to the Union forces under the command of Ulysses S Grant, the Lieutenant General of the armies of the United States, is the great fact given in detail i our full morning despatches. The letter of General Grant to the robel leader will challenge the admit ration of the civilized world. There is a soldierly andor, a knightly courtesy, and a subordinati to the civil power which he obeys, while he offers his life to save and strengthen it which proves that he who has fought this grea fight, and wrought this great victory, is equal to all trial and proof against all temptation. Most anspiciously the surrender was effected withou loodshed The calm stillness of the Lord's Day was unbroken by the sound of murderous artillery, and the early spring of a morning of prayer was unstained with brothers' bleod. The stern warrio whose inexorable plan and unpausing advance drov the rebels out of their fortifications and their capital and who then set his squadrons upon their pursuit, calling new legions to head them and to fink them was the first to offer terms to his adversary, and to do so in the desire to prevent the further loss of life It was not the vanquished that asked, but the victor that proffered, the conditions. We are not disposed to specify wherein we think Gen. Grant has been most successful in his part of the correspondence but we cannot omit our almost unutterable gratitude to him for proclaiming this truth to his defeated antagonist, and to all mankind: "I am (qually anxious for Peace with yourself, and he whole North entertain the same feeling." And he might have added that not the "whole North" alone, but the South, and all the interests

The despatch of Secretary Stante accepted the portfolio of the War Department, is the terms tendered by General Grant to the rebels of the correspondence is evidence that he knew of it, precisely as his presence in Washington last eyeing establishes the gratifying fact that he gratefully honors and commends the whole conduct of his enowned military representative and friend. And f there are any who may be disposed to cavil at these terms, they must recollect that they are not the American people, and do not speak for them; that the policy of Grant is the voice of "the whole North," to use his own words, and that his cry for peace is the heart's appeal of one accusto war, and ready to forgive all who have been misled nto rebellion, if they come back to their allegiance An illustrious man, George Washington, in 1781, made peace with our foreign invader, at Yorktown Virginia, after years of oppression and cruelty had been endured by his countrymen, on a basis ever more liberal than that of Grant to the rebel forces We are not now speculating on the results of this event. It is too vast to be glanced at in an article written at midnight, with grateful emotions struggling for control, and in the midst of exulting friends. But this news will go everywhere, like an angelic visitor. It will heal the sick, restore the drooping, and fill all the land with thanksgiving It cannot be a voice of woe to the South, for ther no carnage and death in the terms, and no hu miliation in a defeat which could not be resisted o longer delayed. Accepted in this sense, it will be good for those who have yielded too much to the ebel leaders; rejected or disregarded, it will only increase the tortures of which they are so profoundly ired. THE SURRENDER OF LEE IS THE SUR RENDER OF THE WHOLE REBEL CONFE DERACY. From the Potomac to the Nue the Mississippi to the Gulf—from the wilds of Texas to the morasses of Louisiana and the everglades of Florida—there will soon not be known or seen an alien fisg or an organized hostile column. The bolt that struck the head of the serpent paralyzed its extremities; and that which is now alive in the land is love of country; the exquisite sense of an established Union: the knowledge that we are Free

less blessings by such a Peace as becomes a Chris EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. From the Washington Chronicle.]

in all our borders; and, let us not forget, ou abiding gratitude to God that He has led us through

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[From the Washington Chroniele.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1865.

The week that closes to-day has been a week of joyous excitement. It has passed into history as a fitting companion to the scene when the intelligence of the defeat of the British forces by George Washington, at Yorktown, Virginia, under Earl Cornwallis, was received and welcomed in Philadelphia with transports of gratitude to God. As we read the account of the closing hours of the Revolutionary war, we are tempted to mark the marvellous change produced, in the progress of years, by the enterprise, energy, and genius of man. In October of 1781, when the British army and navy surrendered at Yorktown, the intelligence was brought here by a military courier, who had to traverse the wide, wild distance by land, on horseback, and, though he rode express, it was many days before he reached his destination. Philadelphia was then little more than a village, with considerable pre-tensions, however, as the headquarters of the National and State Governments, and the residence of many of the home and foreign officials. The old English custom, still observed in one or two of our interior towns, of crying the hours at night by the watchmen as they patrolled the streets, was in vogue in Philadelphia; and as the good news got here siter the people had retired to their beds, the usual signal of the guardians of the town was made longer, and they shouted under the windows of the startled citizens, "Past twelve o'clock—a starlight morning—and Lord Cornwallis teak-en-1/" Then came an outbreak of popular enthusiasm, which is now frequently talked of by those who heard their grandfathers and grandmothers reliste the incidents of that happy hour. The houses were immediately lighted, the people rushed into the streets, and, says the record "The old State House bell [on Independence Hail] rung out its notes of gladness, and the first blush of norning was greeted with the roar of cannon." Congress was then in regular session in Philadelphia. The u Luxuries, of which the routes men of the diseased, are now enjoyed by the humblest citizen. We are so connected with the extremities of our wide land as to be able to reach them in as many disease of travel consumed, day while taked as to be sold to reach them in a many hours as the same distance of travel consumed days when Washington conquered Cornwallis, and drove the British foreigner from our shores. But in other respects there is a still more stupendous change.

Under the influence of the teachings of the Father to the first the content of the teachings. respects there is a still more supenducturings. The influence of the teachings of the Pathers, and of the institutions left by them to their onlidren, American progress had become the wonder of the nations long before slavery activations and the property of the property of the matter of the matter of the property of the warilke strength and determination of a Republic aroused to war to maintain its rights and to punish its ingrate assailants. If they were envious of our superiority in agriculture, manufactures, minerals, railroads, telegraphs, cities, towns, and the increasing wealth of the masses, and the increasing revenues of the Government (marking the time from 1781, when Cornwalls was defeated by Washington), their envy was supplianted by another emotion when they saw the Republic of the United States taking the field to defend itself. We will not call this exotion fear, but it was certainly not contempt, and was at least a most respectful regard for the American character. Alt that had been consummated in peace, was rivalled or outdone in our preparations for war. In many things we have been the schoolmaster to Europe, and in nebbing more than in our saccessful military and naval inventions. It only needed one more event to complete with emphasis the moral of the lesson, viz: the overthrow of the slave rebellion. And that has now been convincingly revealed to the leading character in several heavy tragedies, like an Apostle. His letters to Lee, suggesting the surrender, and finally

And that has now been convi

And that has now foes and the most timid of our feelands.

J. W. F.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1865. PROBABLE CONCILIATORY PROCLAMATION FROM THE PRESIDENT. The National Intelligencer to-day says: " We learn m an authentic source that Judge CAMPBELL, of Alabama, formerly of the United States Su-preme Court, and one of the Hampton Roads comnissioners of the rebel Government, called upon the President at Richmond and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressng his belief that it would have at this time a mo alutary effect. The President was not, however then prepared for this step, and it was quite reasona ble to suppose the Fresident would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon LEE's retreating forces." That the Presiden now adopt this course the Intelligencer has add

The National Republican says that parties have arrived from Danville, Va., within our lines, who report that JEFF DAVIS arrived at Danville on

Within the past two weeks over 20,000 rebel pr oners have been sent away from City Point and a arge number still remain there. THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION IN RICHMOND. The Richmond Whig of Saturday, April 8, says:
"The Oliristian Commission issued 1,500 rations
yesterday, chiefly to the suffering poor who were
burned out by the fire. The gulek adjustment of the Commission to the relief of the suffering is a noble demonstration of its noble service."

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. CONTINUED BLOCKADE OF THE CAPTURED

The Importation of Foreignand Contra band Goods Directly Forbidden.

REBEL PORTS.

The Exportation of Jeff Davis & Co. Indi-

rectly Prohibited. PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS; By my proclamation of the 19th and 27 h days of April, 1861, the ports of the United States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Caro-lina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Loudana, and Texas were declared to be applied to lockade, but whereas the said blockade has, in consequence of actual military occupation by this Government, since then been conditionally set aside sed in respect to the ports of Norfolk and Merandria, in the State of Virginia, Beaufort in the State of North Carolina, Port Royal in the State of South Carolina, Pensacola and Fernan n the State of Louisiana; and whereas, by the 4th section of the act of Congress approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled "an act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," the President, for the reasons therein set forth, is authorized to close certain ports

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAI Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereb reclaim that the ports of Richmond, Tappahan ock, Cherry Stone, Yorktown, and Petersburg, in Virginia; of Camden, Elizabeth City, Edenton, Plymouth, Washington, Newbern, Ocracoke, and Wilmington, in North Carolina; of Charleston deorgetown, and Beaufort, in South Carolina; o Savannah, St. Marys, Brunswick, and Darien, in Georgia; of Mobile, in Alabama; of Pearl river, Shieldsboro, Natchez, and Vicksburg, in Missis-sippi; of St. Augustine, Key West, St. Marks, Port Leon, St. Johns, Jacksonville, and Apalachicola, in Florida; of Teche and Franklin, in Louisiana; of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel and Brownsville, n Texas, are hereby closed, and all rights o ortation, wavehousing, and other privileges ball, in respect to the ports aforesaid, cease until hev shall again have been opened by order of the President; and if while said ports are so closed any ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or naving on board any articles subject to duties, sha attempt to enter any such nort, the same, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfelted to the United States. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand [L. s.] and caused the seal of the United States to

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lerd 1865, and of the inde-pendence of the United States of America the 89th. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. THE SUBRESDER.

IOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON YESTBRDAY-SPEECHES BY GENERAL HALLEOK. MAYOR WALLACH, AND THE PRESIDENT-PRO-CRESIONS AND SALUTES. WASHINGTON, April 10.—The intelligence of Lee's furrender was last night known to only a few per sons, but this morning, when the news was general | nia regimen ly circulated through the newspapers, scenes of oyous excitement, such as prevailed here last Monlay, were everywhere renewed.

ant Secretary of the Treasury Field gave a holiday to the clerks of that Department, and they immediately started in procession to the President's house, in front of which they sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Old Hundred," with electric effect; and then passed on to the War Departthe Flag. Boys." The Secretary of War having been called for, after repeated and urgent demands appeared before the enthusiastic crowd that thronged the halls and stairways of the War Department building. He was received with cheering, but asked to be excused, or account of his health, from making any remarks He, however, begged to introduce Major General Halleck. The General was received with hearty

cheering, and, although evidently surprised by the strategy of the Secretary, addressed the throng as Iollows;
"Always ready as I am to obey the orders of my superior officer, the Honorable Secretary of War, I hardly think he will go so far as to require me to become a stump speaker. [Laughter, cheers, and cries of "The people require it; it is a military recessity."

meossity."]
"Stump-speaking, my friends, is something in which I h ve never indulged. I can only say that my congratulations and thanks are due to General Grant and our brave generals and soldiers in the field for the great victory announced this morning, and for the blessings of peace of which it is the harbinger." His Honor Mayor Wallach was discovered in the crowd, and being loudly called for, replied in a few appropriate words, saying that his heart was too full for utterance, and that he was gratified to ob serve from their bright looks and happy faces that they felt as he felt on such an occasion

The workmen of the navy yard, perhaps 1,500 or 2.000 in number, formed in procession, headed by music, and marched up to the city, firing a howitzer, and cheering. Their line was increased b persons falling in on the way. Their design was to congratulate the President, who last night returned from Richmond. Thousands assembled in front of the White House, the band playing, and itzer was fired, and repeated calls were made for the President. When he appeared at the window over the entrance door he was greeted with cheers and waving of hats. He appeared to be calm amid the tumult, and, comparative silence being secured, he

"I am very greatly rejoiced that an occasion has cocured so pleasurable that the people can't restrain themselves. [Cheers.] I suppose that arrangements are being made for some sort of formal emenstration, perhaps this evening or to-morro night. [Voices: 'We can't wait.'] If there should be such a demonstration, I, of course, will have to respond to it. [A voice: 'Bully for you!'] And I will have nothing to say if you dribble it out of me. Laughter and cries of 'We want to hear you now.' "I see you have a band. [Voice: 'We have three of them.' I propose now closing up by requesting thought 'Dixie' one of the best tunes I ever heard."

[Laughter.]
The band began to play "Dixis," but soon ceased, as the President had not yet concluded his remarks. He continued: "I had heard that our adversaries over the way and attempted to appropriate it. I insisted yesterday we had fairly captured it. [Cheors and laughter.] I presented the question to the Attorney General, and he gave it as his opinion that it is our lawful prize. [Laughter and cheers.] I ask the band to give us a good turn upon it." The band accordingly played "Dixie" with extraordinary vigor, when three cheers and a tiger were given, followed by the tune of "Yankee Doo die." The President then proposed three rousing cheers for Grant and all under his command, and next three cheers for the navy and all its forces. The President then retired amid cheers, the tun of "Hail Columbia," and the firing of cannon. Th

rowd then proceeded to the War Department, various airs were played. Secretary Stanton was repeatedly called for. 1 did not appear, and the immense concourse of sons dispersed. The steam-fire engines

brought out on Pennsylvania avenue, decorate with flags. A salute of 500 guns was fired at dight.

Another spech by the president.

Several hundred persons gathered before the Fereurant Calls were made for the President, will appeared merely to say that if the company had assembled by appointment, some mistake had crept fint their understanding. He had appeared before a larger audience than this one to-day, and would repeat what he had then said, namely, that he supposed, owing to the great good news, there would be

88 OF LEE United Scates. Alloy, win product use to-day.

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89 OF LEE United Scates. Alloy, win product the support of the several public this secrific of the understanding point of the hard appeared per secretary in the supposed of the several product of the several public this evening. All the public this evening. All the public this evening, and the scholars were told to go and two agood time. The entire community are determined the supposed the several public this evening. All the public this evening, and the scholars were told to go and two agood time. The entire community are determined the supposed that the supposed the several product the public this evening. All the public this evening, and the scholars were told to go and two agood time. The entire community are determined the supposed the several product the public that the supposed the several product the several product the several product the public that the supposed the several product the several product the several product the public that the supposed the several product the several repeat what he had then said, namely, that he supposed, owing to the great good news, there would be PORTLAND, Me., April 10—On the receipt of the scome demonstration. He would prefer to morrow says of the surrender of Lee and his army, at midevening, when he would be quite willing, and he light, the joy of the people became intense, it being boyed ready, to say something. He desired to be a sar. Mayor McGlellan ordered all the otty bells to participant, because everything he said got into rung, which at once called out the citizens from print. [Laughter 1] Occapying the position he did their beds. The news sprease from street to street, a mistake would produce harm, and therefore he need to be careful not to make a mistake.

[La calmints of the surrender of the receipt of the population of our terrible civil participant. At the City Hall convented to be careful not to make a mistake. voice, "You have not made any yet."] The Preside dent was greated with cheers, and after bidding t crowd good evening, retired. SPEECH BY GEN. BUTLER.

Among those who delivered speaches to day in th city was Major General Butler. His remarks we principally directed to the subject of the future d position by the Government of the participants the rebellion. He recommended that all the leadhall be disfranchised and disqualified from ho ing any position under the Government, but a masses, including the negroes, should have the rig f citizenship. The address was loudly applant and at its conclusion the growd dispersed. Very little public business was transacted to and even the courts adjourned. OUR SPECIAL ACCOUNT-WHEN THE PRO HEARD THE NEWS-THE DEPARTMENTS OL

-SPEECHES BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL Special Despatch to The Press.]
The excitement in the national metropol lay is intense. The giorification and joyf oberance of spirit far exceeds what we wit one week ago. Then it was the fall of Pet

and Richmond, the forerunner of a peace. The former victories pre now the finality of this bloody war Most of our citizens retired on Si out the intelligence which came or Lee had surrendered to General early dawn, on Monday morning, non; sent forth the glad news stroke had been given this wieke desolated a large portion of our co the rebellion is at an end. The Treasury Department, very o'clock A. M., was closed, by order o

retary Field, and the clerks and en diately, accompanied by their bag the Presidential Mansion, and ma is Excellency. It being very wet. eccive the crowd at a later bour, he Mr. Hay, his private secretary, c multitude the President's compli-them that Mr. Lincoln would be su in person at another time. This wand, after a tune or two was p band, and the people had sung the Banner," "Rally round the Flag. Hundred," they then made a visit to the War Office, Hundred," they then made a visit to the War Onde, and, as the crowd were through the halls and stairways of the building, loud and repeated cries were sent up for Mr. Stanton. First length came forward and asked to be excused from making any remarks, on account of his healt. He, however, introduced General Halleck, who was halled with hearty che General Halleck said :

General Halleck said:

"Always ready as I am to obe the orders of my superior officer, the honorable Scretary of War, hardly think he will go so far an well require me the become a stump speaker. [11 ichter, cheers, and ories of 'The people require it. If it is a military necessity,' &c.] Stump speaking by friends, is some thing in which I have never in hired. I can only say that our congratulations and thanks are due to Gen. Grant and our brave get by and soldiers in the field for the great victory incurred this morning, and for the blessing of pe is, of which it is the harbinger."

Major Wallach was discoved in the crowd, and

Major Wallach was discovered in the crowd, and, on being called, said the dis heart was too full for utterance, and the was gratified to observe, by their brig faces, they coosion. The property of the forester of the coordinate forester of the coordinate forester of the coordinate forester of the fore During the forencon a procession came up from the navy yard, and passed frough Pennsylvanit avenue with bands of mu lags, two howitzers etc. These guns were let mat certain distances fat certain distances the avenue were and the demonstrations numerous and of a high These people proceeded called out the President the White House o said some pol ed things, telling them to make a speech by serve what he had to sion. The Postmaster Ga in that Department w and neat speech. He see ets, and would re for another occa dismissed the clerk a very appropriat cod that the end of thi for devout thankegiving Lat the end of slaver

war had come at last; at had also come. He thou surrendered at an early ey, as it would have saved some fifteen thought lives. It was, however, well that our land in to have peace in it. borders, and that slaver cause of this war, T'S ARMY. GENERAL GI HE EVENTS LEADIN PARTICULARS OF SOME TO LEE'S SURBENDE

GAINS NEAR JETTER WASHINGTON, April nc. Jettersville, Ame lia county, Va., April 7th day the cavalry under Si n made an importar capture of prisoners, gun that Lee's army was mo s rapidly west as h limited transportation a dition of his troops woul mit, on the road be The cavalry, having long in discovering outs, and the 5th Corps being well up in ort, and having built day night, preparation entrenchments dur for an attack were soo le. The country here is code and deep ravines very uneven, with t making it extremel to any advantage.

The second divisi der General Davies, were i the gallant manner in principally engage which they charged drove the enemy is highly of the seed it; but the rebe spoken of by those infantry came up and attacking under cover forming in the wd re, forced back on the in-housand prisoners, six guns fantry, but not un and a mile of train, together with the ion of the brave 2d Division drivers, were in p

new, and of the Armstron Five of the gun en a present from the Egg pattern, said t e Confederacy. They are a manufacture. beautiful apeal out two hundred in number The wagons re burned after the mules had nostly empty, been ont train was a w longing to General Fitzhugh aggage, etc. In this engage Lee, contai an took three hundred or ere Bragg's chief of artillery ners: amen o of the arillery headquarte of Northern mmanding the 1st Pennsylva p leg in the fight. He is a brave and did gallant service. The with many prisoners. Colone took seven. Janeway, o

killed. aken during the past three days thousand five hundred, including The prison rs. The correspondent gives son ers already in substance officially further 1 credit is due to the Army of the Po "The gre mander for the bravery and en ing the series of battles. Some of av display vs. the 5th Corps making over 8 ly for se

in their efforts to reach the forts. PORTED TO HAVE BURNED SELMA oril 8, via Cairo, April 9.—The Bulle MEMI tin of th ng says that a report prevails, which is well urned a few days ago by the cavair to Gen. Thomas' command. RICHMOND.

TO SENATOR HUNTER—THE MEET THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. on, April 10.—Reliable information ived from a gentleman who left Rich y, that General Shepley, by order o has given safe conduct to Senator e and go from that city. He is supi his estate in Essex county, fifty miles the President, and of course none. for war as over, and further resistance

of war as over, and lurther resistance, in Junese.

I alound Whig, of Saturday, says the stateper would be a meeting last evening of ans of the Virginia Legislature as still in he city, was not strictly correct. There is may of legislators or others, but simply thonference and consultation of private faamong whom were five or six members stature. The motive of these gentlemen rigother was to hear from Judge Campter by the summer of the state of the second and dimself as willing that Virginia might for Union. Messrs. Joseph R. Anderson, Burr, Nathaniel P. Tyler, and H. W. are appointed a committee to inform the saint Governor Smith of President Lincias, and Judge Campbell was requested to the committee, who were to leave the in as passports could be procured. It was probable they would get off this morning, a not to state our understanding of Mr. The only information received in Wash-President Lincoln's proposition is that it for the contracter.

es Over the Crowning Victory WASHINGTON. grow, April 10.—The City Councils to d a resolution that, in view of Lee's sur and the assurance it gives of a speedy resto-the Union, the citizens of Washington and ral Government be requested to manifest l Government be requested to manifestings by an illumination on Thursda

CINCINNATI. NNATI, April 10 .- By orders from the War ment, a salute of 200 guns was fixed at noon, The city is lively with excitement, and very PITTSBURG.

BURG, April 10.—The joyful news of Lee's er brought almost the entire population streets. The recruiting booths were turned affres, saintes were fired at Fort Pitt Founcieches were made, and the citizens paraded nds of music till an early hour this mornawithstanding the rain was falling heavily. the third is a constant of the constant of the city sent of the city sent

MASSACHUSETTS tosron, April 10.—The Senate unanimously sed resolutions of thanks to Grazet and the ares of the United Seates. They will pass the

to Almighty God for the approach of peace. The demonstrations did not cease till daylight to-day. THE GOOD NEWS SENT TO BUROPE

THE GOOD REWS EAST TO BURGOR.

NEW YORK, April 10—The steamer City of Dublin, which was to sail to morrow for Liverpool was despatched this afternoon at 4 o'chock, in order to take out the news of General Lee's capitulation is he is in light trim, and will undoubtedly make:

quick passage. NEW YORK. New York, April 10.—The celegration here to day has been principally confined to a display of figgs and camon firing, owing to a heavy casterly rain storm. The sky is as black as secessionists faces.

indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS, April 10.—A salute of two hundred guns was fired to-day. No business was done, the citizens generally collopating the day.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, April 10.—A sainte of two hundred guns was fired here to-day, in honor of the victory

The Saratoga Opera House. SARATOGA, N. Y., April 10 —The new opera-house of the Lelands, on the Union Hotel grounds. acuse of the Lemmus, on and will be ready for use at meeting held at the Tweddle Hall to-night, which the opening of the sesson on the first of June,

NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF KALKIGH COUNSTON FORTIFYING THE LINE OF TAR RIVER.

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ht with-

vhich he

FORTRESS MONROE, April 8.—The steamer Ne vada arrived to day from Wilmington, N. C. Mili ary affairs in that vicinity are perfectly quiet, and the city is quietly resuming its former business-li spect. The stores were being rapidly reopens and everything indicates a speedy return to their homes of those who fied at the approach of our troops. Every steamer that arrives from the south rings large numbers of refugees bound north. GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 6.—Deserters and refugees, who continue to come into our lines, report the evacuation of Raleigh. They state that there is no ebel force of any account between Goldsboro and Raleigh; that the enemy were throwing up works, a the line of the Tar river, at Rocky Mount, which is about forty miles from this place, in the direction of Weldon, on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail-road. The enemy are burning the bridges and ties on this railroad, and carrying off the rails. Their deserters say that Johnston expects that Sherman will move from here direct on Weldon, so as to form a junction with Gen. Grant. Hence these operations on the Weldon Railroad. It is thought that Johnston will go to the relief of Lee and attempt to form a junction with him, but he will be too late to render Lee any service in the vicinity of Richmond. 'Johnston's army is much

THE SIEGE OF MOBILE. THE OPERATIONS OF GENERAL STEELE'S COM-MAND-BAILROADS DESTROYED AND REBELS DE-

The Navy Department yesterday received the COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
NAVY YARD, PERSACOLA, FLA., March 30. NAVY YARD, PERSACOLA, FLA., March 30.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Brigadier General Asboth, commanding the military department of West Florida, has just informed me that Major General Steele, commanding the 13th Army Corps, had met with decided success, having captured, on the 25th of March, the rebel General Clinton, who is mortally wounded; taken 250 prisoners; selzed two rallway trains at Evergreen, ten miles above Pollard, on the Montgomery Rallroad, and had torn up and destroyed the railway track both at Evergreen and Pollard. A Major General Steele, at the latest advices, (Sunday, March 26.) was marching on Blakeley.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servit, S. T. R. Armstrone, Commandant.

SAVANNAH. IVILIZATION RESURING ITS SWAY, BRINGING QUIET AND PROSPBRITY. NEW YORK, April 10.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, with dates to the 7th, has arrived, bringing files of the Savannah Herald. They conain no important news, but show that everything is progressing quietly under the reign of peace. The condition of the people has been improved amazingly by the measures adopted by the General Government, and they appear to appreciate the change highly. Prompt and energetic measures are being taken, by both Savannah and Charles o prevent the appearance of any contagious diseases

luring the coming summer. FORTRESS MONROE. ARRIVALS OF PROMINENT PERSONAGES. FORTRESS MONROE, April 9.—The steamer Red acket arrived here this morning from Washington, with his Excellency Governor Curtin, of Penn sylvania, and General Townsend, Adjutant General f the army. General Townsend is here to await the arrival of Henry Ward Beecher and others of the party bound to Fort Sumpter, who are expected here this afternoon, on the steamer Arago. Governor Curtin left here at noon for Richmond, which place, together with the Pennsylvania sol diers in the field, he intends visiting.

SHIP NEWS-LOSS OF A VESSEI FOETERS MOROR, April 9.—Arr. ship W. Libby, Bishop, from Portland. Bark Lavinia, Benson, from Portland. Brig. Minnie Miller, Anderson, from Washing-Schr. Mostevau, from Alexandria. Schr. Valeria, Wilkins, from do. Schr. Narcissa, Graves, from Baltin

Schr. Montevau, from Alexandria.
Schr. Vaieria, Wilkins, from do.
Schr. Narcissa, Graves, from Baltimore.
Schr. Greenland, Buckley, from do.
Schr. A. Wilton. Rich, from do.
Schr. Paul Pry, Hamilton, from do.
Schr. Paul Pry, Hamilton, from do.
Schr. Sunny South, from do.
Schr. Charlotte Fisk, Strong, from do.
Schr. Marf Granmer, Oranmer, from do.
Schr. Margaret Sarah, Pike, from Philadelphia.
Schr. Theodore Dean, Phillips, from Alexandria.
Schr. Benj. S. Wright, Brown, from Boston.
Str Josephine, White, from Washington.
Str Josephine, White, from Philadelphia.
Salled, steamers Farmer, McCue, Washington
S. R. Spaulding, Atkins, Philadelphia, J. H
Mount, Washington; Columbia, Cleveland, do.
J. W. Everman, Stevens, New York; Maryland,
Washington; Rebecca Barton, do.; schr. Two
Brothers, Church, Baltimore,

PERSONAL, ton King arrived here to-day from Richmond, Va.

OPERATIONS OF OUR NAVY. pructions removed from the james river BY ADMIRAL PORTER-THE DESTROYED VESSELS The following despatch has been received by the Vavy Department :

Navy Department:

U. S. Flag-ship Malvern, April 5.—Sir: As the movements here have been of a military character, and have been regularly reported to the War Department, I have not deemed it necessary to report anything to the Department.

After I was satisfied that the rebels were about to evacuate Richmond, I commenced removing the obstructions below Howlett's Battery, and, within the course of the night after, succeeded in cutting a channel through, and removed the torpedoes. The obstructions below Howlett's Esttery, and, within the course of the night after, succeeded in cutting a channel through, and removed the torpedoes. The guaboats moved up to Drury's, where the obstructions again presented a bar to further progress On the 4th of April I accompanied the President to ichmord, where he was received with the str emonstrations of joy. We found that the rebel rams and gunboats had all een blown up with the exception of an unfinisher am, the Texas, and a small tug gunboat, the Beau ram, the Texas, and a small tug gunboat, the Beaufort, mounting one gun.
The following is a list of the vessels destroyed:
Flag ship Virginia, 4 guns; iron-clad Richmond, 4
guns; iron-clad Fredericksburg, 4 guns; iron-clad
Kansemond, 2 guns; wooden ship Hampton, 2 guns;
wooden ship Rosnoke, 1 gun; wooden ship Torpedo;
weoden ship tender, Schrapnel; wooden ship tender, Patrick Henry.
Some of them was in significant.

der, Patrick Henry.

Some of them are in sight above water, and may be raised. They partly obstruct the channel where they are now, and will either have to be raised or lown up.
The Beaufort and Texas I have taken for the use of the navy.

The Tredegar works and the Naval Ordnance Repartment remain untouched. Very respectively, your obedient servant,
D. D. Porter, Rear Admiral.
To Hon. Gideon Welles, Sect of Navy. THE SUNKER STEAMER MILWAUKEE.
The Navy Department has received a despatch from the commandant of the navy yard at Pensacola, from which it is ascertained that no lives were lost by the sinking of the Milwankee. She was sunk by a torpedo in Biakeley river on the 27th of March

reparations for raising her had already been com senced, and there was but little doubt of success. MISSOURI. THE STATE CONVENTION-VOTE ON THE NEW CON-St. Louis, April 10.-The final vote of the State Convention on the new Constitution was taken on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in a vote of 38 for inst its being submitted to the people on the 6th of June. If the Constitution is ratified, it will go into effect on the 4th of July. It was ordained that the Governor of Missouri send messengers to the different points where the citizens of Missouri reside, and to the army, for the purpose of taking their votes on the adoption or

ection of the new Constitut At 11% o'clock to-day the Convention adjourned sine die, after a session of seven days. FORT SUMPTER. DEPARTURE OF THE ARAGO—THE OLD PLAG ON At noon on Saturday the Government transport Arago sailed from the foot of Beach street, bound

for Fort Sumpter, the object of her mission being to convey a large party of ladies and gentlemen to witness the restoration of the old flag to the ramparts of the fort. parts of the fort.

By 10 o'clock A. M. those invited commenced to arrive. General Robert Anderson, with his wife, son, and three daughters, was early on General and Miss Dix soon followed, and in General and Miss Dix soon followed, and in a short time Henry Ward Beecher, Geo. Thompson, Lloyd Garrison, Theodore Tilton, Senator Wilson, and many other notables, had congregated on the wharf. At 11 o'clock a gaily-decorated post office van was driven down to the pier, containing the original Fort Sumpter mail-bag, addressed "Major Anderson, Fort Sumpter, April 14, 1885," and also the old fort Sumpter ilsg, enclosed in a box and placed in charge of Sergeant Hart, the man who lowered the flag when the fort was evacuated, and who is to raise it on a given signal on Friday next. For the last four years the flag has been in the vaults of the Bat k of Commerce.

Nearly two hundred invitations were issued. Sixty-one passengers salled from this port, and the remainder, including the members of the Cabinet, are expected to come on board at Fortress Honroe. The anchor was weighed punctually at noon, a bright sun and unclouded sky giving promise of a pleasant voyage. Among the invited guests are— General Anderson, wife, son, and three daugh-

ters.

Officers of Fort Sumter, viz: Major General S.

W. Crawford, Major General Abner Poubleday,
Brigadler General T. Seymour, Major General Jeff.
C. Davis, Captain Norman J. Hall, Major General
John G. Foster, Rev. Matthias Harris, Sergeant

John G. Foster, Rev. Matthias Harris, Sergeant Peter Hart.

Lieutenant General Scott.

The Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connectiont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Paryland, West Virginia, Virginia (Governor Pierrepont), Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Yadiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Karasas, California, Oregon, Missouri, Nevada.

Vice President Andrew Johnson.

The members of the Cabinet.

The Supreme Court of the United Statos.

The Military Committee of the Senate.

With a number of other distinguished guests, amongst whom we may specially mention Rear Admiral Farragut, Hon. Charles Sunner, Major General J., Hunter, Hon. Schryler Colfax, General Fry, Hon. W. M. Meredith, Major General Hitchcock, ex-Gewerner David Todd, Hon Chief. Justice Woodward.

DELEGATES TO ENGLAND.

TORONTO, C. W., April 10.—Cartier and Galt, delegates to England, left Montreal yesterday for ton, to sail in the steamer Asia. Brown and McDonald have been delayed by important business, but will sail by the steamer China next week. THE ST. ALBANS RATIORP TORONTO, April 10.—The St. Albans raiders wererought before court this morning and all discharged excepting Young, who was committed for

Complete Rout of Forzont's Cavalry Re-Dorted.

CAIRO, April 10.—A special despatch to the War Eagle, from Padusab, announces the complete rout of Forrest's army, near Tuscaloosa, Alabaras, by Wilson's cavally ferce. Many prisoners were taken. No dates are given, and no further particulars have General Emford, with a small force, is reported to be near Corinth.

Election at Hartford, Conn. HARRYORD, CONN., April 10.—At the city slec-tion to-day, the Union ticket was carried by majori. ties ranging from 309 to 423. Four of the six wards

The Christian Commission ALBANY, April 10.—Several thousand dollars were contributed to the Ohristian Commission by a was presided over by Governor Fenton.

Supposed Less of a Californ Boston, April 10.—Captain Med schooner Eliza, from Aux Cayes, repe outward passage she fell in with Prince, of San Francisco, bound f f providions, and leaking badly, of water in her hold. He supplied isions, and proceeded, the can hinking he could safely reach port, and, as the ship has never arrived or since, there is no doubt she found; board perished.

Archbishop McClesky, of New y vested with the Pailing

On Sunday last the presentation of the badge of archiepiscopal authoris fiev. John McClosky, Archdishop of took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral So latte was known about the matter. So little was known about the matter gregation was not larger than usual, anything of it till announced from the Rev. Father Starrs. The palits of the of Baltimore and New York arrived of the control o with on Sunday, the 26th ult., 23 de Press of last Saturday. At 10% o'clock a solemn High Man of the Archbishop, was celebrated by of the Archishop, was celebrated of Father Starrs, V. G. Previous to nion Bishop Laughlin, of Brooks eloquent sermon. He gave a de Pallium as follows: On the 21st of year (the feast of St. Agnes), tw to the church; they are then t charge to religious women till si the wool then taking from these is made. It is then taken to the and blessed by the Holy Father; um is the principal insignia of is of the greatest antiquity, state that Linus, the second ble the Pallium of St. Peter, whom Pallium of St. Mark was worn b that saint in Alexandria, and wa the archbishops attached to the I See, and even in the present day rear (the feast of St. Apr See, and even in the present day to that used in the Church of Roi Greeks, the Syrians, and other or It is an emblem of communion be the church and his successor The Bishop then descended and are in full robes, with mitre, crozier, etc.; he introductory prayers, at ting in front of the alter, he walted un

from the Population.

alter, the Archbishop took his place, at his mitre and croxier, dismissed the: NEW YORK CITY.

New York, A BANK STATEMENT. The bank statement shows a decrease nounting to \$300,000, specie \$530,000, 1100,600, and an increase in deposits of and legal tenders of \$3,430,000. The Commercial says there has been align gold speculators during the last fortnight. would not be surprising to find the gold tis fined to the regular brokers' board soon. SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, APR.

EVENING GOLD AND STOCK EXCHASE At Gallagher's Exchange, this evening, ket was very active, and strong, held in the new building, adjoints nue Hotel.

The following are the latest quotation 144%; New York Central, 103; Ette, 63%; River, 1063; Reading, 107½; Michikan S 64%; Illinois Central, 166%; Pitt-burg & Wayne, 69; Chicago and Rock Island 95% western, 31%; Fort Wayne, 93%; Unio sissippi Certificates, 27%; Cumberland C. Quicksilver, 68%; Mariposa, 17%.

New Orleans Markets-April The Cotton market opened with a fair di 48c for middling and 52c for good ordinary and Molssess are in fair supply, but as t demand there are no sales. Flour sells at for choice.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE FIRST B CHURCH, Broad and Arch streets, will be in Friday of this week, simultaneously with the ing of the old flag on Fort Sumpter. To: Geo. Dana Boardman, paster of this church serves the thanks of the religious commun this appropriate suggestion, and we have to it will be acquiesced in by a number of churches. The occasion, in view of all that is to be made a religious jubilee. The hour fo ing this church for public worship on Fra been fixed at 12 o'clock. The edifice will rated with flags, a discourse will be delivered pastor, and patriotic music will be sung; choir. A service of unusual interest may be

Public Entertainments. THE ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-The last form was produced last night at this them the other two versions which we have seen. idedly confirmed our opinion that "Enothing is an uncommonly indifferent subject to drain when the adaptor sticks to the mere in of the poem, without dealing as freel; as did Shakspeare when he borrows: Englishman or Italian. Consequently. onfine ourselves to the merits Adams and a few of the other artist supported him. This gentleman has always favorite of ours, on account of his fre-has the young energy which invariably displayed in him. This has somewhat mellowed but that very reason, now less attractive to us was formerly. There were, however, parimpersonation which were very fine. Such ample, was the somewhat too melodramatic with his wife, at the close of the second act. scene where he is discovered by a marrel clean-shaven and white-shirted British board on the deserted island. In this, some paris acting, although as a whole it was uneven. the very highest class. The same criticism is ply to nearly the whole of his embodiment of it. act of this adaptation. He was the most same and in some respects the most effective Encl whom we have seen. Miss E. Price was a page very pathetic Annie Leigh, and looked the path rously enough. Philip Ray was very fairly by Mr. Caden, and the remainder of the were well enough filled. It is true that the f Enoch's children was somewhat rapid years of his absence, and Miss Price look what young; in spite of the paint pot, to mother of such a strapping boy and su grown young woman; but all plays

of improbabilities, and consequently this as an inevitable result of the st scenery was excellent. The characters ongratulate Mrs. Drew upon having B1 Mr. Adams with having added another cathe best of his "starring" parts. COLONEL HYATT'S CADETS.—This ompany will give an entertainment at the 3 of Music to-morrow evening, that will profit eresting. For particulars we refer to the advertising columns. LARGE POSITIVE SALE BOOTS; SECSS, E ARMY GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, STEA ic.—The early attention of purchasers is to the desirable assortment of boots, shoes, rmy goods, travelling bags, &c., emeraci ples of 1,100 packages of first-class goods by catalogue, on four months' credit,

auctioneers, at Nos. 232 and 234 Markets MANCOCK'S CORPS The order of Major Taymon, issued of ast week, ordering the volunteers of sorps to report at Richmond Hall, defe their local bounty, is working very welltorney, witnessed by Major I ade out and given to the rela was also given to the volunteers vernment bounty to their friends errment boun . M. the volun t before going they gave three her

his morning at 10 o'clock, by John B. My

OPENING OF CLOAKS.-We invite State the announcement of Mesers. Edwin at that they will have their "Opening of ummer Cloaks " on Thursday of this Sth instant. The stock of this house artment, will be found unsurpassed ! ovelty, and variety. THE NEW STYLES OF SPRING EC

HATS, for Ladies and Misses, now open at Cary's, No. 725 Chestnut street, are the of good taste, and the ladies say so. THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE A improved Pattern Shirt," made by on, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 5 street. Work done by hand, in the ir Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods canactes Prices moderate. EGRBERAL LER COMING TO BHILADEL"

Lee has made application to General Gal mission to come to Philadelphia. Tag est application is that Lee has become seesy and shabby, and having heard of the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Mison. Nos. 803 and 605 Chestnut 8 Sixth, he desires a chance to reat at it blishmert. Gen. Grant will think at PERSONS DESIRING TO PURCHASE A Oil tract, at a low, price, should call on Daniel, No. 55 South Third street. The tract of land he has for sale anch of the Tionesta, in the Warren county. Two streams of water this treat, which contains excellent with exery indication of eth Plat, title, sertificates, open for Terms moderate, and title perfect. FIRTH ATRNUE, New York, dos: suffer much from Secession industre

and parties are as numerous as eve creased demand from that class f Samburg Wine is astonishing. Was analysis of its properties was first properties. James R. Chilton & Co., these who chi mmediately adopted its uso in p-siz:02 wines. Professor Chilton used it is hi and has written to the public a card to

OPENING - Charles Oakford & 3025. Hotel, have opened their stock of slops Caps for ladies, misses, and children EYE, EAR, AND CATARRE, SHOOP by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist Artificial eyes inserted. No charge by \$6